

PART II: APPENDICES

The farmer will soon find I am sure
That a man is a man if he's ever so poor
And no better man can in England be found
Than the hard-working man who is tilling the ground

(From Come all you bold fellows that follow the plough - The Painful Plough, edited by Roy Palmer)

1. Causes and Consequences of the Riots

House of Commons Parliamentary Papers 1834 Vol. XXXIV – Appendix to the first report from The Commissioners on the Poor Laws - Appendix (B) Answers to Questions.

Questions circulated by The Commissioners in the Rural Districts.

Question 53. Can you give the Commissioners any information respecting the causes and consequences of the Agricultural Riots and Burning of 1830 and 1831?

ALDERBURY, Parish and SARUM Division – *George Fort, J.P.*

53.- Upon communication and consultation with the Overseers and other Occupiers – I cannot.

ST ANDREW, BLUNSDON – *John James Calley. James Wild.*

53.- The decided aversion of the Labourers to the thrashing machines, and the lowness of wages.

J.J.C.

Caused by the distribution of improper tracts, and much increased by the distressed state of the agricultural part of the country.

J.W.

BOX – *Samuel Pinchin, Overseer.*

53.- Extremely low wages and parish allowance, and a want of small portions of land to cultivate for their own benefit when not otherwise employed. From attention to these matters no Fires or Disturbance has occurred in our Parish, notwithstanding we have had sometimes 50 Men and Boys in the Winter employed on the Parish roads.

NORTH BRADLEY – *Samuel Singer.*

53.- In the only two cases which occurred in this neighbourhood it is impossible that want or distress on the part of the Labourer could have been the motive.

SOUTH BROOM OR ST. JAMES'S CHAPELRY – No questions were answered.

BURCOMBE – *James Rogers*, Overseer.

53.- No Burnings in this parish. There was some Rioting in the neighbourhood to obtain higher wages, and with a view to the destruction of machinery, some of which, both agricultural and manufacturing, was destroyed. I think the cause of the Riots was partly distress and partly the example of adjoining districts; the consequence was an increase of 2s. a week in wages.

CASTLE COOMBE – *G Poulett Scrope*. [Answers also refer to the Hundred and Division of Chippenham.]

53.- These things originated in the unsettled state of wages and labour caused by the interference of the Poor Laws as administered in the South of England. The consequence of what then occurred is, that wages and labour are placed in a still more unsettled, irregular, and dangerous condition, making it probable that at the first opportunity the same or even greater deeds of violence will be perpetrated. Indeed even now such are occasionally taking place, and are with difficulty repressed.

CHILMARK – *Francis Lear*, Rector.

53.- Lowness of wages to young unmarried men, who are often paid no more than boys.

CHIPPENHAM – *T.S. Bradbury*, Assistant Overseer.

53.- Lowness of wages; use of machinery. Its consequence was to raise wages, which are now reduced to their former level. Poor Rates increased, and also the allowance to paupers, in this parish, increased £10 per week.

COMPTON CHABERLAIN – *James King*, Churchwarden & Overseer.

53.- Can give no information as to the cause, but the consequence was a rise in wages of 2s. a week to the best Labourers, and about 1s. 6d. to the average men. Think these wages are too high at the present price of corn.

CORSHAM – *William Arnold*, Assistant Overseer & Vestry Clerk, on behalf of Select Vestry.

53.- As no Riots took place in this parish, am of opinion that they arose in other quarters from a want of proper employment of the labouring classes, and probably from some ill-conducted system in parochial affairs.

CORSLEY – *H.A. Fussell*, Churchwarden.

53.- I think it arose from the want of labour and low wages, and the idea entertained by the Labourers that these two circumstances were occasioned by the use of machinery. I entertain sanguine hopes that the poor are generally sensible of the evil attending such diabolical acts.

WEST DEAN - No questions were answered.

DOWNTON – *George Matcham. John Reeves & J.G. Bailey*, Trustees of Stockman's Charity.

53.- From the effect of inflammatory language and the advise of itinerants passing through the neighbouring City of Salisbury. I am persuaded that there was no distress here sufficiently great or extensive to prompt the Labourers themselves to such unprecedented outrage.

G.M.

Think they were caused by the example of neighbouring districts; the men had expressed previously no particular discontent as to amount of wages. The consequence of the Riots was an increase of wages to the extent of 1s. a week, making 9s. Do not think this too high at the present price of corn.

J.R. J.G.B.

FONTHILL GIFFORD – *John Still jun.*, Officiating Minister

53.- The dearness of bread and want of employment.

WEST GRIMSTEAD - No questions were answered.

WEST GRIMSTEAD, PITTON, & FARLEY – *Charles Frederick Watkins*, Curate of Grimstead and Farley.

53.- Yes, truly; the declamations of demagogues, the instigations of many publications, and the dissolute associations which were fostered by the ruinous Beer Bill,

operating, as they did, upon the morbid sensibilities of ill-employed and in many cases ill-used Labourers, and upon the evil passions of the unprincipled part of the community.

HEYTESBURY – *C.A. A’Court, J.P.*

53.- The great political excitement throughout France in 1830 gave rise to a spirit of incendiarism in Normandy and other provinces, which unfortunately extended itself to the county of Kent. Great political excitement was manifest shortly afterwards throughout nearly the whole of the South and West of England, in no small degree increased by the inflammatory language resorted to by candidates for mob popularity at all public meetings; there the lower orders were told that they were grievously oppressed, their rights withheld from them, and their hard earnings wrested from them by profligate aristocracy. They were implored to exert and avenge themselves; nor was it long before this advise was followed to an alarming degree. I have reason to believe that the Burnings and serious Riots which took place in 1830-31 did not originate with those who were the most distressed. I will go further, and state with confidence, that not distress, however great, but political excitement, was the sole cause of the greater part of the disturbances. In many instances which came under my observation, the poor labourers were led away by designing individuals in situations far above want, whose only object appeared to be the division, if not the destruction of property. I will not deny that the distressed labourers became the willing instruments of these designing men; and as they showed less judgement, less discretion in their proceedings, they became amenable to the laws of the country, which the more designing men had the prudence to evade. There has been no considerable rise in wages in consequence.

HEDDINGTON – *J.T. Du Bouley, Rector.*

53. I am led to think the Beer-shops afford facilities for conference, unknown before, and that this was one great means of promoting the mischief. Beer-shops should not be receiving-houses.

DISTRICT OF HUNGERFORD & RAMSBURY – *E.W.L. Popham, Lieut^t Gen^l.*

53.- The condition of the Labourers in many parishes was neglected, and men's minds were much excited by seditious information spread abroad by hawkers and pedlars.

LIDDINGTON – *Harry Reeves.*

53.- This question was not answered.

MONKTON FARLEIGH – *John Long.*

53.- In some few instances personal revenge; in the greater proportions the introduction of thrashing machines excited the Labourers in the same manner as the introducing of machinery did about thirty to forty years ago.

NORTON BAVANT – *James Mills Sidford, Overseer.*

53.- We cannot.

PITTON AND FARLEY UNITED PARISHES – *Charles Frederick Watkins, Curate of Farley.*

53.- Partly by seditious writings and speeches, and by the meetings of dissolute persons at the Beer-shops, and in some respects by the ill-usage that the Labourers in many instances experienced from their employers; and also from the non-residence of the nobility and gentry, the low wages, and being kept without work, which the labourers considered to arise from the employment of machinery. The consequence of the Riots was an increase of wages, the disuse of machinery, and more employment for the Labourers.

RAMSBURY – *C. Culverhouse, Assistant Overseer.*

53.- This question was not answered.

RODBORNE TYTHING (MALMESBURY PARISH) – *Richard Pollen.*

53.- In Hampshire and Wilts, I think they arose from low wages and want of employment, except that sort of forced setting to work, on the roads, for which they are badly paid, and to which they have a great dislike. In these counties

they have, generally speaking, obtained their object of the increase of 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week on their wages.

WARMINSTER - No questions were answered.

WHITEPARISH - *Geo. Lawrence, J.P.*, one of the Select Vestry.

53.- I believe the rioting took place chiefly from the force of example. The thrashing machines were the principal object of attack, though the wages were much too low. The consequence has been, generally, an increase of wages. I am sorry to say that most of the Labourers have received but little benefit from their additional earnings, which are generally spent in the beer houses.

Letters, Depositions, & Examinations

Only a small number of depositions and examinations relating to the riots have been found. There are a few among the Home Office Papers at The National Archives (TNA), others are at The Wiltshire & Swindon Archives (W&SA), and the Gloucestershire Archives (GA). Those I have found have been transcribed here together with letters relating to events in Wiltshire that have not been transcribed elsewhere.

The Following information has been transcribed from documents in HO40/27 at The National Archives.

Rules for Town Police of Salisbury – (TNA – HO40/27 folios 369 – 371)

Plan for the City Police proposed by Lt Col Mair on arrival at Salisbury

That the Special Constables shall be subdivided into Districts of 100 or 50 men to each classing them according to the vicinity of their Habitations.

That a head Constable be appointed to each Division who shall make himself acquainted with the Residences of his Division, call them out when wanting, and from him where they will receive instructions.

That each Division be lettered. A.B.C. etc and each Constable bear a number.

That one Division be considered each night as the one for any special duty that may be required and from this the Constables to be selected if the whole should not be deemed requisite.

Having weeded the Special Constables 300 out of 1000, are now doing the duty and these respectable Householders. There has not been a single disturbance since. – There are three Superintendents to each District and the City divided into 7 Districts. Mair

Suggestions to the Superintendents of the District Constabulary Force.

1. A District to be formed which shall include such Parishes as may be deemed advisable.
2. The Districts to be divided into sections.
3. A Central spot to be (fenced?) in as a general Rendezvous for the Constables of the different sections.
4. No leader to move without a written order.
5. Sh^d riots take place in any particular section, the Leader of such secⁿ to send communicate information by means of a well mounted and confidential man to the other secⁿ, so that they may assemble as quietly as possible at the general Rendezvous.
Sh^d the Leader of the Disturbed section think with the co-operation of one or two adjoining Secⁿ, he can quell the Riot at once, he sh^d send to them to move on this Secⁿ by the shortest route without going to the general Rendezvous.
6. A messenger sh^d also be sent to the General Rendezvous to give notice where the Rioters are assembled to enable all to move to that place.
7. When called upon each Leader sh^d alert as many Constables as possible and move in a body with them.
8. Such as cannot join in there to be directed to ... the best of their men to the Gen^l Rend^s, carefully avoiding any parties of Rioters they may encounter – moving by woods, fields, bye-ways etc.
9. Bodies moving towards the General Rendezvous sh^d keep two or three intelligent (mounted if possible) men a quarter of a mile in front to keep a look out – observe the numbers of the mob – their weapons and then send back to report.
10. The Leader must then consider whether or not it may be advisable to attack them or await further (assistance?), if he decides on the former, it must be a prompt and vigorous attack – as hesitation will only inspire confidence in the Rioters – if the latter retire as quietly as can be.
11. In all movements the strictest silence to be observed.

12. If sections meet in the road a consultation will enable the Leaders to act in concert.
13. Prisoners taken to be sent under a proper escort to the General Rendezvous.
14. Small Bodies to be intercepted who may be going to join Rioters and dispersed immediately.
15. Constables should wear a distinguishing Badge such as a white band round the Hat with Special Constable written and also letter and number – by night, the same round the left arm but plain.
16. In such Districts when disturbed or Sections when relevant, an intelligent labourer of well tried conduct sh^d be kept in pay to give information to the Leaders – that they may be fully acquainted with any intended tumult.

All should bear strongly in mind that acting with the Law and Civil Power to aid them, their energy and power will inspire a confidence, which the dread of illegally acting and fear of punishment on their exponents, must have a weakening and cautionary affect.

I have been indebted to a very intelligent gentleman for much of the above, who anxious to further the object in his immediate neighbourhood drew out some Rules.

Mair
L^t Col

The Examination of John Benett Esquire of Pythouse

(TNA – HO40/27 folios 398 – 399)

Wilts to Wit.

The Examination of John Benett Esquire of Pythouse in the parish of Tisbury in the County of Wilts taken on oath the second day of December in the year of our Lord 1830 before me one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting in and for the said County of Wilts.

Who on his oath saith that on Thursday last the 25th day of November at about seven o'clock his Bailiff James Jay the younger informed him that a large number of persons were riotously assembled in the parish of Tisbury about three miles distant from his Mr Benett's house called Pythouse for the avowed purpose of destroying a Factory and also Thrashing machines. That he this Deponent immediately rose from his bed and after making due enquiry as to the truth of the information so given went on Horseback together with his Steward Mr Arthur Legge and a servant named Thomas Ball to find the persons so assembled. That he this Deponent did meet them, as he believes above four hundred in number near the Lime Kiln in the parish of Fonthill Gifford, about half a mile from the Town of Hindon from whence they appeared then to come. This Deponent immediately addressed them pointing out the impropriety and illegality of their conduct and explained to them the nature and effect of the King's Proclamation for the suppression of riot and which this Deponent would have read to them could he have prevailed on them to hear him. This Deponent observed one Charles Jerrard the elder acting at the time as the foremost man or the Leader of the mob and a young man near him wore a party coloured Sash and these with many other violent men who were forward rushed on towards the parish of Fonthill Gifford while this Deponent continued to address others as they came up in succession many of whom gave anxious attention to his observations till they were driven on by the pressure of Sticks and the pushing of the more violent who were behind them. This Deponent rode with them and saw them break the Drum of a Thrashing Machine which had been taken down at the Farm occupied by Mr Candy at Fonthill Gifford and a whole machine which had been taken down and placed out in a field near the Inn in the same parish by Mr Lampard and the Horse House and great part of a barn from which the last mentioned machine had been taken down at Lawn Farm in the parish of Tisbury in the said County the property of Mr Lampard. And this Deponent then and there (meaning Lawn Farm) again addressed them at some length entreating them to desist but refusing to comply with their demands then tumultuously made for raising wages and

destroying his own this Deponents own Thrashing Machine, alleging as a reason that he would not listen to any demands or complaints made by persons riotously assembled and with arms in their hands, on which they declared they would destroy this deponents Machines and some of the most violent said they would destroy him this Deponent. This Deponent then told them he should go home to meet them but that he had not sufficient force to oppose them with effect and therefore he should not make the attempt. They then took the way of this Deponents Upper Farm called Pythouse Farm where this Deponent had assured and was expecting them but had not more than about ten or twelve persons with him and did not offer any opposition except telling them the Barn was locked and that what they were about to do was without his consent and at their own peril. This Deponent sat quietly on his Horse for about ten minutes observing them breaking down his machine and Barn when without any provocation or word being spoken by him they the Rioters stopt from their work and as if by a special signal threw a large number of stones at him this Deponent, one of which struck this Deponent in the head and face and deprived him for a short period of sense, and this Deponent believes that had not his Horse which was struck and alarmed by the stones conveyed him out of the yard the said persons who threw the said stones meant and would have killed him this Deponent. This Deponent's Steward Mr Arthur Legge was also at the same time struck and severely wounded by a stone – and this Deponent and his said Steward went home shortly after and prepared to defend this Deponents house having been informed and believing that the said Rioters meant to attack it. At about an hour or more after this Deponent got to his House he was told by his servants that the said Rioters were gone to his Lower Farm called Linley Farm and were destroying his Thrashing machine there, which was a large one worked by water, and shortly after he had received this information Wadham Wyndham Esqre a Magistrate in and for the County of Wilts came to this Deponent at his House followed by the Hindon Troop of Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry commanded by Captain Wyndham quite unexpected by this Deponent. This Deponent got on his Horse and led the way

to direct the said Wadham Wyndham Esqre and the said Troop of Cavalry to where the Rioters were destroying his machine and found them just leaving the Barns having finished their work of destruction. The Rioters when they saw the Cavalry cheered in defiance and entered a Road between two high plantations of Fir and other wood. This Deponent then advised Mr Wadham Wyndham to direct one half of the Troop to the left or rear of the Rioters so entering the said wood and this Deponent himself directed the other half Troop to the right to meet the said Rioters when they might come out of the said wood which this Deponent scarcely believed they would do, and this Deponent then believed and now believes they might nearly or quite all have escaped had they not left the wood. The half Troop led by this Deponent having by mistake pursued some persons who seemed afterwards not to have been concerned with the rioters and being then drawn about 150 yards from the wood in which the rioters really were they the said Rioters advanced out of the said wood and armed with Hatchets, Hammers, Pickaxes, Sticks etc and using the most insulting threats advanced against the Cavalry and with these weapons and a shower of Stones made a furious assault on the said Cavalry, but were repulsed and met by the left half Troop which came through by the Road in the wood in their rear. But few if any of the Rioters were taken Prisoners in this their first repulse, and they for the most part got again into the wood. They however rallied in the wood and again came out and advanced with sticks and a shower of stones as before when the conflict became more severe and some shots were necessarily fired, this Deponent having before any shot was fired made to the front of the Rioters, and between them and the Troop and told them repeatedly that if they would not cease to throw stones the officer would be obliged to order his troop to fire on them, but they did not cease and continued to throw stones at this Deponent and the Troop. In this second conflict the Cavalry were successful and after much personal contest secured a large number of Prisoners. And this Deponent further saith that the Cavalry were ordered to disperse and led to the dispersion of the said Rioters by Mr Wadham Wyndham and by himself magistrates in and for the County of Wilts. And

that the Officers and Privates of the said Cavalry conducted themselves with great moderation and forbearance as well as firmness in the discharge of their duty on this occasion. This Deponent further on his oath saith that the attack made by the Rioters was so sudden and violent that it was not in his power to read the Kings Proclamation for the dispersion of riotous assemblies of persons.

John Benett

Sworn at the City of new Sarum in the
County of Wilts this second day of
December 1830 before me

George Matcham

And this Deponent further saith that he believes the Rioters at the time they attacked the Cavalry consisted of upwards of three hundred persons, and that the Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry consisted of between forty and fifty persons

John Benett

Sworn as aforesaid before me this
Second day of December 1830

George Matcham

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the Deposition of John Benett Esqre taken before the Magistrates of the Salisbury and Amesbury Division in the County of Wilts in the presence of Thomas Blandford and other prisoners, this second day of December 1830.

James Cobb

Clerk to the Magistrates of the
Said Division

Lord Arundell's Recommendations For Mercy

(TNA – HO40/27 folio 509)

James Mould. RESIDENCE: Hatch in Tisbury. OCCUPATION: Jobber in Pigs and cheese. MARRIED OR SINGLE: Married. FAMILY: Wife & five children. REMARKS: James Mould called upon me for a character I could not give him any because I never employed him on my Estate but I appeared to remove the implication that he was worth

Property. He is not worth any property and his family must now be supported by the Parish.

Samuel Banstone. RESIDENCE: Fonthill Gifford. OCCUPATION: Labourer. WAGES: 7 shillings a week, MARRIED OR SINGLE: Married. FAMILY: Wife & eight children. IN WORK OR NOT: Out of work at the time. REMARKS: Having a sprained back he is often unable to work.

Thomas Abrey. RESIDENCE: Tisbury. OCCUPATION: Common Mason. WAGES: When employed 16 shillings. MARRIED OR SINGLE: Married lately to a widow with two children. IN WORK OR NOT: Not in at the time. REMARKS: I have already given this man a character but not better than he deserves. He had always supported an orphan daughter of his deceased Brother. He is dreadfully disturbed in mind and I am sure would not abuse of Mercy if extended to him. His wife's family would give any security for him.

Thomas Rixen. RESIDENCE: Tisbury. OCCUPATION: Labourer. WAGES: 7 shillings. MARRIED OR SINGLE: Married. FAMILY: A large family grown up. REMARKS: This Thomas Rixen was given an excellent character by his Master he is an elderly man and has brought up a large family.

James Mould. RESIDENCE: Tisbury. OCCUPATION: Labourer. WAGES: 7 shillings. MARRIED OR SINGLE: Single. REMARKS: Has the character of a quiet inoffensive man.

Edmund White. RESIDENCE: Tisbury. OCCUPATION: Blacksmith. MARRIED OR SINGLE: Single. REMARKS: This youth was forced from his Father's House in the morning of the 25th. He works for his father who is a very infirm man and has a large family. This his eldest son is now his only support in his Trade. The Jury recommended him to mercy.

Thomas Burt. RESIDENCE: Fonthill Gifford. OCCUPATION: Labourer. WAGES: 7 shillings. MARRIED OR SINGLE:

Married. FAMILY: Wife & three children. REMARKS: The master of Thomas Burt gives him a good character.

*To Col. Mair
My Dear Sir*

In compliance with your permission I send you the above remarks with a recommendation of Mercy in the proper Quarter for the above named persons. The case of Abrey and White I particularly urge. I am sure Mercy to them will be duly appreciated.

*I am dr Sir
Yours sincerely*

Arundell

Wardour Castle

January 13, 1831

I beg to second Lord Arundell's recommendation for a conviction of a deep interest and kind attentive solicitude evinced by His Lordship for his tenantry and thorough knowledge of their personal character. Had his Lordship been on the spot, instead of attending his duty, with the Troop he commands with so much zeal much of the which would have been prevented by his influence.

Mair

*High Wycombe
16 January, 1831*

Letter relating to the setting up of the Wiltshire Special Commission. (TNA – HO40/27 folios 574 – 577)

London 13th Dec^r 1830

My Lord

Wiltshire

In obedience to your Lordships directions communicated to me by Mr Under Secretary Phillipps I proceeded to Salisbury on Friday last for the purpose of making inquiry into the Cases which are to be tried in that County under the Special Commission and to report thereupon to your Lordship with the view of giving every possible assistance in my power to the magistrates in completing those Cases for

Trial and also to enable your Lordship to decide how many of those cases it may be fit for the Government to take the Prosecution of. Colonel a'Court and two other magistrates and also a Gentleman from the Office of the Clerk of the Peace together with the Clerk to the Justices for two Divisions met me at Salisbury and with that assistance I entered upon the investigation of such of the Cases (about 70 in number) as had occurred within those Divisions comprising all or most of the Prisoners committed to the Gaol at Salisbury. Your Lordship is aware that in Hampshire the Magistracy had previously to my going there formed a Committee from their own body and given direction for the Prosecutions to be carried on by the Clerk of the Peace. In Wiltshire no measures subsequent to the taking Depositions committing the Prisoners and putting the Prosecutors and Witnesses under Recognizances, had been taken, and as there are three Gaols to which Commitments had been made viz Salisbury Devizes and Marlborough, and the Justices of the several Divisions not having had any general meeting or communication upon the subject of the Prosecution of offenders I am at present only able to report upon the nature of the offences committed by Prisoners in Salisbury Gaol and to represent the necessity of a meeting of the magistracy being held for the purpose of directing the proper steps to be taken for bringing the offenders to trial, which without such meeting cannot be done as I understand there exists a Rule of the County Justices relative to criminal prosecutions which would not justify, nor provide for expenses of any attorney who might undertake to get them up and as Colonel a'Court thought much more time would be lost in assembling the Chairmen of the several Sessions than in procuring the Lord Lieutenants directions to call a general meeting of the Magistracy to consider the subject he wrote to the Marquis of Lansdown of Friday last, soliciting his Lordship to call such meeting for Wednesday next at Salisbury when if it be your Lordship's pleasure I can attend from Winchester where the Justices expect me to be on Tuesday morning.

The Depositions I have seen at Salisbury, and of most of which I have the honor to leave Copies and Abstracts with this Report, disclose Crimes and Misdemeanours

corresponding in some instances, inferior in others but in none exceeding nor perhaps equalling in atrocity those committed in Hampshire and therefore not calling for any greater degree of assistance from His Majesty's Government than what may be given to the latter County. To this however your Lordship may probably think there is an exception in the attack by the mob on the Yeomanry Cavalry which although it terminated in the repulse of the assailants the death of one and the severely wounding of 6 or 8 of them, will be most anxiously looked up to, as a case in which the most decided support of the Government may be deemed necessary, to assure the Yeomanry of the protection they will always receive in the temperate exercise of their arduous and painful duties, and to strike such of the people as are inclined to disorder, with a just sense of the danger incurred in thus violating the law, and resisting those who come to the support of the public Peace.

The shape in which the case should be prosecuted and the Evidence necessary to sustain it as well as the Case against those who tumultuously continued together for more than an hour after the reading of the Riot Act by Colonel a'Court, I most respectfully submit to your Lordship as proper subjects for the assistance of His Majesty's Counsel in preparing the Indictment and advising upon the Evidence, for I have no doubt but that great anxiety will be felt by the Public and the Yeomanry in relation to this Prosecution

From the Deposition submitted to me at Salisbury and the inquiries I made the Justices seem to have confined themselves pretty strictly to the commitment of the Ringleaders only in each case, in consequence of which the Evidence against them is generally clear, concise, and complete, and justifies an expectation of conviction in most instances. If the same line of conduct has been pursued in selecting the offenders who have been committed to the Gaols at Devizes and Marlborough the briefs will be very readily prepared in good time for the opening of the Commission at Salisbury which I understand is to be fixed for the 27th instant; and if the County Magistrates hold a general Meeting on Wednesday and decide upon ordering their Clerks in the respective Divisions to get up the

Prosecutions I should feel no difficulty in being prepared with such Briefs as might be necessary for the Counsel sent by Government if it should be your Lordship's pleasure to charge me with the performance of that duty, but I beg respectfully to suggest in order to facilitate the proceedings that every Clerk of the Justices who may have any Depositions relating to the recent disturbances should be forthwith desired to transmit copies of them to the meeting on Wednesday.

The cases in the Divisions of the County (with the exception of the attack on the Cavalry and the felony under the Riot Act) bear the same aspect as those in Hampshire and appear to claim no further aid of Government than what may be extended to the latter County. The abstracts point out distinctly those by whom the greatest number of offences have been committed.

I have the honor to be

My Lord

Your Lordships most obed^t ser^t

W^m Edw^d Tallents

To Viscount Melbourne

Etc etc etc

Letter relating to the results of the trials held at Salisbury (TNA – HO40/27 folios 628 – 629)

Salisbury 6 January 1831

Sir,

Lord Melbourne will I trust excuse my not having sent a Return of the results of yesterday's Trials by the same evening's Mail – the truth is I was so ill as to be obliged to go to bed on leaving Court after writing with difficulty the short letter I addressed to you.

I am now better, and have the honor to enclose the Return of all Convictions and Acquittals up to the rising of the Courts last night, and I shall add the results of the Trials of today, if the business should close early enough to enable me to do so.

One of the persons convicted here of robbery (Thomas Goddard) is a Tanner living on his own property.

A singular circumstance occurred yesterday after the conviction of Isaac Looker for sending a threatening letter. His son, a Boy about 14, confessed he was the writer of the letter in question and wrote in Court something like a facsimile of it. The Father (Isaac Looker) had been sentenced to transportation for life, and from what I hear (for the Trial took place in the Court where I was not) the Evidence and verdict were satisfactory. The Boy is taken into Custody and the Witnesses sent for to be here tomorrow.

The probability is that the son wrote the letters under the dictation of his Father, but I shall leave & be able to communicate more particulars tomorrow.

I have received here very few materials to enable me to comply with Lord Melbourne's directions to make a Return of the Condition Wages etc of the several prisoners, and as I was anticipated in this in Hampshire by Sir W^m Heathcote, I believe I have been so in this County by Col. Mair who I find has been most active in making the inquiries adverted to, and to whom it is probably many of the returns of the communicating magistrates, may have been given. I find it impossibly personally to enter upon these inquiries, and therefore I requested the Clerk of the Peace to apply to those Magistrates, and I will do the best I can with the very scanty material – which may reach me – I am convinced however that the principal offenders cannot truly plead actual distress in extenuation of their Crimes.

There is to be consultation to night upon the case of Isaac Looker and his son.

Two days have been occupied in trying the men who assaulted Mr Pile, on different Indictments viz for demolishing his house; - for wounding him with Intent to kill; and for robbery, but only one of them has been convicted out of 17 – they will now I believe, be tried for breaking thrashing machines.

Your most obedient humble
Servant
Mr Edw^d Tallents

Mr Phillipps Esq
Whitehall London

The Following information has been transcribed from documents in HO52/11 at The National Archives.

The Case of William Mussell, alias Olding/Olden

(TNA – HO52/11 folios 11 - 13)

Copy of a Threatening Letter sent to Mr James Slade of Codford St Peter, Wilts.

Copy

Mr Slade and Mr Raxworthy eye have taken the opportunity to you these few laignes to you to inform you that eye was standing by at the george gate war and i heard them say that they wood do for Slade and blagard raxworthy they wood set fire to raxworthys stables and Slade's wheat in the ground and his hay ricks which he hr made this is eight or 9 mens words eye herd them say with my own years that there wood be a great deal of disterbeance in this place before the winter is over there was 9 men kissed the book to bind the oath they made all together they have bought to or three blunder buses they have bourne the oath as this if one do flinch they will cut the bugger in pises if he don't stand to his words as was passed with them all Mr Chandler does pay them like a man and we will not do Him any harm whatever but for raxworthy and Slade shall be life or death with many of us for we are all willing to work fore we shall look plundering daily as we do for life and for destruction will come like a thief in the night when every thing is still and clam and quiet Our first atemt will be for raxworthy house

Mr Chandler is a good Master in every respect and pay his money when it due he is a honest man in his pay and god will prosper with him in every thing for ever

Blood for Blood

Are pay

Wilts to Wit

The Information of Richard White taken on oath before me C a'Court Esq. One of H M Justices of the peace in and for the said County at Heytesbury in the said County this 15th day of November 1830.

Richard White. On his Oath saith that this morning between 1 and 2 o'clock he was awoke by a cry of Fire and found that a Peas Rick amongst a rank of Ricks was in a blaze, the fire communicated to a barley Rick and an Oat Rick, which were totally destroyed and a Bean Rick was partially injured the Pea Rick was nearly in the middle of the other Ricks, - Has no doubt of its having been set on fire wilfully.

The Heytesbury Fire Engines arrived and the workmen worked them cheerfully and assisted to the utmost to extinguish the Flames, - The property was insured in the Salamander Fire Office, the Farming Stock had been insured for about four years, - About a year and a half ago one William Mussell alias Olden worked for him and on being accused of stealing some wheat absconded and did not return for a twelve month.

Richard White

James Raxworthy of Codford Woolstapler on his Oath saith that about three months ago the said Olden was passed to the parish of Codford St Peter and was there put to work in his garden. He had occasion to think very ill of him and on laying him with having been dishonest in Mr White's service he violently abused him, Mr White, and vowed he would smart for it or words to that effect, the said Olden was afterwards put to Quarry work and whilst so employed he was very abusive to Deponent and then said (now two months ago) "d - d it I'll have blood for blood" - A letter has been since received by Mr Slade of Codford thro' the Heytesbury Post threatening to Fire and destroy the Property of the said Mr Slade and of the Deponent and signed "blood for blood".

James Raxworthy

Thomas Whiting nephew to Mr Slade on his Oath saith that the threatening Letter now produced was delivered to his uncle and bore the Heytesbury Post Mark. - That about three weeks ago he had occasion as Overseer to pay William Olden his parish money at the same time that he paid others - some of the men were dissatisfied but Olden said nothing at the time but as Deponent heard muttering

amongst them he slipped into his garden and thro' the Hedge he distinctly heard Olden say "if they don't look sharp they will be hot enough before long" of words to that effect.

T Whiting

William Mussell Olding now residing at Heytesbury voluntarily declares that he was drinking in the Unicorn at Heytesbury till about nine o'clock last night with James Reynolds Thomas Nutland his wife and Rachel Sweet Samuel Payne and his wife and John Turner were in the House. He left the House at about 9 o'clock and is ready to swear that he did not leave his Home again the whole night. He staid from his work today because he had a pig to kill.

William Mussell

The Case against George Toomer - TNA HO52/11 folios 39
- 41)

No.1

The Examination of *Edward Witt of Odstock*

Wilts

TO WIT}

In the County of *Wilts, Blacksmith*

Taken on Oath, the *twenty fifth Day of November*

In the Year of our Lord 1830 before *us two* of His Majesty's

Justices of the Peace acting in and for the said County of *Wilts.*

£100 to give Evidence

Who saith on his Oath that on Tuesday night the 23rd of November instant about half past nine o'clock an attack was made on his shop at Odstock aforesaid by two men, one of them demanded his sledges and wedges, that he let them into the shop and they took the sledge hammers now produced, they threatened to nock his house down - He opened the shop in consequence of their threats - The man said he had better open the shop than have his House about his ears - they did not demand

any money or victuals or drink, there were only two men came on his premises, at the time the two men came he could hear a body of men at Mr Hoddings threshing machine – He knows one the men is name his George Toomer the prisoner now present – He asked the other person where he came from and he answered 10 miles the other side of London – When the two men came it was about half past nine or 10 o'clock – George Toomer was the person who demanded the sledges – That he found the sledges this day about one o'clock at Mr Bowns at Harnham who keeps the Swan Inn there –

Sworn as a foresaid before us

F Pleydell Bouverie

Ambrose Hussey} Edward Witt

No.2

The Examination of *Reuben Bracher of Odstock*

Wilts

TO WIT}

In the County of *Wilts, Carpenter*

Taken on Oath, the *twenty fifth Day of November*

In the Year of our Lord 1830 before *us two* of His Majesty's

Justices of the Peace acting in and for the said County of *Wilts*.

£40 to give Evidence

Who saith on his Oath, that he was at Mr Witt's House at Odstock when George Toomer and another person unknown to him asked Mr Witt for his sledges. Mr Witt told them he had not got the Key of the work shop and said his son had it, George Toomer then left Mr Witt to go to the son and shortly returned saying that Mr Witt the Father had the Key, and said had better let them have the sledges or else they would set fire to his House or beat down his workshop, these expression were used by George Toomer – Mr Witt then went into the House and brought the Key, and went to wards the shop with the two men, immediately upon this he saw the strange man carry the two sledge Hammers on his shoulder through Mr Witts

garden (George Toomer being in company with him) – at the time they were going on he heard a mob up in the field above the garden, one of the two said they wanted the sledge Hammers to break some last Iron wheels, that this happened between 9 & 10 o'clock on Tuesday night the 23rd of November –

Sworn as a foresaid before us

F Pleydell Bouverie

Ambrose Hussey}

Reuben Bracher

No.3

The Examination of Hiram Witt of Odstock

Wilts

TO WIT}

In the County of Wilts, Blacksmith

Taken on Oath, the twenty fifth Day of November

In the Year of our Lord 1830 before us two of His Majesty's

Justices of the Peace acting in and for the said County of Wilts.

Edw^d Witt for Hiram

£40 to give Evidence

Who saith on his Oath, that he is the son of Edward Witt of the same place Blacksmith – that on Tuesday evening last between 9 and 10 o'clock George Toomer came to him at Friends House and asked for Key of his Father's Shop and said he wanted it to get the sledges out – Deponent informed him he had not got the Key Toomer said that Deponents father stated he had, He then said if Deponent did not let him have the Key they would be all on Fire in five minutes – Deponent again repeated he had not the Key and the prisoner (Toomer) then left to return to his (Deponent's) Father – He had previously heard the noise of a large assembly of persons in the parish –

Sworn as a foresaid before us

F Pleydell Bouverie

Ambrose Hussey}

Hiram Witt

The Case of Richard Brunton

(HO52/11 folios 61 –75)

Heytesbury House
November 26 1830

My Lord,

I mentioned to your Lordship in a private letter this morning that I had taken up a suspicious character in this place. I enclose upon a separate sheet his account of himself.

He is about 5.11. Inches high – good looking – stoops a little – has a strong northern dialect – was dressed respectably in long trousers – a neat waistcoat – fine linen & a Jacket or rather Coatie made of Camlet or fine fustian – His whole appearance very decent.

He arrived at a public house in this place shortly after our encounter with the mob; & from the circumstance of his spending his money very freely and treating many people who are known to have been in the mob, & of whom he professed to know nothing. He was reported to me as a suspicious character. I personally visited the public house after night fall & had the man brought to me in a private room. He made very little difficulty in allowing my special constables to search him & as nothing of any moment was found upon him & as he had but a few shillings in his possession & appeared very open & candid, I expressed regret at having put him to any inconvenience & immediately liberated him.

Some hours afterwards, the special constable patrol, not knowing that I had examined the man, but seeing him talking to another very suspicious person with whom he was proposing to share his bed – took both into custody & brought them to my house. The companion I found out to be a desperate character – the very man who attacked Mr Hayter's premises & against whom I had already issued a warrant for his apprehension. My suspicions being now aroused I ordered the man to be detained and placed under the charge of some steady persons, until I could examine him more closely. I went to him at daylight & found him in his bed – which afforded me a better opportunity of minutely searching his dress etc. I took his examination, which I

enclose; & on carefully examining the scrapes of paper found in his pockets, I perceived that he must have travelled precisely in the time & at the time of all the riots from Andover westward. He had many Inn bills about him & some of them in which Dinners are charged 5/- Beds 6/- etc. He accounts for this by stating that these were his master's bills & not his.

He appears to have spent in a few hours as much as 23 shillings in treating total strangers. He was seen, before he was apprehended, both to read & write; & was very frequently called out of the house by strange people – to one of whom he gave the letter which he had written.

Under these circumstances I sent to Mr Hayter requesting the advice and assistance of Mr Vicary the Bow Street officer. He considered the case as very suspicious. His not accounting for his keys & not recollecting where he slept at Salisbury – his happening to be in all the places at the very time that confusion ensued – his waste of money & having so little with him – all these circumstances have induced Mr Vicary to proceed with the keys to Salisbury to endeavour to trace his baggage. It seem the man is no stranger in London, but is not personally known to Mr Vicary.

I have written to Captain Blackwood to ascertain the truth of the statement as regards him. I have also written to Mr Eyre Coote at New Park earnestly requesting him to go himself to Hanley & to endeavour to trace out the baggage which I suspect must be concealed there. I have also sent to a Linen draper at Bath, in whose warehouse is a young man to whom he says he was directed to introduce himself.

It is singular that during the night he knew all that had passed at Hindon during the day – even before I did.

That he is connected in some way with the disturbances – his company & behaviour show; if we succeed in seeing his boxes much I think may be discovered. In the mean time I shall of course detain him in custody. I should add that there are different marks on his linen – but he says he is not aware of the circumstances as he can neither read nor write.

May I beg, my Lord, that this statement may be forwarded to the Home department, with the request that

the Secretary of State may direct what further steps should be taken in the business.

I have the honor to be

My Lord

Your Lordship's

most obedient

humble servant

C.A. a'Court

Examination

Calls himself Richard Brunton – native of Yarm near Stockton upon Tees in Yorkshire :- was brought up a farmer, but for the last 20 years has been a servant – Lived last with Captⁿ. Blackwood R.N. :- lived nearly a year with him as servant of all work :- left him about a fortnight ago. Since he left him has been living in the house of a blacksmith, Mr James Penny at Hanly about 13 miles from Salisbury on the Shaftesbury road :- Left Mr Penny's house on Tuesday morn^g & left in his charge his spare linen – nothing else – has nothing else.

Went to Salisbury on the Tuesday :- does not know either the street or House he slept in :- Remained there one night only.

Moved on the Pelican at Stapleford & slept there on Wednesday.

Left Stapleford on Thursday & went to Heytesbury, which place he reached about 12 o'clock.

Says that the keys found upon him are stray keys & do not belong to any box or trunk of his. – That the papers found upon him are mostly old bills of his late Master.

Was on his way to Bath to look out for a place.

Cross Ex^d.

Mr Penny at Hanly is only a servant & that he went to visit him :- that he is not a blacksmith :- he slept however at the house of a blacksmith by the name of Charles Debbing.

Is shown a cravat & is asked who wrote the initials thereon. Says he knows not for that he can neither read nor write.

Before me – at Heytesbury this 26 day of November 1830.

C A a'Court

Copy of a letter from Mr Stroud a Linen draper in Bath.

In reply to your I beg to inform you that I have a servant in my employ of the name of Robert Prince: - he has lived with me between 15 & 20 years; & a more honest man never existed: - He is from the neighbourhood of Cranborne Chase. He is a married man & sleeps with his family at Borton Street. I have enquired of Robert Prince – he knows nothing of the name of Richard Brunton.

Signed/

M. Stroud

Bath 26. Nov^r 1830.

Wilts to Wit. The examination of a man calling himself Richard Brunton, taken before me C.A. a'Court Exq^{re} etc etc at Heytesbury on this 26 day of November 1830.

Calls himself Richard Brunton – born at Yarm near Stockton upon Tees in Yorkshire - was brought up a farmer, but for the last 20 years has been a servant – Lived last with Captⁿ. Blackwood R.N. living at Andover - lived nearly a year with him as servant of all work - left him about a fortnight ago. Since he left him, has been living in the house of a blacksmith, Mr James Penny at Hanly about 13 miles from Salisbury on the Shaftesbury road - Left Mr Penny's house on Tuesday morn^g last & left in his charge his spare linen – nothing else – has nothing else.

Went to Salisbury on the Tuesday :- does not know either the street or House he slept at.- Remained there one night only.

Moved on the Pelican at Stapleford & slept there on Wednesday.

Left Stapleford on Thursday & went to Heytesbury, which place he reached about 12 o'clock today.

Says that the keys found upon him are stray keys & do not belong to any box or trunk of his. – That the papers found upon him are mostly old bills of his late Master's.

Was on his way to Bath to look out for a place.

Cross Examined

Mr Penny is only a servant in Hanley & that he went to visit him :- he is not a blacksmith, but that he (Examin^t) slept however at the house of a blacksmith by the name of Charles Debbing.

Is shown a cravat & is asked who wrote the initials thereon :- says he knows not for that he can neither read nor write.

Before me
C.A. a'Court

Wilts to Wit The Examination of Sarah Fleming the wife of Isaac Fleming Innholder at Heytesbury in the said County taken on oath before me C.A. a'Court Esq^{re} one of HM's Justices of the Peace in & for the said County this 27 day of November 1830.

Sarah Fleming.-

Who on her oath saith, that on Thursday the 25th Instant, a stranger arrived at her husband's house about 2 o'clock.- He called for a quart of Beer & some bread & cheese for himself, part of which he ate & part he gave to some people in the Tap.- That he kept constantly calling for small quantities of bread & cheese, beer & Tobacco, which he freely distributed to those around him, tho' they appeared to be total strangers to him & were believed to be part of a mob which had just been dispersed by the Yeomanry.-He had no baggage with him & never asked for a bed.- That she distinctly saw him approach a borrowed light & appeared to be reading a scrap of paper.- He talked much to a woman who was in the tap.- he never said where he was going to.- While he was in the house, he called for pen & ink & went into the private room.- He spent as much as £1 in the course of a few hours - always calling for small portions of bread & beer & paying for everything when ordered.- The man with whom he appeared to be most intimate was a person whom she understood to be George Shergold - who has since been committed to prison.- Many people entered the tap who did not belong to Heytesbury. - He was examined by a magistrate, but was not then taken into custody. He was very angry at being examined & appeared to drink more freely afterwards - he seem to be in liquor.

Two hours after he had been examined by the magistrate he was apprehended by some Special Constables – as was also his companion George Shergold. – That he ordered some strong tea, & whilst drinking it he said to one of the men who had him in charge, in her hearing, that he was mistaken in several points as to the riots which had happened at Hindon that very morning – He appeared to know all about them.- During the time he was in the Tap “Success to the Mob” was frequently drunk.

He appeared to pay for almost all the beer that was called for in the Tap for a considerable time. Thought him a very suspicious character, tho’ he was particularly civil.- He appeared to be much on his guard before witness – particularly after he had been examined by the Magistrate.

He appeared very low spirited the day after his arrest & is so now. – He scarcely speaks a word.

Signed/ Sarah Fleming

Before me C.A. a’Court

Wilts to Wit The Examination of Elizabeth Fleming daughter of Isaac Fleming etc etc taken before me etc etc etc this 27. day of November 1830.

Elizabeth Fleming. Who on her oath saith, that during the time the stranger (now under examination) was in her father’s house, he asked for a pen & ink, which the witness put upon the ledge of the bar window & he took them into the parlour. He appeared to be very intimate with a man, whom, she has since heard is George Shergold, who has been committed for being concerned in the riots at Stapleford. She saw him in the parlour with the pen & ink before him & a piece of paper, which he had not called for in the house – where he got it she does not know. As his back was turned towards her, she cannot swear that the pen was in his hands, but she saw the pen & saw the paper. He frequently left the house for a minute or two, but upon one occasion he was absent for a quarter of an hour.

Cannot recollect whether this was before or after he had called for pen & ink.

Signed/ Elizabeth Fleming

Before me

C.A. a’Court

Copy of a letter from the Marquis of Salisbury – received this 28 Nov^r 1830.

Sir,

Richard Brunton was servant to Captain Blackwood who lives at Hanley. He was discharged for misconduct at a moments warning and his wages paid him – with money to convey him into Kent, from whence about three weeks ago Captⁿ Blackwood brought him.

He was not in the mob at Hanley though he had been in the neighbourhood. Penny, whom he names, is now a groom in Captⁿ Blackwood's service. There is a person of the name of Debbing at Hanley.

Captⁿ Blackwood would wish the keys to be sent to him.

Signed/
Gascoine Salisbury

Copy –

Cranborne
Nov^r 28th 1830

Sir,

Richard Brunton was discharged by me about three weeks ago for misconduct. He had lived with me about a year. No statement he makes can be relied on; as the reason of my discharging him was, that he never spoke truth. At the same time I believe him too stupid to have any concern in the mobs about the Country (for which I assume he is arrested) at least in the organization of them. He did travel from Berkshire to Woodyates here with a horse & Gig belonging to me about the end of August

Signed/ Henry N. Blackwood

Copy

Handley – Nov^r 28th 1830

In the absence of Captain Blackwood I have opened your letter; & beg to state that Richard Brunton lived with us from the middle of January last to Nov^r 5th – since which time he has been living in the village, at the Blacksmith's Hardiman (there are Debbins here, but not blacksmiths) till last Tuesday when he went to Salisbury. The keys I know nothing about. I doubt these being his, as I know he had nothing to lock. I have sent to the person who has his

clothes & who used to wash for him, he has left them with her saying he was going to Salisbury to look after a place; if not successful he was going to Bath & should either return or send for his things, which are few in number & tied up in a bundle with his initials R.B.

The papers found about him, he has stated true concerning them. One of the directions is to a son of Captⁿ Peyton's servant of the name of Prince: - the two are of female servants who formerly lived with us. On his leaving us Captⁿ Blackwood paid him upwards of £6. He has not paid for his lodgings. I have only to add, that the reason he left our service was for telling untruths: - he left us after a month's warning. His family are very respectable trades people at Chatham.

Signed/ H.S. Blackwood

Heytesbury House
Nov^r 28th 1830

My Lord,

I transmit to your Lordship the various examinations as to the man detained here by me as a suspicious character, and also copies of such letters as bear upon his case. From all that I can collect, and I have had agents Employed in every place from whence I thought information was likely to be procured, I am now satisfied that he is not the dangerous person that I supposed him to be, & that chance alone threw him into bad company, unfortunately for him in the very time of the disturbances westward of Andover.

I have in consequence discharged him with a suitable admonition and he appears very sorry for the indiscretion which led to his detention & grateful for his liberation.

I have the honor to be

My Lord

Your Lordship's

Most obedient

humble servant

C.A. a'Court

Viscount Melbourne

Transcriptions from the Wiltshire and Swindon Archives

The following information is transcribed from W&SA 413/23

1. **James Blandford**, labourer, Tisbury
Thomas Top, labourer, Fonthill Bishop

Henry Self. Witness says a Mob or assemblage of persons to the amount of several hundred came to the yard at Fonthill Bishop in the County of Wilts on the 25th November last which is the property of Henry King Esq but in his (Henry Self) occupation and beat down part of a barn in which a thrashing machine had been standing but had been removed the day preceding, they afterwards broke a thrashing machine the property of the said Henry King Esq in a field in the occupation of this deponent and then as this deponent has been informed and believes went to a barn the property of Henry King and broke open the barn and destroyed another thrashing machine he says he saw James Blandford in his yard beating down part of the said barn with a sledge hammer and Thomas Top actively assisting with a cart line in pulling down the part of the barn in which the machine had stood.

James Turner confirms all the above evidence against both parties.

2. **Thomas Top**, labourer, Tisbury

Job Deverill Witness says Thomas Top came to him on the night of the 26th November when he was watching his master Mr Henry Spencer's Rick yard, he assaulted him and took away his stick.

3. **Thomas Vinen**

James Snow Witness saw Thomas Vinen with a large number of persons riotously assembled on the 25th November last destroying the Horse House and part of a Thrashing Machine at lawn farm in the parish of Tisbury and amongst the persons so assembled the saw Thomas Vinen actively engaged beating down the stones under the

posts of the said Horse House to throw down the said Horse House. Witness also saw Thomas Phillips at work destroying the said Horse House with some instrument. Also saw Charles Jerrard the elder with the Rioters using an axe in destroying Mr Benett's Thrashing Machine at Linley Farm on the 25th November last, also saw John Targett of Hindon actively engaged with the rioters at Mr Benett's at Linley Farm but does not know if he used any tool or instrument.

The mark of

X

James Snow

Taken on oath before me at Pythouse, 20th December 1820

John Benett

Wilts to Wit. The Examination of **James Jay** the younger of Tisbury in the County of Wilts, Yeoman, who on his oath saith that on Thursday the twenty fifth day of November instant a large mob of Persons assembled in the most riotous manner in the farm yard of John Benett Esq situated in the parish of Tisbury aforesaid when several persons assembled in the said mob proceeded with great violence to destroy the Thrashing Machine and other property belonging to the said John Benett and this examinant is positive that Samuel Macey alias Banstone of Fonthill Gifford in the said County, labourer, was one of the persons forming the said mob and committing the acts of violence and deprecation before described.

James Jay

Taken on oath before me this 27th day of November 1830, John Benett one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county.

Wilts to Wit. The examination of **James Cockburn** of the parish of Tisbury in the said county, gardener, who on his oath saith that he was present at Pythouse Upper Farm in the parish of Tisbury and the County of Wilts on Thursday 25th day of November instant and there saw a large number of persons then and there assembled, and destroying a Thrashing machine and barn the property of John Benett Esq and amongst the persons then and there assembled he saw Samuel Banstone alias Macey in the act

of destroying with some instrument the Thrashing Machine the property of John Benett Esq.

Wilts to Wit. The Examination of **George Turner** of Tisbury in the said county, labourer, who on his oath saith that he was present on the 25th day of November when a large mob of persons were beating down and destroying the Thrashing Machine of John Benett Esq at Pythouse in the said parish of Tisbury that he saw **John Bye** of Tisbury aforesaid, mason, beating down the wall of the machine house with a pick axe or some such weapon.

Wilts to Wit. The Examination of **Thomas Ball** of the parish of Tisbury and county aforesaid, coachman, who on his oath saith that he was present at Lawn Farm in the parish of Tisbury in the county of Wilts aforesaid, the property of John Benett Esq or George Mortimer Esq or some or one of them on the 25th day of November instant and then and there saw a large number of persons riotously assembled destroying a thrashing machine and barn the property of the aforesaid John Benett etc and then and there saw one James Blandford (now present) aiding and assisting in destroying the said barn by beating down the posts which supported the same, with a large sledge hammer.

Wilts to Wit. The Examination of **John Ford the younger** of the parish of Tisbury and county of Wilts, labourer, who on his oath saith that he was present at Pythouse Upper Farm in the parish of Tisbury and county aforesaid on Thursday the 25th day of November instant and there saw a large number of persons riotously assembled destroying a thrashing machine and barn the property of John Benett Esq and amongst these persons so assembled he saw one Samuel Lever alias Tucker aiding and assisting in beating down the wall of the barn the property of the said John Benett with a sledge hammer. And afterwards at Lower Farm called Linley Farm in the said parish and on the same day he saw the same mob pf persons so riotously assembled destroying another thrashing machine the property of the said John Benett and there again saw the said Samuel Lever

alias Tucker aiding and assisting with a stone hammer destroying another thrashing machine the property of the said John Benett Esq.

Wilts to Wit. The Examination of **Charles Wilkins** of Tisbury in the County of Wilts who on his oath saith that on Thursday the 25th day of November instant a large mob assembled in a most riotous manner in the farm yard of John Benett Esq situate in the parish of Tisbury aforesaid when the several persons assembled in the said mob proceeded with great violence to destroy the thrashing machine and other property belonging to the said John Benett and this examinant is positive that **James Wyer** of Tisbury in the said county of Wilts, labourer, was one of the persons forming the said mob and committing the acts and depredations before described.

Taken on oath before me this 27th day of November 1830

John Wyer – Taken 28th November – discharged at Salisbury, Recognizance.

John Targett of Fonthill Bishop, labourer

Taken by warrant of Mr Wyndham for offences at Fonthill Bishop, 23rd December 1830.

John Snow Witness says he saw John Targett with the mob at Mr Benett's Pythouse Farm on the 25th November last and that he aided and assisted in destroying the Horse House of the machine by pulling off the thatch and tiles which covered it he being at the time on the top of the said Horse House.

George Mould of Tisbury, Labourer

Surrendered the 24th December 1830.

James Lampard Witness saw George Mould with a large number of persons riotously assembled to the amount of several hundred in Aaron Futchers Yard in the parish of Fonthill Gifford on the 25th day of November last breaking the Horse House of a thrashing machine and the said George Mould was actively engaged with a hatchet or hammer or some other instrument in breaking the said Horse House.

Henry Lambert

Samuel Norris of Hindon, labourer

Not taken.

James Doggrel. Saw Samuel Norris with the mob at Pythouse Farm actively engaged.

John Jukes. Saw him beating off traces of Horse Wheel with a stone hammer at Pythouse Farm.

Noah Doggrel. Saw him beating off the traces of Horse Wheel with a stone hammer at Pythouse Farm.

John Targett of Hindon, Mop maker

Not taken.

James Snow. Saw him active amongst the mob at Linley Farm.

William Woods. Saw him take away the Rollers of the thrashing machine and throw them into the Mill pond.

William Davis, of Hindon, labourer.

Not taken.

Silas Mould. Saw him with a Sledge Hammer breaking the Rollers of the thrashing machine at Pythouse Farm.

James Beacher of Tisbury.

Not Taken.

John Jay

Charles Jerrard the elder, Tisbury

Not taken.

John Jay. Saw him direct the mob where to pull down the wall to throw the beam over the machine at Pythouse Farm.

James Snow. saw him using an axe in destroying the thrashing machine at Linley Farm.

John Ranger of Tisbury, labourer.

Not taken.

John Trind jun

Thomas Phillips of Tisbury

Not taken,

James Snow saw him active in the mob destroying Horse House at Lawn Farm.

William Woods saw him at Pythouse.

Noah Doggrel saw him at Pythouse Farm.

John Banstone alias Macey

Not taken.

John Jukes saw him come into Pythouse Farm yard with rioters with a large stick.

Noah Doggrel saw him of the rioters in Pythouse Farm Yard and struck at with a large stick.

Henry Snook of Tisbury, tailor

Not taken.

James Turner saw him breaking machine Lampard's and also Mr Benett's at Pythouse Farm.

Wilts to Wit. The Examination of **William Woods** of Tisbury in the County of Wilts, labourer who on his oath saith that on Thursday the twenty fifth day of November instant a large Mob of Persons assembled in a most riotous manner in the farmyard of John Benett Esquire situate in the Parish of Tisbury aforesaid when the several persons assembled in the said mob proceeded with great violence to destroy the Thrashing Machine and other Property belonging to the said John Benett and that this examinant is positive that **Richard Pitman** and **John Targett** Labourers of the Parish of Hindon in the said County of Wilts. **Thomas Phillips**, Mason, **Samuel Eyres**, **John Barrett** all of the Parish of Tisbury in the said County of Wilts, Labourers, three of the Persons forming the said mob and committing the acts of violence and depredation before described.

William Woods

Taken on Oath before me this 27th day of November 1830.

John Budd

One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County.

Richard Pitman taken 28 Nov.

Wilts to Wit. The Examination of **John Uphill** of Tisbury, Shepherd, taken before me one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County who on his oath saith

That he was present on Thursday the twenty fifth day of November last past in the Farm Yard called Pythouse Farm Yard, the property of John Bennett Esq at about the hour of two in the afternoon of that day.- That he saw the mob enter the said yard and amongst the rest **Thomas Burt** of Fonthill Gifford, Labourer, who, after the thrashing machine had been destroyed, he saw assisting in the Demolition of the Horse House by cutting off a Piece of Timber which connected the roof of the Barn and he was cutting this Timber with an Axe. The under parts of this Horse House having been previously cut by the Mob, the roof then fell in.

This Examination was taken at Wardour Castle in the County of Wilts this twenty first day of December in the year 1830.

John Uphill

Arundell

List of Men at work at Hatch farm on 25th November 1830

This is a list of those men who were in their work during the whole day of the 25th November 1830 for John Turner of Hatch Farm.

Thomas Turner
James Sanger
William Woods
James Mould
Henry Turner
John Trobidge
Thomas Woods

Boys
Charles Collons
William Collons
John Turner
Thomas Mullins
William Combes
-? King

Farmer King's men
Job Ford
Jonathan Ford
Alexander Turner

Boys
Thomas King
George King
Daniel King
Joseph Combes

The Battle of Pythouse

By William Turner

Sir:

As one who lived in turbulent times and was present at the above internecine encounter permit me to say in reply to some overt remarks that lately appeared in the Salisbury and Winchester Journal that my father who lived at Gaston Farm in a succession of 200 years – Mr James Lever of The Compasses Chicks Grove and deponent – booted and saddled and rode to Pythouse to comfort Mr Benett and as far as in us lay to defend his stately hall from threatened demolition. My Seniors consigned their horses to my care (to await the approach of the cavalry momentarily expected) whilst they went in to confer with Mr Benett and recruit their wonted energy with the Tom Ball strong ale then in repute and in rivalry with the famous Stingo brewed by X George Maidment who eat 50 Christmas dinners in the hall of the Squires of Dinton as did likewise the esteemed butler of the Gordons on Wincombe – who drank the nut brown ale they brewed to warm the cockles of their hearts, and after an aggregate service of 150 years went down to their graves wept and honoured. Ponder over these incontrovertible facts ye puritanical patrons of the Pump. My vigil soon ended for after a forced march from Salisbury along dashed the Hindon Troop led by Captain William Wyndham and the stentorian Halt and Dismount of the generalissimo and the fanfares of the trumpet rang out over the undulating park, a grand panorama flanked with cavalry formed in echelon – refreshing with reins on their bridle arm, and soon the piercing octave of the trumpet sounded The Advance. These misguided men were nearing Pythouse by an approach through the plantation, there Greek met Greek, and after the reading of the Riot Act came the tug of war. John Harding of Tisbury, was shot down by a West Knoyle Trooper, Thomas Stingimore of Tisbury, (a veritable Trojan) fought desperately against five of his enemy – (like Shaw the Lifeguardsman at Waterloo) – and was severely wounded – and under the direction of the learned judge who tried him was acquitted – his wounds and constant suffering saving him from a life sentence beyond the seas. Headed by Mr Joseph Alford of Withyslade on a white horse symbolic of

Joan of Arc the malcontents started in the early morning for The Factory at the head of Mr Morrison's Leviathan lake where confronted by that gentleman's steward after a short parley and under the direction of their leader went on to Bishops Fonthill where I followed as an observant youth mentally taking notes. After breaking the machinery on the several farms and levying contributions – a contingent was told off to destroy the machine of Mr Lampard of Lower Lawn purposely carted to a field near the Beckford Arms Fonthill at which point I left them – rejoining the main body at the Upper Round House (a kind of watch Tower built by the author of Vathek) who were marching on Pythouse via Hindon and Linley Mill. It was here that Mr John Benett – who had ridden out to meet the rioters and exposulate, met with violence (and not at Pythouse as egregiously and erroneously stated in the Salisbury and Winchester Journal.) As I have already said these misguided men were approaching Pythouse for the avowed purpose of laying it level with the ground, a resolve arrived at by the toss of a half penny, the alternative being to re-assemble on Monday morning (this was on a Saturday) and burn down the new Church organ built by Parker of Bath. After an enforced absence of nearly 50 years and believing Thomas Viney to be in Tasmania – I was after the manner of Falstaff taking mine ease in the private bar of The Boot when a stranger as bearded as the pard stood at the open door. I looked and was the first to speak saying "You are the brother of Joseph Viney," Charles Jerrard a swash buckler living at Toterdale Cross was sought for in vain by the civil and military authorities. Jerrard had a diligent daughter who closely watched the approaches of the four ways, giving timely warning to her father if a red coat or a parish officer came in sight – (the Provincial Policeman was then unknown) when astute Charles like he of kingly race ascended and stood safely on the Pot Lug till the fruitless search had ended. Charles and Mr Alford, a considerable holder under Lord Arundell of Wardour eventually left the neighbourhood and remained away till the amnesty, 63 years (approximate to the span of human life) will have passed into the vortex of fleeting time come November since those stirring times by flood and field – I was then a boy of nine summers, as agile

as a bounding Roe – “Our spirits rise high as we tighten our girth” and I alone am left to chronicle this dark page of history.

N.B O, Tempores ----- O Mores
W.T.

The following information is transcribed from the Wiltshire & Swindon Archives - 1553/12.

Malmesbury 27th Nov^r 1830

Sir,

I am happy to inform you that the Peace of the Division of Malmesbury has in no case been disturbed excepting the following instance which occurred yesterday.

A Person of Newnton nearer Tetbury than Malmesbury having a hired Thrashing Machine upon his premises became alarmed and removed it, placing it by the side of the Turnpike Road, here as might have been expected it attracted attention and soon after Twenty or Thirty Men assembled and burned the Machine. They then proceeded in a riotous manner into the Town of Tetbury where they were joined by great numbers, considerable rioting followed but a party of Horse arriving from Dursley and Wotton Underedge. The Rioters were dispersed Twenty five apprehended and just sent to Horsley Gaol.

We the undersigned **Matthew and Nicholas Combes** of Tisbury in the County of Wilts Farmers and Millers do certify that **William Chiveral** of this Parish has been employed in our Father's and our service as an agricultural labourer for more than twenty six years past that he has always conducted himself as a good servant, that he came to his work on Thursday morning last from which we have heard he was taken by the mob and made to accompany them but that he did not assist in breaking any of the Machines and that we believe him to be a quiet, sober, honest and industrious Man.

Tisbury Mill
November 27th 1830

Mat Combes
Nicholas Combes

To the Governor of Fisherton Gaol, Wilts
Tisbury Nov 29th 1839

Gentleman,

I rote to inform you of the Character of **Robert Scot** he have been a Labour at Gaston Farm 12 or 14 years and a very Honest Servant he was at work in the field and the mob forced him to join them and sent the horses home by the boy

Gentlemen I ham your humble
Servant **William Turner**
Gaston Farm

Fonthill Gifford – Wilts –

Nov. 29th 1830

We the Minister and others, of the Parish of Fonthill Gifford do hereby certify that Jonathan Vincent of the same Parish has always borne the character of an honest, sober, quiet, and industrious man, nor (previous to the offence for which he is now a Prisoner,) have we ever heard of any Impeachments of his good Conduct.

John Still, Rector of Fonthill Gifford

Jasper Frod Spencer Sayer Fonthill Gifford

Rich^d Spencer Army Surgeon Do

John Newbury Dairyman Fonthill Gifford

H C....lly Farmer

? Do

? Snelgrove Do

Arrangements for the Special Assize

WILTSHIRE

It having been represented to us, the undersigned Justices of the Peace of the County of Wilts, that it will tend very much to the convenience of the Public, and save time, trouble, and expense to prosecutors, Witnesses, and others, if a previous Arrangement of the Manner of conducting the Business at the Special Assize for this County be adopted.

We have, therefore, taken the matter into consideration, and recommend that the Trial of the Prisoners committed to the several Prisons of this County take place in the following order:-

First – The Prisoner against whom the Secretary of State has intimated an intention to support the Prosecution; of which Cases Notice will be given to the respective Justices, Clerks, and Keepers of Prisons.

The Prosecutors and Witnesses in these Cases must attend at Salisbury early on Tuesday morning.

Secondly – The Prisoners for other Offences in the Divisions of Salisbury, Hindon, and Warminster; viz those not intended to be prosecuted by Government.

The Prosecutors and Witnesses in these Cases must attend at Salisbury on Wednesday.

Thirdly – The Prisoners for other Offences in the Divisions of Everley, Pewsey, Marlborough, and Swindon' viz those not intended to be Prosecuted by Government.

The Prosecutors and Witnesses in these Cases must attend at Salisbury on Thursday.

Fourthly – The Prisoners for other Offences in the Divisions of Devizes, Chippenham, Malmesbury, and other places.

The Prosecutors and Witnesses in these Cases must attend at Salisbury on Friday.

And the Gaolers and Keepers of Prisons are desired to make the necessary Arrangements for bringing up the Prisoners accordingly.

And looking forward to the pressure of Business at the Assize, more particularly as regards the preparing Indictments, and learning that much Inconvenience has been experienced at Winchester for want of Assistance in this respect, we have authorized the Clerk of the Peace to write to Mr TOMLINS, the Clerk Of Indictments of this Circuit, to attend at Salisbury as soon as his present Engagements at Winchester will allow.

EDWRD DUKE
GEORGE EYRE
F P BOUVERIE
WADHAM WYNDHAM
GEORGE FORT

Salisbury, Dec. 21, 1830

Letter Describing Machine Breaking at Burcombe

Burcombe Dec^r 23 1830

Dear Sir

As to the putting up of the Machine again it could have been done with very little expense as the greatest part was taken down whole by the Carpenter. As to Ford taking a leading part with the mob my son says they came up the Bath Road from Wilton to Burcombe (not the Turnpike) Ford came to the Door, /with an iron Bar/and asked if we had a Machine. My son said we had but it taken down, he said he must go and see, he went into the Rick Yard where the Carpenter had spread the Machine /he had not quite finished taken it down/ with a Mob from 100 to 200 Hundred and beat the Machine to pieces likewise a Gras seed Machine, and a number of hen cops etc. – when they had done they came to the Door Ford said they had done the work and must have something to drink, my son gave them 3 Buckets of Cyder, some of them said they could not drink Cyder He gave them some Beer, when they had dranked the Beer and Cyder they said they must have some

Money or otherwise they would break the Windows. My son said he would not give them any money after some little time they went away and went to Mr MacAdams and demanded Money of Him, he gave them a Sovereign and they quitted the Parish and went to Barford.

The Deposition of **Henry Everett** of Tisbury who on his Oath saith that on Thursday the 25th Day of November last he saw a large mob at Mr Self's Farm at Fonthill Bishop, they were pulling down a Horse House and breaking part of a Thrashing Machine.

He saw **Henry Obourne** of Tisbury with the mob, and heard him say to the others let us go and have some cyder, he then went and knocked at Mr Self's Door twice. Witness saw some person open the door but could not hear whether they spoke to the said Henry Obourne or not, but as soon as the door was shut, Obourne called the others to come back saying we will have some cyder or we will break the door.

Knogle House

This said Henry Everett has on his oath deposed the above facts before me this 31st of December 1830.

Henry Seymour

**The following information is transcribed from the
Gloucestershire Archives - D1571/X63**

Letter to T B Estcourt Esq MP, Devizes

Ramsbury Dec 2, 1830

Dear Sir

I feel it my duty to write to you without delay, to entreat you to contradict the false reports so widely circulated, respecting a Parishioner of mine, now in your Jail at Devizes, of the name of Goddard. He was weak, perhaps I should say wicked enough to join the mob during their depredations at Aldbourne for part of the day on Tuesday last, but to his previous good character I can bear ample testimony. He is a Tanner, and married the daughter

of a Clergyman's widow, now in the Froxfield Alms house. You may judge for yourself that he is anything but a dishonest man, when I tell you that when about two years ago, his father died intestate he voluntarily shared the property with his sisters.

His poor wife came to me on Monday night, in great agony of mind, & requested me to give her an order to see her husband. I am grieved to find that she could not obtain admittance to him, will you be good enough to inform me for what reason, (when she had an order from a magistrate in her possession) she was obliged to return without having had the satisfaction of speaking to him.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obed^t hum, Serv^t

E G Meyrick

Suggested Arrangements for the Special Commission

My dear Sir

I am desired by the Magistrates assembled here to request that you will use your utmost influence exertions to prevail upon the Government to order the Commission for the trial of the Prisoners who have been committed for capital crimes and for the destruction of machinery etc to be opened in the respective Towns where the Gaols are situate it being the opinion of the magistrates here that no Gaol in the county will contain all the Prisoners and not only so but it would be an immense saving of time, expense and labour to the several Magistrates, Jury men, Prosecutors and Witnesses to have the Prisoners tried in the respective Towns. Many of the Prosecutors would rather forego their Recognizances and many of the Magistrates and Gentlemen would rather forfeit an equal sum rather than be compelled to travel to Salisbury at this inclement season of the year. In saying this I am speaking the sentiments of all the people of North Wiltshire and at all events if the Commission cannot be extended to Marlborough to secure it at Devizes would be of the utmost importance. I have made a similar communication to Lord Landsdowne and the Home

Secretary by this day's post and I am desired to request your support and assistance in forwarding this most important object.

I remain my dear Sir

Yours truly
Thomas Calley
Chairman

Jail
Marlbro'
Dec 2. 1830

To T G B Estcourt Esq.

DEVIZES DIVISION CHARGES

7 Dec 1830
7 P.M.

My dear Sir

I have this evening closed the whole of the Devizes Division Charges, and as you wished send you the final result.

Persons fully committed.

James Lane – a Constable, Capital
John Rose
Charles Davis – called Captain, capital
George Smith
Thomas Hitchcock
William Rivers
James Burden – on several charges, some capital
Thomas Goddard
James Gardener
Thomas Powell
John Young alias Sutton

Committed 11

Bailed

Charles Hawkins
William Dunford
James Strong
Edward Teakell
Walter Higgins

Richard Allison

Bailed by Sir E Poore, £20 each, to appear at Commission or General Gaol Delivery to appear and answer to all charges. Bound in their own Recognizances to appear etc and to keep the Peace for one year from this day.

Total 6

Bailed

William Stanford – his own recognizance

Joseph Smith – Rev Jasper Peck

John Cue – Rev Jasper Peck

Richard Stratton – Rev Jasper Peck

Stephen Perrett – by Henry Miller

Thomas Stanford – his own recognizance

George Bullock – his own recognizance & Rev Mr Hare

Thomas Roberts – his own recognizance & Mr Grant

William Smith – his own recognizance & of Lot Mead

John Bennett – his own recognizance

Total 10

Committed 11

Bailed by E Poore 6

Bailed by sundries 10

Total 27

I am My D^r Sir

Ever very sincerely yours

Thos Scott

To T G B Estcourt Esq.

New Park

7 pm
4th Dec^r 1830

My dear Sir,

I am glad to hear both from yourself and Dr H that you are better, and hope that another day of quiet will restore you altogether.

Having been detained at the Old Prison till past 5 o'clock this evening, I found that I could not go to you, to let you know what had been done today.

I enclose Captⁿ Locke's Answer to your letter.

Mr Pile met Warriner and myself at 11 this morning, & gave a very clear and detailed account of what had taken place on the 23rd ult at his House. The result is, the committal for capital Felonies of Lane, Davis, Rivers, Bullock, one of the Rose family, & another whose name I forget and charges (capital) against 4 or 5 others yet unapprehended for whose apprehension Warrants must be issued on Monday. Pile is astonishingly well, considering what he suffered.

I quite agree with you, as to the Magistrates "recommendations"; I have no doubt that the Tenantry will gladly seize the opportunity of provoking discussions and lament that a regular and anxiously dispersed Notice for a Meeting at Melksham on Monday, printed by order of Mr Awdry and Mr Phillips, may lead not only to riot, by the subject proposed for debate, but also renew the excitement which I had hopes was abated if not entirely removed. I have at Col Brotherton's desire and under his sanction, sent to the Prison this Evening 6 selected Special Constables, while he has sent a non-commissioned Officer from the recruiting Party stationed here, who is to have purely military Command of the whole force at the N Prison, while the Governor is to control the whole, unless in case of an actual Attack. The Special Constables are to remain on duty from 5 each Evening to 7 in the following morning – and in consequence of this duty are to have higher Pay, & to be excused from all other public Business. This Watch I despatched down to the Prison before I left Town.

After we had done over Business at the N Prison, we took Pile to the Old Prison, where he identified 2 of his Assailants, & these will on Monday be committed finally, & for a capital Offence.

The men about whom Col a'Court wrote have been discharged on their own recognizances. This is the result of our days Work.

Ever y^{rs} Most Truly
Tho^s Scott

Mrs Scott requests a frank for Monday according to the enclosed address. I find that Mr Edmonstone has taken away the Letter from Capⁿ Locke to the Magistrates. It was

Letters, Examinations & Depositions

merely one of Thanks, & a promise to attend the Injunction contained in ours to Him, as to keeping his Men ready for Service.

Claims for Rewards

On the 23rd November 1830 the King issued a Proclamation offering a reward of £50 for the apprehension and conviction of a rioter. The reward was to be £500 for the apprehension and conviction of an arsonist.

Applications for rewards for capturing Wiltshire rioters and arsonists are to be found at The National Archives, among the Treasury Papers - T1/4194. Most applications contain more than one document, a petition or memorial from the applicants, a letter from Charles Bouchier (the Solicitor for the Treasury) recommending the payment (or in a few cases not recommending payment), and the note giving permission for the payment, showing the amount to be paid to each applicant. The papers relating to each application have been fully transcribed and are shown together below, arranged in date order by the first letter, petition or memorial, each set of papers being separated by the row of asterisks.

Letter to Viscount Melbourne from T G Bucknall Estcourt Esq, New Park, dated 12th January 1831

*New Park
Devizes Jan^y 12 1831*

My Lords,

William Merrett of Market Lavington, Blacksmith having given to myself and my Brother Magistrates much informations as enabled us to apprehend in Dorsetshire Gifford North charged with having been a Principal in a dreadful outrage and Robbery committed at the Dwelling House of Mr Robert Pyle of Alton Barnes in this County, and North having been convicted of the same at the late Special Assize at Salisbury and sentenced to be transported for Life. I beg to submit to your Lordships the claim of one payment to William Merrett to Fifty Pounds being the Reward offered in His Majesty's Proclamation to those who should give such information as would lead to the detection and conviction of such offenders as Gifford North; and to express the earnest hope of my Brother Magistrates and myself that your

Claims for Rewards

Lordship will be pleased to direct the payment of the £50 with as little delay as possible, it being of importance that this the first Claim for this neighbourhood should be promptly met to convince those who have it in their power to give information that the offer contained in His Majesty's Proclamation is no delusion and be the better disposed to give information as to the Fires which occur every night, and which clearly originate in malice or revenge, the Authors of which have however unhappily as yet remained undetected.

I have taken the liberty to inclose a note which I have received just now from my Clerk, and which notices the Case rather more in Detail.

*I have the Honour to be
My Lord
Your Lordships
Most obedient humble
Servant*

T G Bucknall Estcourt

Letter to T G Bucknall Estcourt Esq, New Park, from Edward Ings, dated 12th January 1831

Dear Sir

For your guidance in claiming the £50 reward for William Merrett of Market Lavington, Blacksmith. I send you one of the Copies Proclamation received from the Secretary of States Office. The nature of the claim will be for his giving informations and discovering or causing to be apprehended Gifford North late of the same place, Labourer, who has been convicted at the late Assizes of assembling with a Riotous Mob at Alton Barnes in this county on 23rd Nov^r last, and forcibly entering the Dwellinghouse of Mr Robert Pile & demanding and obtaining by violent threats from Miss Mary Pile, a Ten pound note. The said Gifford North has been convicted of the offence and sentenced to Transportation for life.

It may be proper to remark that William Merrett was not one of such Riotous Mobs.

I am Dear Sir

Yours respectfully

12th Jan^y 1831

Edw^d Ings

*Clerk to the Magistrates
acting for the Division of Devizes*

PROCLAMATION

WILLIAM R.

WHEREAS great Multitudes of lawless and disorderly Persons have for some time passed assembled themselves together, in a riotous and tumultuous manner, in the Counties of Wilts, Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hants, and Berks; and, for the Purposes of compelling their Employers to comply with certain Regulations prescribe by themselves, with respect to the Wages to be paid for their Labour, have had Recourse to Measures of Force and Violence, and have actually committed various acts of Outrage in different parts of the Counties above mentioned, whereby the Property of many of our good Subjects has in several instances been wholly destroyed, and their Lives and Properties are still greatly endangered; We, therefore, being duly sensible of the mischievous Consequences which must inevitably ensue, as well to the Peace of the Kingdom, as to the Lives and Properties of Our Subjects, from such wicked and illegal Practices, if they go unpunished; and being firmly resolved to cause the Laws to be put in execution, for the punishment of such Offenders, have thought fit, by the Advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly commanding all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, and all other Civil Officers whatsoever, within the said Counties of Wilts, Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hants, and Berks, that they do use their utmost Endeavours to discover, apprehend, and bring to Justice, the Persons concerned in the riotous Proceedings above mentioned.

And, as a further Inducement to discover the said Offenders, We do hereby promise and declare, That any Person or Persons who shall discover and apprehend, or cause to be discovered and apprehended, the Authors, Abettors, or Perpetrators, of any of the Outrages above mentioned, so that they or any of them may be duly convicted thereof, shall be entitled to the sum of

FIFTY POUNDS

for each and every Person who shall be so convicted, and shall also receive Our most gracious PARDON for the said Offence, in case the Person making such Discovery as aforesaid, shall be liable to be prosecuted for the same

And whereas certain wicked Incendiaries have secretly, by Fire, in many Parts of the said Counties, destroyed the Corn, Hay, Buildings, and other Property of Our Subjects, We do hereby promise and declare, That any Person or Persons who shall discover and apprehend, or cause to be discovered and apprehended, the Authors of the said Fires, so that they or any of them may be duly convicted thereof, shall be entitled to the sum of

500 POUNDS

for each person who shall be so convicted, and shall also receive Our most gracious PARDON, (except the actual Perpetrator of any of the said Fires), in case the Person making such Discovery, shall be liable to be prosecuted for the same.

And the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury are hereby required to make payment accordingly of the said Rewards.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this Twenty-third Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty, in the First Year of Our Reign.

God Save the King.

**The King's Proclamation
(D1571/X60 –Gloucestershire Archives)**

No.691 – 13th Jan^y 1831 – Mr Phillipps with letter from Mr B Estcourt on behalf of W^m Merrett for reward for the apprehension of G North a Rioter – Received 14th Jan^y 1831 – Refer to Solicitor 14 Jan^y - 2 enclosures.

Whitehall 13th January 1831

Sir

I am directed by Lord Melbourne to transmit to you the inclosed Letters which His Lordship has received from Mr Bucknall Estcourt – applying in behalf of William Merrett of Market Lavington, for the Reward of Fifty Pounds offered by His Majesty’s Proclamation of the 23rd Nov^r last – for having given such information as led to the apprehension, & conviction of Gifford North, for having engaged with a Riotous Mob on the 23rd November, in forcibly entering the Dwelling House of Mr Robert Pile at Alton Barnes, and demanding & obtaining by violent threats from Miss Mary Pile a Ten Pound Note. And I am to desire that you will lay the same before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury in order that their Lordships may give such Directions thereupon as they may deem proper.

Mr Bucknall Estcourt has been informed by Lord Melbourne that this application has been to the Treasury and that William Merrett (part of page missing here) make his application ... (missing) that Board.

I have the Honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient

humble Servant

J M Phillipps

No.1161 – 20th Jan^y 1831 – Mr Phillipps that a reward of £50 be paid to Mr Says for W^m Merrett in virtue of His Majesty’s Proclamation – Received 21st Jan^y 1831 – refer to Solicitor with ref^{ce} to the Letter alluded to, now before him – 21 Jan rec^d 22nd Jan – Immediate

Whitehall

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 13th instant, transmitting an application from Mr Estcourt for a reward of £50 claimed by Will^m Merrett in virtue of His Majesty’s Proclamation, I am directed by Viscount Melbourne to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners

of the Treasury, that Merrett has authorized Mr Edward Says (Ings - written in margin in pencil) to receive the reward for him and as it is the first reward which has been claimed in Wiltshire, Lord Melbourne is very desirous that it should be paid immediately on Mr Says applying for it, as any delay might create a very unfavourable impression in the County and deter persons from exerting themselves in case of future riots.

I am

Sir

Your obedient Servant

J M Phillipps

T. Spring Rice Esq.

Letter to Viscount Melbourne from T G Bucknall Estcourt, dated 4 February 1831

My Lord,

I trust that your Lordship will not think me impertinent in representing to Your Lordship that the Reward of £50 – which you, (a considerable time since) directed to be paid to William Merrett for having given information against Gifford North of Market Lavington who was convicted at the late Special Assize at Salisbury, has not yet been paid, altho' the information required by Mr Bouchier (the Solicitor of the Treasury) has been duly communicated to him.

I would not again have troubled Your Lordship upon this subject did I not feel (and perhaps perceive) that the object for which those Rewards were offered by Government may be materially interfered with by such unfortunate Procrastination.

I have the Honor to be

My Lord

Your Lordships obedient

humble servant

T G Bucknall Estcourt

No.2265 – 4th Feb^y 1831 – Mr Phillipps with further letter from Mr Estcourt on behalf of W^m Merrett requesting payment of Reward for the apprehension of Rioter – Received 5 Feb^y 1831 – Refer to Solicitor 5 Feb^y – one enclosure (2809 Wilts)

Whitehall 4th February 1831

Claims for Rewards

Sir

Referring to my letter to you of the 13th ultimo, inclosing letter received from Mr Bucknall Estcourt, applying in behalf of William Merrett of Market Lavington for the Reward of £50 offered by His Majesty's Proclamation, I am now by Lord Melbourne's direction to transmit to you the inclosed further letter which has been received from Mr Estcourt, on the same subject; and am to desire that you will lay the same before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, with His Lordship's recommendation that that there may be no further delay in making this payment.

I am

Sir

*Your most obedient
humble Servant
J M Phillipps*

T. Spring Rice Esq.

No.2809 – 10th Feb^y 1831 – Solicitor on letter from Mr Phillipps applying on behalf of W^m Merrett for payment of Reward for the apprehension of G North a Rioter – Received 12th Feb^y 1831 – Read 18 Feb 1831 – Write to Solicitor – Acquaint Mr Phillipps – Immediate – Letter to Mr Phillips 18 Feb^y

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, signified by Mr Speer's reference of the 17th ulto & 8th inst of the annexed letters from Mr Phillipps and their inclosures, applying on behalf of William Merrett of Minchin Hampton (sic), for a Reward of £50 under His Majesty's Proclamation of 23rd Nov last, for the discovery and apprehension of Gifford North who was convicted at the late Special Commission for Wiltshire of Robbing Mary Pile of a Ten Pound Note.

I have considered this case, and most humbly report, that it appears by a Certificate obtained from the Clerk of the Special Commission that such conviction took place. I have also communicated with Mr Estcourt, and Mr Ings the Clerk to the Magistrates, on this case and it appears from their statement, that the outrage of which North was convicted was connected with the late Riots which had for their object the obtaining a rise of wages, and therefore, in this respect it

seems to me to come within the meaning of the Proclamation. It likewise appears that after the committing of the offence in question, North absconded, and his Retreat was discovered by the said William Merrett, who with an Assistant apprehended him on the 22nd December last in the County of Dorset. As this Assistant however was employed and paid for the Special purpose, and moreover he does not make any claim, it appears to me that the said William Merrett alone may well be considered as the meritorious person, within the meaning of the King's Proclamation who discovered and apprehended the Offender and as such I humbly submit that he is entitled to the entire reward of £50.

*All of which is nevertheless
most humbly submitted
to your Lordship's wisdom
Chas Bouchier
Lincoln's Inn
10th Feb^y 1831*

18th February 1831

4 & 5th Division

Immediate

2809. Return the application to the Solicitor and authorize him to pay the sum of £50, as recommended, out of any money in his hands applicable to Services of this description.

Acquaint Mr Phillipps therewith, for the Informⁿ of Viscount Melbourne.

**No. 1626 – Received 27th January 1831 – one enclosure
– Refer to Solicitor 27 Jan.**

**Mess^{ers} Hillier & Lewis on behalf of George Hunt & Thos Batt claiming reward for the apprehension of Rioters.
(Wilts 2893)**

*6 Raymond Buildings
Gray's Inn
27th January 1831*

My Lords,

We are directed to apply to you for the reward of £50 offered by his Most Gracious Majesty's proclamation to any

Claims for Rewards

person or persons who should apprehend any of the perpetrators of the late outrages for each person convicted.

We enclose you, my Lords, the certificate of a Magistrate to that effect as to the Conviction of Thomas Piggott in Wilts, and shall be glad to know what other papers are requisite, and how and when we may receive the money due to George Hunt and Thomas Batt.

*We are,
My Lords,
Your Lordships most obedient
humble servants
Hillier & Lewis*

*To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Treasury*

Enclosure

*I hereby certify that **Thomas Piggott**, chimney sweep, late of Netheravon, but now a prisoner in the Common Gaol, capitally convicted at the late Special Assizes of destroying Machinery in a Clothing Mill at Figheldean on Monday 22nd November last, and was brought before me (Edward Duke) on the 6th December following and I hereby certify that **George Hunt**, of Amesbury, victualler and **Thomas Batt** of the same place, carpenter, were the persons who apprehended the said Thomas Piggott and alone entitled to the reward of £50 under his gracious Majesty's late Proclamation.*

Edw. Duke

*Justice of the Peace in & for this
County of Wilts*

Lake House

Near Amesbury, Wilts

Jan 18 1831

No.2893 – Received 14 February 1831 – Read 18 Feb 1831 – Return the application to the Solicitor & authorize him to pay to these Persons the sum of £50 as recommended out of any Money in his hands applicable to this service.

11th February 1831 – Solicitor on claim of Geo Hunt & Thos Batt to the rewards for the apprehension of Rioters.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, signified by Mr Speer's reference of the 28th ult^o. of the annexed letter from Mess^{ers} Hillier & Lewis, applying for a reward of £50 for George Hunt & Thomas Batt, & inclosing a Certificate from Mr Duke, a Magistrate for Wiltshire, that Tho^s Piggott, who was convicted under the late Special Commission for Wiltshire for breaking a clothing machine at Figheldean, was apprehended & brought before him on the 6th of Dec^r last by the said George Hunt & Thomas Batt, and that they alone are entitled to the reward; I have considered this case, & I most humbly report, that it appears, by a Certificate from the Clerk to the Special Commission, that such conviction took place, & I humbly submit that from the nature of the outrage it may be considered as connected with the object of compelling a rise of wages, & therefore to come within the Proclamation.

I have communicated with Mr Duke, & I learn from him that, after the commission of the outrage, Pigott absconded, & Hunt, having accidentally learned of the place of his retreat, he and Batt, without any other assistance proceeded to that place in the middle of the night & apprehended the said Thomas Pigott, & on the following day brought him before the Magistrate.

I therefore humbly submit that George Hunt and Thomas Batt are entitled to the reward of £50.

All of which is nevertheless
most humbly submitted
to your Lordship's wisdom

Chas Bouchier

Lincoln's Inn

11th Feb^y 1831

18th February 1831

5th Division

2893/2894. Return the Bills to Solicitor, and authorize him to pay the same out of sums imprested to him for law Charges.

No. 1669 – Received 28th January 1831 – Refer to Solicitor – received 28th January 29th January - 8079 25 January 1831 – Captⁿ Blackwood submitting Claim of Rich^d White for the apprehension of a Rioter.

*Handley – Nr Cranborne
Dorset – January 25th 1831*

Sir

In consequence of the King's Proclamation, stating that £50 reward should be given to anyone who might discover and apprehend any Person concerned in the late Riots upon their conviction.

I beg to state that Richard White Constable of this village was very active during the Riots in his endeavours to suppress them, and equally so afterwards in bringing the offenders to Justice and that he did, in company with two other Persons, apprehend Elias Kettle who was afterwards Convicted at Salisbury of Riot and breaking Thrashing Machines and sentenced to seven years Transportation.

He therefore wishes to claim the reward so offered by His Majesty

I am

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant

Henry M Blackwood

Captⁿ Royal Navy

No. 8079 – Received 26th April 1831 – Read 29th April 1831 – Write to Solicitor 23rd April 1831 – Solicitor on application of Charles Lane & Richard White & others for rewards for apprehension of Rioters.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The Humble Petition of Charles Lane of Tollard Royal in the County of Wilts Yeoman David Compton of the same place Yeoman John Compton of the same place Yeoman John Cox of the same place Yeoman William Bennett of the same place Yeoman Stephen Trowbridge of the same place Labourer Moses Brixey of Berwick Saint John in the same County Gamekeeper and Richard White of Handley in the County of Dorset Shopkeeper.

Sheweth,

That on the twenty fifth day of November last a large Mob of Persons having for their object the wilful and malicious destruction of agricultural and other Machinery and by force and violence to compel a general rise of wages went from the said parish of Handley to Bridmore Farm in the Parish of Berwick Saint John aforesaid and there with Sledge Hammers and large Sticks broke to pieces and completely destroyed the Thrashing Machine of Mr George Woolridge the occupier of that Farm: From thence they proceeded to the Village of Tollard Royal aforesaid and at the Farm of Lord Rivers proceeded to destroy (with Sledge Hammers and pieces of Iron part of the last mentioned Machine) a Winnowing Machine and a Chaff Cutting Machine; **That** on leaving Lord Rivers's Farm they attacked the premises of your Petitioner Charles Lane (also in the village of Tollard Royal) with the weapons before described their number now amounting to fifty or sixty persons or upwards; That your Petitioner Charles Lane remonstrated with them; That by so doing he was placed in imminent danger of his Life by one of this riotous assembly named Joseph Chubb (afterwards more particularly referred to) backed by many others who came up and with a large piece of Iron threatened to beat his brains out if your said Petitioner Charles Lane interfered with the them ; **That** the mob then broke to pieces a Thrashing Machine and a Chaff Machine of your said Petitioner Charles Lane and afterwards burnt the pieces; **And** at a Barn about half a Mile distant from the premises lately before described to which they then went and destroyed a Winnowing Machine, which your said Petitioner Charles Lane had then lately borrowed of a neighbouring Farmer; That the Mob then went on to a farm called Ashgrove in the parish of Donhead St Mary Wilts in the occupation of Mr Jasper Cox whose Thrashing machine they also broke to pieces and between? and seven o'clock in the Evening (being then quite dark) they went to the Dwelling house of the said of the said Jasper Cox where behaving in a most tumultuous and violent manner they swore that they would have money either by fair means or foul and extorted from the said Jasper Cox the sum of 5 shillings; **That** amongst the most active persons engaged in the destructive and lawless proceedings above detailed were Elias Kettle of Handley aforesaid

Labourer had before been convicted of Felony) the said Joseph Chubb of Handley aforesaid Labourer Thomas New of Handley aforesaid Labourer William Pottle of Tollard Royal aforesaid Labourer Levi Millard of Gussage All Saints in the said County of Dorset Blacksmith and William Every of Handley aforesaid Labourer committed to the County Gaol of Wilts by the Right Honorable The Earl of Shaftesbury Justice of the peace for the County of Wilts, George Green of Tollard Royal aforesaid Labourer and Charles Lane of Berwick Saint John aforesaid Labourer committed to the same Gaol by George Fort of Alderbury, Wilts Esquire Justice of the peace for the County of Wilts and Thomas Foot of Handley aforesaid Labourer Elias Thorne of the same place Labourer and Samuel Rymond of the same place Labourer committed to the same by Thomas Grove and Thomas Grove Jun^r Esquires of Fern, Wilts two other Justices of the peace for the said County of Wilts. **That** your Petitioner discovered and apprehended the said Eleven persons above named as being some of the principal perpetrators of the outrages above described all of whom were at the late Special Assize for the County of Wilts **Convicted** of breaking the Thrashing and other Machines of your said petitioner Charles Lane on the said twenty fifth day of November last; That true Bills were also found by the Grand Jury against the said Elias Kettle, Levi Millard, Charles Lane, Joseph Chubb, William Every, William Pottle, Thomas Foot, Elias Thorne, and Samuel Rymond, for destroying the Thrashing Machine of the said Jasper Cox on the same 25th day of November; And That true Bills were also found by the Grand Jury against the said Elias kettle, Thomas New, William Pottle, William Every, George Green, Charles Lane , Thomas Foot, Elias Thorne, and Samuel Rymond for robbing the said Jasper Cox of the said sum of Five shillings on the said twenty fifth day of November.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray That your Lordships will be pleased to direct inquiry to be made into the truth of the above statement And order payment to be made them of the Reward agreed by His Majesty's proclamation of Fifty pounds for each and every person convicted of such Outrages as are in their humble petition set forth.

Charles Lane
David Compton
John Compton
Jasper Cox

No.8079 – 23rd April 1831 – Solicitor on application of Charles Lane & Richard White & others for rewards for apprehending of Rioters – Received 26th April – Read 29th April 1831 – Write to Solicitor.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

In obedience to your Lordship's command, signified by Mr Speer's references of the 29th Jan^y & 22nd Feb^y last, the first of an application of Richard White, and the last of a Petition from Charles Lane of Tollard Royal in the County of Wilts, David Compton, John Compton, John Cox, William Bennett, & Stephen Trowbridge, all of the same place, Moses Brixey of Berwick St John, Wilts, & the said Richard White of Handley in the County of Dorset, praying rewards, offered by His Majesty's Proclamation of the 23rd Nov^r last for the apprehension & discovery of Joseph Chubb, Thomas New, William Pottle, Levi Millard, William Every, George Green, Charles Lane, Thomas Foot, Elias Thorne, Samuel Rymond & Elias Kettle, I have considered this case, & I most humbly report, that it appears by a Certificate from the Clerk to the late Special Commission for the County of Wilts, that Chubb, New, Pottle, Millard, Every, Green, Lane, Foot, Thorne, Rymond, & Kettle were, under that Commission, convicted of feloniously breaking the thrashing machine of Charles Lane at Tollard Royal, on the 25th Nov^r.

From the nature of this outrage, & the circumstances attending it, it appears to have been connected with the late riots which had for their object the compelling a rise of wages, it seems to come within the meaning of the Proclamation.

I have communicated with the committing Magistrates, & I learn that Charles Lane, the Prosecutor, informed & assisted in detecting nine of the offenders & assisted in apprehending 4 of them. That David Compton gave evidence against 3, & assisted in apprehending 6; That John Compton gave evidence against 4 & assisted in apprehending 3; That John Cox gave evidence against 2 & assisted in apprehending 4; That W^m Bennett gave evidence against 3, & assisted in

Claims for Rewards

apprehending 1; That Steph. Trowbridge assisted in apprehending 2; That Richard White apprehended one, & is recommended by the Magistrates for his activity in suppressing the riot; The Moses Brixey assisted in apprehending 1; That George Morgan of Handley gave evidence against 2; That Jasper Cox of Donhead gave evidence against 2; That Tho^s Compton of Tollard Royal assisted in apprehending 3; That Geo. Houliston of Blandford assisted in apprehending 1; That Cha^s Pike of Gussage All Saints assisted in apprehending 1; That Cha^s Adams of the same place assisted in apprehending 1; That Cha^s Morgan of the same place assisted in apprehending 1; That James Thomas of Farnham assisted in apprehending 1; That Adam Barratt of Tollard Royal gave evidence against 2; & that Thos Farris of Tollard Royal gave evidence against 3 of the offenders.

Under these circumstances, I humbly submit that 11 rewards of £50 each, making together £550 are due on these convictions, under the Proclamation, & that the same should, if your Lordships think fit, be distributed in the following manner viz.

To

<i>Charles Lane</i>	<i>£150</i>	<i>Jasper Cox</i>	<i>£20</i>
<i>David Compton</i>	<i>£50</i>	<i>Thomas Compton</i>	<i>£35</i>
<i>John Compton</i>	<i>£45</i>	<i>George Houliston</i>	<i>£10</i>
<i>John Cox</i>	<i>£45</i>	<i>Charles Pike</i>	<i>£10</i>
<i>William Bennett</i>	<i>£35</i>	<i>Charles Adams</i>	<i>£10</i>
<i>Stephen Trowbridge</i>	<i>£20</i>	<i>Charles Morgan</i>	<i>£10</i>
<i>Moses Brixey</i>	<i>£10</i>	<i>James Thomas</i>	<i>£10</i>
<i>Richard White</i>	<i>£25</i>	<i>Adam Barratt</i>	<i>£20</i>
<i>George Morgan</i>	<i>£20</i>	<i>Thomas Farris</i>	<i>£25</i>

*All which is nevertheless
most humbly submitted
to your Lordships' wisdom*

Chas Bouchier

Lincoln's Inn

23rd Ap^l 1831

29th April 1831

5. Division

8997 8079 Return the application to the Solicitor and authorize him, out of any money in his hands

applicable to this service, to pay these Rewards, amounting together to £550, in the following proportions Viz

To	Charles Lane	£150
	David Compton	£50
	John Compton	£45
	John Cox	£45
	William Bennett	£35
	Stephen Trowbridge	£20
	Moses Brixey	£10
	Richard White	£25
	George Morgan	£20
	Jasper Cox	£20
	Thomas Compton	£35
	Geo. Houlistone	£10
	Charles Pike	£10
	Charles Adams	£10
	Charles Morgan	£10
	James Thomas	£10
	Adam Barratt	£20
	Thomas Farris	£25

No.2998 – 31st January 1831 – From William Wyndham on behalf of James Butcher. (Note – Only No_2998 and No 2998/31 appear on folded paper)

Wilts (to wit)

I William Wyndham one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting in and for the said County on the Application of James Butcher of the Parish of Teffont Ewyas in the said County Bailiff a Special Constable duly sworn and appointed by me previous to the Holding of the late Special Commission for this County

Do hereby Certify that upon the Information and complaint of the said James Butcher I issued my Warrant for the apprehension of John Ford alias Henwood late of the Parish of Teffont Magna in the said County, he being a desperate and abandoned character on a charge of being the Principal

Ringleader of a Mob who entered the Factory of Mr Charles Nicholson at Barford St Martin in the said County and destroyed a large quantity of Machinery used in the Woollen Manufactory, and also a Thrashing Machine the property of John Lush of Burcombe And also as the leader of a body of violent men, with having by threats and intimidation extorted money from Richard Dew of Dinton and Ono Shipman of Barford St Martin aforesaid.

That the said James Butcher in pursuance of said Warrant apprehended said John Ford alias Henwood and Lodged him in his Majesty's Gaol of Fisherton Anger.

That said John Ford alias Henwood was on the several prosecutions of said Charles Nicholson and Ono Shipman convicted before his Majesty's Judges of Assize of the charge of entering the said Factory and breaking the Machinery and also with having as aforesaid extorted a Sovereign from the said Ono Shipman whereupon Judgement of Death was duly Recorded against him.

Will^m Wyndham

Dinton Jan^y 31st 1831

Salisbury (written in pencil)

(The following printed note is attached to back of this letter. The words in italics have been hand written on the note)

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are pleased to refer the foregoing *application* to their Solicitor, who is to consider the same and report to My Lords his opinion thereon.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers

The 17 day of *Feb* 1831

Mr Speer

No.10623 – 27th May 1831 - Solicitor on Petition of J Butcher, O Shipman & W Horn praying reward for apprehension of Rioters – Received 30th May 1831 – Read 3rd June 1831 – Write to Solicitor & Parties.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, signified by Mr Speer's two references of the 17th Feb^y, of the 12th March, & of 19th ult^o, the first from Mr Mayne on behalf of James Butcher of Teffont Ewyas in the County of Wilts, the second from Ono Shipman, the third from the same person & the

fourth from William Horn & George Dawkins, all praying the reward of £50, offered by His Majesty's Proclamation of 23rd Nov^r last, for the discovery & apprehension of John Ford otherwise Henwood, I have considered this case, and I most humbly report, that it appears by the Certificate from the Clerk to the late Special Commission for the County of Wilts that Ford was, under that Commission, convicted of robbing Joseph Read of a sovereign.

I have communicated with Mr Wyndham, the Magistrate on whose warrant Ford was apprehended & with the Clerk to the committing Magistrates, & I find that this outrage was connected with the late riots which had for their object the compelling a rise of wages, & it therefore seems to come within the meaning of the Proclamation.

I learn also that Butcher was the person who gave the information to the Magistrates upon which Ford was taken, & that he alone apprehended him & that his conduct in this case was very meritorious.

It does not appear to me that Shipman's conduct entitles him to any participation, or that Horn or Dawkins as mere witnesses on the trial of Mr Nicholson's prosecution for breaking his machinery have a sufficient claim.

I therefore humbly submit that a reward of £50 is due on this conviction under the Proclamation, & that the same should, if your Lordship's think fit, be paid to James Butcher

*All of which is nevertheless most humbly
submitted to your Lordship's wisdom*

Cha^s Bouchier

Lincolns Inn 27th May 1831

3rd June 1831

5 Division

10623. Return the letter from Mr Mayne to the Solicitor and authorize him, out of money imprested to him for Services of this description to pay the Reward of £50 to James Butcher, as recommended in his Report.

Acquaint Ono Shipman, William Horn, & George Dawkins that from the Enquiries their Lordships have made into the circumstances attending the apprehension & conviction of John Ford otherwise Henwood, they cannot consider them entitled to participate in the Reward.

No. 1964 - Memorial from Samuel Brasher, George Brasher, Henry Jones, & Charles Viney - Received 1st February 1831 - Refer to Solicitor 1 Feb

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

The memorial of Samuel Brasher of Ditchampton in the County of Wilts, Clothier, George Brasher of the same place Clothier, Henry Jones of Wilton in the said County Tailor, and Charles Viney of the same place Shoemaker.

Humbly Sheweth

That on Wednesday the twenty fourth day of November last a Mill called Crow Lane Mill, in the Borough of Wilton, in the said County, was attacked by a great multitude of lawless and disorderly persons assembled in a riotous and tumultuous manner, who feloniously destroyed nearly the whole of the machinery used for the manufacture of Cloth, belonging to John Brasher of Ditchampton aforesaid Clothier, in and about the Mill.

That on the following day, viz. on Thursday the Twenty fifth day of November, your memorialists exhibited Informations before Henry Hetley Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Borough, against John Jennings, George Shergold, Samuel Haskett, Henry Shergold, Thomas Whatley, James Down, Isaac Cole, William Francis, William Lewis, William Jacobs, and George Carter, as some of the authors abettors or Perpetrators of the said outrage, and obtained warrants for their apprehension and all of them, except the said Samuel Haskett and George Carter, were thereupon apprehended and fully committed for Trial.

That at the Special Assize and Gaol Delivery of the said County of Wilts lately held at New Sarum in the said County, the said John Jennings, George Shergold, Henry Shergold, Thomas Whatley, James Down, Isaac Cole, William Francis, and William Lewis, were tried and convicted of the said Riot and Felony, and sentences of Death was recorded against them: the said William Jacobs was tried and acquitted, and the said Samuel Haskett and George Carter are still at large.

That your Memorialists were the only witnesses on the Trial of the said John Jennings, George Shergold, Henry

Shergold, Thomas Whatley, James Down, Isaac Cole, William Francis, and William Lewis. Your memorialist Samuel Brasher having identified the said John Jennings, George Shergold, Henry Shergold, Thomas Whatley, James Down, Isaac Cole and William Francis. Your memorialist George Brasher having also identified the said John Jennings, George Shergold, Henry Shergold and James Down. Your memorialist Henry Jones having also identified the said George Shergold and William Lewis and your memorialist Charles Viney having also identified the said John Jennings and George Shergold.

That your memorialists having discovered the said John Jennings, George Shergold, Henry Shergold, Thomas Whatley, James Down, Isaac Cole, William Francis, and William Lewis and caused them to be apprehended for the outrage above mentioned whereof they were duly convicted as aforesaid Humbly submit to your Lordships that they are entitled to the sum of Fifty Pounds for each and every of the said persons so convicted promised by His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation dated the Twenty third day of November last to any person or persons who should discover and apprehend or cause to be discovered or apprehended the authors abettors or Perpetrators of any outrage of the above nature.

And your memorialists humbly request that your Lordships will please to direct payment of such sums accordingly to and (... part of page missing) amongst your memorialists in such shares and proportions as your Lordships ma think fit.

*Samuel Brasher
George Brasher
Henry Jones
Charles Viney*

No. 3718 – 22nd February 1831 – Solicitor on Petition of Sam¹ & Geo Bracher et al regarding payment of reward for the apprehension of Rioters - Received 25 February 1831 – Read 1 March 1831 – Write to Solicitor.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, signified by Mr Speer's reference of the 2nd inst, of the annexed Memorial

Claims for Rewards

from Samuel & George Brasher of Ditchampton, & Henry Jones & Charles Viney of Wilton, in the County of Wilts, praying rewards, offered by His majesty's Proclamation of the 23rd last for the discovery & apprehension of John Jennings, George Shergold, Henry Shergold, Thomas Whatley, James Down, Isaac Cole, William Francis, & William Lewis, who were tried & convicted under the late Special Commission for the County of Wilts; I have considered this case, and I most humbly report, that it appears by Certificate from the Clerk of the Special Commission that these eight persons were convicted of having, on the 24th of Nov^r last, riotously destroyed the machinery of John Brasher in the Parish of Wilton employed in the manufacture of cloth.

I have communicated with Mr Hetley, the magistrate who committed the offenders, & it appearing that this offence was connected with the late riots which had for their object the compelling a rise of wages, it seems to me that it may properly be considered as coming within the meaning of the King's Proclamation.

I learn from Mr Hetley that the four Memorialists were the persons who discovered & gave information against all the offenders, & that they were afterwards apprehended by the 20 Special Constables whose names are subjoined, and that these are the only persons who have any claim to participate in the rewards.

Under these circumstances I humbly submit that a reward of £50, for each of these eight persons so convicted, is due under His Majesty's Proclamation, & that the same should be distributed among the persons whose names are subjoined in the following proportions. Viz

To Samuel Brasher	£50
George Brasher	£50
Henry Jones	£50
Charles Viney	£50
<i>To the Special Constables</i>	
George Nathaniel Davis, of Sarum	£10
Thomas Baker, of Wilton	£10
George Whitmarsh, of Wilton	£10
Humphrey Blackmore, of Wilton	£10
Charles Walton, of Wilton	£10
Timothy Whitehorne, of Wilton	£10
Thomas Cassey, of Wilton	£10

<i>John Doling, of Wilton</i>	£10
<i>James Edward Judd, of Wilton</i>	£10
<i>William Burt Whitmarsh</i>	£10
<i>Frederick Tudor, of Wilton</i>	£10
<i>Thomas Worsfold Randall, of Wilton</i>	£10
<i>Joseph Wilshere</i>	£10
<i>John Rogers, of Wilton</i>	£10
<i>William Seagrin, of Wilton</i>	£10
<i>James Nightingale, of Wilton</i>	£10
<i>George Seagrin, of Wilton</i>	£10
<i>John Harman, of Wilton</i>	£10
<i>Henry Blackmore, of Wilton</i>	£10
<i>Mark Jeans, of Wilton</i>	£10

1st March 1831**5th Division**

3718. Return the application to the Solicitor, and authorize him, out of money imprested to him for Services of this description, to pay the sum of £400 to the under mentioned Persons in the following proportions, as recommended in his Report.

Viz.

Samuel Brasher	£50
George Brasher	£50
Henry Jones	£50
Charles Viney	£50
Geo Nathaniel Davis	£10
Tho ^s Baker	£10
George Whitmarsh	£10
Humph ^y Blackmore	£10
Charles Walton	£10
Timothy Whitehorne	£10
Thomas Cassey	£10
John Doling	£10
James Edw ^d Judd	£10
W ^m Burt Whitmarsh	£10
Frederick Tudor	£10
Tho ^s Worsfold Randall	£10
Joseph Wilshere	£10
John Rogers	£10
Will ^m Seagrin	£10
James Nightingale	£10

Claims for Rewards

George Seagrin	£10
John Harman	£10
Henry Blackmore	£10
Mark Jeans	£10

No.2199 – 1st February 1831 – J Woodman on behalf of Mr Smith & others regarding payment of rewards for the apprehension of Rioters - Received 4th February 1831 – refer to Solicitor 4th February (Wilts 4338)

Marlborough Feb^y 1st 1831

My Lord

I am instructed by Thomas Smith of Ramsbury Manor in this County Esquire and Joseph Butler his Servant to apply to your Lordship for the payment to them of the Reward of Fifty pounds offered by his Majesty's Proclamation of the 23rd of November last, for the discovery and apprehension of George Durman who was convicted at the late Special Assize for this County, of breaking a Thrashing Machine and also of Robbery.

And I am also instructed by William Hill of Marlborough, Butcher, to apply to you for the like Reward of Fifty pounds for apprehending Thomas Goddard the Tanner who was convicted at the same Assize of Robbery.

George Durman was one of the most active and desperate of the Rioters and had declared that he would not be taken alive.

Thomas Goddard was the leader of a party of Rioters and from his situation in life influenced the outrages.

I have the honor to be

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most obed^t Serv^t

Woodman

No.1338/4338 – 2 March 1831 – Solicitor on Petition of James Woodman on behalf of Thomas Smith & others requesting payment of Rewards for the apprehension of Rioters – Received 3rd March 1831- Read 4th March 1831 – Write to Solicitor & Mr Woodman - 5 Divⁿ 2 sheets.

To The Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, signified by Mr Speer's references of 5th ulto of the annexed letter from Mr Woodman praying a reward on behalf of Thomas Smith Esq of Ramsbury Manor in the County of Wilts, & Joseph Butler of the same place his servant, for the discovery & apprehension of George Durman, and also applying on behalf of William Hill for a reward for the apprehension of Thomas Goddard, I have taken these cases into consideration and I most humbly report, that I have communicated with Mr Craven the committing Magistrate, & I learn from him that with respect to Goddard he was taken by a large body of Military & Constables & that Mr Hill has no particular claim to a reward in his case.

With regard to Durman, it appears by a Certificate from the Clerk to the Special Commission that he was convicted under the late Special Commission for Wilts of robbing one Will^m Deadman of the sum of £1 and as I learn from Mr Craven that this offence was committed in conjunction with a riotous assembly, which appears to have been one of those tumults which had for their object the compelling a rise of wages, it seems that it may properly be considered as coming within the meaning of His Majesty's Proclamation of the 23rd Nov^r last.

Under these circumstances I humbly submit that a reward of £50 is due for the discovery & apprehension of George Durman and as I learn from Mr Craven that Mr Smith and his servant were equally instrumental in his discovery & apprehension, I submit that the reward should be equally divided between them viz.

To Thomas Smith Esq	£25
To Joseph Butler	£25

All which is nevertheless
most humbly submitted
to your Lordship's wisdom

Chas^s Bouchier
Lincoln's Inn
2nd March 1831

4 March 1831
5th Division

4338. Return the application to the Solicitor and authorize him, out of Money imprested to him for Services of this description, to pay the Reward of £50 for the apprehension of George Durman in equal proportions to Thomas Smith Esq^{re} & Joseph Butler, as recommended in his Report.

Acquaint Mr Woodman therewith, but that as it appears Goddard was taken by a large Body of Military & Constables, my Lords cannot consider Mr Hill as having any particular Claim to a Reward in his Case.

No.2267 - Memorial of Philip Pinckney Loder and Thomas Winsor requesting payment of reward for the apprehension of Isaac Miller a Rioter - Received 5 February 1831 - one enclosure - Wilts Special Session 1831 - Refer to Solicitor 5 February (3853)

To

The Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain

The humble memorial of Philip Pinckney Loder, of the Parish of Wilsford and Lake, in the County of Wilts, Yeoman, and Thomas Winsor, of the same Place Labourer.

Sheweth

That on the twenty sixth day of November last having been informed that a warrant had been issued to apprehend one Isaac Miller charged with being connected with other persons in divers Riots and felonies, lately committed in the said County; your Memorialists proceeded to the Parish of Durnford in the same County, and there your Memorialists discovered, and apprehended, the said Isaac Miller.

That your Memorilists immediately took the said Isaac Miller before the Reverend Edward Duke, a magistrate for the said County, by whom he was committed for re-examination until the next day; when the said Isaac Miller was again examined before that magistrate, and the Earl of Radnor, and that the said Isaac Miller was ultimately on the twenty eighth day of December last committed to the County Gaol at Fisherton Anger in the said County, to take his trial for a

capital felony, in riotously and feloniously demolishing and destroying certain machinery in the manufactory of woollen cloth, at the Parish of Figheldean in the said County, belonging to Thomas Gaby; And that the said Isaac Miller was, at the last Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the said County, held at New Sarum, in and for the said County, convicted (upon the Prosecution of His Majesty's Attorney General, of the above mentioned offence: and, that Judgement of Death was thereupon Recorded against the said Isaac Miller, for the same offence.

Your Memorialists beg leave to refer to the accompanying and annexed Certificate, given by Mr Duke, testifying that your Memorialists were the persons who discovered, and apprehended, the said Isaac Miller.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly Pray, that your Lordships will be pleased to give direction for the payment to them of the sum of Fifty Pounds, promised by his Majesty's gracious Proclamation to be paid to the Persons discovering and apprehending offenders, guilty of Riots tumults and felonies as therein listed;

*And your Memorialists, as
in Duty bound, will ever
Pray etc
Philip Pinckney Loder
Thomas Winsor*

(Enclosure)

Wilts to wit *I hereby certify, that Isaac Miller, Labourer, late of Netheravon in the above County, but now a Prisoner in the Common Gaol of Fisherton Anger, in the said County, and capitally convicted at the late on the 22nd Special Assizes held at Salisbury, of having with others on the 22nd Nov last destroyed machinery in a manufactory situate in the Parish of Figheldean in the County aforesaid was discovered and apprehended in the Parish of Durnford in the said County on the following Friday Nov 26 by Philip Pinckney Loder, Yeoman, and Thomas Winsor, Labourer, respectively of the Parish of Wilsford & Lake in the above County – and that they alone are entitled to the Reward of £50 for the apprehension of the said Isaac Miller under His Majesty's late most gracious Proclamation*

*Lake House
Jan 29 1831*

Claims for Rewards

*Edward Duke
Justice of the Peace
in & for the above County*

No.3853. Solicitor on Memorial of P P Loder & Thos Winsor for reward for the apprehension of Isaac Miller a Rioter - Rec^d 21 Feb^y 1831 - Read 4 March 1831 - Write to Solicitor

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

In obedience to your Lordship's reference of the 8th inst, of the annexed memorial from Philip Pinckney Loder of Wilsford & Lake in the County of Wilts, & Thomas Winsor of the same place praying a reward, offered by His Majesty's Proclamation of the 23rd Nov^r last for the discovery & apprehension of Isaac Miller; I have considered this case, and I most humbly report that it appears by a certificate from the Clerk to the Special Commission, that Miller was tried & convicted under the late Special Commission for the County of Wilts for breaking certain machinery belonging to Thomas Gaby of Figheldean employed in the manufacture of cloth.

I have communicated with the committing Magistrate, & as it appears his offence was connected with the late riots for compelling a rise of wages, it seems to me that it may properly be considered as coming within the meaning of the Proclamation.

I learn also from the Magistrate, that the discovery and apprehension of Miller was entirely effected by Loder & Winsor, & that no other person assisted in either of these particulars.

Under these circumstances I humbly submit that a reward of £50 is due in this case, & that the same should be equally divided between the said Memorialists - Viz

To	Philip Pinckney Loder	£25
	Thomas Winsor	£25

All which is nevertheless most humbly submitted to your Lordship's wisdom

*Cha^s Bouchier
Lincoln's Inn
25 Feb 1831*

4th March 1831

5 Division

5853 Return the application to the Solicitor, and authorize him, out of money imprested to him for services of this description, to pay the Reward of £50 for the apprehension of Miller in equal proportions to Philip Loder, and Thomas Winsor, as recommended in his Report.

**No.3114 – Received 17th Feb^y 1831 – refer to Solicitor 17 Feb – James Read & W^m Bell requesting payment of reward for the apprehension of Rioters – (Wilts 5273) – Brandreth and Spinks, Temple
To The Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury**

The Memorial of James Read of Charlton in the Parish of Downton in the County of Wilts Yeoman and William Bell of the same Parish Dairyman

Humbly Sheweth

That on the twenty second day of November last a party of lawless and disorderly persons assembled in a riotous and tumultuous manner in the parish of Downton in the County of Wilts and feloniously destroyed a Thrashing Machine the property of your Memorialist the said James Read.

That on the 30th day of November following your memorialists exhibited Informations before the Right Honorable the Earl of Radnor and other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said county of Wilts then sitting at the Council Chambers in the city of New Sarum in the said county against Charles Bennett, Barnabas Hutchinson and Charles Waters, all of the Parish of Bodenham and Nunton in the said county Labourers as some of the authors, abettors or perpetrators of the said outrage and obtained warrants for the apprehension and all of them were thereupon apprehended and fully committed for trial.

That at the Special Assize and General Gaol Delivery of the said County of Wilts lately held at New Sarum, in the said county the said Charles Bennett, Barnabas Hutchinson, and Charles Waters were tried and convicted and severally sentenced to be transported for the Term of seven years.

That your Memorialists were the only witnesses on the trial of the said Charles Bennett, Barnabas Hutchinson and Charles Waters each of them having identified the said Charles Bennett, Barnabas Hutchinson and Charles Waters.

That your Memorialists having discovered the said Charles Bennett, Barnabas Hutchinson, and Charles Waters and caused them to be apprehended for the Felony above mentioned whereof they were duly convicted as aforesaid humbly submit to your Lordships that they are entitles to the sum of Fifty Pounds for each and every of the said persons so convicted promised by His Majesty's most gracious proclamation dated the twenty third day of November last to any person or persons who should discover and apprehend or cause to be discovered and apprehended the authors abettors and perpetrators of any outrage of the above nature.

And your Memorialists humbly request that your Lordships will be pleased to direct payment of such sums according to and amongst your Memorialists in such shares and proportions as your Lordships may think fit.

Dated the 15th day of February 1831

James Read

William Bell

No.5273 - 14 March 1831 - Solicitor on petitions of James Read & William Bell requesting payment of Reward for the apprehension of Rioters - Received 16th March 1831 - Read 18 March 1831 - Write to Solicitor.

To the Right Honorable the Lords

Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, signified by Mr Spier's reference of the 19th ulto. of the annexed memorial from James Read of Charlton in the parish of Downton, Wilts, Yeoman, & William Bell of Downton, dairyman, praying the rewards, offered by His Majesty's Proclamation of 23rd Nov^r last, for the discovery & apprehension of Charles Bennett, Barnabas Hutchinson, & Charles Waters, I have considered this case, & I most humbly report that it appears, by certificates from the Clerk to the late Special Commission for Wilts, that Bennett, Hutchinson & Waters were, under that Commission were convicted of having feloniously destroyed the thrashing machine of James Read at Downton.

As this outrage appears from its nature, & the manner in which it was committed, to have been connected with the late riots which had for their object the compelling a rise of wages, it seems to me to come within the meaning of the Proclamation.

I have by desire of Lord Radnor, the committing Magistrate, communicated with his Clerk, & I learn from him that Read, the prosecutor, & Bell, his dairyman, were present when the offence was committed, that they gave the information to the Magistrate, & obtained his warrant, which they, with the assistance of William Noyce of Charlton, labourer, John Phelps of Britford, labourer, William Fry of Alderbury, labourer, George Lucas of Alderbury, labourer, & Isaac Luke of Britford, labourer, executed.

Under these circumstances I humbly submit that three rewards of £50 each are due on these convictions, & that the same may be distributed, if your Lordships think fit, in the following manner, viz.

To Jas Read	£100	William Fry	£5
William Bell	£25	George Lucas	£5
William Noyce	£5	Isaac Luke	£5
John Phelps	£5		

All of which is nevertheless most humbly submitted to your Lordships wisdom

Chas Bouchier

Lincoln's Inn

14th March 1831

18 March 1831

5 Division

2nd Appⁿ – 5273

5273. Return the application to the Solicitor, and authorize him, out of money in his hands applicable to Services of this description, to pay the said three Rewards of £50 each to the undermentioned Parties in the following proportions, as recommended in his Report. Viz.

James Read	£100
William Bell	£25
William Noyce	£5
John Phelps	£5
William Fry	£5

Claims for Rewards

George Lucas	£5
Isaac Luke	£5

No.3115 – 15th February 1831 – Timothy Rumboll & others – regarding payment of reward for the apprehension of Rioters - Received 17th February 1831 – Refer to Solicitor 17th Feb.

To The Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

The Memorial of Timothy Rumboll of West Grimstead in the County of Wilts Yeoman John Mussell of the same place Parish Clerk Joseph Mussell of the same place Labourer and John Gumbleton of the same place Labourer

Humbly sheweth

That in the night of the twenty fourth day of November last a mob of lawless and disorderly persons assembled in a riotous and tumultuous manner in the parish of West Grimstead in the County of Wilts, and feloniously burnt and destroyed a Thrashing Machine the property of your memorialist the said Timothy Rumboll.

That on the said twenty fourth day of November your memorialist the said Timothy Rumboll exhibited an Information before The Right Honorable The Earl of Radnor, Wadham Wyndham Esquire and other of His Majesty's Justices of the peace in and for the said County of Wilts then assembled at the Council Chamber in the City of New Sarum in the said County against Thomas Light of West Grimstead aforesaid Thatcher, William Rogers of the same parish Labourer, William Cook of the same place Carpenter, Samuel Hatcher of the same parish Labourer, Henry Herrington of Whiteparish in the same County Labourer, William Luffman of the same parish Woodman, and Thomas Gange (otherwise called John Gange) of the same parish Woodman as some of the authors abettors or perpetrators of the said outrage and obtained warrants for their apprehension all of whom were apprehended and fully committed for Trail.

That at the Special Assize and General Gaol delivery of the said County of Wilts lately held at New Sarum in the said County the said Thomas Light, William Rogers, William Cook,

Henry Herrington, William Luffman, and Thomas Gange were tried and severally convicted of the said Felony, and severally sentenced to be transported for the term of seven years, but as regards the said Samuel Hatcher, the Grand Jury ignored the Bill.

That your memorialists were the only witnesses on the Trial of the said Thomas Light, William Rogers, William Cook, Henry Herrington, William Luffman, and Thomas Gange, your memorialists having identified the said Thomas Light, William Rogers, William Cook, Henry Herrington, William Luffman, and Thomas Gange as having been the most active in the Commission of the said Felony.

That your memorialists having discovered the said Thomas Light, William Rogers, William Cook, Henry Herrington, William Luffman, and Thomas Gange and caused them to be apprehended and prosecuted for the Felony above mentioned whereof they were duly convicted as aforesaid humbly submit to your Lordships that they are entitled to the sum of Fifty pounds for each and every of the said persons so convicted promised by his Majesty's most gracious Proclamation dated the twenty third day of November last to any person or persons who should discover and apprehend or cause to be discovered and apprehended the authors abettors or perpetrators of any outrage of the above nature.

And your memorialists humbly request that your Lordships will be pleased to direct payment of such sums accordingly to and amongst your memorialists in such shares and proportions as your Lordships may think fit.

Dated the fifteenth day of February 1831

Timothy Rumboll

John Mussell

The mark X of Joseph Mussell

John Gumbleton

No.5342 – 15th March 1831 – Solicitor on Petition of Timothy Rumboll & others regarding payment of reward for the apprehension of Rioters - Received 17th March 1831 – Read 18 March 1831 – Write to Solicitor.

To The Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

In obedience to your Lordship's command, signified by Mr Speer's references of the 8th & 19th ult^o. Of the annexed

Claims for Rewards

applications from Charles Taylor of Salisbury, Auctioneer, and Timothy Rumboll, Yeoman, John Mussell, Parish Clerk, Joseph Mussell, Labourer, & John Gumbleton, labourer all of West Grimstead in the County of Wilts, praying rewards, offered by His Majesty's Proclamation of the 23rd last for the discovery & apprehension of Thomas Light, William Rogers, William Cook, Henry Herrington, William Luffman, and Thomas Gange, your memorialists having identified the said Thomas Light, William Rogers, William Cook, Henry Herrington, William Luffman, and Thomas Gange, I have considered this case, and I most humbly report, that it appears by Certificates from the Clerk of the Special Commission that Light, Rogers, Cook, Herrington, Luffman, & Gange, were convicted under that Commission for feloniously breaking the thrashing machine of Timothy Rumboll, at West Grimstead, on the 24th of Nov^r last.

As this outrage appears from its nature, & the circumstances attending it, to have been connected with the late riots which had for their object the compelling a rise of wages, it seems to me that it may properly be considered as coming within the meaning of the King's Proclamation.

I have communicated with Mr Wyndham, the committing Magistrate, & I learn from him that, Rumboll, with John & Joseph Mussell, & Gumbleton, who are in his service, jointly informed against all the prisoners, & that they themselves apprehended three of them, that Cook was found & taken by Taylor, & that Herrington was taken by Joseph Parsons of Whiteparish Wilts, a Constable.

Under these circumstances, I humbly submit that a rewards of £50, each are due on these convictions, & that they should be distributed, if your Lordships think fit, in the following manner viz.

To Timothy Rumboll	£100
John Mussell	£40
Joseph Mussell	£40
John Gumbleton	£40
Charles Taylor	£40
Joseph Parsons	£40

*All which is nevertheless
most humbly submitted
to your Lordship's wisdom
Cha^s Bouchier*

Lincoln's Inn
15th Mar. 1831

18 March 1831

5 Division

5342. Return the application to the Solicitor, and authorize him, out of money imprested to him for services of this description to pay the said six Rewards of £50 each in the following manner, as recommended in his Report. Viz.

Timothy Rumboll	£100
John Mussell	£40
Joseph Mussell	£40
John Gumbleton	£40
Charles Taylor	£40
Joseph Parsons	£40

No.3439 - Received 21 February 1831 - Refer to Solicitor 21 Feb.

15 February 1831. Eliza Shelley regarding payment of reward for the apprehension of Silas Webb a rioter. (Wilts 6200)

*To The Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners
of His Majesty's Treasury*

*The Memorial of Eliza Shelley of Downton in The County
of Wilts Spinster*

Humbly Sheweth

That on the twenty third day of November last a party of lawless and disorderly persons assembled in a riotous and tumultuous manner in the parish of Downton in the County of Wilts and feloniously destroyed a Thrashing Machine and other property of James Shelley of the said parish of Downton Ironfounder.

That on the tenth day of December following your memorialist exhibited an Information before George Matcham and other of His Majesty's Justices of the peace in and for the said County of Wilts then sitting at the Council Chamber in the said City against Silas Webb of the said parish of Downton Labourer as one of the authors, abettors or perpetrators of the said outrage

and obtained a Warrant for his apprehension, whereupon he was apprehended and fully committed for trial.

That at the Special Assizes and General Gaol Delivery of the said County of Wilts lately held at New Sarum in the said County the said Silas Webb was tried and convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for three calendar months.

That your memorialist was the only witness on the Trial of the said Silas Webb.

That your memorialist having discovered the said Silas Webb and caused him to be apprehended for the felony above mentioned whereof he was duly convicted as aforesaid humbly submits to your Lordship that she is entitled to the sum of £50 for the discovery and apprehension of the said Silas Webb promised by his Majesty's most gracious proclamation dated the twenty third of November last to any person or persons who should discover and apprehend or cause to be discovered and apprehended the authors abettors or perpetrators of any outrage of the above nature.

And your memorialist humbly requests that your Lordships will be pleased to direct payment of such sum accordingly to your memorialist as your Lordships may think fit.

Dated this fifteenth day of February 1831

Eliza Shelley

No.6200 – Received 30 March 1831 – Read 30 March 1831 – Write to Solicitor.

28 March 1831 - Solicitor Treasury on memorial of E Shelley for reward for the apprehension of a Rioter.

To The Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, signified by Mr Speer's reference of the 22nd ult^o. of the annexed memorial from Eliza Shelley of Downton in the County of Wilts Spinster, praying a reward, offered by His Majesty's Proclamation of the 23rd Nov^r last, for the discovery and apprehension of Silas Webb, I have considered this case, & I most humbly report, that it appears by a Certificate from the Clerk to the late Special Commission for Wiltshire, that Webb was convicted

under that Commission of feloniously breaking the thrashing machine of James Shelley at Downton on the 23rd of Nov^r last.

From the nature of this offence & the circumstances attending it, it appears to have been connected with the late riots which had for their object the compelling a rise of wages, & seems to come within the meaning of the Proclamation.

I have communicated with Dr Matcham, the committing Magistrate, & I learn from him that the information against Webb was given by the memorialist who is the daughter of the person to whom the thrashing machine belonged, & that the apprehension was effected by Drury Gregory alone, the Constable of Downton.

Under these circumstances I humbly submit that a reward of £50 is due in this conviction under the Proclamation, & that the same should, if your Lordships think fit, be divided in the following manner viz.

To Eliza Shelley £40, to Drury Gregory £10

*All which is nevertheless
most humbly submitted
to your Lordship's wisdom*

*Chas Bouchier
Lincoln's Inn
28th March 1831*

31st March 1831

5 Division

6200. Return the memorial to the Solicitor, and authorize him, out of money in his hands applicable to services of this description, to pay the Reward of £50 in the following manner, as recommended in his Report. Viz

Eliza Shelley £40
Drury Gregory £10

**No.3560 – Received 23rd February 1831 – One enclosure
– Refer to Solicitor 23 Feb.**

**22nd February 1831 – Bradford & Burt regarding
payment of reward to Peter Dore for the apprehension of
a Rioter. (Wilts 5854)**

Swindon, 22nd February 1831

Claims for Rewards

My Lords,

We have the Honor

To your Lordships the Certificate of four Magistrates acting for the Division of Swindon, in favor of one Peter Dore, for the reward offered by Government for apprehending and bringing to Conviction David Heath of Ramsbury for breaking a Thrashing Machine.

If any further account of circumstances shall be required by your Lordships, the same shall be fully given on application to us as Clerks to the Magistrates, the Prosecution having been conducted by us.

We have the Honour to be

Your Lordships

most Obedient humble Serv^{ts}

Bradford & Burt

*To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Treasury
London*

Enclosure

***To the Right Honorable Viscount Melbourne
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of
State, and to the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury***

We four of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County of Wilts acting for the Division of Swindon in the same County, beg (leave?) to represent that the Peter Dore of Liddington in the same Division is the person who discovered and apprehended David Heath of Ramsbury in the same County charged with divers offences and convicted at the assizes holden at Salisbury under the late Special Commission of feloniously destroying a Thrashing Machine the property of Mess^{rs} Joseph Brind and Bryan Bewley on the 23rd day of November last, and that the said Peter Dore is in our judgement well entitled to the Reward of Fifty Pounds offered in his Majesty's late Proclamation for the apprehension and conviction of this description of offender.

Given under our hands the Tenth day of February One thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

Amb. Goddard

Fra Warneford

E. Goddard.

Thos: Hyde: Ripley

No. 5854 – Received 25 March 1831 – Read 29 March 1831 – Write to Solicitor.

Solicitor on Memorial of Messrs Bradford & Burt on behalf of Peter Dore for reward for the apprehension of David Heath a Rioter.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

In obedience to your Lordship's command, signified by Mr Speer's reference of the 14th ult^o. of the annexed letter from Mess^{rs} Bradford & Burt, applying, on behalf of Peter Dore of Liddington in the County of Wilts, for a reward, offered by His Majesty's Proclamation of the 23rd Nov^r last, for the discovery and apprehension of David Heath of Ramsbury, I have considered this case, & I most humbly report, that it appears by a Certificate from the Clerk to the late Special Commission for the County of Wilts, that Heath was convicted under that Commission of feloniously destroying a thrashing machine belonging to Joseph Brind & Bryan Bewley at Liddington on the 23rd of Nov^r last.

As this outrage from its nature & the circumstances attending it appears to have been connected with the late riots which had for their object the compelling a rise of wages, it seems to come within the meaning of the Proclamation.

I have communicated with Mess^{rs} Bradford & Burt, the Clerks to the committing Magistrates, & I learn from them that Peter Dore was present when the machine was broken by the mob, & observed Heath taking an active part in its destruction, & that having afterwards learnt his name, he alone apprehended him & brought him before the Magistrates by whom he was committed.

Under these circumstances, I humbly submit that a reward of £50 is due upon this conviction, & that, in compliance with the recommendation of the Magistrates which accompanies Mess^{rs} Bradford & Burt's letter, the same should be paid to the said Peter Dore.

*All which is nevertheless
most humbly submitted
to your Lordships' wisdom*

Chas Bouchier

Lincoln's Inn

22nd Mar 1831

29th March 1831

5 Division

5854. Return the application to the Solicitor, and authorize him out of money in his hands applicable to Services of this description to pay the said Reward of £50 to the said Peter Dore, for the apprehension & conviction of David Heath, as recommended in his Report.

No. 5299 - Joseph Maffey for reward for the apprehension of Rioters - Received 16th March 1831 - refer to Solicitor 16 March (8048)

To The Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

The Memorial of Joseph Maffey of the Parish of Idmiston in the County of Wilts and the Hundred of Alderbury, Carpenter

Who humbly shewith that on the 22nd of Nov^r last the Thrashing Machine of Mr Cha^s Blake of Idmiston aforesaid was Riotously destroyed and that he some Days subsequently apprehended Tho^s Porter, James Stevens and Aaron Shepherd of the same Parish Labourers and they were tried and convicted at the Special Assizes of the said offence.

Your Memorialist therefore prays that the Reward of £50 offered by his most gracious Majesty for the apprehension of offenders may be awarded to him the said Joseph Maffey for the apprehension of the said Thomas Porter, James Stephens and Aaron Shepherd.

No.6126 - 23rd March 1831 - Charles Blake & others requesting Reward for the apprehension of Rioters - Received 29th March 1831 -one enclosure - refer to Solicitor 29 March - (Wilts 8048)

To The Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

The Memorial of Charles Blake of Idmiston in the County of Wilts Farmer, John Cusse (the Younger) of the same Place Yeoman, Charles Brown (aged 15 years) of the same Place Ploughboy, Joseph Maffey of the same Place Constable, Job Sutton of Winterbourne Gunner in the

same County Constable, and George Davis of the City of New Sarum in the same County Constable.

Humbly Sheweth

That on the Twenty second Day of November last a Party of lawless and disorderly Persons assembled in a riotous and tumultuous manner inn the Parish of Idmiston in the County of Wilts and feloniously destroyed Two Thrashing Machines and a Chaff cutting machine the property of your Memorialist Charles Blake.

That on the Eleventh day of December following your Memorialist Charles Blake exhibited an Information before the Rev^d Edward Duke Clerk one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County of Wilts against Thomas Porter, Aaron Shepherd, James Stevens, George Burbage and Henry Dicketts as some of the Authors, Abettors or Perpetrators of the said outrage and obtained warrants for their apprehension whereupon they were apprehended and fully committed for Trial.

That at the Special Assize and General Gaol Delivery of the said County of Wilts lately held at New Sarum in the said County the said Thomas Porter, Aaron Shepherd, James Stevens, George Burbage and Henry Dicketts were tried and convicted of the said offences and the said Thomas Porter, Aaron Shepherd and Henry Dicketts were severally sentenced to be transported for Seven years and the said George Burbage to be imprisoned for Two years and the said James Stevens to be imprisoned for one year.

That your Memorialists Charles Blake, John Cusse and Charles Brown were the only witnesses on the Trial of the said Thomas Porter, Aaron Shepherd, James Stevens, George Burbage and Henry Dicketts.

That your Memorialist Joseph Maffey apprehended the said Thomas Porter, Aaron Shepherd and James Stevens and conveyed them to Prison, and your Memorialist Job Sutton apprehended the said George Burbage, conveyed him to Prison, and your Memorialist George Nathaniel Davis apprehended the said Henry Dicketts and conveyed him to Prison.

That your Memorialists having discovered the said Thomas Porter, Aaron Shepherd, James Stevens, George Burbage and Henry Dicketts and caused them to be apprehended for the Felony above mentioned whereof they

were duly convicted as aforesaid humbly submit to your Lordships that they are entitled to the sum of Two hundred and Fifty Pounds for the Discovery and apprehension of the said Thomas Porter, Aaron Shepherd, James Stevens, George Burbage and Henry Dicketts promised by his Majesty's most Gracious Proclamation dated the twenty third day of November last to any Person or Persons who should discover and apprehend or cause to be discovered and apprehended the Authors Abettors or Perpetrators of any outrage of the above nature.

And your Memorialists humbly request that your Lordships will be pleased to direct Payment of such sum accordingly to and amongst your Memorialists in such Shares and Proportions as your Lordships may think fit.

*Charles Blake
John Cusse Junr
The Mark of
X
Charles Brown
Joseph Maffey
Job Sutton
George N Davis*

23rd March 1831

Memorandum It is to be observed that the Memorialist Joseph Maffey has already memorialised the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the rewards for the apprehending the three prisoners taken by him but he has not received any answer to his memorial.

No.8048 – 21st April 1831 – Solicitor on petitions from Joseph Maffey & Charles Blake et al requesting rewards for the apprehension of Rioters – Received 25 April 1831 – Read 29 April 1831 – 5 D. 1 & 2 S^t – Write to Solicitor

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, signified by Mr Speer's references of 17th & 31st ulto, the first of a Memorial from Joseph Maffey of Idmiston in the County of Wilts, & the second from jointly with Charles Blake, John Cusse Jr, & Charles Brown, of the same place, & Job Sutton of Winterbourne Gunner & George Nathaniel Davis of

Salisbury, praying rewards, offered by His Majesty's Proclamation of 23rd Nov^r last, for the discovery & apprehension of Thomas Porter, Aaron Shepherd, James Stevens, George Burbage, & Henry Dicketts, I have considered this case, & I most humbly report, that it appears, by certificates from the Clerk to the late Special Commission for Wilts, that Porter, Shepherd, Stevens, Burbage, & Dicketts, were under that Commission, convicted of having feloniously broken the thrashing machine of Charles Blake at Idmiston on the 22nd of Nov^r.

From the nature of this outrage, & the circumstances attending it, it appears to have been connected with the late riots which had for their object the compelling a rise of wages, & seems to come within the meaning of the Proclamation.

I have communicated with Mr Duke, the committing Magistrate, & I learn that Blake, Cusse, & Brown were the persons by whose testimony the offenders were detected & convicted, & that Blake laid the information before the Magistrate, & was the Prosecutor of the Indictment. That Blake & Cusse attended & directed the apprehension of three of the offenders who were taken into custody by Maffey, with the assistance of James Mitchell, shoemaker of Idmiston. That Burbage was taken by Sutton, with the assistance of George London, tailor of Winterborne, & that Dicketts was taken by George Nathaniel Davis after a considerable length of search.

Under these circumstances I humbly submit that 5 rewards of £50 each, making together the sum of £250, are due on these convictions under the Proclamation, & that the same should, if your Lordships think fit, be distributed in the following manner, viz.

To	Charles Blake	£100
	John Cusse Jun ^r	£50
	Charles Brown	£25
	George Nathaniel Davis	£25
	Joseph Maffey	£25
	James Mitchell	£10
	Job Sutton	£10
	George London	£5

All of which is nevertheless
most humbly submitted
to your Lordships wisdom

Chas Bouchier
Lincoln's Inn
21st April 1831

29 April 1831

5 Division

8048. Return the application to the Solicitor, and authorize him, out of money in his hands applicable to services of this description, to pay two Rewards amounting to £250, in the following proportions Viz

Charles Blake	£100
John Cusse J ^r	£50
Charles Brown	£25
G. N. Davis	£25
Joseph Maffey	£25
James Mitchell	£10
Job Sutton	£10
George London	£5

**No.6522 – Received 4 April 1831 – Read 8 April 1831 –
5th Division 1 Sheet – Write to Solicitor
30th March 1831 – Solicitor on Petition of Mr Benett
regarding rewards to several persons for the
apprehension of Rioters. To the Right Honorable the
Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.**

In obedience to your Lordship's command, signified by Mr Speer's reference of the 12th ult^o. of the annexed letter from Mr Benett, applying for rewards, on behalf of the several persons hereafter mentioned, offered by His Majesty's Proclamation of the 23rd Nov^r last, for the discovery and apprehension of James Blandford, Charles Jerrard, Rich^d Pitman, Sam^l Barrett, James Mould of Tisbury, Sam^l Banstone, James Mould of Hatch, Tho^s Vinen, Tho^s Topp, Tho^s Abery, Sam^l Eyres, Tho^s Rixon, Edmund White, John Barrett, Will^m Snook, Tho^s Burt, & John Targett, I have considered this case, & I most humbly Report, that it appears by Certificates from the Clerk to the late Special Commission that the above named 17 persons were convicted under that Commission for Wilts of having feloniously broken the thrashing Machine of John Benett Esq at Tisbury on the 25th of Nov^r last.

From the nature of this outrage & the circumstances attending it, it appears to have been connected with the late

riots which had for their object the compelling a rise of wages, & appears to come within the meaning of the Proclamation.

I have communicated with Mr Benett (who is the member for Wiltshire) on this case, & I learn that the offenders were informed against, & identified by the persons hereinafter mentioned, & that several of them were apprehended by some of these persons, two by James Foyle, & others by Mr Benett & a corps of yeomanry who do not wish for any participation in the rewards.

Under these circumstances I humbly submit that 17 rewards of £50 each making together £850 are due on these convictions, & as the persons on whose behalf the rewards are applied for contributed to the discovery & apprehension of the offenders in different proportions, I conceive that the scale of remuneration which I have the honor to subjoin may with justice be adopted, & I humbly submit that the rewards may, if your Lordships think fit, be distributed in the following manner.

Viz.

To William Woods of Tisbury	£102
Charles Wilkins of Tisbury	£68
John Jay of Tisbury	£102
Noah Doggrel of Tisbury	£42.10
James Doggrel of Tisbury	£68
George Turner of Tisbury	£68
John Brickle of Tisbury	£85
James Jay of Tisbury	£34
Joseph Trim of Tisbury	£25.10
John Ford of Tisbury	£34
James Snow of Tisbury	£17
James Foyle of Tisbury	£34
Thomas Ball of Hindon	£51
John Wilkins of Hindon	£17
John Uphill of Hindon	£17
Thomas Jay of Fonthill Gifford	£51
James Green of Crown St Westm ^r	£34

All which is nevertheless
most humbly submitted
to your Lordship's wisdom

Chas Bouchier

Lincoln's Inn

30 March 1831

8th April 1831

5. Division

6522 Return the application to the Solicitor, and authorize him, out of money in his hands applicable to services of this description, to pay the said 17 Rewards of £50 each, making together £850, to the undermentioned Parties_in the following proportions, as recommended in his Report. Viz

William Woods	£102
Cha ^s Wilkins	£68
John Jay	£102
Noah Doggrel	£42.10
James Doggrel	£68
George Turner	£68
John Brickle	£85
James Jay	£34
Joseph Trim	£25.10
John Ford	£34
James Snow	£17
James Foyle	£34
Tho ^s Ball	£51
James Wilkins	£17
John Uphill	£17
Tho ^s Jay	£51
James Green	<u>£34</u>
	£850

No.8798 - 30th April 1831. Solicitor on memorial of J & T Judd praying reward for apprehension of J Olden & others - Received 4 May 1831 - Read 6 May 1831 - Write to Solicitor

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

In obedience to your Lordship's command, signified by Mr Speer's reference of the 10th Feby last, of the annexed Memorial from James Judd & Thomas Benjamin Judd, both of Newton Toney in the County of Wilts, Yeomen, praying rewards, offered by His Majesty's Proclamation of the 23rd Nov^r last, for the discovery and apprehension of John Olden, William Elton, John Sheppard, William Holmes, Henry

Thornton, & William Olden, I have considered this case, & I most humbly report, that it appears by Certificates from the Clerk to the late Special Commission for the County of Wilts, that Elton, Sheppard, Holmes, Thornton, & the two Oldens' were, under that Commission, convicted of having, on the 22nd Nov^r last, feloniously broken a thrashing machine of James Judd at Newton Toney.

From the nature of this outrage & the circumstances attending it, it appears to have been connected with the late riots which had for their object the compelling a rise of wages, & appears to come within the meaning of the Proclamation.

I have communicated with the committing Magistrates, & I learn that James & Thomas Benjamin Judd were the only persons who discovered & gave information against all the offenders, that four of them were apprehended by James & Thomas Benjamin Judd with the assistance of the military, that one was taken by Thomas Benjamin Judd himself, & one by him and George Nathaniel Davis, a Constable of Salisbury, whose conduct is spoken of by the magistrates in very favourable terms.

Under these circumstances I humbly submit that rewards are due on these six convictions under the Proclamation, but inasmuch as the apprehensions were partly effected by the military it appears to me that it will be sufficient to grant 4 rewards in this case; which, if your Lordships think fit, may be distributed in the following manner viz,

To	James Judd	£87.10
	Thomas Benjamin Judd	£87.10
	George Nathaniel Davis	£25

6th May 1831

5 Division

8798 Return the Memorial to the Solicitor and authorize him, out of any money in his hands applicable to services of this description, to pay the Rewards recommended, amounting to £200, and to distribute the same in the following manner Viz

To	James Judd	£87.10
	Thomas Benj ⁿ Judd	£87.10
	George N Davis	£25.

No.9379 – Mr B Pinniger & others praying payment of reward for apprehension of Rioters - Received 12 May 1831 – Refer to Solicitor 12 May. (Wilts 11242)

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

The memorial of Bartlett Pinniger of Coombe Bissett in the County of Wilts Yeoman, William Hillier and John Smith both of Coombe Bissett aforesaid Labourers, George Fleetwood and Vincent Wing both of Coombe Bissett aforesaid Yeomen, and William Baker of the same place Blacksmith, William Perry and Charles King Perry both of Homington in the said County of Wilts Yeomen, Samuel Naish of Britford in the said County Publican, William Newton of the same place Yeoman, Stephen Beach of Odstock in the said County Labourer, Henry Hodding of Odstock aforesaid Yeoman, Timothy Newman of Nunton in the said County Labourer, and George Nathaniel Davis of New Sarum in the said County Printer

Humbly Sheweth

That at the Special Assize holden at New Sarum in and for the County of Wilts on the twenty seventh day of December last, James Lush, and James Toomer, being part of a Mob of persons tumultuously assembled and committing outrages in your Memorialists neighbourhood, were indicted for robbing your Memorialist Bartlett Pinniger, of two Sovereigns, in the night of the twenty third day of November last, and convicted of the said offence. That your Memorialist Bartlett Pinniger and Vincent Wing apprehended the said James Lush, and that your Memorialists Bartlett Pinniger, William Hillier, John Smith, George Fleetwood and William Baker were the witnesses against the said James Lush and James Toomer for the offence aforesaid.

And that at the same Assize the said James Lush and James Toomer and George Toomer, were indicted for breaking a Thrashing Machine the property of your memorialists William Perry and Charles King Perry and Martha Perry and robbing your memorialist William Perry of thirty shillings at Homington aforesaid, on the said twenty third day of November, and tried and convicted of the said offences. That your Memorialists William Perry, Charles King Perry, Samuel Naish, William Newton & Stephen Beach were witnesses against the said James Lush, James Toomer, and

George Toomer, for the offences of which they were convicted as last aforesaid. And that your Memorialists were the only witnesses against the said James Lush, James Toomer and George Toomer.

That your Memorialists William Perry and Timothy Newman apprehended the said James Toomer, and your Memorialist Henry Hodding and George Nathaniel Davis apprehended the said George Toomer.

That the warrants for the apprehension of the said James Lush, James Toomer and George Toomer, were granted by the Earl of Radnor, the Reverend Edward Duke of Lake House, Amesbury and the Honorable and Reverend Frederick Bouverie of the Close, Salisbury.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly submit to your Lordships that they are entitled to the Sum of Fifty pounds for each and every of the said persons so convicted, promised by His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation, dated the twenty third day of November last, to any person or persons who should discover and apprehend, or cause to be discovered or apprehended, the authors, abettors, or Perpetrators of any outrage of the above nature.

And your Memorialists humbly request that your Lordships will please to direct payment of such sums accordingly to and amongst your Memorialists, in such shares and proportions as your Lordships may think fit.

Bartlett Pinniger

The mark X William Hillier

The mark X John Smith

Geo. Fleetwood

Vincent Wing

W^m Baker

W^m Perry

C. K Perry

W^m Newton

Sam^l Naish

Stephen Beach

Henry Hodding

The mark X Timothy Newman

George Nathaniel Davis

No.11242 – 4th June 1831 – Solicitor on application of Mr B Pinniger & others praying reward for apprehension

**of rioters - Received 9th June 1831 - Read 10 June 1831
- 5 Div 1 sheet - Write to Solicitor.**

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

In obedience to your Lordship's command, signified by Mr Speer's reference of the 13th ult^o. of the annexed application, the first from Bartlett Pinniger, William Hillier, John Smith, George Fleetwood, Vincent Wing, & William Baker of Coombe Bissett in the County of Wilts, William Perry & Charles King Perry of Homington, Samuel Naish & William Newton of Britford, Stephen Beach & Henry Hodding of Odstock, Timothy Newman of Nunton, & George Nathaniel Davis of New Sarum in the same County; & the second application from James Chisholm of Salisbury, praying rewards, offered by His Majesty's Proclamation of 23rd Nov^r last, for the discovery & apprehension of James Lush, James Toomer & George Toomer, I have considered this case, & I most humbly report, that it appears by a Certificates from the Clerk to the late Special Commission for the County of Wilts, that under that Commission Lush & James Toomer, were convicted of robbing Bartlett Pinniger of two Sovereigns on the 24th Nov^r & that Lush, James Toomer, & George Toomer were convicted of robbing William Perry of one Sovereign on the 23rd of Nov^r.

I have communicated with Mr Cobb, the Clerk to the committing Magistrates, & with Mr Swayne, the Solicitor for these Prosecutors, & I learn that these outrages were committed by a mob, & appear to have been connected with the late riots which had for their object the compelling a rise of wages, they therefore seem to come within the meaning of the Proclamation.

I find that Lush was apprehended by Bartlett Pinniger with some small assistance from Vincent Wing. That James Toomer was apprehended by William Perry & Timothy Newman, & that George Toomer was apprehended by James Chisholm & George Nath^l Davis, being pointed out to them by Henry Hodding.

B^t Pinniger, W^m Hillier, John Smith, Geo. Fleetwood & W^m Baker were the persons who gave evidence against Lush & James Toomer for robbing Mr Pinniger; and W^m Perry, Cha^s King Perry, Sam^l Naish & Stephen Beach gave evidence in support of the charge against all three prisoners for robbing

W^m Perry, & William Newton also gave some little evidence in the latter case.

Under these circumstances, I humbly submit that three rewards of £50 each are due on these convictions under the Proclamation, making together the sum of £150, & that the same should, if your Lordships think fit, be distributed in the following manner. Viz

To

<i>Bartlett Pinniger</i>	£20	<i>Samuel Naish</i>	£10
<i>William Hillier</i>	£10	<i>William Newton</i>	£5
<i>George Fleetwood</i>	£10	<i>Stephen Beach</i>	£10
<i>Vincent Wing</i>	£5	<i>Henry Hodding</i>	£5
<i>William Baker</i>	£10	<i>Timothy Newman</i>	£10
<i>William Perry</i>	£15	<i>Geo Nath Davis</i>	£10
<i>John Smith</i>	£10	<i>James Chisholm</i>	£10
<i>Charles King Perry</i>	£10		

*All which is nevertheless
most humbly submitted
to your Lordships' wisdom*

Chas Bouchier

Lincoln's Inn

4th June 1831

10th June 1831

5 Division

11242. Return the application to the Solicitor, and authorize him out of money imprested to him on account of this Service, to pay these Rewards of £50 in the following manner, as recommended in his Report. Viz

Bartlett Pinniger	£20
William Hillier	£10
George Fleetwood	£10
Vincent Wing	£5
William Baker	£10
William Perry	£15
John Smith	£10
Charles King Perry	£10
Samuel Naish	£10
William Newton	£5
Stephen Beach	£10
Henry Hodding	£5

Claims for Rewards

Timothy Newman	£10
Geo. Nath ^l Davis	£10
James Chisholm	£10

No.9840 – Mr J Smallbones & R Watts praying reward for apprehension of Rioters – Received 19th May 1831 – refer to Solicitor 19 May (Wilts 13056)

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

The Memorial of Jonathan Smallbones of Coombe in the Parish of Enford in the County of Wilts Millwright, and Richard Watts of the same placewright.

Humbly Sheweth

That at the Special Assize holden at New Sarum in and for the County of Wilts on the twenty seventh day of December last, James Hale, Charles Beckley, and Arthur Hillier, being part of a mob of persons tumultuously assembled and committing outrages in your Memorialists neighbourhood, were indicted for feloniously breaking and demolishing a Thrashing Machine, and an Apple Machine, the property of your Memorialist Jonathan Smallbones, and convicted of the said offence.

That Thomas Dreweatt of Longstreet in the said Parish of Enford Gentleman, James Stagg of Coombe aforesaid Yeoman, Thomas Martin of Compton in the said Parish of Enford Yeoman, Thomas Moore of Littlecot in the same Parish Yeoman, Thomas Rawlins of the Parish of Enford aforesaid Shoemaker, Hezekiah Phillimore of Fifield in the same Parish Labourer, and William Pearce of Longstreet aforesaid Yeoman, were the only persons who apprehended, or assisted in apprehending the said James Hale, Charles Beckley, and Arthur Hillier, and that your Memorialists were the only witnesses against the said James Hale, Charles Beckley, and Arthur Hillier.

That the warrants for the apprehension of the said James Hale, Charles Beckley, and Arthur Hillier were granted by Edward Dyke Poore of Tidworth near Amesbury Esquire.

That your Memorialists therefore humbly submit to your Lordships that they, and the said Thomas Dreweatt, James

Stagg, Thomas Martin, Thomas Moore, Thomas Rawlins, Hezekiah Phillimore, and William Pearce are entitles to the sum of Fifty Pounds for each and every of the said Persons so convicted, promised by His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation, dated the Twenty third day of November last, to any person or persons who should discover and apprehend, or cause to be discovered and apprehended, the Authors, Abettors, or Perpetrators, of any outrage of the above nature.

And your Memorialists humbly request that your Lordships will please to direct payment of such sums accordingly to and amongst your Memorialists, and the said Thomas Dreweatt, James Stagg, Thomas Martin, Thomas Moore, Thomas Rawlins, Hezekiah Phillimore, and William Pearce, in such shares and proportions as your Lordships may think fit.

*Jonathan Smallbones
Richard Watts*

No.13056 – 30th June 1831 – Solicitor on memorial of J Smallbones & others praying reward for apprehension of Rioters – Received 4th July 1831 – Read 8th July 1831 – Write to Solicitor. (1 Sheet)

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, signified by Mr Spier's reference of the 20th ult^o of the annexed Memorial from Jonathan Smallbones & Richard Watts of the Parish of Enford in the County of Wilts, praying rewards offered by His Majesty's Proclamation of 23rd Nov^r last, for the discovery & apprehension of James Hale, Charles Beckley, & Arthur Hillier, I have considered this case, and I most humbly report, that it appears by the Certificates from the Clerk to the late Special Commission for the County of Wilts that under that Commission, Hale, Beckley, & Hillier were convicted of feloniously breaking the thrashing machine of Jonathan Smallbones, at the Parish of Enford on the 22nd Nov^r last.

From the nature of this outrage & the circumstances accompanying it, it appears to have been connected with the late riots which had for their object the compelling a rise of wages, & it therefore seems to come within the meaning of the Proclamation.

Claims for Rewards

I have communicated with Mr Poore, the committing Magistrate, & I learn that Smallbones laid the information against these persons, & that it was supported by the evidence of Watts. That a warrant was issued to the Special Constables named in the Memorial, viz. Thomas Dreweatt, James Stagg, Thomas Martin, Thomas Moore, Thos Rawlins, Hezekiah Phillimore, & William Pearce, all of the Parish of Enford, & that they apprehended the parties.

Under these circumstances I humbly submit that three rewards of £50 each are due on this convictions under the Proclamation, & that the same should, if your Lordship's think fit, be distributed in the following manner viz.

To Jonathan Smallbones	£50
Richard Watts	£12.10
Thomas Dreweatt	£12.10
James Stagg	£12.10
Thomas Martin	£12.10
Thomas Moore	£12.10
Thomas Rawlins	£12.10
Hezekiah Phillimore	£12.10
William Pearce	£12.10

*All of which is nevertheless
most humbly submitted
to your Lordship's wisdom*

*Chas Bouchier
Lincolns Inn
30th June 1831*

8th July 1831

5 Division

13056. Return the application to the Solicitor, and authorize him, out of money in his hands applicable to services of this description, to pay three Rewards of £50 each in the following manner, as recommended in his Report. Viz.

Jonathan Smallbones	£50
Richard Watts	£12.10
Thomas Dreweatt	£12.10
James Stagg	£12.10
Thomas Martin	£12.10
Thomas Moore	£12.10

Thomas Rawlins	£12.10
Hezekiah Phillimore	£12.10
William Pearce	£12.10

**No.11101 – Received 7 June 1831 – Write to Solicitor.
4th June 1831 – Solicitor on application of W King
praying reward for apprehension of rioters.**

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, signified by Mr Speer's reference of the 9th Feby last, of the annexed application on behalf of William King of Sevenhampton in the County of Wilts, for a reward offered by His Majesty's Proclamation of 23rd Nov^r last for the discovery & apprehension of Robert Barrett, I have considered this case, & I most humbly report, that it appears by a Certificate from the Clerk to the late Special Commission for Wilts, that under that Commission Barrett was convicted of feloniously destroying the thrashing machine of George Moore Edwards at Highworth on the 24th of Nov^r.

From the nature of this outrage & the circumstances attending to it, it appears to have been connected with the late riots which had for their object the compelling a rise of wages, & it therefore seems to come within the meaning of the Proclamation.

I have communicated with Col Warnford, the committing Magistrate, & have been referred by him to the Clerk to the Magistrates of the division from whom I learn that, after the Commission of the offence, Barrett absconded, & was discovered & seized by King. That George Moore Edwards, of Highworth, & Jonah Skinner of the same Parish, appeared before the Magistrate & were bound, the former to prosecute, & the latter to give evidence against Barrett.

Under these circumstances, I humbly submit that a reward of £50 is due on this conviction under the Proclamation, & that the same should, if your Lordships think fit, be distributed in the following manner, viz.

To William King	£25
George Moore Edwards	£15
Jonah Skinner	£10

*All of which is nevertheless
most humbly submitted
to your Lordships wisdom*

Chas Bouchier

Lincoln's Inn

4th June 1831

10th June 1831

5 Division

11101. Return the application to the Solicitor, and authorize him out of money imprested to him for services of this description, to pay the Reward of £50 in the following manner, as recommended in his report. Viz

William King £25

George Moore Edwards £15

Jonah Skinner £10

No. 15149 – J Tyler praying reward for apprehension of Rioters – Received 30th July 1831 – Refer to Solicitor 1 Aug.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

*The Memorial of James Tyler of
Latton in the County of Wilts
Yeoman*

Sheweth

That your Memorialist has for some years occupied a Farm in the said parish of Latton.

That during the outrages which were recently committed in the said County namely on the twenty fifth of November last a great number of disorderly Persons assembled together armed with Pick Axes Hammers Bludgeons and other dangerous weapons and proceeded to the Farm Yards of your Memorialist at Latton aforesaid and feloniously broke and destroyed one Thrashing Machine and other Agricultural Machines his property.

That Abraham Knight and James Shurmer were on the information of your Memorialist and of David Selwood of Latton aforesaid Yeoman apprehended and taken before the Magistrates upon which occasion your Memorialist and the

said David Selwood attended and gave evidence whereupon the said Abraham Knight and James Shurmer were severally committed to take their Trials and your Memorialist was bound over to prosecute and also with the said David Selwood to give evidence against them.

That in pursuance of their Recognizances they attended on the Trials of the said Prisoners at the Special Assizes held at Salisbury in and for the said County of Wilts on the thirtieth day of December last and gave evidence for the prosecution when both the said Prisoners were found guilty of the said Offence and were sentenced as follows Abraham Knight to be transported beyond the Seas for the Term of seven years and James Shurmer to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the term of 6 months.

That by his Majesty's Proclamation given at His Court of St James's and dated the twenty third day of November last after reciting that great multitudes of lawless and disorderly Persons had for some time past assembled themselves together for the purpose of compelling their Employers to comply with certain regulations prescribed by themselves with respect to the wages to be paid for their labour had had recourse to measures of force and had actually committed various Acts of Outrage whereby the Property of many of His Majesty's Subjects had in several instances been wholly destroyed and that their lives and property were still greatly endangered. It was promised and declared that any Person or Persons who should discover or apprehend or cause to be discovered or apprehended the authors abettors and perpetrators of such Outrages so that they or any of them might be duly convicted thereof should be entitled to the sum of Fifty Pounds for each and every Person who should be so convicted.

That the said Prisoners were convicted on the evidence of your Memorialist and the said David Selwood.

Your Memorialist therefore humbly prays that the reward of Fifty Pounds offered by His Majesty's said Proclamation to any Person who should apprehend or cause to be apprehended the Perpetrators of such Outrages so that they or any of them might be duly convicted thereof may be ordered to be paid to your Memorialist and the said David Selwood by your Lordships in such manner and in such proportions as your Lordships may think fit. James Tyler

No.21098 – 28 Oct 1831 – Solicitor on the Petition of J Tyler a reward for the apprehension of Rioters – Rec^d 31 Oct 1831 – Read 1 Nov 1831 – Write to Solicitor – 5th Divⁿ 2 Sheet

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, signified by Mr Speer's reference of 3rd Aug^t last, of the annexed memorial from James Tyler of Latton, praying rewards, offered by His Majesty's Proclamation of 23rd Nov^r last, for the discovery & apprehension of Abraham Knight & James Shurmur, I have considered this case, & I most humbly report that it appears, by certificates from the Clerk to the late Special Commission for Wiltshire, that under that Commission Knight & Shurmur were convicted of broken the thrashing machine of James Tyler at Latton on the 25th of Nov^r.

From the nature of this outrage, & the circumstances attending it, it appears to have been connected with the late riots which had for their object the compelling a rise of wages, & thus to come within the meaning of the Proclamation.

I have communicated with Mr Pitt, the Committing Magistrate, & I learn that Mr Tyler on the 4th of Dec^r laid an information against Knight & Shurmur, & having heard that they were then at Cricklade, he, without waiting for a warrant, proceeded at once, with David Selwood who is in his service & lives at Latton, & apprehended them both, & they were convicted on the evidence of Tyler & Sellwood.

Under these circumstances I humbly submit that two rewards of £50 each are due on these convictions under the Proclamation, & that the same should, if your Lordships think fit, be distributed in the following manner, viz.

*To James Tyler £80
To David Selwood £20*

*All of which is nevertheless
most humbly submitted
to your Lordships wisdom
Chas^s Bouchier
Lincoln's Inn
28th Oct^r 1831*

1 November 1831

5 Division

21098/31. Return the application to the Solicitor, and authorize him, out of money in his hands applicable to services of this description, to pay two Rewards of £50 each in the following manner, as recommended in his Report. Viz

James Tyler	£80
David Selwood	£20

No.483 – John Cook – Reward for the apprehension of Rioters – Rec^d 10 January 1832

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

The Memorial of John Cook of S....cott? in the parish of Pewsey in the County of Wilts Yeoman.

Humbly Sheweth,

That at the Special Assize holden at New Sarum on and for the County of Wilts on the twenty seventh day of December 1830, Joseph Pinchin, John Moon, William Hibberd, and Shadrach Amor, being part of a Mob of persons tumultuously assembled and committing outrages in your Memorialist's neighbourhood, and indicted for feloniously breaking and demolishing a Thrashing Machine the property of your Memorialist, and convicted of the said offence. That the said Joseph Pinchin was apprehended by John Deadman, Constable of Pewsey, and Robert Strong, Charles King, and John Alexander, all of Pewsey aforesaid (but which said John Alexander has been since convicted of feloniously sending a threatening letter and transported for life for such offence) That the said John Moon was apprehended by the said John Deadman, that the said William Hibberd was apprehended by Andrew Culley one of the Constables of Marlborough, in the said County of Wilts, and that the said Shadrach Amor was apprehended by a Troop of the Yeomanry Cavalry.

That the said Joseph Pinchin was committed by Thomas Baskerville Mynors Baskerville, Esquire, of Rockley House, near Marlborough, and Thomas Calley, Esquire, of Salthrop House near Swindon. That the said John Moon was

committed by George Wroughton, Esquire, of (Stowell?) Lodge near Pewsey aforesaid, and that the said William Hibberd and Shadrach Amor were committed by Fulwer Craven, Esquire, of Chilton Foliat near Hungerford, and the said Thomas Baskerville Mynors Baskerville.

That your Memorialist, and William Cook of Pewsey aforesaid, Yeoman, and the said John Deadman were the only witnesses against the said Joseph Pinchin, John Moon, William Hibberd and Shadrach Amor.

Your Memorialist therefore humbly submits to your Lordships that he and the said John Deadman, Robert Strong, Charles King, Andrew Culley and William Cook are entitled to the sum of Fifty pounds for each and every the said persons so convicted, promised by His Majesty's Most Gracious Proclamation, dated the twenty third day of November last, to any person or persons who should discover and apprehend, or cause to be discovered and apprehended, the authors, abettors, or Perpetrators, of any outrage of the above nature.

And your Memorialist humbly requests that your Lordships will please to direct payment of such Sums accordingly to and amongst your Memorialist, and the said John Deadman, Robert Strong, Charles King, Andrew Culley, and William Cook, in such shares and proportions as your Lordships may think fit.

John Cook

**No.3624. 22 Feb – Solicitor on Petition of John Cook
Reward for apprehension of Rioters – Received 24
February 1832– Read 28 February 1832– D. 1 Sheet –
Write to Solicitor.**

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, signified by Mr Speer's reference of the 12th inst last, of the annexed Memorial from John Cook of Pewsey, Wilts, praying rewards offered by His Majesty's Proclamation of 23rd Nov^r 1830, for the discovery and apprehension of Joseph Pinchin, John Moon, William Hibberd, & Shadrach Amor, I most humbly report, that it appears by the memorial itself that Amor was taken by the Military, and therefore in conformity with the

opinion of the Attorney & Solicitor General on similar cases, now reward is due with respect to him.

It appears by Certificate from the Clerk to the late Special Commission for Wilts that Pinchin, Moon, & Hibberd were, under that Commission, convicted of breaking the threshing machine of John Cook at Pewsey on the 23rd Nov^r 1830.

From the nature of this outrage & the circumstances attending it, it appears to have been connected with the late riots which had for their object the compelling a rise of wages, & thus to come within the meaning of the Proclamation.

I have communicated with Mr Baskerville, Mr Wroughton, & Mr Craven, the Magistrates by whom the three prisoners were respectively committed, & with respect to Pinchin & Hibberd, Mr Baskerville & Mr Craven have informed me that they do not consider the Petitioner entitled to any reward.

With regard to Moon, I learn from Mr Wroughton that John Cook laid the information against him, and that he was apprehended by John Deadman, the Constable of Pewsey, & convicted on the testimony of John Cook & his son William Cook who lives with him.

Under these circumstances I humbly submit that one reward of £50 is due on the Conviction of Moon, & that the same should, if you Lordships think fit, be distributed in the following manner. Viz to John Cook - £40. William Cook. John Deadman - £5.

*All which is nevertheless
Most humbly submitted
To your Lordship's wisdom*

Chas Bouchier

Lincoln's Inn 22nd Feb^y 1832

28th February 1832

5 Division

3624. Return the application to the Solicitor, and authorize him, out of money imputed to him for services connected with the late Riots, to pay a Reward of £50 to the following parties, as recommended in his report. Viz

John Cook	£40
William Cook	£5
John Deadman	£5

The following claim can be found in the Gloucestershire bundle in T1/4193

No.2010

My Lords,

I have the Honor to inclose you a Memorial on behalf of Luke Cole. He is a respectable man of small property, and for the truth of the facts stated in the Memorial, I beg to refer you to Joseph Pitt Esq M.P. for Cricklade who resides in the same Parish as the Memorialist, and at whose instance I acted as his Attorney in the prosecution.

*I am My Lords
Yr very obedt h^{ble} Sert
B C Thomas*

Malmesbury

20 Jan 1831

To the Honorable his Majesty's Lords Commissioners of the Treasury

The Humble Petition of William Alfred Glover of Tetbury in the County of Gloucester, Hatter.

Sheweth

That on the 26th of November last your Petitioner saw a mob assembled in the Parish of Long Newnton in the County of Wilts and about destroy a Threshing Machine the property of Luke Cole. That your Petitioner at the risk of his life endeavoured to dissuade the rioters from destroying such machine, but that in defiance of your Petitioner they proceeded to break to pieces and destroy by fire the said machine.

That your Petitioner soon after gave information to Joseph Pitt Esq M.P. an acting Magistrate for the County of Wilts who upon the Deposition of your petitioner granted a warrant for the apprehension of John Newcombe and Edward Townsend the active Rioters and others, to your Petitioner as a Special Constable. That your Petitioner thereupon apprehended the said rioters, who on the evidence of your Petitioner were committed for Trial to Salisbury, and on such Trial the said John Newcombe and Richard Townsend were principally on the evidence of your Petitioner found Guilty.

That your Petitioner attended on the Trial on the Special Commission at Salisbury fifty miles distant from his residence, as well as on the apprehension and the committal of the said rioters and was on the whole absent upwards of ten days and at a very considerable expense and has received no remuneration or allowance whatever for or towards the same by the Prosecutor or any other person. That your Petitioner has heard & believes that the Prosecutor the said Luke Cole or his attorney obtained an allowance for thirty two pounds towards his expenses, and refuses to allow your Petitioner any thing towards his expenses, and your Petitioner has heard & believes the said Luke Cole has applied to Government for a further allowance and for the Reward for the apprehension & conviction of the above Rioters as offered by his Majesty's Proclamation.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays the above reward may be paid to him, or such allowance towards his expenses made to him as his Majesty's Government may think proper.

W.A. Glover

To the Right Honorable the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, signified by Mr Speers's references of the 24th ulto & 3rd inst, of the annexed Memorials from Luke Cole of the Parish of Crudwell near Malmesbury & Alfred Glover of Tetbury praying for two rewards of £50 each, offered by His Majesty's Proclamation of the 23rd Nov^r last, for the discovery & apprehension of John Newcombe & Richard Townsend, I have considered these cases, & I most humbly report, that it appears by certificates from the Clerk of the Special Commission that Newcombe & Townsend were convicted under the late Special Commission for the County of Wilts, of breaking a threshing machine the property of the said Luke Cole at Long Newnton.

I have also communicated with Mr Pitt, the Magistrate who committed these persons, & it appearing from his statement & the memorials, that this offence was committed with the late riotous assemblies for the purpose of compelling a rise of wages, & may properly be considered as coming within the necessary of the King's Proclamation.

Claims for Rewards

I learn from Mr Pitt that Luke Cole was very active in prosecuting the offenders, & that in so doing he expended beyond the sum allowed him, the sum of £19.7 in addition to the loss which he has sustained by the destruction of the machine.

I learn also from Mr Pitt that Alfred Glover laid the information against these persons, & alone apprehended them, & has himself been at the expense of £5.12.6 in this case, & that there is no other person who can claim to share in there rewards.

Under these circumstances I humbly submit that a reward of £50 for each of these two persons so convicted is due under His Majesty's Proclamation, and that they should be so divided as after reimbursing the expenses of each party, to give on third of the remainder to Luke Cole, & two thirds to Alfred Glover, which will distribute the following sums to each of them.

To Cole - £44.7

To Glover - £55.13

*All which is nevertheless
Most humbly submitted to your Lordship's wisdom
Chas Bouchier
Lincoln's Inn
19 Feb 1831*

No 3489

1 March 1831
5 Division

Return the application to the solicitor, and authorize him, out of the money imprested to him for this service, to pay to the undermentioned persons the said Rewards of £50 each, in the following proportions, as recommended, viz.

Luke Cole - £44.7

Wm Alfred Glover - £55.13

£100

Henry Hunt's Petition

Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette, Thursday January 27, 1831,
page 2

To the Editor of the Times, Salisbury, January 20.

Sir:- I take leave to enclose you the copy of a petition that I have this day forwarded to Lord Melbourne, to be presented to the King, in which petition you will see the cases of Lush and Withers pretty accurately described. The general opinion here is, that the lives of these men must be spared. In fact, it appears to be the universal wish that they should be spared, for, in addition to the reasons contained in my petition for the exercise of Royal Clemency, a very strong memorial, signed by the principal Clergy and inhabitants of Salisbury, in favour of Lush, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State, Lord Melbourne. Everyone I meet appears astounded at the severity of the sentences inflicted upon machine-breakers. The prosecutor of Withers never intended to proceed against him capitally, nor were they at all prepared for it. It appears this course was decided upon by the Attorney general. However, the man was convicted, and sentenced to death, not withstanding that the instrument with which the wound was inflicted was never produced in court, neither was there any surgical evidence as to the nature or extent of the wound. The elder Looker has been discharged, and I flatter myself that the sentence on the son, who confessed to save his father, will not be carried into execution.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully

H. Hunt

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty

The humble and earnest Petition of Henry Hunt, of 36 Stamford Street, in the parish of Christchurch, in the county of Surrey:

Showeth, - That your petitioner has visited Salisbury, in order to obtain correct information as to the cases of two unfortunate men condemned to death, and left for execution at the county gaol of Fisherton, by the names of Lush and Withers, as well as to enquire into the cases of some of

those unhappy men who have received sentences of transportation for writing threatening letters, and for machine-breaking.

As to the more important cases of Lush and Withers, the former has been from poverty most unfortunately situated. – When committed to gaol, and before his trial came on, he sent for an attorney, and placed in his hands, confidentially, a full and clear statement of his case, or rather, a full confession of his guilty participation in the offences with which he stood charged. This confession, so confidentially made to his attorney (by an extraordinary rule of the gaol), the legal advisor was compelled to submit to the inspection of the gaoler, which paper he kept in his hands for several days, and in all human probability this document, or a copy of it, was either submitted to the inspection of the Judge, or placed in the hands of the prosecutor, the Crown Solicitor, or the Attorney General: when this man was brought up for trial, such was his extreme poverty, that he could not raise a guinea to fee counsel, and was left destitute, without legal advise or assistance of any sort.

Your petitioner submits to your Majesty, that the prisoner Lush, awaits his fate, under the conviction that he has been betrayed, and that he is about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law more from this misfortune than from any crime that he has been guilty of.

The case of Withers is, perhaps, more entitled to your Majesty's most gracious consideration. He was, up to the time of committing the offence, a man of exemplary good character, he has a wife and five children. When he was attacked by the prosecutor in a most ferocious manner, with a hunting-whip with a heavy iron hammer at the end of it, neither Withers nor his companions were committing any act of violence; Withers having received repeated blows with this formidable and deadly weapon (a hunting whip), retaliated by throwing a hammer at the prosecutor, which missed him, having afterwards been crushed against a wall by the prosecutor's horse, he retaliated again, by throwing the hammer a second time, which took effect, and produced the wound or blow for which the prisoner was capitally convicted, under Lord Ellenborough's act; but your Majesty will please to observe, that the hammer, with which the

wound was said to be given, was never produced in court, nor was any surgeon examined as to the nature and extent of the wound inflicted.

Under these particular circumstances, your humble petitioner begs most respectfully and most earnestly to implore your Majesty to extend your Royal Clemency to the two unfortunate beings, Lush and Withers, who are now awaiting their fate, trusting that your Majesty's benevolent and humane heart will extend to them that mercy in this world which all will stand in need of when the dreadful day of judgement shall come, before Him who makes no distinction between Kings and their subjects.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray etc

H. Hunt

Devizes & Wiltshire Gazette, Thursday, February 10, 1831, page 3.

We are requested by a visiting Magistrate of Fisherton gaol to state that on the authority of the Secretary of State, an enquiry has been made into the truth of certain allegations in a late petition of Mr H Hunt (a copy of which was inserted in our Gazette on the 27th ult.).

The result of that enquiry is, that Mr Hunt never saw Lush, who was at the time of his visit in a condemned cell; that Lush himself states, he has nothing to complain of; that the paper alluded to was not 'confidential' and instead of its being detained, as alleged by Mr Hunt, for 'several days', was returned to his hand by the gaoler in less than fifteen minutes; and that he gave the paper (being his own account of the part he took in the transactions, written by another prisoner under his dictation) to an attorney, who happened to be in the gaol, not sent for by him, and who happened to defend him and five other prisoners of £4 each,- A full refutation has been sent to the Secretary of State.

Tisbury & Wardour Census 1835

In 1835 lists of inhabitants of East Tisbury, West Tisbury and Wardour and lists of those chargeable or likely to be chargeable on the poor rates to those parishes were drawn up. These are arranged by household and family, and include children. Heard of Households residing elsewhere with numbers of dependants and transportees are also included. This was produced under the Tisbury Enclosure and Division of Parish Act (4-5 Will c 2 Private) Many of those who were involved in the riots, and members of their families are included in the list.

The originals can be seen at the Wiltshire & Swindon Archives – A1/225/1. Copies of the list, with amendments made in 1848 e.g. the addition of “dead” can be found in A1/225/2; A1/225/3 & A1/225/4.

East Tisbury

Elizabeth Clench

John her son

James her son

William Blandford her grandson, son of James Blandford
a transport

Henry Osborne

Ann his wife

Elizabeth their daughter

Sarah their daughter

George their son

John their son

Ann Osborne

Robert Obourne 32

Harriet 28 his wife

James 9 their son

William 7 their son

Maria 5 their daughter

Aaron 4 their son

Alfred 2 their son

Charles 6m	their son
Thomas Stingymore	
Elizabeth	his wife
Emma	their daughter
Charles	their son
Jane	their daughter
Thomas Vinen	transport
Edmund White	transport
<u>West Tisbury</u>	
John Barrett	transport
John Brickell	
Ann	his wife
William	their son
Jane	their daughter
James	their son
James Mould	transport
Elizabeth Mould 43	
Jane 17	her daughter
Mary 16	her daughter
Edward 10	her son
Ann 8	her daughter
Joseph 4	her son
James Mould, son of Henry	transport
Andrew Moxham 27	
Elizabeth 27	his wife
Jane 7	their daughter
William 5	their son
Sarah 4	their daughter
Mary 2	their daughter
Emma 6m	their daughter

Tisbury & Wardour Census, 1835

Thomas Rixson transport

William Sanger 36

Jane 32 his wife
Martha 18 their daughter
Ann 16 their daughter
Elizabeth 14 their daughter
James 6 their son
Eliza 4 their daughter

John Targett 33

Sarah 32 his wife
Henry 12 their son
William 10 their son
Jane 8 their daughter
George 7 their son
Ann 5 their daughter
Louisa 3 their daughter
Mary 2 their daughter
Joseph 3m their son
Catherine Scammell

Wardour

Thomas Abrey transport

Samuel Barrett transport

Charles Jerrard

Mary his wife
Sarah their daughter
Elizabeth their daughter
Ann their daughter
Charles Jerrard transport

George Mould

Ann his wife
Morgan their son
Thomas their son
Augustin their son
Alfred their son

Matilda	their daughter
George	their son
Henrietta	their daughter
Henry Snook	
Lavinia	his wife
Lavinia	their daughter
William	son of James Snook decd

Pardons Issued in New South Wales

ABSOLUTE PARDONS: (TNA – CO205/5 page 254 - *New South Wales Government Gazette, Wednesday 15 May 1837*)

The men from Wiltshire are shown in bold letters.

**Colonial Secretary's Office
Sydney, 14th March 1837**

PARDONS.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR directs it to be notified, that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has signified in his Dispatch, dated 10th October 1836, No.216, HIS MAJESTY'S gracious commands that Absolute Pardons be issued to the thirty-nine individuals undermentioned, viz,-

Adams William, per ship Eleanor

Arlett George, per ship Eleanor

Bennett Cornelius, per ship Eleanor

Brown Luke, per ship Eleanor

Burgess James, per ship Eleanor

Carter George, per ship Eleanor

Clark George, per ship Eleanor

Clark George, per ship Eleanor

Deadman Aaron, per ship Eleanor

Down James, per ship Eleanor

Edney Joseph, per ship Eleanor

Fay Charles, per ship Eleanor

Francis William, per ship Eleanor

Gilmore John, per ship Eleanor

Goodfellow Thomas, per ship Eleanor

Hanscick (*sic*) Daniel, per ship Eleanor (Hancock)

Harris Edward, per ship Eleanor

Hawkins William, per ship Eleanor

House Abraham, per ship Eleanor

Lawrence Lazarus, per ship Eleanor

Tegg (*sic*) John, per ship Eleanor (Legg)

Manns Isaac, per ship Eleanor

Manns James, per ship Eleanor

Milson Charles, per ship Eleanor

Myland George, per ship Eleanor

Nash John, per ship Eleanor

Neale Thomas, per ship Eleanor
Newman William, per ship Eleanor
Quinton Samuel, per ship Eleanor
Read Charles, per ship Eleanor
Shepherd William, per ship Eleanor
Shergold Henry, per ship Eleanor
Stanford William, alias Stanmore, per ship Eleanor
Stroud William, per ship Eleanor
Thorne James, per ship Eleanor
Viccus Edmond, per ship Eleanor
Whatley Thomas, per ship Eleanor
Wheeler John, per ship Eleanor
Williams Stephen, per ship Eleanor

By His Excellency's Command

E. DEAS THOMSON

CERTIFICATES OF FREEDOM: (TNA CO205/6 p230 & 231
- *New South Wales Government Gazette, Wednesday, March
28, 1838*)

***Colonial Secretary's Office
Sydney, 26th March 1838***

The undermentioned Persons have obtained Certificates of
Freedom since last publication, viz.-

Gerrard Charles the Younger, Eleanor

By His Excellency's Command

E. DEAS THOMSON

ABSOLUTE & CONDITIONAL PARDONS: (TNA – CO205/6
pages 377 & 378 – *New South Wales Government Gazette,
Wednesday 16 May 1838*)

The men from Wiltshire are shown in bold letters.

***Colonial Secretary's Office
Sydney, 12th May 1838***

PARDONS.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR directs it to be notified
that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the

Colonies has signified in his Dispatch No. 19, dated 9th November, 1837, HER MAJESTY'S gracious commands that Pardons be issued to the undermentioned individuals, viz:-

ABSOLUTE PARDONS.

John Aldridge, per Eleanor
William Carter, per Eleanor
Robert Page, per Eleanor

CONDITIONAL PARDONS

Allen Solomon, per Eleanor
Annells James, per Eleanor
Baker Robert, per Eleanor
Batten John, per Eleanor
Blake Shadrake, per Eleanor
Brown Levi, per Eleanor
Bulpitt John, per Eleanor
Bulpitt Charles, per Eleanor
Bunce Henry, per Eleanor
Borough John, per Eleanor
Childs Abraham, per Eleanor
Chrater (sic) William, per Eleanor (Cheater)
Davis Charles, per Eleanor
Durman George, per Eleanor
Ford John, per Eleanor
Goodall Thomas, per Eleanor
Hanson Thomas, per Eleanor
Harding Aaron, per Eleanor
Heath John, per Eleanor
Hibbert William, per Eleanor
Hicks Thomas, per Eleanor
Holdaway Robert, per Eleanor
Hopgood George, per Eleanor
Horton Charles, per Eleanor
Horton John, per Eleanor
James Henry, per Eleanor
Jennings John, per Eleanor
Lawrence Thomas, per Eleanor
Legg William, per Eleanor
Mackrell Thomas, per Eleanor
Mason Robert, per Eleanor
Nicholas Joseph, per Eleanor

North Gifford, per Eleanor

Oakley William, per Eleanor

Orchard, John, per Eleanor

Page William, per Eleanor

Paine Charles, per Eleanor

Pointer John, per Eleanor

Pope Maurice, per Eleanor

Pounds John, per Eleanor

Primer William, per Eleanor

Pumphrey James, per Eleanor

Reeves John, per Eleanor

Shergold George, per Eleanor

Shergold John, per Eleanor

Simonds James, per Eleanor

Sims William, per Eleanor

Sims William, per Eleanor

Stone Laban, per Eleanor

Stone Aaron, per Eleanor

Toombs Henry, per Eleanor

Toomer James, per Eleanor

Triggs Matthew, per Eleanor

Turner Jacob, per Eleanor

Waldron Job, per Eleanor

Warwick Thomas, per Eleanor

Watts Joseph, per Eleanor

Westall William, per Eleanor

Williams George, per Eleanor

By His Excellency's Command

E. DEAS THOMSON.

The Voyages of the Convict Ships

“Six ships brought 144 men to New South Wales and ten brought 330 men and two women to Tasmania, then known as Van Diemen’s Land. The bulk of the Sydney prisoners (133 men) sailed together on the convict ship *Eleanor*, which docked in Sydney Cove (Port Jackson), after a voyage of 126 days, on the 26th June 1831; the rest followed, accompanied by thieves and other common law offenders, in the *Camden*, the *Surrey*, the *Portland*, the *Isabella* and the *Captain Cook*, the last of which arrived in Sydney on the 6th May 1833. All but a handful of the Tasmanians sailed on two ships: the *Eliza* (the first ship of all to sail), which brought 224 men to Hobart on the 25th May 1831; and the *Proteus*, which carried 98 “Swing” rioters and four other convicts to Hobart on the 4th August of the same year. Eight men followed on board the *Larkins*, *Lord Lyndoch*, *Gilmore*, *England*, *Lord William Bentinck*, and *Lotus*. The *Lotus* was the last ship to arrive – on the 16th May 1833 – and, having travelled by Rio instead of the Cape, took 154 days instead of the usual 120 to make the trip. The two women arrived on separate ships: Elizabeth Studham (from Kent) on the *Mary* and Elizabeth Parker (from Gloucestershire) on the *Francis Charlotte*; they docked at Hobart respectively on the 19th October 1831 and the 10th January 1833.”¹

The majority of the men from Wiltshire were tried at the Special Assizes held at Salisbury. Of those sentenced to transportation, 101 sailed for Van Diemen’s Land on board the *Eliza*, arriving there in May 1831. There were 35 were on board the *Eleanor* and 14 on board the *Proteus*. Of the men sentenced to transportation at other courts, held before and after the Special Assizes, three were arsonist, Henry Case, George Harwood and William Harwood, all arrived in Van Diemen’s Land on the *Clyde* in December 1830. Four men were sentenced to transportation for sending threatening letters. Those sent to News South Wales were Job Hatherell, who arrived on the *Portland* in March 1832, Jacob Wiltshire,

¹ Captain Swing – E J Hobsbawn & George Rudé

on the *Planter* arriving in October 1832, and Henry Harren, on the *Captain Cook* in August 1833. John Alexander arrived in Van Diemen's Land on the *Lord William Bentinck* in August 1832,

The vessels that carried the convicts to Australia were ordinary British Merchantmen, not specially designed and built as convict ships. It was the practice to charter the vessels from their owners, the naval authorities, to ensure that they were seaworthy, then inspected them. They carried convicts on the outward voyage and if possible returned with a cargo.

On boarding the transport ships the convicts were given a medical examination to see if they were fit to make the voyage. If they were it was normal for them to be washed and issued with regulation dress, which consisted of 'jackets and waistcoats of blue cloth or jersey, duck trousers, check or coarse linen shirts, yarn stockings, and woollen caps.'² Presumably this applied to the machine breakers, although we do know that the men of the *Eleanor* were allowed to go ashore in their own cloths when they arrived at Port Jackson.

By the 1830's each convict ship sailed with a surgeon-superintendent, appointed by the Navy, on board. In the early 1820's comprehensive instructions were issued to the surgeons for the management of the prisoners in their care. William Rae included a copy of these regulations in his Journal for the *Eliza* on the voyage to New South Wales in 1822. Written copies of these regulations were displayed for the guidance of the prisoners so that they knew what was expected of them, but as many of those transported were illiterate someone would presumably have read the instructions to them.³

When writing about the convict ships in the 1820's Surgeon, Peter Cunningham says that, 'on embarkation the prisoners were allotted numbers and divided into messes, usually six to a mess. They were issued with their bedding and cooking and eating utensils. Each man received a bed and pillow and a single blanket, with two wooden bowls and a wooden spoon. Each mess was given a keg and horn

² Hobsbawm & Rudé, *Captain Swing*, p227

³ TNA - ADM101/23/3

tumbler, a kettle for making tea being added in female transports.' ⁴

The rations given on board the transport ships by 1830 were generally considered to be adequate, and often better than those received by soldiers and sailors. 'The rations are both good and abundant. Three quarters of a pound of biscuits being the daily allowance of bread, while each day the convict sits down to dinner of either beef, pork or plum-pudding, having pea-soup four times a week, and a pot of gruel every morning, with sugar or butter in it. Vinegar is issued to the mess weekly, and as soon as the ship has been three weeks at sea, each man is served with an ounce of lime juice and the same of sugar daily, to guard against scurvy, while two gallons of good Spanish red wine and 140 gallons of water are put on board for issuing to each likewise - three to four gills of wine weekly, and three quarts of water daily, being the general allowance.' ⁵

For a description of the prisoner's quarters on board convict ships once again we can turn to surgeon Peter Cunningham. 'Two rows of sleeping-berths, one above the other, extend on each side of the between-decks, each berth being six feet square, and calculated to four convicts, every one thus possessing 18 inches space to sleep in - and ample space too!' ⁶

The prisoners were given access to the deck for exercise, weather permitting. It was normal practice when exercising on deck for the convicts to be handcuffed together and secured by leg-irons, and presumably this happened on board the ships that carried the machine breakers to Australia, although we do know that Thomas Logan, surgeon on the *Proteus*, ordered that the irons be removed from the machine breakers in his care before they left Portsmouth for Tasmania.

The Voyage of the *Eliza*

The *Eliza* carried 224 male convicts, all of them *Swing Rioters*, including 101 men from Wiltshire. The *Eliza* had been built at India in 1806, and this was the third voyage

⁴ Charles Bateson, *The Convict Ships, 1787 – 1863*, p68

⁵ Charles Bateson, *The Convict Ships, 1787 – 1863*, p67

⁶ Charles Bateson, *The Convict Ships 1787 – 1863*, p69

she had made as a convict transport ship. The master on this voyage was John S Groves, he made three voyages as master of a transport, two on the *Eliza*. The Surgeons-Superintendent on this voyage was William Anderson. This was his second voyage in charge of prisoners.

Unfortunately no Surgeon's Superintendent's Journal appears to have survived for the 1831 voyage of the *Eliza* but in the Archives Office of Tasmania there are some letters and documents relating to the Crew and stores carried by the ship, together with a numerical return of the convicts on board.

Principal Super^o Office
2nd June 1831

*Numerical return of the men
on Board the Convict ship "Eliza"*

<i>Ploughmen</i>	<i>142</i>
<i>Farm Labourers</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Grooms</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Shepherds</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Gardeners</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Masons</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Blacklayers</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Carpenters & Wheelwrights</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Blacksmiths</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Shoemakers</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Tailors</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Beckmakers</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Butcher</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Millwright</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Scurgers</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Total</i>	<u><i>224</i></u>

John Groves
P.S.

58. Numerical Return of Convicts on board the *Eliza*
(CSO 1/524/11376 – Courtesy of AOTAS)

The Voyages of the Convict Ships

List of the Crew of the Ship "Eliza" from London

1 J. S. Groves ✓	Commander	22 Hugh Hugh ✓	Seaman
2 Henry Marshall ✓	1 st Mate	23 Charles Terence ✓	—
3 James Gordon ✓	2 nd Mate	24 Charles Young ✓	—
4 Thomas Smith ✓	3 rd Mate	25 Constantine Kerkhof ✓	—
5 John Milton ✓	Tailor	26 Charles Peterston ✓	—
6 Andrew Ward ✓	Carpenter	27 Andrew Martin ✓	—
7 William Sible ✓	Seeward	28 James Gillett ✓	—
8 Thomas Forward ✓	Lock	29 W ^m Liver ✓	—
9 James Webster ✓	Carpenter's Mate	30 Jos ^{ph} Estrod ✓	—
10 Henry Perry ✓	Cook's Mate	31 John Hyatt ✓	—
11 John Tack ✓	Butcher	32 Amos ✓	—
12 Robert Linton ✓	Seaman	33 John Williams ✓	—
13 David Kennedy ✓	—	34 Tho ^s Jackson ✓	—
14 Henry Cromdale ✓	—	35 Tho ^s Peck ✓	—
15 William Aspinall ✓	—	36 John Lopez ✓	Boy
16 John Levitt ✓	—	37 Jas ^{ph} M ^r Grath ✓	—
17 John Stevens ✓	—	38 James Hackett ✓	—
18 John Greenrook ✓	—	39 Matthew Conway ✓	—
19 John Williamson ✓	—	40 Rob ^t Holmes ✓	—
20 Samuel Jones ✓	—	—	—
21 Charles Evans ✓	—	Charles Pope & Joseph Oliver ✓	Cuddy Forward

24 May 1831

59. Crew List of the Eliza, 1831
(CSO 1/524/11376 – Courtesy of AOTAS)

108

*List of Surplus Stores landed from the
Transport Ship "Eliza" and received into the Ordnance
Magazine.*

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Number or Quantity</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>Cloth Jackets</i>	<i>224</i>	
<i>Waistcoats</i>	<i>224</i>	
<i>Duck Trowsers</i> — <i>per</i>	<i>224</i>	
<i>Cotton Shirts</i>	<i>148</i>	
<i>Woolen Caps</i>	<i>224</i>	
<i>Mens Shoes</i> — <i>per</i>	<i>224</i>	
<i>Handkerchiefs</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>Slightly damaged by salt water</i>
<i>Flannel Trowsers</i> — <i>per</i>	<i>5</i>	
<i> " Caps</i>	<i>12</i>	
<i>Duck Frocks</i>	<i>9</i>	
<i>Fellow Cases</i>	<i>27</i>	
<i>Sheets</i>	<i>20</i>	
<i>Towels</i>	<i>23</i>	
<i>Airing Stoves</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Used during the Voyage</i>
<i>Soil Cases</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>" " "</i>
<i>Stings for dt.</i> — <i>per</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>" " "</i>
<i>Leg Soms</i> — <i>per</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>" " "</i>
<i>Handcuffs</i> — <i>per</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>" " "</i>
<i>Buttons</i>	<i>72</i>	
<i>Sea Bottles</i>	<i>2</i>	
<i>Sea Trowsers</i>	<i>15</i>	
<i>Sea Pants</i>	<i>2</i>	
<i>Urinals</i>	<i>2</i>	
<i>Spitting Tubs</i>	<i>2</i>	
<i>Ship's Clay</i> — <i>Squares</i>	<i>800</i>	

60. List of Surplus Stores landed from the *Eliza*
(CSO 1/524/11376 – Courtesy of AOTAS)

The Voyages of the Convict Ships

Articles	Quantity	Remarks
Religious Books	151	Used during the Voyage
Table Knives	6	
" Forks	6	
Razors	8	
Stones	1	
Scrubbing Brushes	5	
Indon Ship Beds — Old	238	Old used during the Voyage
" " Blankets	239	" " " "
" " Pillows	30	" " " "
Hammocks	6	" " " "
Cots	2	" " " "
Clove Stool Saw	2	" " " "
Seating Chair	1	" " " "
Hospital Cradles	2	" " " "
Meat Hods	35	" " " "
Water Kegs	37	" " " "
Water Buckets	8	" " " "
Bathing Tub	1	" " " "
Flaming Casks	2	" " " "
Indon Ship Boards	2	" " " "
" " Stakes	2	" " " "
Punches	2	" " " "
Crow Chisels	1	" " " "
Padlocks	16	" " " "
Sea Kettles	2	" " " "
Sea Boilers	3	" " " "
Iron Pannicams	8	" " " "
Razor Strops	1	" " " "
Flannel Caps	1	" " " "
Sawds	2	" " " "

Variance Office
5th June 1831

M. Kerley
S. P. 11

61. List of Surplus Stores landed from the *Eliza*
(CSO 1/524/11376 – Courtesy of AOTAS)

Looking at the List of Surplus Stores, and knowing the number of convicts on board (224), it is possible to guess at the clothes each prisoner was issued with when boarding the *Eliza*. This would appear to be, 1 Cloth Jacket, 1 Waistcoat, 1 pair of Duck Trousers, 2 Cotton Shirts, 1 Woollen Cap, 1 pair of Men's Shoes, and 1 Handkerchief (the latter is recorded as being 'slightly damaged by salt water' by the end of the voyage).

We also learn that there were 224 pairs of Leg Irons and 42 pairs of Handcuffs on board, and that they were "Used during the Voyage".

The Voyage of the *Eleanor*

The *Eleanor* was the first of the six ships, carrying the machine breakers, to leave England for New South Wales. There were 133 male convicts on board, all of them *Swing Rioters*, including 35 men from Wiltshire. This was the only voyage she made as a convict ship.

The *Eleanor* was owned by Edmonds. She had been built in Calcutta in 1821, with a gross tonnage of 282 tons.⁷

Robert Cock was the master of the *Eleanor* on this voyage and it was to be the only voyage he would make as master of a convict ship. John Stephenson was the *Eleanor's* surgeon and this was his second voyage, he had first arrived in Port Jackson as surgeon-superintendent on board the *Guildford* in 1829. He was to make three more voyages to Australia, on the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* to Hobart in 1832, the *Waterloo* in 1833 and the disastrous voyage of the *Neva* in 1835. The *Neva* left Cork on the 8th January 1835, carrying 150 women convicts, 55 children, and 9 free women. Stephenson was among those who were drowned when the *Neva* went down in the Bass Strait on the 13th May 1835, there were only 15 survivors.

Surgeon Superintendent's Journal for the *Eleanor*

Medical Journal of the Male Convict ship "Eleanor" between the 8th day of Jan^y and 14th day of July 1831, employed in conveying 136 Convicts to Sydney in New South Wales. ⁸

⁷ Guildhall Library, Lloyds Register, 1831, Shipowner's edition.

⁸ Journal of the Convict Ship *Eleanor*, TNA - ADM101/23/1

The Voyages of the Convict Ships

January 8th – Joined ship at Deptford.

20th. The Military Guard consisting of one officer, five non-commissioned officers, and 24 privates, with four women and six children were embarked, three of the privates were found unfit to undertake the voyage.

27th. We arrive at Spithead, and the following day Twenty seven Convicts were received from the York, the three soldiers judges unfit for the voyage were relieved – two others were put on the List for Gonorrhoea.

February

Diseases	From last Month	En ^t in February	Disch ^d	Sent to hospital	Remain
Gonorrhoea	2		1	1	
Rheumatism		1	1		
Pneumonia		1	1		
Cynanch Tons:	2	2	1		1
Total	2	4	4	1	1

By the 10th of this month the whole of the Convicts were embarked, and amounting to 140 head this number being too great for the prisons seven were returned to the York – the number of women was increased to six, and that of the children to ten, which including g the ships company made the total No on b^d 205. ⁹ The cases of Pneumonia and Rheumatism both occurred in the prison – neither was of the least importance, the first was removed by Aur fur blood-letting, and the other required only flannel.

The patient sent to Hospital was one of the Guard he rejoined on the 12th.

19th. We sailed from Spithead, having left behind one woman and a seaman, which reduced our number to 203.

⁹ The seven prisoners who were re-landed on the 13th February were all from Chelmsford. They were Samuel Draper, Robert Davey, William Acres, John Phipps, William Bloomfield, Stephen Eade and James Cross. John Phipps was transferred to the hulk *Hardy* on the 27th May 1831 and the rest all sailed for Tasmania on board the *Proteus*. ⁹

March

Diseases	From last Month	Entered	Disch ^d	Remain
Cynanch Tons:	1	3	4	
Rheumatism		2	1	1
Ophthalmia		1		1
Gonorrhoea		2	1	1
Abscess		1		1
Hern: Hum:		2	2	
Stricture		1		1
Bowel Compl ^{ts}		5	5	
Total	1	17	13	5

Of all the above number, two only were Convicts, one with ophthalmia the other Abscess in the ear, the first is rather severe, and is treated with ??? frequent blistering & cupping, the other cases were totally unimportant except one of Acute Rheumatism. The patient R Tierny private 20th Reg^t Aged abt 28 complained on the 5th Inst of symptoms of Catarrh with costive bowels for which he took some purgative medicine, through the 6th he was totally well, but on the morning of the 7th he had severe pain in the left wrist and ankle joints with some (Sweating?), and unaccompanied by ????. The purgative was repeated & cold applications ordered for the affected joints. Early on the morning of the 9th the rheumatic affection suddenly shifted to the opposite side, and the whole of the right leg & arm ?????, & exceedingly painful, the skin was hot, tongue foul, pulse hard & very quick, bowels costive. The purgative was repeated, he was ????? the cold applications were ordered to be continued, and general cold affusions once or twice a day according to the heat of the skin. For three days this treatment appeared to succeed well, the pyrexia pain, and swelling all abated, but on the 13th another ????? took place, and the left side was as severely affected as at first – next day the affection was general and he had some fever with very costive bowels. The plan of treatment was changed. After fus evacuation he began using Tatar ??? in the qty of $\frac{1}{3}$ of a gram every 4 hours, and he was clothed in flannel – for four days the Tartrate kept up a constant discharge from the bowels, & very free diaphoreses

chiefly at night – the fever speedily disappeared, and the pain & swelling greatly abated. The medicine was continued, but as the effect on the bowels was too severe he took every second night, Pulv. ??? ???

25th There was little or no pain, the joints were stiff and somewhat swollen. The medicine was discontinued, the legs and arms bandaged with flannel and ordered to be rubbed twice a day with Len...: volat: camph:

After this period he had no more return of the complaint, and is at present (31st) quite convalescent though generally debilitated.

None of the other cases were worth notice, except perhaps the two of Hernia Humorlis which were peculiar from being neither preceded nor followed by Gonorrhoea although there is every reason to believe they were both brought on by connexion with a woman labouring under that discharge, indeed one of the patients was her husband.

In the latter part of last month and the beginning of this upwards of twenty cases of constipation occurred, two children had slight dysentery and the women were exceedingly troublesome.

April

Diseases	From last Month	Entered	Disch ^d	Remain
Rheumatism	1		1	
Ophthalmia	1	1	2	
Gonorrhoea	1	1		2
Abscess	1		1	
Stricture	1			1
Total	5	2	4	3

Two new cases only are noted this month but a number of bowel complaints and other trifling afflictions took place among the women and children. The patient with Rheumatism had no return of pain, but on the contrary recovered rapidly, he was discharged on the (no date given)

Mr Cock the Master of the ship is the patient with stricture, he has laboured under the complaint for many years and the urethra is to contracted in two or three places

that none but the very smallest bougies can be introduced, he is moreover very free living, and consequently subject to frequent & alarming attacks of retention of urine, in one instance I almost despaired of reliving him without puncturing the bladder, but what made the case still more serious was the destruction of all my bougies by constant use – our arrival at the Cape of Good Hope however enabled me to procure a fresh supply, by the assiduous use of which assisted by more moderate living the patient is now going well.

On the (no date given) we arrived at the Cape, where we remained six days, and received on b^d three convicts condemned in that colony.

May

Diseases	From last Month	Entered	Disch ^d	Remain
Gonorrhoea	2		2	
Hepatitis		2	1	1
Scald		2	2	
Stricture	1		1	
Total	3	4	6	1

With the exception of one trifling case of bowel complaint, and one equally trifling of scald, no convict was this month put on the list, but shortly after leaving the Cape 9 or 10 of them had a very troublesome eruption all over the body, so very much resembling Itch that in some of the first cases the Ung: Sulph: Comp was (firstly?) used, without however producing the slightest effect, in some instances the eruption disappeared without any medicine being used, but generally it was removed in a shorter time by one or two doses of Sul: Magnes:

Two soldiers complained of symptoms of Hepatitis, one was a clear case of sch... and soon disposed of, but the other will probably be more serious, the patient is a worn out subject who has been long in India and suffered before from the disease.

Three children, and some grown up persons were vaccinated with no other effect than one spurious pock on the arm of a child.

June

Through the whole of this month not one case occurred worthy of notice. Two of the prisoners had slight symptoms of dysentery which were removed in 24 hours by Submur: Hydrarg: & ol: Ricini. Two soldiers had catarrh with slight fever and one woman was threatened with miscarriage.

The patient put on the list last month (29th) for Hepatitis was relieved much more easily than I expected, he was treated entirely with Pilul: et Ung: Hydrang: and is now quite convalescent, but will be obliged for some time to use corroborants in consequence of remaining debility.

July 14th

On the 29th Ult^o we arrived in Port Jackson, since which date two or three trifling bowel complaints occurred in the prisoners, these, with two slight accidents were all I have had to attend to.

The Military Guard was relieved on the 1st and on the 11th the whole of the convicts were disembarked in an excellent state of health.

The ship was this day finally discharged.

J Stephenson
Surgeon

General Remarks

The poverty of matter in the foregoing Journal leaves little room for observation, no set of men perhaps under similar circumstances ever suffered less from disease, the names of eleven convicts only appear on the general list of sick, and of these several might with great propriety have been omitted. Among the Soldiers, women & children, a great number of trifling complaints occurred, such as Catarrhs, Cynanch Tonsilaris, afflictions of the bowels etc, but, one case of Rheumatism alone was worth any particular notice.

The weather from England to the Cape of Good Hope was in general very favourable, the heat at no time excessive, the thermometer never rising above 84 and averaging within the Tropics about (left blank) at 2 PM daily. After leaving the Cape we were not quite so fortunate, as we got to the Southw^d the weather varied greatly, gales of wind, succeeded by light airs with dense fogs & small rain frequently took place, but in general we had strong breezes,

with clear, cold weather, this last was a fortunate circumstance as the vessel was very laboursome, & shipped such quantities of water that it was frequently necessary, even in a fresh breeze, to have the hatches battened down for two or three days together, having only sufficient space for one person to pass up or down.

The means adopted for the preservation of health were, the strictest attention to cleanliness, dryness & ventilation, and as far as could be done the constant occupation of the prisoners, but what appears to me to have been more efficacious than all these was the delay of a week at the Cape during which the people had a liberal allowance of fresh beef & vegetables, and every mess was enabled to take to sea a small stock of soft bread, potatoes, onions etc, to this, with a greater proportion of fine weather than is usual in such a voyage I think we are mainly indebted for the excellent condition in which the prisoners were disembarked.

Sydney July 16th 1831

J Stephenson
Surgeon

Copy of Daily Sick List

Put on List	Men's names	Ages	Qualities	Diseases	Disc ^d	How disposed of
Jan ^y 27 th	Will ^m Cooper	19	Sold ^r	Gonorrhoea	Febr ^y 1 st	Sent to Hosp ^l
27 th	B Jones	21	"	Idem	6 th	Sent to Duty
Feby 3 rd	Jos ^h Tuck	21	Conv ^t	Rheumatism	13 th	Disch ^d
14th	Cha^s Gerrard	21	Conv^t	Pneumonia	26th	Disch^d
26 th	Mrs De Vaux	24		Cynanch Tons:	Mar: 4 th	Disch ^d
Mar 1 st	Private Maltreed	22	Sold ^r	Idem	10 th	Duty
2 nd	J Neville	19	Sea ^m	Hernia Humor:	26 th	Duty
2 nd	Will ^m Knawis	24	Sea ^m	Gonorrhoea	24 th	Duty
4th	Cha^s Gerrard	21	Conv^t	Abscess in Ear	Ap^l 2nd	Disch^d

The Voyages of the Convict Ships

4 th	Corp ^l De Vaux	26	Sold ^r	Gonorrhoea	Mar 11 th	Duty
6 th	Private Tierny	30	Sold ^r	Acute Rheum:	Ap ^l 22 nd	Duty
6 th	Mrs De Vaux	24		Gonorrhoea	2 nd	Disch ^d
8 th	Mr R Cock	40	Mast ^r	Stricture		
10 th	Christ ^r Holland	24	Sold ^r	Cynanch Tons:	Mar 16 th	Duty
10 th	W Williams	30	Sold ^r	Rheumatism	7 th	Duty
16 th	Pat ^k Molloy	14	Boy	Cynanch Tons:	21 st	Disch ^d
16 th	Jn Batten	22	Conv ^t	Ophthalmia	Ap ^l 26 th	Disch ^d
17 th	Mrs Williams	36		Bowel Compl ^t	Mar 21 st	Disch ^d
17 th	“ “ Child	2		Idem	22 nd	Disch ^d
17 th	Mrs Toole's Child	1		Idem	21 st	Disch ^d
20 th						
22 nd	Benj Davis	24		Idem	28 th	Duty
22 nd	Mrs Burroughs	36		Idem	26 th	Disch ^d
Apl 12 th	“ “	36		Ophthalmia	Ap ^l 18 th	Disch ^d
12 th	Mrs De Vaux	24		Gonor: & Exconations	May 28 th	Disch ^d
May 11 th	J Crowley	39	Sold ^r	Hepatitis	31 st	Duty
15 th	Tom	24	Cook	Scald	31 st	Duty
20 th	Rob ^t Holdaway	28	Conv ^t	Idem	31 st	Disch ^d
22 nd	Cha ^s Pain	21	Conv ^t	Bowel Compl ^t	30 th	Disch ^d
June 1 st	Ja ^s Annels	21	Conv ^t	Idem	June 5 th	Disch ^d
5 th	Mrs Williams	30		Abortion	15 th	Disch ^d
10 th	Private Brown	22	Sold ^r	Catarrh etc	17 th	Duty
11 th	Private O'Neil	23	Sold ^r	Idem	20 th	Duty
14th	Geo Shergold	34	Conv^t	Dysentry	20th	Disch^d
July 7 th	John Legg	26	Conv ^t	Scald	July 11 th	Sent on shore
8 th	J Eastaway	26	Sea ^m	Contusion	12 th	Duty
8 th	W Oakley	24	Conv ^t	Bowel Compl ^t	11 th	Disch ^d
8 th	Hy Elkins	21	Conv ^t	Idem	11 th	Disch ^d

The only Wiltshire men to appear on the sick list for the *Eleanor* are, Charles Gerrard and George Shergold.

Letters from Joseph & Robert Mason

I have included these letters as they give first hand accounts of the voyage of the *Eleanor* and the arrival of the convicts in Sydney. Joseph and Robert Mason were tried at the Winchester Special Assizes and transported for Life. Joseph returned to England and farmed at Hurst, near Wokingham. On his return he wrote an account of his time in Australia. The original document is now in the Berkshire Record Office and was published in 1996 by Melbourne University Press, edited by David Kent and Norma Townsend.

1. Letter from Joseph Mason

Joseph Mason to Mr John Hoar of Sutton Scotney

*Parramatta New South Wales
Sept 30th 1831*

Dear Friend,

I have taken the liberty of addressing this to you at the same time begging as a favour that you will convey it to my wife as I expect she will go to service and I cannot tell where to direct to her neither am I certain that my Mother is at Bullington. If you please you may read the whole of this letter as I shall give a description of our journey and likewise of the country as far as I am able which may be amusing to you. In the first place you may tell Thomas Smith that I saw his nephew Robert Smith and dined with him on the last day of August he lives with one Mr Cox a Baker in Parramatta and is in good health. If you will send this to my wife or carry it and read it to her you will much oblige your old acquaintance and well wisher. Jos. Mason

Dear Wife, Daughter, Mother and Sisters,

This comes with my kind love and sincere affection to you all hoping by the blessing of Providence it may find you all in

perfect health, a privilege which I thank God I myself enjoy neither are my spirits much depressed for I have learned with St Paul, in whatsoever situation I am therewith to be content, and I live in constant hope and the highest expectation that the Almighty will so arrange that I shall be again reunited to you and enjoy the comforts of your society which is the greatest earthly blessing I could enjoy, and God himself has promised that no good thing shall be withheld from them that seek him and walk uprightly, then let us serve him with fervency and in sincerity and he will surely comfort us and make us happy for none ever sought the Lord in vain he is ever ready to save and deliver those that call upon him, and nothing is too hard for him no difficulty so great but he can subdue it and though the barrier which separates us may appear strong and difficult to pass yet to the Almighty it is easy for he can break to pieces the bars of steel he can bow down the tyrant's head and set the captive prisoner free and lead us triumphant through every difficulty and danger, grant us the comforts and enjoyments of this world and bless us with eternal happiness. My dear wife I will give you an account of my life and travels since we left England which was on the 19th Feby. the night was rough and the most part of the men was sick but as to myself I did not feel the least sick during the whole of the voyage. Robert was sick and poorly a great while. We took a farewell look at the hills of Cornwall on the 22nd we saw many ships but no more land until the 12th of March when we saw two islands namely Porto-Santo and Madeira, the latter end of March we saw two more islands named St Antonio and Bravo. On Easter Sunday we met an American ship named Scily of New York. She stayed by the side of our ship an hour or more the mate of our ship went on board of her and the captain took many letter for us we sent one directed to Mother I hope she received the same. We passed on but saw no more land until the 27th of April when in the morn we saw the rocks and mountains of the Cape of Good Hope and about noon we cast anchor in Simon's Bay, it is almost surrounded by lofty rocks so high that the clouds often soar beneath their summit and the sun shining partly on the clouds and partly on the rocks exhibits a scene to a person like me who have seen so little of the world very curious, but grand, there is a very neat little

Town at the foot of the rocks but I need not give any further description of this place for Robert wrote a letter and sent it home from thence and I believe he told you of the fish we saw and among the rest the flying fish. We stayed here six days to take in fresh water and fuel, we had also three sheep with remarkable large tails such as I never saw before. We sailed again on the 3rd of May and on the 30th we saw two islands named Amsterdam and St Pauls they are about 60 miles apart and we sailed right between them we saw no more land till we came into the straits which separates Van Diemens Land from the main land of New South Wales this was on the 20th of June here we saw many small islands and scarcely lost sight of land any more, we arrived in Sydney harbour on Saturday the 25th about nine o'clock in the evening, the mouth of the Bay is a mile wide both sides being fenced with rocks and after a winding course of about 7 miles you come to the town of Sydney it appears to be one of the finest and more secure harbours in the world the Town is on the side of a hill that gradually rises from the sea and it has a very beautiful appearance from a ship laying in the harbour. Here the water turns to the right and goes 16 miles further up the country to a Town called Parramatta but this water is not deep enough to carry anything but small vessels. We had a few rough days and nights while coming from the Cape to Sydney but not very dangerous and upon the whole the captain and the sailors allowed it to be the finest voyage they had ever known but tell Mr Diddams I often thought on his song wherein it is spoken of the 'sweet little Cherub that sits up aloft and keeps watch o'er the life of poor Jack.' We laid in the harbour until the 11th of July when we landed and went to the Barracks here we were to stay until our Masters fetched us I was there 4 days and on the 15th being St Swithins day I was taken in a boat to Mr Hanible McArthur Vineyard Cottage 1 mile from Parramatta, here I have been working in the Garden ever since but he talks of sending me to Westwood to work in the Garden there it is about 30 miles farther up the country. I have no reason to complain as yet I receive very good treatment I have plenty of Bread and Beef I live in a hut in the Garden with another man and we have to cook our victuals and wash our own clothes which is a custom throughout the country and a custom I do not like but

there is a remedy for all things but death and this is an evil which I hope will be remedied before long and even now I feel not the evil so severely as some people in England for it is better by far to have to cook one's own victuals than to have none to cook. There are reports that we shall be emancipated in 6 months if this proves true I would not advise you to come for if I had my liberty I would not stay in this country but if it please God return to England and if that is not better than when I left it proceed to America. You can learn from Mr Diddams whether parliament is doing anything for us or not and if nothing is it would be best for you to come if you can I am informed there is an office in London where if a woman apply they are sent out to their Husbands and if you could find a friend to intercede with the Secretary of State to give you a paper to take me as your servant when you arrive all would be right but if not you can demand me when you come only I believe I must attend muster once a week but it is not worth our while to form plans and puzzle our brains in the contriving of things for there is one above who will surely work all things together for good to those who seek him and it is my opinion that he is about to work some wonderful change in the world and I doubt not but that we shall have to bless the day on which I sailed for this country for although at present it appears an evil yet it may end in a good blessing. I have just received a letter from Robert he stayed at Sydney till August the 27th when he sailed for Williamses River he is gone to live with Major Sulivans he is in good health he wrote me a short letter but promises to write again as soon as he is settled. James Pumphrey is gone 200 miles up the country to be a surveyor of Roads. Robert told me he had wrote home and as he was in Sydney and saw the papers he had the opportunity of giving you more information relaying to the public affairs of the country than I can for I can get no paper at all but I go to Parramatta every Sunday to the Methodist chapel and I hear a little news sometimes from one of my shipmates who lives with Parson Meares who came into this country a Blacksmith but has turned Parson for some years and had a great deal of land besides. Parramatta is a large Town but not thickly inhabited according to its size, the streets are all straight broad and spacious with peals on both sides and a court of 10 or 12 feet

between the buildings and there are some handsome buildings but the great part are of wood split and about 4 inches wide and 6 long and when painted it looks like slate. 9 miles from here is a town called Liverpool and another called Windsor 16 miles off. I saw so little of Sydney that I cannot give you any description of it. The land where I am is sandy but still it is fruitful they tell me in some parts of the country the soil is black mould 12 feet deep and it will bear a good crop of corn for 20 years without any dung where I am it is covered with wood so that it is a clear thing to see 2 miles forward in the most open place. I often think how different this is from Hampshire. The trees are very large and high and none of those I have seen (and I have seen many sorts) ever drop their leaves in winter and here nature seems turned upside down for we have our winter in June and July but not like the winter at home the nights are frosty but it is a rare thing to see ice as thick as a shilling here the sun goes in the north and to the left instead of the right and everything is opposite to what it is in England. Here drunkenness is a prevailing vice both women and men drink and swear to excess and all classes seem entirely given up to every species of vice and wickedness but when I have been among them about half a year or so I will write again and give you a more minute detail of all things there are no wild beast in this land but very large snakes from 6 to 15 feet long as I am told for I have not seen one. The climate of this vast continent is very different some parts among woods and where the land lies low is very hot and other parts is not much warmer than England. My Master told me if I behaved myself well he would send for my wife in a year or so but if you think proper to come you may not wait for that for if you come and take me as your servant I shall be as good as a free man and if a man is steady and sober he may do well as there is good wages to be got particularly tradesmen a shoemaker may earn 5 and 6 shillings a day and trades and provisions is cheap Beef 1½ and 2d per lb Mutton 3d Pork 4d the best tea 1/6 and sugar 3d and other things in proportion except Bread beer and spirits which are much the same as in England. When I write again I will get a large sheet of paper and tell you more news. As soon as you receive this please writ to me and tell me all the news you can and tell me how

things go with you and Mother and all of you, tell me if you think of coming and to whom I should direct when I write again. Give my love to Mother Maria and Mary and your Father and Brothers and Sisters Uncles and Aunts not forgetting our own Daughter and tell I hope she will always be a good girl and hope by the blessing of God the time is not far distant when we shall again meet to part no more till parted by the hand of death and after that I hope to meet in the regions of eternal happiness so now I must conclude by subscribing myself your affectionate Husband and Father Jos. Mason

Tell Mother there is another man with the same Master as myself who came from Upton his name is Alderman but generally goes by the name of Annats he is a quiet man and I like him much. Tell me if my Mother is at Bullington and if she intends staying there so that I might direct to her to sell anything she think proper and not trouble for us for if it is our lot to return I doubt not but we shall do very well without it tell her I lives in constant hopes of seeing her again although things look awkward at present. Give my best respects to Mr and Mrs Bastin and tell all their family likewise all the Venthams and Rays and Diddames of Bullington and Sutton and Barton and all our acquaintances and tell me if the little black dog is alive in short tell me all the news you can in every description. I had almost forgot tell me if you had had a letter from your brother James and what he say. Since I began this letter I have had a walk 3 or 4 miles from home and I see where land has been cleared some beautiful cornfields and peach orchards they are in full bloom and look very pretty they grow in many places all over the fields but the cleared land bears but a small proportion to that which is covered with native trees to clear which would require the labour of thousands, nay I might say millions of people for ages to come there is a sort of tree called the gum tree which sheds it bark every year in winter it is naked and looks very curious. When you write direct to me at Mr Hanible MacArthur Vineyard Cottage near Parramatta New S. Wales with my love to all and prayers for all.

I remain

Your

Joseph Mason

2. Letter from Robert Mason

Into whosoever's hands this may fall or should anyone have curiosity enough to open this or should England be so unfortunate as to have lost the regulation of Mails pity the unfortunate person to whom it is directed and oblige the writer by forwarding this in the surest manner possible.

*Sydney New South Wales
Wednesday, July the 27th 1831.*

*Dear Mother, Sisters and Friends,
This is the third letter I have sent you since I left England one dated April 3rd and t'other from the Cape of Good Hope on the 30th. In these letters I gave you the particulars of our voyage so I shall not enter into it here. But let Enos Diddams James Farmer Charles and families know of and hear this and likewise James Ray James Pierce John Bastin Richard Ventham Mr J Pearman Mr Hoar Mr Loft and I should like Mr Hunter of Longparish all to hear this. Friends, the person who now address you is Robert Mason your old acquaintance and I suppose you will value the intelligence it bring you above all you hear from any other pen. I mean from a newspaper or from a pen you know not I intended to have stayed till I got settled before I wrote to you but as there is a ship going to England in a day or two I avail myself of the opportunity. I am now at a distance of 15,000 miles from my native land, but Robert Mason is Robert Mason still, he remains unaltered. I do not know how soon I shall be called on but I shall run the venture of it and if I am not called till I finish this, here will be quite enough for the money I would first give you an account of the sea and so forth as you who may never come on the water may be pleased to hear and it may be a sort of warning to those who intended to come on the water. I consider myself qualified for this, as now I am an old sailor. But I must not hang on the subject as I have much to write; so here is off with my jacket and at it. Well you are going on a voyage. You get on board as the ship is at anchor but the anchor do not hold her quite still but she turn round and round two or three times in a day but unperceived. You are to start and the anchor is weyed with much a-do the sails*

unfurl'd and on go the ship. But cannot preceive that you move but it look as if it was the water and you must look very steady if you see otherwise. When you get at a distance, the land appear like clouds and if dew be on the land like bright shining clouds. When you are near land the sea is of a grey colour, or a very pale green, but when you get into the Atlantic it is a very dark green but the South sea is more pale. When you are out at sea you seem still to be rising a brow and we used to say one to the other 'I wish we could get over yonder hill.' When the wind is brisk and just behind the sailors called 'dead aft' the ship roll from side to side and this make it uncomfortable. When it is on either side it tip the ship a little and she go on sweetly. What at first frighten in time you laugh at. When the wind is brisk and consequently the sea rather rough the ship dash through the water and as the sun shine on the particles there is a constant rainbow in the water. As the waves dash one against the other the water appear beautifully green. When it is dark as the ship dash through water it sparkle and appear full of stars, some like a cats coat when you rub her in the dark. You cannot see so far on the water as one might think. When the sea is rough, you may see a wave coming like a great hill and you would think it was coming to overwhelm you; but when it comes to the ship she rise up with it and all end in a rise and sink. The sailors would much attract your attention for they cannot move a pound weight or pull a rope without hallowing when they are raising a sail or any heavy weight where 12, 15 or more may be engaged they sing away to the time of the pull such nonsense and enough to stun one and I often thought on poor Don Quixote and his enchanted mistress. I set their song to music but I shall not have time to insert it here. Calling the watch in the night time also was a subject to remark. Our berth was just at their cabin door and one would come perhaps at 12 at night give 3 stamps on the deck and hallow with all his might 'Tar-polens so - ho; twelve o'clock there below here the news.' We crossed the line on my birthday in Longitude about 20 and then got into the trade winds and bore to the S.W. on to 26 and our captain talked of putting in at Rio Jenera in S. America for fresh water but by the time we reached 26 W. we fell in with another trade wind which carried us to the Cape of Good Hope.

When we were at 26 we had the sun 1 hour and 44 minutes after you so that when it was twelve with you it was about $\frac{1}{4}$ past ten with us; but about the 18th of April we reached the meridian of London so that your time and our time was both at one. As I told you in my last we had a bell on board which was struck by the watch every half-hour. A half-hour as you know is 30 minutes but $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 to 12 noon was the time to give in our gained time. We were sailing directly East and if the ship sailed swift from 12 o'clock the day before perhaps that $\frac{1}{2}$ hour was not more than 10 minutes but if we had no wind and scarcely moved on it was near its usual length. All the time we gained of you was 10 hours and 40 minutes, so that you are safe in your beds enjoying sweet and refreshing sleep at 4 minutes to 2 in the morn we are sweating under a 12 o'clock's sun here and now I will call your attention to another part of the matter. We left Simond's Bay on the 3rd of May and had rather rough and contrary winds for about 10 days and after that favourable all the way to Sydney. We passed the two little Islands St Paul's and Amsterdam on the 30th of May and made Van Diemen's straits on the 21st June the shortest day here. Old maps are not correct respecting these straits, as there are no straits shown but straits there are, for through them we came although the navigation is dangerous. Here the Eastern and Western oceans meet and the sea swell dreadful but we had no occasion to fear anything for we had plenty of witnesses that the Lord was with us. We coasted along New South Wales till the 25th of June when about noon we caught eye of the light-house at Sydney. Our Captain hoisted the Pilot Flag but a calm setting in, we did not receive the Pilot till sunset and they cast our anchor in Sydney Cove about 9 o'clock being just 18 weeks on our journey to the day two cannons were fired from our ship which echoed and re-echoed among the adjacent Rocks and being the thing rather uncommon it shook off the lower stonsil boom on the lar-board side. Sister Mary when I used to hear the sailors talk about the lar-board and the star-board, the gib sheet and the boom and two Hilliards the weather sheet and the lee braces the topsail and the top-gallant weather sheet and all the rest of it how often it brought to my mind Old Nic, in the story of Edward Evelin, where Sir Charles Royston with his Phaeton wounded the

lar-board side of the poor old sailor. On the morning of Sunday the 26th June we had to view the pretty town of Sydney which stands by the side of a hill and the sailors tell me much like Algiers in Turkey. The houses are mostly of stone and faces one of the prettiest bays in the world. At its entrance it is not more than 3/4 of a mile wide and then spread to near 7 miles square surrounded by high rising ground and in it are many Islands from one to four acres covered with trees and shrubs green at all seasons of the year. The harbour is safe and good and ships of 600 tons can come so close as to require nothing but a plank to board them. We remained on board till Monday 11th of July when we were permitted to come on shore in our own clothes, a great indulgence and considered an extraordinary thing by the people. We went to the Barracks where we were inspected by the secretary and then put into a backyard with orders not to correspond with those who were sent here for CRIMES. The character that our Captain and Doctor gave us excellent and the people of Sydney considered us to be downright honest men a valuable qualification here. The governor had provided us all with places before we come on shore and we had to remain in the yard till such times as our Masters called us. Those Masters have to pay £1 for a suit of coarse clothes at taking of us and after that he is to find us in victuals and £10 worth of clothes per annum, but he is obliged to give us no wages although if a servant behave well he will sometimes give him a dollar as pocket Money. But a free woman can rid her Husband of this Bondage for when she come here to settle she can take her Husband and employ him in or about what business she please. But I understand she must have a license or something like it from the Secretary Colonial Department who at this time is Viscount Godrich or some high authority. If any woman intend following her husband I should hope that she would not come off with half a story. I have been about the town 2 or 3 times, it stands on a vast piece of ground but the houses are not so closely arraigned as in English Towns nor pavements 10 yards together. There are many very pretty houses. The soil about Sydney is of a reddish sand and when you have been walking a time your shoes are covered as it were with worn out Brick dust. I have been here now

upwards of a month and there have not been rain enough to lay the dust. It is much such weather as have been in England for the last two or three March months although but about a month past the shortest day. Oranges now hang on the trees and at the season of the year Peaches grow wild in the hedges. Here we can now gather peper for our dinners. The downs are not pretty green sward as in England but more like the lands or moors by the waterside the grass being long and coarse. But what they call downs was once wood and there are the stump of the trees cut off at about 3 feet from the ground and I saw one stump last Sunday I should think about 6 feet in diameter. Poll Parriots and other curious birds fly about in flocks as Rooks in England. I have seen Swallows, Tom-tits, Jug-Wrens, Titlarks and many other birds. They tell us that a little way up the country there is timber sticks which measure 200 foot long and as straight as an arrow well quite timber enough to make a hen coop. A free man may do well here as a tradesman may earn from £2.10s to £3 pr week and a common labourer 30 and 35 shillings. Provisions are very cheap Bread at about one third cheaper than in England Good Beef at a penny per lb and Mutton at three half-pence. Beer is not a common drink as it bring on some disorder but Wine and Spirits and Tea Good Green may be bought at 1/4d and 1/6d per lb and sugar at 3d or 4d a prudent woman here is valuable. She may never be without work nor need she work without good pay. As charing in England she may have 2s and 2s6d and victuals and Grog. I wish I had one woman as I could mention with me. There too is the cangaroo or as we call it 'Jack-upon-springs' and I am sure my old friend John Diddams was he here and see another running after it he would kill himself laughing and so there would be an end of poor Jonny. This you must let him know of or hear read and also Silas Parsons to whom I would have given or direct my kind wishes. Also to my new acquaintance and truly valuable friend Mrs Winkworth of Down Hurstborn. Sure I am, that there was never a set of more harmless inoffensive men in the world than of those who came in the ship with me and we made it a subject of remark that the better the men the more severe the sentence. So soon as the country grow quiet, remember it is your duty, I say it is the duty of every feeling Englishman to send

Petitions to both Houses praying for a law to legalize the return of such unfortunate men who were transported at the Special Assizes in 1830 and 1831 and surely no Assembly of Men in the world would refuse such a Bill. There have some whose names I have mentioned on this sheet who could undertake the business to begin and by a little piece to the Editor of some newspaper it may be followed by 1000 on 1000 and the passing of such a bill would do great honour to the British Parliament. The people here very much pity us and it is expected that something of a mitigating nature will as things are now be sent from England. But I do suppose that not one in five would ever think of returning I do not think that I would if my friends were here. They say 'tis the finest climate in the world. My brother went on the 22nd July to a Mr McCarthy's at Parramatta and there too is James Pumphrey of Stratton gone, as clerk in the Supreme Register Office. I walked far enough last Sunday to see the water in Botany Bay. They say that a shoemaker's trade is the best going as they can buy leather very cheap and they charge 10/- for a pair of shoes. But I must come to a conclusion as to all my acquaintances and relations without exception my lasting love

Robt. Mason

They say there are very fine coal pits here but Government will not have them worked as they want the land cleared and you may have what wood and timber you please for fetching. Was Farmer Diddams here and had his waggon and Horses he may soon accumulate a fortune. I never saw such a place for Dogs and Cats and Rats the latter running about under the tables at dinner time and over the Beds at night; so if John Diddams should ever come here let him bring some Ferrits. Above I mention 'Jack-upon-springs' this is a creature whose hinder part is stout and heavy with legs longer and stronger than a Greyhound with a long tail almost as big as my leg, his head and forepart no bigger than that of a Rabbit and when it move don't use the forelegs but hop along on the hind ones. I am sure there are many things I forgot to mention but being rather confused you must excuse me. Beans are in fine bloom and Garden Peas about 8 inches high. Yes, and to you Eliza I say remember me and do all you can for Mother and be as good as you can so long as you are with her. I

seem to want to come home to put my tools away as I left them about very carelessly.

The Voyage of the *Proteus*

The *Proteus* was a 254-ton barque, having been built in Java in 1815. The voyage in 1831 was the only voyage made as a convict transport. The Master on this occasion was Sylvester J Brown; this was the only voyage he made as master of a convict ship. The Surgeon Superintendent was Thomas Logan; this was his second voyage on a convict ship, his first voyage having been on board the *Albion* in 1828.¹⁰ The *Proteus* carried 112 men; all but 13 of them *Swing Rioters*, and 14 of the rioters were from Wiltshire.

Surgeon Superintendent's Journal for the *Proteus*¹¹

GENERAL REMARKS

The Convicts per Proteus were destined for Van Diemen's Land. The voyage lasted exactly sixteen weeks. On the 6th April the prisoners were embarked at Portsmouth, & on the 14th the Proteus sailed thence on her destination. With the exception of one severe gale off Cape Finisterre, the voyage, from the day of sailing, till we turned the Cape of Good Hope, was extremely favourable in regard to weather. The rest of the voyage was performed in rather story winds.

The Proteus was a teak ship of 253 tons: the number of Convicts embarked was One hundred & twelve. They were part of those ignorant & misled Englishmen termed Rioters, who had overthrown order, & violated public security. Most of them were from the country; farm labourers; a few of them were artisans. Generally speaking they had the sturdy build of labouring men. Their awkwardness and stiffness were such that I became desirous of removing the embarrassment which their Irons but too evidently occasioned - not to speak of the danger of accidents to which they exposed them. They

¹⁰ Charles Bateson, *The Convict Ships*

¹¹ Journal of the Convict Ship *Proteus* – TNA – ADM101/62/2

were accordingly all removed before leaving Portsmouth; nor did subsequent experience teach me that this act of consideration and beneficence had exceeded the limits of just prudence.

Having had but one gale from Portsmouth to the northern Tropic we had but a short trial of that extreme misery which reigns in a Convict ship assailed by bad weather upon leaving Port. Catarrhs, rheumatisms, diarrhoeas, phlegmons, & slight accidents constituted the chief strength of the Sick-List during the passage. No death happened on board. Two prisoners were sent to Hospital at Hobart Town, one with Phthisis, the other with Scorbutus, but as the cases together with remarks are given in this Journal, I need not touch the subject again in this place. The cases indeed, in this Journal, are but few; I should most willingly have augmented their number had it been in my power; but out of a mass of inconsiderable affections those given are the only ones which could bear the formality of figuring as cases.

The Proteus was a small ship, so small that, from Portsmouth to the Derwent we durst not, for fear of shipping water, venture to take the Scuttles out for air. Except in the finest weather the sea washed over the upper deck. It is not necessary to say what happened when it blew strong. It was necessary to batten down the main hatch, & so keep it, nearly all the time we were gaining our grand line of east longitude. By reason of this the Prison was dark, except near the fore & after hatchways. The bad weather which rendered it necessary to batten down the main hatch likewise caused great leakage into the prison. It will not be difficult to fancy how sad was the abode of the Convicts during this part of the voyage. Had the Proteus been unhealthy the circumstances mentioned would have had a conspicuous place in the catalogue of Causes: but, fortunately, medical causes are not always productive of their alleged effects. The moral as well as physical management of the Prisoners had been studied. I am persuaded that their exemption from sickness depended much on that heart-ease & mental elasticity which all men feel, when convinced by experience, that, whatever be their hardships, they have at all events been treated with justice & humanity.

If, for one fourth of the voyage, the situation of the prisoners was dismal, the remainder of it was performed in what, in order to be fair, I must call favourable circumstances, every thing considered. The prison was rather low perhaps, but otherwise sufficiently roomy. In the northern & southern temperate zones the thermometer, generally speaking thro' out the voyage, ranged from the 50th to the 60th degrees Fahrenheit, mostly perhaps towards the 60th. These alone were circumstances very favourable to health. Add to these that there were no corporal & very few minor punishments, & we shall then possess some of the most important elements requisite for the good health of the prisoners.

Thorough cleanliness is so indispensably requisite for health in ships, that the labour of effecting it has become a merely routine process. It would not need to be noticed here but for certain peculiarities in our management which are deserving perhaps of being detailed.

The first of these concerned the management of the soil-cases. Besides being taken up early every morning to be emptied & cleaned; they are afterwards secured on deck, & there remain the whole day. If there be any sick or weakly persons confined below, one is sent down for their use: at night however it is sent up to be cleaned again: & into all of them, when brought below at night, chloride of lime is put in liberal quantity. Moreover, twice a week, they are scraped inside, & freed from that offensive incrustation which sooner or later forms upon them: after which they are scalded with hot water obtained from the coppers, on beef & pudding days, which are the days selected on purpose for this purification. The second peculiarity to which I have to advert is the white washing of the Prison Deck. Nothing is more familiar in a ships hygiene than the process of white-washing: it should be done in every convict ship at least once every month. But what we consider new, & know by experience to be invaluable, is the application of white-wash to the deck under foot. Chloride of lime will not answer for this purpose. The odour of the chloride itself, in excessive quantity, is agreeable; & it dries upon the deck as soap suds do upon the face, not leaving the thick, white, brilliant coat which remains when common lime has been employed. I

began by white washing at first merely that portion of the deck which is beneath the bottom boards of the lower berths. The effect was charming! The extent of sombre surface which it rendered bright & cheerful was great, & the freshness which it defused was matter of general congratulation among the convicts. I soon extended the process to the whole deck of the prison, & had the greatest reason to be pleased with the result. The splendour of the prison! When white washed "alow & aloft" was striking, & highly calculated to gratify any mind sufficiently well informed to enjoy & appreciate any improvement in the sanatory & conomy of the ship. If done on a fine day, it dries rapidly. Long before the prisoners are sent below in the Evening, the prison is dry & sweet to receive them. That under the bottom boards, being inaccessible to the feet, looks well for a long time. However, it might be renewed once a week with advantage. On the part of the deck trodden upon, the white wash is not rubbed off so soon as might be supposed. When the deck is swept next day, it has a white & cleanly look which no other process could communicate. It is not in look only, but a point of fact, that the deck is cleaner. It acts as strong soap by which the greasy scum of the deck is more effectually & advantageously scoured than by any other method. In fine weather this part of the prison might be white-washed every day, or every other day: at all events there cannot be any good reason against doing it twice a week.

The third peculiarity of our management of the prison is that of keeping it empty all day. Without this it cannot be wholesome. Without this all pains taken to purify it are but transitory & evanescent expedients – mere palliatives, instead powerful preventives of insalubrity & contagion. If part of the convicts remain below dirt & stink must have the ascendancy, throughout the voyage. This is proved every day it rains, & when from this, or any other cause, the convicts are kept below. It stands to reason; it wont bear any argument; it is manifest. In regard to the health of the convicts themselves, I deem it of paramount importance that they be kept the whole day on deck, except in bad weather. Without this they must become sickly. Allowed to be below they crawl into their berths & snore away their existence, or work mischief, & create dirt & disorder. There is something

morally as well as physically salubrious in the open air. All meanness & vice naturally fear the broad day light. Convicts especially, should be kept in view of heaven as much as possible! It will naturally be asked how it fared in the Proteus, when, running down our east longitude, all the prisoners were not only, for the most part, down below; but with the superadded disadvantage of the main hatch battened down & a dark & damp prison? So soon as the main hatchway was closed up there immediately arose a strong draught of air down the fore, & up the after hatchway, which kept up such a brisk current that a candle would scarcely burn below. By this a constant renovation of the air was maintained day & night. The value of this was incalculable in regard to health. I know of nothing which could have so effectually averted the evils with which we seemed to be menaced.

It may be expected that we should have used stoves as one of our hygienic resources, but we could not. There were already three fires giving out smoke on our upper deck; quite enough in a small ship. Besides, the ship's motion was great, & the sea washing over the deck. The labour & inconvenience of kindling the stoves would therefore have been excessive. But the leakage into the prison being constant, there remained no hope of drying it by stoves; & we already had a strong draught of air through the 'tween decks. Moreover, there was not room, or free space enough, in the prison, for the stoves to swing; the whole of the prisoners were usually below, the prison was dark; so there were stronger grounds for fearing harm than for hoping benefit from their employment. There remained nothing but the vigorous application of the broom & swab, & these were neither spared nor neglected. Satisfied that every practicable exertion was made for their comfort, & cheered by the prospect of a speedy termination of the voyage, the spirits of the Convicts continued buoyant to the last. Scurvy did, nevertheless, begin to appear. Fortunately & consoling therefore was it, that at this period, the Proteus arrived at her destination.

*Thomas Logan
Surgeon R.N.*

N.B. The copy of the daily Sick-book follows the Cases given in the body of the Journal.

The Voyages of the Convict Ships

Copy of the daily Sick-book of the Guard

When put on the List	Age	Name	Disease	When put of the List	How disposed of
6 April 1831	26	Timothy Toughill	Ulcer on the glans prepuce	22 May	Duty
7 th April	24	James Sargent	Gonorrhoea	18 th May	Duty
7 th April	27	James Jeffries	Catarrhus	10 th April	Duty
8 th April	28	Corporal Gregson	Phlegmon	13 th April	Duty
11 th April	29	Wm Hall	Ophthal Chronica	29 th April	Duty
15 th April	28	George Atkins	Vulnus	30 th April	Duty
7 th May	25	Edward Watson	Phlegmon	10 th May	Duty
11 th May	30	Wm Kennedy	Obstipatic	13 th May	Duty
13 th May	34	Corporal Eagan	Sore	19 th May	Duty
25 th May	30	Wm Kennedy	Gleet	31 st May	Duty
3 rd June	26	Timothy Toughill	Phlegmon	8 th June	Duty
11 th June	23	William Hobbs	Diseased Great-toe-nail	30 th June	Duty
17 th June	29	William Hall	Contusio	23 rd June	Duty
18 th June	28	George Atkins	Phlegmon	24 th June	Duty
3 rd July	30	Wm Kennedy	Cynanche tonsil	6 th July	Duty
15 th July	28	Corporal Gregson	Phlegmon	18 th July	Duty
18 th July	29	George Walter	Sore	27 th July	Duty
24 th July	25	Edward Watson	Rheumatismus	28 th July	Duty
19 th July	38	Sergeant Brookes	Scorbutus	4 th August	Duty

Copy of the daily Sick-book of Prisoners

(NOTE: The names of the Wiltshire men appear in bold type).

6 th April	39	Giles More	Sore	24 th April	Cured
6 th April	32	Thos Gregory	Catarrhus	20 th May	“
6 th April	22	John Walduck	Catarrhus	19 th April	“
6 th April	30	Jerh Farmer	Catarrhus	11 th April	“
6 th April	25	Crom ^l Potter	Catarrhus	23 rd April	“
6th April	25	Chas Pizzie	Catarrhus	12th April	“
6 th April	28	John Sims	Catarrhus	11 th April	“
6 th April	34	William Hughes	Catarrhus	10 th April	“
6 th April	42	Rich ^d Weeden	Catarrhus	9 th April	“
6th April	21	Thos Legg	Catarrhus	9th April	“
6th April	22	John Thorne	Catarrhus	8th April	“
6 th April	22	Henry Walker	Catarrhus	10 th April	“
6 th April	42	Stephen Eade	Catarrhus	10 th April	“
7 th April	43	Moses Turnham	Catarrhus	6 th April	“
7 th April	25	Wm Burgess	Catarrhus	14 th April	“
7 th April	24	Wm Briant	Sore	13 th April	“
7 th April	20	S ^l Sommerfield	Catarrhus	11 th April	“
7 th April	26	Rich ^d Rampton	Catarrhus	12 th April	“
7 th April	23	Geo Coleman	Catarrhus	15 th April	“
8 th April	24	Rob ^t Cotton	Sycosis Menti	28 th July	“
8th April	43	Wm Taylor	Catarrhus	11 April	“

The Voyages of the Convict Ships

8 th April	20	John Simon Clark	Catarrhus	1 st May	“
8 th April	35	Wm Scotchings	Rheumatismus	16 th April	“
8 th April	22	Wm Acres	Catarrhus	15 th April	“
9 th April	21	John East	Catarrhus	12 th April	“
9 th April	22	John Butler	Catarrhus	12 th April	“
9 th April	25	Wm Wareham	Catarrhus	13 th April	“
10th April	16	Jer^h New	Catarrhus	20th April	“
10 th April	24	Wm Conduit	Catarrhus	13 th April	“
11 th April	24	Rob ^t Lincoln	Catarrhus	23 rd April	“
12 th April	24	John Tollard	Eruptio	15 th April	“
14 th April	22	John Waldock	Phlegmon	19 th April	“
15 th April	18	John Crutch	Aphtha	17 th April	“
16th April	42	John (sic) Lush	Rheumatismus	19th April	“
16 th April	24	E ^d Wingrove	Catarrhus	20 th April	“
17 th April	40	Wm Catchpole	Rheumatismus	21 st April	“
23 rd April	26	William Colley	Contusio	27 th April	“
24 th April	17	Thos Harris	Scald	3 rd May	“
27 th April	22	Wm Edwards	Cephaloa	2 nd May	“
28th April	36	Isaac Miller	Contusio	4th May	“
28 th April	18	James Miles	Obstipatio	30 th April	“
30 th April	34	Rich ^d Keens	Vulnus	10 th May	“
1 st May	22	John Thorne	Homorrhais	4 th May	“
4 th May	24	Joseph Briant	Contusio	6 th April	“
4 th May	26	Thos Whitford	“	6 th April	“
4 th May	29	Wm Phillimore	Odema Palpebrarum	7 th May	“
8th May	22	John Thorne	Phlegmon	12th May	“
10 th May	20	John Simon Clark	Phthisis	8 th August	Sent to hospital
13 th May	34	Wm Hughes	Homaturia	26 th May	Cured
13 th May	30	John Kimber	Diarrhoa	17 th May	“
18 th May	33	Wm Bloomfield	Obstipatio	24 th May	“
25 th May	24	Rob ^t Lincoln	“	27 th May	“
26 th May	38	John Kingshot	Erythema	30 th May	“
28 th May	25	Crom Potter	Scald	8 th June	“
28 th May	18	Ed Nutbeen	Vulnus	13 th June	“
29 th May	19	Wm Beaumont	Contusio	4 th June	“
29 th May	33	Jas Martin	Obstipatio	31 st May	“
30 th May	33	Thos Harding	Diarrhoa	1 st June	“
5 th June	33	Wm Bloomfield	Obstipatio		More or less ill all the voyage
7 th June	27	John Gunton	Phlegmon	10 th June	“
7 th June	39	Giles More	Diarrhoa	18 th June	“
8 th June	21	Wm Dove	Diarrhoa	14 th June	“
8 th June	24	Rob ^t Lincoln	Obstipatio		More or less ill all the voyage
9 th June	34	Rich ^d Keens	Diarrhoa	12 th June	“
11 th June	25	Crom Potter	Do	19 th June	“
12 th June	26	Thos Whitford	Obstipatio	14 th June	“
14 th June	22	Wm Edwards	Cynanche tonsil	18 th June	“
16 th June	24	Ed Wingrove	Pneumatismus	22 nd June	“
20 th June	38	John Annetts	Cephaloa	22 nd June	“
20th June	28	Thos Goddard	Homorrhais	24th June	“

The Voyages of the Convict Ships

23 rd June	24	Thos Fisher	Rheumatismus	27 th June	“
24 th June	43	Moses Turnham	Contusio	29 th June	“
27th June	42	John (sic) Lush	Diarrhoa	30th June	“
28th June	16	Jer^h New	Cynache ton	3rd July	“
30 th June	38	John Annetts	Contusio	3 rd July	“
2 nd July	30	Francis Barnes	Diarrhoa	6 th July	“
5 th July	22	Henry Walker	Obstipatio	7 th July	“
6 th July	26	Wm Aggers	Paronychia	12 th July	“
7th July	48	Wm Taylor	Vulmus	15th July	“
10 th July	21	John Wilson	Phlegmon	16 th July	“
11 th July	20	Thos Payne	Phlegmon	18 th July	“
13 th July	47	Thos Everitt	Rheumatismus	16 th July	“
13 th July	34	Rich ^d Keens	Contusio	21 st July	“
14 th July	44	John Dandridge	Homorrois	17 th July	“
14 th July	30	John Kimber	Cynache ton	18 th July	“
16 th July	20	S ⁱ Sommerfield	Operation on great toe-nail	8 th August	“
16 th July	32	John Nash	Phlegmon	20 th July	“
17 th	18	Geo Clark	Cynanche ton	20 th July	“
17 th July	34	Wm Hughes	Scorbutus	8 th August	Sent to hospital
17 th July	38	Thos Stapleton	Contusio	26 th July	Cured
22 nd July	23	Thos Green	Phlegmon	28 th July	“
22nd July	18	John Legg	Cynanche ton	27th July	“
23 rd July	22	Wm Edwards	Phlegmon	26 th July	“
25 th July	17	Thos Wilkinson	Catarrhus	29 th July	“
28 th July	21	John East	Cynanche tonsil	30 th July	“
28 th July	30	John Kimber	Rheumatismus	31 st July	
		Four cases of	Scorbutus levis	6 th August	“
1 st August	29	Wm Phillimore	Cynanche tonsilluris	4 th August	“
4th August	21	Thos Legg	Diarrhoa	6th August	“
4 th August	28	John Sims	Pyrexia	7 th August	“
5 th August	40	Wm Catchpole	Piece of Gristle lodged in the oesophagus removed by probing	6 th August	“
6 th August	20	John Simon Clark Previously noticed under the head Phythisism & him alone noticed in order to exhibit the immediate cause of his removal to hospital	Pneumonia Intercurrens	8 th August	Sent to hospital

Letters sent to Thomas Vinen

These letters are held privately by the descendants of Thomas Vinen and I am indebted to the Vinen family for giving me copies of the letters Thomas Vinen received from his family in England and allowing me to transcribe them.

The spelling and any punctuation are as they appear in the original, with the exception of the names of people and places, I have started these with capital letters and where the Christian names of family members are mentioned I have added the surname in brackets, where known.

1. Letter from Mary Vinen, dated London 12th 1836 - Thomas Vinnen in the employ of Mr Spode, Hobart Town, Vandiemans Land New Norfolk Macq plains

Dear Brother,

I must wons moor took up my pen to Address you with a few lines wich I hope will find you in good health as Dear Father and Mother is as well as can be expected considering thair age and all Brothers and Sisters and Famley is pretey good health not forgetting my self thank the Almighty for it Dear Brother as we have lived to see near the clos of another year wich is a great blessing an 1836 wich will very soon be six years sins you left your Dear Native Land and wich has cosd many an ours Harts full of greaf but the same Harts that has been hevey will soon rejoys with joy wich non on Earth can tell but them that feels it knows to think that if please God we shall meet Father Mother Sisters and Brothers wich will be a joyful metting in Old England it will soon be six years sins it was the forth of January 1831 wich I sinserley hope we shall meet in 1838 I can ashor you that Father Mother Sisters and Brothers all Long to see the time I promis you that nothing shall be wanting to Bring you Back to old England but I have been informed that many agrees with a Capten to work by times to help to pay thair pasige and I will pay them when you arrive in England and be happy to meet thair demand Dear Brother I am happy to tell you that my sister Elizabeth (MARTIN) is still in London and her husband his doing very well so is our Ness Sarah (ANDREWS) her is living as hous Maid about ten minnerts walk from me and likes it very well sister Harriet (OBOURNE) had a little won

burnt to death about to months ago its won Been Born sins you left they have now six living and James (OBOURNE) is grown a fine Boy and talks a great deal of his unkel Thomas they are now living at Tisbury and Father and Mother are moved down to that hous that gos up the steps at nap Now I beg from my Hart that you will not loos won menerit after you got your fredem as I told I will pay the hall amount to Bring you back to England Dear Brother I Beg you to anser this few lains as soon as possible and let us know how you can get back as you mait lern it out beter than me I shall long to get an anser as you always know whain to wright to your Dear Father and Mother I am desird from Sarah to tell you that George Moxem is got marid to Jeane (Jane VINEN) Edward his Brother is got married and likewise Edward Jeard is married I ashoor you that Tisbury is a deal alterd Labour is pretey well in England as they are making rayel roads all over England sister Elizabeth (MARTIN) left Tisbury to cum to London the Tusday after you left Salisbury and thank God they are dowing very well I am desird to wish you not to get married as Sarah Stevens is in serves and sends her best love to you and never intend to get marid tell you return to England I and all our family wish Father and Mother mait live till you return to England we have had Mother up to London 7 wicks and her enjoy herself very much I am in great hopes that you will get this safe as I have a frind trads from London to Obertown and I hope you will not forget to anser this letter as it will be a great eas to our minds Dear Brother I beg to be excused of my blunders and Father Mother Sisters and Brothers join in Love with me to you and remain your affectionate frinds till Death

Mary Vinnen

2. Letter from Elizabeth Martin, dated London, January 30 1838 - To Thomas Vinen care of Mr Barker Macquarie Plains Van Diemens Land – In haste.

My Dear brother with love I write these few lines to inform you we receved your kind and welcome letter safe to hand and it gives us great pleasure to hear of your welfare as thanks be to God this leaves us at present Dear brother we are Happy to hear of your well doing Dear brother you said in your letter you was married and we was all very glad to hear

you was dear brother we should be more happy to see you and your wife and son in this Country As we have wished so long for it dear brother your father and mother did spend a happier Christmas this year than they have for this last seven years of your abstinence Dear Brother you wished to know whether Catherline (VINEN) and Sarah (ANDREWS) was married but they are not but as for Catherline I think she will die an old maid but for Sarah (ANDREWS) I cannot say that she have been in London this last 3 years She has got a young man and I am shur will get married before we are aware of it Sarah stands six feet out of her shoes and she is almost as big as a little house brother Joseph is married ... to Sophia Godman and has got 2 children your sister Jean is married to George Moxem and got 1 child your sister Harriot (OBOURNE) has got seven children your sister Ann (ANDREWS) has got 9 children your brother Isaac (VINEN) has got 3 children your sister Ellens (TURNER) husband is dead and buried as for my self I have No family nor no likelihood of any but I hope some day I shall have pleasure of having one of yours to live with me dear brother Charles (MARTIN) and me have been living in London the last seven years and I am happy to inform you we are very comfortable and doing well dear Brother me and Catherline (VINEN) went down to see poor Father and mother about a ... month ago Dear brother father and mother was looking as well as could be expected for their age and we hope the Lord will spare them till you and your Dear wife and child do return to old England as they have a great wish to see you all dear brother you said in your letter you wished to have potatoes sent to you but if you wish for them I will send them with all pleasure there is not more things that you wish for in this Country but what you shall have That is my service to you your brothers and sisters sends their kind love to you and your wife and dear Little boy which we lives in hope to see in this Country dear brother you said it would be five years before you return but we hope you will shorten 3 of them if please God dear brother we Hope that you will make up your mind and come as quick as possible for I think you might do as well in London as you may in foreign parts dear brother your father and mother is getting very old five years is a long time to look for we was all very glad to hear you had got a

son and to hear his name was William (VINEN) because his Grandfather is the same it pleased him highly to hear you had him named after your poor father dear Brother I hope that you will be very kind to your wife as it is by all our Desires that you should do Every thing to make her happy and to your child the same Sarah Stevens send her respect to you and she is sorry to hear that you are married but she hopes it will be for the best little James (OBOURNE) sends His kind love to you he is often talking about you and says how glad he should be to see his poor uncle Robert (OBOURNE) and Charles (MARTIN) send their kind love to you and they hope they shall see you home again in old England in respect of deaths Sally ... and Betty Moxem and ? Wilkins of Tuckenmill is dead and Jenny/Fanny Coombs that is all I can reckolect since you have been gone John Hardings wife is married to Richard Taylor in Respect of Tisbury I see but very little alteration All yor friends and acquaintences send their loves To men partickler George and Edmund Moxem his brother John Barret is arrived in Tisbury six months ago that is the only won that is returned yet we heard James Blandford and Thomas Rixen was but for a truth we do not know dear brother we hope that you will be the next that arrive in Tisbury for our sakes dear brother we often sits down together all of us and lament the departure of our dear Brother from us in so distant a land we thought you must have been dead as we did not hear from you but it afforded us great joy when we received your kind letter and we return the Lord sincere thanks for his Goodness in preserving you Which I hope the time will come when we shall see that happy day of your return when our joy will be great as our sorrows have been since your departure from us dear brother we hope the Lord will preserve you all for you to return to your native Country in the shortest time you can when we shall receive you with transports of joy your wife and child the same father and mother sisters and brothers all joins in love with us to you and your dear wife and child and my dear Brother do not fail to grant our request but to return to old England as soon as you can So I must conclude with our kindest of Loves to you all from your ever loving Brother Charles (MARTIN) and loving sister Elizabeth Martin Who is waiting for your happy return

3. Letter from Elizabeth Martin, dated 8th March 1841, 5 George Street, Camberwell - Thomas Vinen To the care of Mr Barker Macquarie Plains Hobart Town Van Diemens Land.

My Dear Brother & sister,

We received your kind and welcome letter on the 22nd Feby the very day your poor father attained his seventy second year, but your other letter that I fancy you sent to me as not yet arrived therefore I sent down for mothers to answer it for her and also for us all to have a peep at the contents of the letter so long looked for and so much desired by us all, and who now by the blessing of God we shall look forward with great pleasure to have once more restored again to his home and native land, but I assure you not having heard from you for three years we began almost to despair of hearing from you again but we hope what time (long or short) you may be from us you will not delay writing oftener for now Father and Mother get infirm and feel your absence more but to have a letter from you now and then it revives them as they then think you do not forget them poor old souls they as well as all the rest of look forward to see you your wife and dear little children once more in our sight and sincerely hope it will not be too long first, my dear B I think you are making hay while the sun shines in point of family but I suppose you are making up for me as you think I am making no progress during your absence and I suppose you think the old adage the harder it rains the sooner the storm will be over. You say you have one little girl which I suppose you will name either after her mother or Grandmother but as I do not despair of you leaving off such boyish tricks now you have begun therefore I shall look foreward for your next daughter to be named after me, but if another should come soon don't you say it is my fault for be speaking the name. My dear B you wish to know if any of the Wilkins are married or dead they are all alive John (WILKINS) is married to Mary Ann Green and Edward married Miss Dolly and they are all in America I mean Dolly's people. Joe married Sophia Godding and they have three children and your sister Jane is married to George Moxham and they have one child and Edward Moxham married Rachel ... Edward Gerret was not married when I heard of him last. Sarah Stevens is still single and in service

at Salisbury and when I see her last she told me she did not think you would have served her so for she waited one seven years and would not have mind awaiting another she felt very much then I do not think she had ever walked with any one then but I hope she has thought better of it since. Your sister Kitty (VINEN) is still in service in London and three of Ann's (ANDREWS) children Sarah (ANDREWS) who is a fine tall stout girl she has been living in London these six years and now Elizabeth (ANDREWS) is up and now they are both going to live together in one place Sarah cook and E house maid, and Henry (ANDREWS) that was but a child when you left he up and doing all well at present thank God, your sister Harriet (OBOURNE) is up here she has five children 3 she has buried and I have got James (OBOURNE) you forgot him he is a nice stout boy he often talks of you. Helen (TURNER) has been left a widow about 2 years Isaac is living at Nail and keep a shop or rather that keeps him he has three children I need not mention one in particular but I believe all would be happy to see you back there again. You named J Mould in your letter but his father does not know anything about him the only two that is come back was John and Samuel Barret they have been back and married to an bout 2 years Maria Harding is in London and married to an Irishman with 3 children but she has none of her own, Now my Dr Brother we all hope you will not be long before you come to England again for we all think you will do as well here as the rest of us you are obliged to work for a living there and you can do the same here therefore as soon as you can make it convenient we shall be happy to see you and we hope it will please God to send you safe voyage and prosperity to your return Your Aunt Oborn Robert's mother is dead James Cantelow and Fanny Combs, Butcher Snooks is broke all to pieces and the family all scattered and Charles (SNOOKS) they made Overseer of and he robbed them so he was obliged to start out of Tisbury for a while and now he is like a beggar in the streets, the old man still lays about wife Diana Broadshaw. My dear B I went down 4 years ago this month to see Father and Mother and I see a wonderful alteration in them and I intend to go down this summer if I can and it please God I do not know what you will say when you see them you may depend on't we have spent many unhappy

hours since you left us but if it please God to restore you to us again we shall be compensated for it then. (Charles) Martin is quite well he lives as Gardener to a Gentleman here. Kitty Mould and her husband is up here I think in a few years all Tisbury will be up in London so when you reach England you must expect where your resting place will be. My Dear T I hope you make a good husband and father I must now conclude with our united love to yourself, wife, and dear children and our Prayers for your safe return also for your health, happiness and prosperity when you return, and old Wm Turner is dead and left a very large family, they are still carrying on Gasson (Gaston) Farm but I know not for how long.

Believe me your affectionate sister Elizabeth Martin.

Goodbye God bless you all for the present.

4. Letter from Sarah Andrews, dated London October 24th 1841.

My Dear Uncle

After an absence of so many years without writing to you I feel almost ashamed to begin but as it I daresay you will be very glad to receive this and I shall be most anxious to receive an answer from you to know how you your wife and family are getting on and whether you are all in health as thank God it leaves us all at present with the exception of old age which is fast creeping on your Father & Mother which of course we must expect I was down in Wiltshire about 12 month ago and I could see a vast difference between old and young in the space of six years the young ones sprung up almost out of knowledge the old ones fast going to that Haven where all tears shall be wiped away I suppose you will like to hear how we are situated Aunt Martin is still in London doing very well Aunt Mary still in service not got married Elizabeth (ANDREWS) Henry (ANDREWS) and myself are here in service in your last letter you talked of coming home we shall be most happy to see you but whether you are coming or not do write by return of post or as soon as possible and please to give a description of the country as I have some thoughts of coming out in the Spring if you can give me a pretty favourable account of the country if I do come it will be with a partner who is from the same country as your Wife is

Letters sent to Thomas Vinen

little Jem (James OBOURNE) is with his Uncle Martin as Gardener he sends his kind love to you it giving you but poor hopes of returning but the country seems worse than ever all the young men were wishing they were over where you are but still I daresay you would like to see your parents once more you would see a great alteration in so many years Aunt Harriet (OBOURNE) is now pregnant with her tenth child Ewd Moxham has two he is looking very well your nephew Joseph has got three him and Sophia sends their love William Turner Joseph and Mrs Marsh Ewd Hibberd Jemmy Tucker are all dead and a great many more which I cannot now recollect and a great many of your old companions are enlisted as soldiers John Wilkins is married to Mary Ann Green and she has just got a Boy the first since she has been married all the rest of the Wilkins are still single now I hope you will not forget to answer this as soon as you get it as I have a great wish to come out there but shall wait your answer we all unite together in kind love to your Wife and children accept any daily prayers for your health & welfare and believe me to remain your affectionate niece

Sarah Andrews

PS direct for me at Charles Morgan Esq 2 Farringdon Street London or at Mrs Martins 5 George Street Camberwell.

5. Letter from Elizabeth Martin, dated July 24 1849, 5 George Street, Camberwell, near London, Surrey - Mr Thomas Vinen the care of Mr Barker Macquarie Plains Van Diemens Land.

Dear Brother and Sister,

I cannot express to you the pleasure your letter gave us although I am truly sorry to have to inform you that our dear Father and Mother are both called from this world to a far happier one your dear Mother survived Father about nearly four years and she has been dead three years last December I must tell you they both died in the Catholic Faith and were buried at Wardour and I went from London and saw them both laid in the ground Dear Brother there has been great changes at Tisbury since you left and if it should please God to spare you to come back again you will scarcely know the place our poor sister Ann (ANDREWS) is no more she has been dead three years last month she left eight children to

*lament her loss her eldest son George (ANDREWS) came to London after her death and is living with me and the next boy went for a soldier and is now in India, Harriet (OBOURNE) is in London and has been for some years but I am sorry to say they are not doing very well on account of her large Family she is now expecting to be confined with her sixteenth child but she has lost several of them I suppose you remember Jim (OBOURNE) her eldest boy (although you did not mention him in your letter) I have him still with me, but you would not be able to bring him over Farm Field from Ridge now as he has got quite a young man he is in his 24 year your sister Kitty (VINEN) is in London not married and I do not think she ever will now Dear Brother your Godfather John Reves is still living and I am happy to say that he was very kind to Father and Mother during their lifetime I have not any children and I am this day fifty years of age I am happy to say I am very comfortable (Charles) Martin has got a situation as head Gardener in a Gentlemans Family and Jim is living with him as under Gardener and as been for some years Martin sends his best love to you and your Wife and sincerely trusts that it may please God to spare you to visit your own native Land once more and likewise spare us to see you he was happy to hear that Thomas Ebery (Abery) was well please to give his best respects to him when you see him and tell him that our old Landlady Mrs Snow is dead, Dear Brother and Sister I cannot tell you how much I should like to see and your dear little ones I find you have one my name, Dear Brother I have wrote three letters to you since we had the happiness of hearing from you and as I had the misfortune to lose the last letter you sent me thought we must direct them wrong but now my dear Brother we have has the pleasure of hearing from you I hope you will not fail to send us as often as you can for though so many miles separate us still it will be a great satisfaction to hear from you Dear Brother you must rest assured we all send our love to you and your Wife and Family and happy to say we are all quite well thank God for it and we hope and trust that this will find you and all your Family the same Dear Brother do not fail to write as we shall be very anxious to hear from you trusting in God that we may meet once more on this Earth believe me to remain your affectionate sister
Elizabeth Martin*

6. Letter from Elizabeth Martin, dated August 26 1850 – Mr Thomas Vinen the care of Mr Barker Macquarie Plains Van Diemens Land.

Dear Brother and Sister,

I received your letter with very great pleasure as I found that after sending to you so often the last I sent was fortunate enough to reach you. I was thankful to God for it as we had begun to despair of ever hearing from you again. Dear Brother you wished to know how Isaac (VINEN) and all your sisters were getting on I must tell you that he has been left a Widower with three children two girls and a Boy but I am happy to say they are all grown up, he is now living at Ridge and has been for some time and so doing very well there, Ellen's (TURNER) husband is dead and has been for many years but thank God she is doing very well and is quite a pious person Jane married to George Moxem and has one boy and is as comfortable as we can expect Joseph is also married to Sophia Gorden that was servant at Gason Farm and he still works for William Wilkins junior the old people are dead he has five children, since I wrote to you last Harriet (OBOURNE) has Buried another child and had another, your sister Mary (VINEN) desires me to say she is very happy in a single life and as she is now nearly fifty years old she supposes it is no use to make herself otherwise but if she should see a very nice old man with plenty of money that was to make her an offer she think she should accept it as she is getting almost tired of service she says she should very much like to come to you but that is only talk, dear Brother you said you had one little girl named after me I only wish that it was possible for me to see her or that I was near enough to send her a present of some sort I assure you I should be very proud to do so, (Charles) Martin sends his love to you and hopes when you see Thomas Avery (Abery) that you will give his love to him and tell Mrs Snow is dead and the daughters married. Susannah married John Thornton and Mary married in London but has now gone back into the country to live. Dear Brother Tisbury is very much altered since you left. Butcher Snooks are both dead and the Family are all gone to ruin and Charley (SNOOKS) is the worst scamp there is in Tisbury and as bad off as any one there he

would be glad now to drive a horse much more ride on one in the Cavalry I do not think there was one in the place that pities them in there downfall, John Reves your Godfather desired his love to you and he was very happy to hear that we had heard from you, Polly Montague is dead but the two Miss Barkers is still living and John is still with them he is now in his seventieth year, I am now in my fifty first year and I am happy to say that I feel in myself as young as ever and as well able to work thank God for it, Dear Brother I hope you and your Family will accept of me and (Charles) Martins fondest love and best wishes for your welfare both here and hereafter likewise James sends his best love to you and says he should very much like to see you my Dear Brother I shall still live in hopes of seeing you some day but we must leave that in the hands of the Almighty but if we should not meet again on this earth I trust we will all meet in heaven there is one thing my dear Brother that I hope you will not fail in writing as it is a great mercy that we can now hear from one another. I am happy to say we are all well I must now conclude this long letter in hopes to hear from you as soon as you receive this beliving me to remain your affectionate sister

E Martin

**7. Letter from Elizabeth Martin, dated August 27th 1851
– Thomas Vinen to the care of Mr Barker Post Master
Macquarie Plains Van Diemens Land**

Dear Brother and Sister,

I received your letter on the 6th of June and was glad to hear from you and I was very sorry to her of your wives illness but I hope by this time she is better dear brother the day after I received you letter I left London and went to Wiltshire to see my dear friends once more I found them all quite well particular your sister Ellen (TURNER) she looks years younger than I do she sends her kind love to you and she says how happy she should be to see you and your family in England but she supposes she must ... as you did in your letter that is to trust in the lords will and if we do not meet in this world again it is to be hoped we shall in the next were we shall never part again and I believe she tries very hard for it I ham most happy to say and the lord says that they that seek him shall find him and I hope she may and

your brother Isack and Jane send there kind to you and was most happy to hear from you your brother Isaac (VINEN) promised me that he would write to you and I hope he as his oldest son and daughter was going to get married when I was in the country I did not see Joe (VINEN) when I was in the country for he was not at home his wife and children were quite well and send there love to you John Andrews and the family sends their kind love to you and was very glad to hear you were quite well your sister Harriet and Robert (OBOURNE) sends their love to you and there family I have to tell you that her oldest daughter is married the one with the lame arm James (OBOURNE) still lives with me I should like you to see him for he is grown such a nice young man and very steady but the next letter I write if please God I suppose I shall have to say that he is married and he sends his love to you and your wife and family dear brother I cannot tell you the comfort that Mary (VINEN) felt when she saw the letter and she told me that I was to tell you that she is not at all tired of her single life for it is not her intention to get married unless she gets hold of an old gentleman with plenty of money I must say that she is a regular old maid and that you would say if you was to see her dear brother she says that if she was ten years younger nothing should hinder her if please god to come and see you she is in her 49th year of her age and she thinks it is most to old to travel such a many miles she sends her kind to your wife and children and she should very much like to see them if please god to restore you into England we should not know how to make enough of you and your family dear brother (Charles) Martin sends his kind love to you dear brother when Martin read your letter he thought that you were his mind seeking for a place to rest dear brother I think I have told you all about the affairs of the family so far as I know they are all very comfortable and doing as well as we can expect in this part now my dear brother I must tell you a little news about Tisbury I was there three weeks I was very comfortable while I was there but there was one thing missing that was my poor mother and father there was their vacant chairs and vacant place I thought it very hard but yet for a moment do I wish them back for I hope they are better off there is so much alteration since you and I was there for if you was to go now you would

scarce know the place for the old people are dead and the young ones grown up out of knowledge they that was living said how glad they should be to see you butcher Snooks family is all broke to pieces Charles Snooks which you may well remember wanted a piece of bread to eat and a pair of shoes to put on his feet and wasent Tisbury people pleased of it poor old Mrs Wilkins is dead and Bill Wilkins keeping a little farm against Bath John and Samuel is carrying on the blacksmith together they cant agree together they have been and Samuel as knockt one of Johns eyes out so I think they soon be as bad as Charles Snooks so my dear brother you see there is no prospect if you should chance to see or hear of Thomas Abrey John Snow send his kind love to him and his daughters and they should like to have a letter from him if he would send them one I forgot to name Sarah (ANDREWS) Anns eldest daughter and she is married and got two children now I must finish Tisbury story Good by and god bless you both Dear brother you said in your letter and you to keep on corespondance and I hope we shall be able so to do so long as I am living in this world to do so and I hope that the younger ones will do it after me give my love to your wife and family particular my little namesake how glad I should be to see her my dear brother I think you must give over of having any more now if please god they should prosper and do well it will be a comfort to you in your old age

Dear brother we are very gay in London this year but I suppose you have herd what it is it is a new place built in Hyde Park called the great exebition or the crystal palace there is every thing that can be named from every foreign parts I suppose there is some of your part it is a most beautiful place the queen opened it the first day it was 5s each to go and see it and now it is a shilling and it is to be shut up in September now I must come to a conclusion with my husbands and my love to you both

E Martin

Dear brother kiss each child once for me and two for my namesake write as soon as you can do not forget to write the first opportunity

8. Letter dated Camberwell March 27th 1853

Dear Brother and Sister I received your kind and welcome letter on the 5th March 1853 dear sister I cannot tell you what my feeling were when I first received your letter for I set down and had a good cry over it for joy for it was to me like the Prodigal son for my brother was lost and is found again my dear sister you said in your letter that you had a severe illness in the house but you thank God for sparing your husband and your dear little children to you again for a time longer my dear sister we were not at all surprised to hear that my brother had gone to the gold mines my dear sister we have often laughed about it for we often said that my brother was digging the gold up the little children were sifting it and that you were cooking the dinner at home for them when they came home but I am thankful to hear that my brother was wise enough to leave you and the children at home not to break up your home for if he was not fortunate enough to get any gold he would have a home to come back to for once a home is broke up it is not so easy to get up again but I hope the lord will give him strength that he may be so fortunate enough to come home to England for it is all in the hands of god some is lucky and some is not but I hope you will be one of the lucky ones for you have been very fortunate all along and I hope the lord will continue so my dear brother and sister I often wish but it is wicked of me if I was twenty years younger all England should not detain me from coming to see you for I am now 52 years of age and I think the journey would be to much for me but I feel myself that I am as young and active as I was 30 years ago my dear sister you said in your letter that my namesake was very small but so small as she is I should be most happy to see her in England if I had her here in England I could bring her up as my own for you are the only one that has obliged me with my name and I hope you will give her a kiss for me as I cannot do it myself but I hope I shall have the pleasure of doing it soon in England but not forgetting the other little children you must give them all one for I have the same love for them all my dear brother and sister I am very happy to say that James (OBOURNE) is married and he has got a very good wife at present he married the housemaid were he is under gardner with his uncle they were very kind to him they gave him his

wedding dinner and a great deal of his furniture they are living in Camberwell and they are very happy at present and it is a great comfort to me they have no family at present and there is no likelihoods and your sister Ann son George (ANDREWS) is married here in London his wife is a dressmaker and he is a shoemaker so I think with both trades they may do and her son Henry (ANDREWS) is not returned from Bengal yet he is in the 14 light dragoon I think I named it in my last letter but we expect him in very soon I suppose you do not recollect either of them but they are your sister Anns children Sarah (ANDREWS) who was living with mother when you went has got 3 children and she is living in Tisbury my dear brother and sister I must now begin to tell you about your sisters and brother dear brother I am very sorry to hear that your brother Isaac (VINEN) has not wrote and when I write I will give him a scolding for it but he has been very ill and perhaps that is the reason of it but he is better now but I suppose they think as poor old mother used to Lis will sure to write for she knows all our troubles and all our comforts and they that one letter will do for us all your sisters Ellen (TURNER) and Jane (MOXAM) is quite well and send their love to you likewise Joe (VINEN) and his family and they are quite well Harriet and Robert (OBOURNE) send their kind love to you and out of 15 children she has only got 6 living and it was a blessing that god took them for Bob likes drink the same as he always did but still there cannot be the comfort as if he did not drink at all but still she wethers through it for all her troubles your sister Kitty send her kind love to you and your wife and family she is still living in service and she is not married yet for I think she must be saving money for she has been in the same place where she is now for 15 years she is a regular old maid and I suppose she always will be one dear brother there is hundreds leaving England daily for the gold mines I think it must be getting pretty full there is a great many leaving Tisbury Combes at mill and the Hibberds on the green and John Wilkins on the cross and his family is gone I think it will make more plentiful the work for those that are left behind in England dear sister give my love to my neiphew William (VINEN) and tell him I was very glad that he wrote me a line or two in the letter and tell him that he would be no more

happy to come into England than we should to see him and I was so pleased that he could manage the work while his father is away and god will reward him for his kindness toward his father and mother my love to your brother Henry

**9. Letter dated March 28th 1853 – For Thomas Vinen
Care of Mr Barker Post Master Macquarie Plains New
Norfolk Van Diemanes Land**

Dear Brother and Sister I hope this will find you all quite well as it leave us at present thank God for it I was sorry to hear that you have had such affliction But I hope it is for the Best to humble us before god and I hop it will be sanctified to you and I hop god will prosper you and Bring you home again I have great desire to come out to you if I thought it would be for our benefit if you think not let us know I will take your advice write soon and let us know where would be best place to com to if I thought I should do better there I should like to com out directly dear brother I write these few lines but I hope it will not discourage you from coming to England but I have a great wish to come abroad if there is any likyhoods of my getting a living my dear sister you said in your letter that you hoped we should have a joyful night together but I don't think we should be content with one night we must have a month we have got another exhibition building in London something like the one in Hyde Park that one was pulled down and this is a new one made it is going to be opened in May and I have sent you a picture of it my dear brother I hope you will not delay any time in answering this letter as we shall be anxious to know how you got on at the diggings so my dear brother an sister I dont I have got tany more to tell you of at present so

Affectionate sister and brother

E and C Martin

10. Letter dated London, November 26th 1856

My dear Brother and sister

Long time sence we heard from you I sent a letter 2 years ago in answer to that I received from you I sent the letter to Scotland as you wished me with my dress and wished him to call on me if he ever cam to London my dear Brother I almost think that you forgotten us as you have not

written so long tim I think you might have sent Before this I heard that you have had your sisters sun to you and wife so you have seen some part of our famley thank god for it My dear Brother I am sorry to tell you that your sister Mary (VINEN) has been layed up this last 2 years not able to do any thing as for my self I am quite well and should like to com and see you if I could com by land and not by water when I heard from home thay was all quite well and living except brother Isick (VINEN)I suppose you have heard from George (ANDREWS) of his death he left 4 children without father or mother Jim (OBOURNE) has been very ill since I wrote to you last But he is quite well now he and his wife send ther kind love to you all give my love to my name sake not for getting all the rest if you should see George (ANDREWS) please to tell him I have sent several letters to him and have not receved any answer from him But suppose he did not get them or eles he would have answered them My dear Brother I suppose we must give up all hopes of seeing you any more But I must live in hops that we shall if not in this world we may in the next But I shall live in hopes to see you all in England My dear brother Harriet and Robert (OBOURNE) send ther kind love to you all she has had 17 children and looks quite youn yet she has only 6 living 3 unmarried My dear Brother I spose the George (ANDREWS) told you about Joseph (VINEN) But I am happy to say he is better now and is at home with his wife now My dear brother I hear that you have plenty of gold in your Country and I hope that you have got a good shar of it we have great deel of it brought to London but I sorry to say that we do not get any of it ourselves But thank god that we are doing pretty well at present I have just built a house for myself to live in rent is very high hear in London we paid 17 pounds a year for the hous we lived in the same size as what I built I received a letter from Sara (ANDREWS) the other day and she is quite well she has got 4 children she sends hir love to you all the oldest girl 10 years of age sent me a letter to show me how she could writ she sent me won before this she is getting on very fast in her learning your oldest sister begen to look very old now she is quite well at present My dear Brother it would be the greatest comfort to me to see you wonce more home again with wife and all the children my dear Brother I have

Letters sent to Thomas Vinen

*sent 2 letters and not had any answer from them I feel very uncomfortable about it I hope you will not forget to answer this so soon as you can I must now conclude your affectenant
Brother CM wife and Mary
Mary is living with us.*

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, 1830-1831

The various troops of the Wiltshire yeomanry Cavalry took a very active part in the suppression of the riots and the capture of the rioters. As a result of their exertions and conduct during the disturbances it was his Majesty's pleasure that the Wiltshire Yeomanry Corps were in future to be styled the "Royal" Wiltshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry. This was the first honorary and distinctive title conferred on a Yeomanry Regiment.

The information below is taken from The Muster Rolls of the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry held at The National Archives - WO13/4048, giving details on the men serving during 1830 and 1831. Transcripts of the letters included in the files are also given.

To Lord Arundell or Officer commanding the Salisbury Troop of Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry.

My Lord,

The High Sheriff of the County has directed me to inform the officers of the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry that he requests they will assemble and hold themselves in readiness to assist the civil powers and to send from their Corps such detachments as may be deemed by them sufficient to suppress the riots wherever they may happen to be in the County.

I have written to Captⁿ Wyndham to request that his Troop will join yours at Salisbury, where the two Troops may perhaps prove most serviceable. The Devizes Malmesbury Chippenham and Melksham Troops assemble here tomorrow on duty.

The Sheriff's letter reached me by a messenger who was stopped between Hungerford and Marlborough and the contents of his packet taken by the mob.

I have the honor to be

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

*Your Lordship's Obedient
Humble servant
W E Tugwell
Under Sheriff
Devizes 22nd Nov^r 1830*

*Devizes, Wednesday
1st Dec^r 1830*

Sir,

Observing with great satisfaction the tranquil state in which this Town and neighbourhood have, for many days, continued, and being anxious to relieve, at as early a period as possible, the yeomanry Cavalry from their harassing duty; We do not hesitate to concur in the opinion expressed in the letter which you have done us the honor to address to us, and to approve of your suggestion, so far as to allow a great proportion of the troops under your command to return to their regular Quarters – But we beg to state that we think it will be advisable (for the present) to keep in Devizes, a force of Fifty men, under the proper number of officers, to be ready, at a moments notice to aid the civil powers.

We cannot conclude without expressing, in the strongest manner, our deep sense of the invaluable services rendered to this County, by the yeomanry cavalry, on the late trying occasion; And we beg to return our sincere thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers and Privates of your Corps, as well as for the zeal and promptitude with which they have entered on the services required from them and the firmness and steadiness with which they have executed those services, as for their excellent conduct in their Quarters.

We shall not fail to convey to his Majesty's Government our opinion of the eminent service rendered to the Country, and of the meritorious behaviour of the Troops – by whom this Service has been afforded.

We have the honor to remain, Sir

Your very faithful Serv^{ts}

John Bayley, Mayor of Devizes

T.G. Bucknall Estcourt

Tho^s Scott

Ernle Warriner

G. Watson Taylor

George Edmonstone

The Mayor of Salisbury presents his compliments to Colonel Baker and begs to inform him that he has laid his letter of this Morning before this City's Magistrates, who are anxious to relieve the Salisbury and Hindon Troops from further Duty and therefore highly approve of the measures submitted to them by Colonel Baker.

The Mayor for himself and on behalf of the other Magistrates of the City, cannot suffer the present opportunity to escape without offering to Colonel Baker, and thro' him, to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Salisbury and Hindon Troops their best Thanks for the very essential Services they have rendered the Civil authorities.

Saint Ann's Street

December 6th 1830

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

The Magistrates acting in and for the Division of Salisbury and Amesbury beg leave to return their warmest thanks to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Salisbury and Hindon Troops of the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry for their spirited exertions and firm conduct whilst they were on permanent duty during the late disturbances, and request that Lieutenant Colonel Baker will take an early opportunity of making those Troops acquainted with the same – Given under our hands at the city of New Sarum the ninth day of December 1830.

Edward Duke

Geo: Ford

Geo: Matcham

George Eyre

J H Jacob

M. Marsh

Ambrose Hussey

F.P Bouverie

RETURN of the Swindon (3) Troop of the Regiment of Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, for the Year from 1st January 1830 to 1 January 1831

RANK	NAME	RESIDENCE	Number of Days on Duty with the Corps			REMARKS
			On permanent Duty, with the permission of His Majesty	In aid of Civil Power.	TOTAL	
Captain	Am ^e Goddard	Swindon		6	6	
Lieutenant	J.J. Calley	Blunsdon	3	7	10	
Cornet	O.C. Codrington	Wroughton	3		3	
Quarter Master	A. Large	Highworth	3	7	10	
Sergeant	W ^m Parsons	Wroughton	3	7	10	
Sergeant	W ^m Jenner	Highworth	3	7	10	
Corporal	Tho ^s Jenner	Wotton Bassett	3	7	10	
Corporal	Rob ^t Withers	Swindon		2	2	
Trumpeter	W ^m Charlwood	Hungerford	3	7	10	
Private	H ^y Freeman	Swindon	3	7	10	
Private	Jn ^o Green	Castle Eaton	3	7	10	
Private	H ^y Coster	Swindon	3	7	10	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

Private	Isaac Woodward	Wotton Bassett	3	7	10	
Private	Fred Mountford	Swindon	3	7	10	
Private	H ^y Tarrant	Do	3	7	10	
Private	Rob ^t Blackford	Do	3	7	10	
Private	W ^m Perry	Wroughton	3	5	10 (sic)	
Private	Go ^e Killard	Do	3	7	10	
Private	Rich ^d Read	Swindon	3	7	10	
Private	Rich ^d Pineger	Marston	3	7	10	
Private	James Hitchcock	Swindon	3	7	10	
Private	Jon ^{thn} Hatt	Do	3	7	10	
Private	Roger Coale	Do	3	7	10	
Private	W ^m Turner	Do	3	7	10	
Private	Jn ^o Godwin	Do	3	7	10	
Private	W ^m Bathe	Purton		5	5	Enroll ^d 26 Nov ^r
Private	H ^y Frampton	Wanbro		2	2	do 27 do
Private	W ^m Darby	Highworth		2	2	do 27 do
Private	W ^m Dore	Bishopstone		2	2	do 27 do
Private	W ^m Large	Cricklade				Enroll ^d 29 th Nov
Private	Jn ^o House	Swindon				do
Private	R ^d Smith	Liddington				do
Private	Jn ^o Butler	Rodbourne				do
Private	Go ^e Reynolds	Swindon				do
Private	H ^y Edwards	Rodbourne				do

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

Private	R ^d Church	Bishopstone				do
Private	R ^d Mills	Wotton Bassett				do
Private	W ^m Large	Marston				do
Private	Ba Horsell	Wotton Bassett				do
Private	W ^m Pinegar	Marston				do

RETURN of the Chippenham Troop of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, for the Year from the 1st April, 1830, to the 31st March, 1831.

RANK	NAME	RESIDENCE	Number of Days on Duty with the Corps				REMARKS
			On permanent Duty, with the permission of His Majesty	In aid of Civil Power.	For Ordinary Drill	TOTAL	
Captain	Charles Lewis Phipps	Wans House	6	9	2	17	
Lieutenant	Jn ^o Fuller	Neston Park	6	7		13	
Cornet							
Quarter Master	Jos ^h Moore	Chippenham	6	9	6	21	
Sergeant	Jn ^o Mitchell	D ^o	6	9	6	21	
	Rob ^t Curnick	Beanacre	6	9		15	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	Jn ^o Salway	Box	6	9	2	17	
Corporal	Jos ^h Laws	Chippenham	6	9		15	
	Ja ^s Garner	Colerne	6	9		15	
	Sam ^l Harding	Calne	6	8		14	
Trumpeter	Benj Banks	Melksham	6	9	1	16	
Privates	Will ^m Cullis	Chippenham	6	9	1	16	
	Jn ^o Usher	D ^o					Quitted Sept ^r 18 th 1830
	Jos ^h King	D ^o					Died Oct ^r 15 th 1830
	Chas Pole	D ^o	6			6	
	Jn ^o Tanner	D ^o	6	2		8	
	Jn ^o Watts	D ^o	6	9		15	
	Jn ^o Woodman	D ^o	6	9		15	
	David Clarke	Lacock	6	9	1	16	
	Isaac Gale	Bremhill					Discharged Nov ^r 22 nd 1830
	Rich ^d Gale	Stanley					Resigned Nov ^r 23 rd 1830
	Jn ^o Fry	Lacock	6	9		15	
	A Collings	Corsham			1	1	
	Benj Neale	Chippenham	6	9		15	
	Chas Reeves	Do	6	2		8	
	Benj Large	Yatton			6	6	Entered Feb ^{ry} 16 th 1831
	Jos ^h Chapple	Littleton Drew			1	1	Entered March 28 th 1831
	Tho ^s Day	Chippenham	6	9		15	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	Geo Hitchcock	Calne	6	9		15	
	Jn ^o Spackman	D ^o	6	9		15	
	Rob ^t Mandrell	D ^o			1	1	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	Will ^m King	Bowood					Died Oct ^r 1830
	Jos ^h Mandrell	Calne					Quitted Nov ^r 23 rd 1830
	Jn ^o Woodward	Bowood	6	9	1	16	
	Geo Carpenter	Calne					Discharged Dec ^r 3 rd 1830
	Sam ^l Hale	D ^o	6	9	1	16	
	Edward Mandrell	Calstone					
	Jn ^o Wheeler	Calne	6	9		15	
	Edw ^d Lanfear	D ^o	6	9	1	16	
	Jn ^o Manners	Blackland	6			6	
	W ^m Rich	Ch. Malford			6	6	Entered Feb ^y 19 th 1831
	Benj Bodman	Bowood			6	6	Entered Feb ^y 21 st 1831
	Tho ^s Kemble	Chippenham			6	6	Entered Feb ^y 21 st 1831
	Jn ^o Little	Biddestone	6	9		15	
	Tho ^s Downham	Chippenham	6	9	1	16	Entered Oct ^r 1830
	Jn ^o Mitchell	Hilways			6	6	Entered Dec ^r 4 th 1830
	Rob ^t Little	Biddestone			6	6	Entered Dec ^r 11 th 1830
	Uriah Burrhill	Lyneham			6	6	Entered Dec ^r 11 th 1830
	Will ^m Gale	Biddestone			6	6	Entered Dec ^r 21 st 1830
	Jn ^o King	Chippenham			6	6	Entered Dec ^r 1830
	H ^y Mandrell	Calne	6	9		15	
	Ja ^s Franklin	Clache?			6	6	Entered Jan ^y 14 th 1831

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	Ja ^s Godwin	Clache?			6	6	Entered Jan ^y 18 th 1831
	Jos ^h Baker	West Kington			6	6	Entered Feb ^y 1 st 1831
	Broom Nines	Avon			6	6	Entered Feb ^y 13 th 1831
	Ja ^s Bond	Kington St M ^l			6	6	Entered Feb ^y 18 th 1831
	Caleb Painter	West Yatton			6	6	Entered Feb ^y 16 th 1831

RETURN of the Malmesbury Troop of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, for the Year from the 1st April, 1830, to the 31st March, 1831.

RANK	NAME	RESIDENCE	Number of Days on Duty with the Corps					REMARKS
			On permanent Duty, with the permission of His Majesty	In aid of Civil Power.	For Exercise	For Ordinary Drill	TOTAL	
Captain	Lord Radnor	Charlton	2	9	6	2	19	
Lieutenant	Jos. Pitt	Estcourt	2	9	6	5	22	
Cornet	Jn ^o Lovell	Cole Park						
Quarter Master	Tho ^s Hawkins	Oaksey	2	9	6	5	22	
Sergeant	Jas. Tanner	Hankerton	2	9	6	5	22	
	Jn ^o Hawkins	W. Bassett	2	9	6	5	22	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

Corporal	David Godwyn	Hankerton		9	6	5	20	
	W ^m Chamberlain	Cirencester	2	9	6	5	22	
Trumpeter	Jos. Tanner	Malmesbury	2	9	6	5	22	
Privates	H.G. Hanks	D ^o	2	9	6	5	22	
	Geo. Hall	Cirencester	2	9	6	5	22	
	Sam ^l Holmes	Stroud	2	9	6	5	22	
	Jas Wait	Malmesbury	2	9	6	5	22	
	W ^m Scriven	Hankerton	2	9	6	5	22	
	H ^y Hooper	Stroud	2	9	6	5	22	
	Jn ^o Pinnell	Malmesbury	2	9	6	5	22	
	W ^m Tomkin	D ^o	2	9	6	5	22	
	Mark Reeves	D ^o	2	9	6	5	22	
	H ^y Beale	Crudwell	2	9	6	5	22	
	Jn ^o Lane	D ^o	2	9	6	5	22	
	R ^d Hiscocks	Minty	2	9	6	5	22	
	Jn ^o Holtham	Oaksey	2	9	6	5	22	
	Thos. Gantlett	Lea	2	9	6	5	22	
	Jn ^o Beard?	Malmesbury	2	9	6	5	22	
	Edm ^d Stevens	Ashbrook	2	9	6	5	22	
	O. Mills	Malmesbury	2	9	6	5	22	
	Thos. Leonard	Grittleton	2	9	6	4	21	
	Jos. Hiscocks	Crudwell				6	6	Enrolled Dec ^r
	Jn ^o Tanner	Malmesbury						Ill

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	Rob ^t Woods	Garsdon				6	6	Enrolled Dec ^r 1830
	Jonas Adye	Somerford Keynes				6	6	Enrolled Dec ^r 1830
	Jn ^o Jefferis	D ^o				6	6	Enrolled Dec ^r 1830
	Jas Garlick	Malmesbury				6	6	Enrolled Dec ^r 1830
	Jn ^o Hoare	Somerford Keynes				6	6	Enrolled Dec ^r 1830
	Rich ^d Stevens	Poole				6	6	Enrolled Jan ^y 1831
	Bradford	Ashton Keynes				6	6	Enrolled Jan ^y 1831
	Thos Matthews	Ewen				6	6	Enrolled Jan ^y 1831
	Jn ^o Rogers	Garsdon				6	6	Enrolled Jan ^y 1831
	Jn ^o Buckland	D ^o				6	6	Enrolled Jan ^y 1831
	Jn ^o Perry	Minty				6	6	Enrolled Jan ^y 1831
	Rob ^t Scriven	Malmesbury				6	6	Enrolled Jan ^y 1831
	Rich ^d Scriven	Hankerton				6	6	Dead
	G. Godwyn	Malmesbury				6	6	Enrolled Feb ^y 1831
	R ^d Hillier	Brewhiltham				6	6	Enrolled Feb ^y 1831
	Jn ^o Beacham	Cirencester						Enrolled Feb ^y 1831
	W ^m Reynolds	Poole						Enrolled March 1831

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	Fs. Garlick	Brokin				6	6	Enrolled Feby 1831
	R ^t Reynolds	Somerford Parva				6	6	Enrolled March 1831
	H ^y Nicholas	D ^o				6	6	Enrolled March 1831
	Thos Sloper	D ^o				6	6	Enrolled March 1831
	Jn ^o Poole	Somerford Magna				6	6	Enrolled March 1831
	Jn ^o Reynolds	Poole						

RETURN of the Salisbury Troop of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, for the Year from the 1st April, 1830, to the 31st March, 1831.

RANK	NAME	RESIDENCE	Number of Days on Duty with the Corps					REMARKS
			On permanent Duty, with the permission of His Majesty	In aid of Civil Power.	For Exercise	For Ordinary Drill	TOTAL	
Captain	Lord Arundell	Wardour	3	22		4	29	
Lieutenant	John Peniston	Close	3	22		4	29	
Cornet	Hen ^y Everett	Salisbury	3	22	2	3	30	
Quarter Master	Francis Brown	East Harnham	3	22	1	12	38	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

Sergeant	Jn ^o Mackrell	Salisbury	3	1	2	3	9	Sick absent	when
	Jn ^o Woolcott	D ^o	3			4	7	Sick absent	when
	Thos. Maton	D ^o	3	22	2	4	31		
	John Peniston	Close	3	22	2	12	39		
Corporal	Will ^m Keynes	Salisbury	3	22		4	29		
	Jn ^o Keynes	D ^o	3	22		4	29		
	Fred ^k Haywood	D ^o	3	22	2	4	31		
	C. Cleeves	D ^o	3			3	6	Resigned 1830	Oct ^r
Trumpeter	Sam ^l Lawes	D ^o	3	22		4	29		
Privates	Mark Gills?	D ^o	3	22		4	29		
	Chas. Cove?	D ^o	3	22		4	29		
	Henry Caines	D ^o	3	22	2	4	31		
	Jas. Saunders	D ^o	3	22	2	4	31		
	Jas. Meatyard	Wilton	3	22		4	29		
	Simon Smith	Salisbury	3	22	2	4	31		
	John Lawes	D ^o	3	22	2	4	31		
	Thos Ingram	D ^o	3	22	2	4	31		
	Jas Gillingham	D ^o	3	8		3	14		
	Thos Webb	D ^o	3	22	2	4	31		
	Jos. Dibs dell	D ^o	3	17	2	4	26		
	Jn ^o Conduit	D ^o	3	22	2	4	31		
	Francis James	D ^o	3	22		4	29		
	Jn ^o Cusse	Durnford	3	22		4	29		

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	Robert Foot	Quidhampton	3	22	2	4	31	
	W ^m Tabor	Chilhampton		22		1	29	
	H ^y Stringfellow	Donhead	3	22		4	29	
	Thos Jeffrey	Wardour	3	22		4	29	
	Geo. Chambers	Long Critchell		8			8	
	Jas. White	Harnham		22		4	26	
	Thos. Gerrish	Wilton	3	22	1	4	30	
	W ^m Bowles	Salisbury	3	22		4	29	
	Horatio Reeves	D ^o		22		4	26	
	Geo. Marshall	D ^o	3	22	2	4	31	
	Chas Perry	D ^o	3	22	2	4	31	
	Jas. Stanford	Harnham	3	22	1	3	29	
	Thos. Berry	Harnham	3	22	2	4	31	
	Jn ^o Harris	Durnford	3	22		4	29	
	S. Nethercliff	Salisbury	3	22	2	4	31	
	Thos. Smith	Netheravon	3	22		3	28	
	Jn ^o Baker	Salisbury	3	22		4	29	
	Rich ^d Otway?	D ^o		22			22	Resigned 1831
	Geo. Wing	D ^o	3	22		3	28	Resigned 1831
	Jn ^o Adams	D ^o	3	19	2	3	27	Resigned 1831
	Rob ^t Huggins	D ^o	3	15	2	3	23	Resigned 1831
	Thos. Watson	D ^o		22		1	23	
	Thos. Judd	Newtontoney		21		1	22	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	W ^m Thring	Bulbridge		14		1	15	
	Jn ^o Hale	Quidhampton		14		1	15	
	Philip Stride	Longford		14		1	15	
	W ^m Perry	Homington		14		1	15	
	John Roe	Salisbury		14		1	15	
	Chas Taylor	D ^o		8		1	9	
	W ^m Blake	Fisherton		8		1	9	
	Sam ^l Keynes	Salisbury		8		1	9	
	Chas. Harwood	Coombe		8		1	9	
	Geo. Peniston	Close		8		1	9	
	Fred ^k Tabor	Wilton		4		5	9	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	Jn ^o Blake	Stratford		8		6	14	Entered Dec ^r 1831
	Jas Blake	Salisbury		4		6	10	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	Jas Nippedred	Wilton				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	Thos. Blake	Stratford				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	Jn ^o Springford	Salisbury				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	Thos. Keynes	D ^o				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	Jn ^o Richardson	D ^o				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	Jn ^o Wells	D ^o				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	W ^m Potto	Salisbury				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	W ^m Aylward	D ^o				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	Ch ^r Smith	D ^o				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	H ^y Sheppard	D ^o				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	Fred ^k Ford	Wilton				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	W ^m Sumner	Wardour				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	W ^m Woodlands	Salisbury				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	Clement Weetman	Wardour				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	Robert Coney	Salisbury				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	Edw ^d Perry	Winterbourn				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	Chas Higgins	Salisbury				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	W ^m Mathews	Newton				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	Geo. Marchmont	Clarendon				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	Jn ^o West	Grimstead				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	W.B. Whitmarsh	Wilton				8	8	Entered Jan ^y 1831
	W ^m Coombs	Salisbury						Resigned Feb ^y 1831
	Chas Pitman	D ^o						Resigned Feb ^y 1831
	Jas Clarke	D ^o						Resigned Nov ^r 10 1830
	W ^m Templeman							Resigned Nov ^r 23 1830
	W. Riley	Wilton						Resigned Jan ^y 1831
	H. Hawkins	Blandford						Resigned Nov ^r 23 1831
	W ^m Allen	Salisbury						Resigned Oct ^r 10 1830
	Henry Brown	D ^o						Discharged Nov ^r 24 1830

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

RETURN of the Hindon Troop of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, for the Year from the 1st April, 1830, to the 31st March, 1831.

RANK	NAME	RESIDENCE	Number of Days on Duty with the Corps					REMARKS
			On permanent Duty, with the permission of His Majesty	In aid of Civil Power.	For Exercise	For Ordinary Drill	TOTAL	
Captain	W ^m Wyndham	Dinton	3	15	3		21	
Lieutenant	H.G. Biggs	Stockton	3	15	3		21	
Cornet	John Benett	Pyt House	3	15	3		21	
Quarter Master	Thos Alford	Therrington?	3	15	3		21	
Sergeant	W ^m Goddard	Semley	3	15	3		21	
	Geo. Randall	Fovant	3	15	3		21	
	H ^y Philips	Boyton	3	15	3		21	
	John Green	Barford	3	4	3		10	Discharged Nov ^r 27 1830
Corporal	Ag ^t King	Ansty	3	15	3		21	
	Rob ^t Candy	Chicklade	3	15	3		21	
Trumpeter	Edw ^d Haskell	Melbury	3	15	3		21	
Privates	Sam ^l Harrison	Semley	3	15	3		21	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	Dan ^l Beacher	Fovant	3	15	3		21	
	Rich ^d Turner	M. Deverill	3	15	3		21	
	Jn ^o Rumsey	W. Knoyle	3	15	3		21	
	Thos. Lewis	Shaston	3	15	3		21	
	Giles Jupe	Mere	3	15	3		21	
	Jn ^o Mitchell	D ^o	3	15	3		21	
	Thos. Hillier	W. Knoyle	3	15	3		21	
	R ^t Futcher	Teffont	3	15	3		21	
	Jas Tansell	Shaston	3	15	3		21	
	Thos. Roberts	Gillingham	3	15	3		21	
	Giles Tatehell?	Ludwell	3	15	3		21	
	Geo. Highman	Shaston	3	15	3		21	
	Morgan Blandford	Sutton	3	15	3		21	
	Thos Warne	Chilmark	3	15	3		21	
	Aaron Futcher	Fonthill	3	15	3		21	
	Thos. Chitty	Shaston	3	15	3		21	
	Geo. Parham	Chittrton	3	15	3		21	
	Jn ^o Parham	Tilshead	3	15	3		21	
	H ^y Parham	Knook	3	15	3		21	
	W ^m Marsh	Titherington	3	15	3		21	
	Jn ^o Norton	Shaston	3	15	3		21	
	W ^m Edwards	D ^o	3	15	3		21	
	Chas. Wigmore	Knoyle	3	15	3		21	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	W ^m Barnes	Dinton	3	15	3		21	
	Jas King	D ^o	3	15	3		21	
	W ^m Targett	D ^o	3	15	3		21	
	W ^m Green	Hindon	3	15	3		21	
	Chas. Snook	Tisbury	3	15	3		21	
	Chas. Miles	Shaston	3	15	3		21	
	Jas. Stride	Hindon	3	15	3		21	
	W ^m Dicketts	Donhead	3	15	3		21	
	W ^m Godwin	Lawn	3	15	3		21	
	Jn ^o Wookey	Deverill	3	15	3		21	
	W ^m Trowbridge	Shaston	3	15	3		21	
	Jas Folliott	Chittron	3	15	3		21	
	Jn ^o Tucker	Berwick	3	15	3		21	
	W ^m Miles	Maddington	3	15	3		21	
	Jer ^h Miles	Shaston	3	15	3		21	
	Corn. Giles	Stockton	3	15	3		21	
	Thos. Innes	Stapleford	3	15	3		21	
	Sam ^l Bracher	Chicksgrove	3	15	3		21	
	Rich ^d Galpin	Henstridge		15			15	Enrolled Nov ^r 23
	Walkr [?] Young	B. Chalke		7			7	Enrolled Dec ^r 1
	Jn ^o Compton	Tollard				6	6	Enrolled Dec ^r 8
	Rice Foot	Ludwell				6	6	Enrolled Dec ^r 8

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	Thos. Stevens	Knogle				6	6	
	Thos. Flower	D ^o				6	6	
	Jn ^o Philips	Chaddenwick				6	6	
	Thos. Chandler	Ashton Gifford				6	6	Enrolled Dec ^r 8
	W ^m Whiten	Codford				6	6	Enrolled Dec ^r 8
	W ^m Cramley	Fovant				6	6	Enrolled Dec ^r 8
	Thos. Wilkins	Tisbury				6	6	
	Thos. Foot	Charlton				6	6	
	Wallis	Chittern				6	6	
	Rob ^t Wraxworthy	Upton				6	6	

RETURN of the Melksham Troop of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, for the Year from the 1st April, 1830, to the 31st March, 1831.

RANK	NAME	RESIDENCE	Number of Days on Duty with the Corps				REMARKS
			On permanent Duty, with the permission of His Majesty	In aid of Civil Power.	For Ordinary Drill	TOTAL	
Captain	J. E. A. Starky	Spye Park	2	9	1	12	
Lieutenant	W.H. Ludlow	Seend	2	9	1	12	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

Cornet	J. B. Hale	Cottles House Atworth					
Quarter Master							
Sergeant	J. Keable	Cumberwell	2	9	1	12	
	J. Bath	Wraxall	2	9	1	12	
	J. Freegard	Whitley	2	8	1	11	
Corporal	T. Moore	Lacock	2	9	1	12	
	G. Giller	Melksham	2	9	1	12	
	J. Miles	Lacock	2	9	1	12	
Trumpeter	J. Taunton	Trowbridge	2	6	1	9	
Privates	E. Compton	Lacock	2	9	1	12	
	W ^m Harris	Melksham	2	9	1	12	
	J. Fricker	Melksham	2	9	1	12	
	W. Cottle	Melksham	2	9	1	12	
	G. Bayly	Holt	2	9	1	12	
	W. Crook	Broughton	2	5	1	8	
	R ^d Pritchard	Seend	2	9	1	12	
	Ja ^s Scott	D ^o	2	9	1	12	
	W. Hulbert	Melksham	2	9	1	12	
	J. Eyles	Swanswick	2	4	1	7	
	J. Joyce	Lacock	2	8	1	11	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	C. Reynolds	Melksham	2	9	1	12	
	W ^m Smith	D ^o	2		1	3	Died Oct ^r 15 th 1830
	R. Hayward	D ^o			6	6	Retired Aug st 1 st 1830
	W. Newman	Ashton			6	6	Discharged Dec ^r 28 1830
	Sam ^l Gleg?	Woocl?			6	6	Retired Oct ^r 12 1830
	C. Green	Melksham			6	6	Retired Nov ^r 1 st 1830
	J. Atkins	D ^o			6	6	Retired Oct ^r 12 1830
	D. Jones	Seend			6	6	Enrolled Nov ^r 29 1830
	J. Hellard	Wraxall			6	6	Enrolled Dec ^r 2 1830
	W. Beaven	Melksham			6	6	Enrolled Dec ^r 21 1830
	W ^m Pretty	Holt			6	6	Enrolled Dec ^r 24 1830
	W ^m Butler	D ^o			6	6	Enrolled Dec ^r 24 1830
	J. Gilbert	Poulshot			6	6	Enrolled Jan ^{ry} 28
	G. Cooper	Melksham			6	6	Enrolled Jan ^{ry} 28
	J. Sully	D ^o			6	6	Enrolled Jan ^{ry} 28
	Rob ^t Mannings	D ^o			6	6	Enrolled Jan ^{ry} 28
	John Brown	Chittoe			6	6	Enrolled Febr ^{ry} 5th
	W ^m Tutton	Farleigh			6	6	Enrolled Febr ^{ry} 5th
	W ^m Beak	D ^o			6	6	Enrolled Febr ^{ry} 5th
	G. Joyner	Melksham			6	6	Enrolled Febr ^{ry} 5th
	P. Gundry	D ^o			6	6	Enrolled Febr ^{ry} 5th
	G. Plummer	D ^o			6	6	Enrolled Mar 8th
	G. Hulbert	Lenton			6	6	Enrolled Mar 8th
	J. Godwin	Holt			6	6	Enrolled Mar 8th

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	T. Earle	Atworth			6	6	Enrolled Mar 8th
	J. Poulson	Melksham			6	6	Enrolled Mar 8th
	G. Newman	Bradford			6	6	Enrolled Mar 8th
	J. Cayford	D ^o			6	6	Enrolled Mar 8th

RETURN of the Warminster Troop of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, for the Year from the 1st April, 1830, to the 31st March, 1831.

RANK	NAME	RESIDENCE	Number of Days on Duty with the Corps				REMARKS
			On permanent Duty, with the permission of His Majesty	In aid of Civil Power.	For Exercise	TOTAL	
Captain	Walter Long	Chalcot	2	9	3	14	
Lieutenant	W ^m Tinker	Lavington	2	9	3	14	
Cornet	H.G.G. Ludlow	Heywood	2	9	3	14	
Quarter Master	W ^m Bourne	Ashton	2	9	3	14	
Sergeant	Sam ^l Hercatt	Ashton	2	9	3	14	
	Jas Bourne	Westbury	2	9	3	14	
	Geo Price	Warminster	2	9	3	14	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

Corporal	Tho ^s Ball	Warminster	2	9	3	14
	Jn ^o Milsom	Hinton	2	9	3	14
	Jo ^s Paviour	Westbury	2	9	3	14
			2	9	3	14
Trumpeter	Steph. Maslen	N. Bradley	2	9	3	14
Privates	Ham Read	Trowbridge	2	9	3	14
	D. Mead	Warminster	2	9	3	14
	E.T. Lawrence	D ^o	2	9	3	14
	W ^m Charlton	Deverill	2	9	3	14
	Jn ^o Atkins	Westbury	2	9	3	14
	Chas Long	N. Bradley	2	9	3	14
	Jn ^o Paviour	Westbury	2	9	3	14
	Jo ^s Tatt	D ^o	2	9	3	14
	Chas Watson	D ^o	2	9	3	14
	Geo. Lidbury	Warminster	2	9	3	14
	W ^m Miles	Ashton	2	9	3	14
	Moses Butcher	D ^o	2	9	3	14
	W ^m Lavington	Hilperton	2	9	3	14
	Tho ^s Lavington	D ^o	2	9	3	14
	Jas Beaven	D ^o	2	9	3	14
	Jn ^o Ellis	D ^o	2	9	3	14
	Chas Deacon	N. Bradley	2	9	3	14
	Jas Salter	Keevil	2	9	3	14
	Simon Stafford	Westbury	2	9	3	14

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	Rob ^t Hooper	Imber	2		3	5	
	Geo Weak	Westbury	2	9	3	14	
	W ^m King	Warminster	2	9	3	14	
	Chas Redman	Hilperton	2	9	3	14	
	Tho ^s Lavington	Poulshot	2	9	3	14	
	Franks	Cops Lane?	2	9	3	14	
	Job Long	N. Bradley	2	9	3	14	
	Jn ^o Nuth	Trowbridge					Ill
	W ^m Keevil	Prouton Farm?	2	9	3	14	
	Jas Russell	Westbury	2	9	3	14	
	W ^m Elling	Warminster	2	9	3	14	
	W ^m Marsh	S. Ashton	2	9	3	14	
	Jn ^o Butcher	D ^o	2	9	3	14	
	Rob ^t Blake	D ^o	2	9	3	14	
	Thos Ellis	Hilperton	2	9	3	14	
	Ch. Beaven	Chippenham	2	9	3	14	
	Jn ^o Dark	Broughton	2	9	3	14	
	Jas Collins	Corsley					Ill
	Chas Vince?	Potterne	2	9	3	14	
	W ^m Hayward	Wick Farm	2	9	3	14	
	Thos Tovey	Warminster	2	9	3	14	
	Thos Adams	Ashton	2	9	3	14	Enrolled Sept. 1830
	Jas Taylor	Beckington		9	1	10	Enrolled Oct. 22 1830
	Allen Carr	L. Deverill		7		7	Enrolled Nov. 25 1830

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	Sam ^l Jeffries	Warminster		6		6	Enrolled Nov. 26 1830
	Edw ^d Jeffries	Cutteridge					Enrolled Dec ^r 7 1830
	Jas Lush	Warminster					Enrolled March 17 1831
	Thos White	D ^o					D ^o
	W ^m Compton	D ^o					D ^o
	Jas Hilliar	D ^o					D ^o
	Jn ^o Hilliar	D ^o					D ^o
	Rob ^t Edwards	D ^o					D ^o
	Jos. Parker	D ^o					D ^o
	Jas Welch	Chapmanslade					D ^o
	Jn ^o Dew	Beckington					D ^o
	Jn ^o Card	Westbury					D ^o
	Ric ^d L Gale	Boreham					D ^o
	Sheppard	Keevil					Enrolled March 18 1831
	Fred Allard	Corsley					Enrolled March 18 1831
	Jas Maltravers	S. Ashton					Enrolled March 18 1831
	T. Miles	Lavington					Enrolled March 18 1831
	R ^d Gerrett	D ^o Marsh					Enrolled March 18 1831
	W ^m Joyce	Heywood					Enrolled March 18 1831
	W ^m Beaven	East Town					Enrolled March 18 1831

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	Jn ^o Silcocks	Corsley					Enrolled March 18 1831
	W ^m Geo Gibbs	Beckington					Enrolled March 18 1831
	Uriah Cross	Heytesbury					Enrolled March 18 1831
	J. Foot	Trowbridge					Enrolled March 16 1831
	H ^y Fussell	Corsley					Enrolled March 16 1831
	J. Fussell	D ^o					Enrolled March 16 1831
	Geo Barter	Beckington					Enrolled March 19 1831
	J. Butcher	Westbury					Enrolled March 26 1831
	J. Bull	D ^o					Enrolled March 12 1831
	Henry N. Slade						Resigned Aug ^t 9
	Alfred New						Resigned Aug ^t 16
	John Taylor						Resigned Aug ^t 2
	Rob ^t Haynes						Resigned July 7
	Thomas Greenhill						Died Aug ^t 20
	George Pearce						Resigned July 9

RETURN of the Devizes Troop of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, for the Year from the 1st April, 1830, to the 31st March, 1831.

RANK	NAME	RESIDENCE	Number of Days on Duty with the Corps				REMARKS
			On permanent Duty, with the permission of His Majesty	In aid of Civil Power.	For Ordinary Drill	TOTAL	
Captain	Wad. Locke	Rowde Ford	2	17	4	23	
Lieutenant	E.G. Polhill	Charlton	2	17	4	23	
Cornet	T.H.S.B. Estcourt	New Park	2	12	4	18	Sick when absent
Quarter Master	Ric ^d Chandler	Devizes Green	2	17	4	23	
Sergeant	John Neate	Devizes	2	17	4	23	
	Ab. Newman	Littleton	2	17	4	23	
	Geo. King	Devizes	2	17	4	23	
Corporal	Rob ^t Ruddle	B. Canning	2	12	4	18	Discharged Dec 28 1830
	Mark Sloper	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	Sam ^l Hull	Devizes	2	17	4	23	
	Jn ^o Lewis	Bulkington	2	17	4	23	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

Trumpeter	Thos. Perry	Devizes Green	2	17	4	23	
Privates	Jn ^o Harrison	Devizes	2	17	4	23	
	W ^m Shakespear	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	W ^m Read	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	Thos Dymond	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	W.G. Clark	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	Jos. Burt	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	Thos. Blackwell	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	W ^m Sly	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	Jos. King	D ^o	2	17		19	Sick when absent
	Jos. Dredge	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	Jn ^o Glass	D ^o	2	17	2	21	
	Jas. Wickham	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	Jas. Collins	D ^o	2	17	1	20	Enrolled 30 April 1830
	John Plank	D ^o		17	1	18	Enrolled 4 Oct ^r 1830
	Jas. Oram	D ^o		5	2	7	Enrolled 23 Nov ^r 1830
	Thos. Phillips	D ^o		5	1	6	Enrolled 6 Dec ^r 1830
	Geo. Sloper	D ^o		1	5	6	Enrolled 23 Dec ^r 1830
	Chas. R. Plank	Devizes Green		17	1	18	Enrolled 23 Nov ^r 1830
	W ^m White	D ^o	2		3	5	
	Jn ^o Withers	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	W ^m Sloper	B. Canning	2	16	4	22	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	W ^m Harraway	B. Canning		5		5	Enrolled 23 Dec ^r 1830
	Thos. Giddings	D ^o		5	1	6	D ^o
	Thos. Giddings	All Cannings		5		5	Enrolled 16 Dec ^r 1830
	Thos. Hull	Nurstead	2	12	3	17	Sick when absent
	Rob ^t Dean	Wedhampton	2	17	4	23	
	Thos Mannings	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	W ^m Butler	Urchfont	2	17	4	23	
	Vincent Snook	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	Rich ^d Tinker	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	Isaac Pierce	D ^o			5	5	Enrolled Jan ^y 20 1831
	Jn ^o Bellis	D ^o			5	5	D ^o Feb ^y 18 1831
	Jn ^o Grant	Easterton			5	5	D ^o Jan ^y 29 1831
	Jn ^o Dowse	D ^o			5	5	D ^o Feb ^y 17 1831
	Rich ^d Tuckey	M. Lavington		5	1	6	D ^o Dec ^r 23 1830
	W ^m Philpott	D ^o			5	5	D ^o Dec ^r 30 1830
	Eb. Gauntlett	D ^o			5	5	D ^o Jan ^y 29 1831
	W ^m Hooper	W. Lavington	2	17	4	23	
	Abel Hampton	Chiverill	2	17	4	23	
	Jn ^o Parnell	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	Rob ^t Bartlett	D ^o					Sick
	John Newman	Marston	2	17	4	23	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	Seth Parnell	Worton	2	17	4	23	
	John Glass	D ^o			6	6	Enrolled Dec ^r 3 1830
	Thos North	Potterne	2	17	4	23	
	Phineas Jeffries	Bulkington	2	17	4	23	
	Rich ^d Stratton	Seend	2	17	4	23	
	Sidney Smith	D ^o		17	1	18	Enrolled Nov ^r 23 1830
	Edw ^d Chapman	D ^o			5	5	Enrolled Dec ^r 30 1830
	W ^m Taylor	Keevil		5		5	Enrolled Dec ^r 3 1830
	Sam ^l Moore	Poulshot	2	17	4	23	
	Edw ^d Gilbert	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	Henry Reynolds	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	Chas Butler	Bromham	2	17	4	23	
	And ^w Burbidge	Rowde	2	17	4	23	
	Jn ^o Wiltshire	D ^o	2	17	4	23	
	Saml Selfe	Rowde	2	17	4	23	
	James Taylor	D ^o	2	17	4	23	Enrolled Sept 25 1830
	Jas Bryant	Woodborough			5	5	Enrolled Jan ^y 29 1831
	Jas Allen	Amesbury					Do Feby 17 1831
	E.B. Bodman	Calne			5	5	Do Mar 19 1831
	J.L. Lovell	Chiverell					Discharged May 30 1831

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	Jos Oram	Urchfont					Discharged Sep ^t 21 1830
	Jos Bodman	Devizes					Discharged Sep ^t 25 1830
	Edw ^d Reynolds	D ^o					Discharged Sep ^t 26 1830
	George Day	D ^o					Discharged Sep ^t 30 1830
	Stephen Watson	D ^o					Discharged Nov ^r 25 1830
	Fitz H Jones	D ^o					Enrolled March 31 1831

RETURN of the Marlborough Troop of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, for the Year from the 1st April, 1830, to the 31st March, 1831.

RANK	NAME	RESIDENCE	Number of Days on Duty with the Corps				REMARKS
			On permanent Duty, with the permission of His Majesty	In aid of Civil Power.	For Ordinary Drill	TOTAL	
Captain	The Earl Bruce	Tottenham Park			1	1	
Lieutenant	Thos R. Ward	Englefield Green	2	11	4	17	Sick 5 days
Cornet	Rob ^t Codrington	Wroughton	2	15	1	18	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

Quarter Master	Dan ^l Potter	Chisbury	2	16	4	22	
Sergeant	Onias Clark	Collingbourne	2	16	4	22	
	Thos Butcher	Easton	2	16	4	22	
	Jn ^o Russell	Marlbro'	2	16	4	22	
Corporal	Jesse Hillier	Granham	2	16	4	22	
	Elisha Edwards	Harding	2	16	4	22	
	Jn ^o Iveson	Tottenham	2	16	4	22	
Trumpeter	W ^m Morse	Marlbro'	2	16	4	22	
Privates	Chas. May	D ^o	2	16	4	22	
	W ^m May	D ^o	2	16	4	22	
	W ^m Quelch	D ^o	2	16	4	22	
	W ^m Brown	D ^o	2	16	4	22	
	W ^m Wooldridge	D ^o	2	16	4	22	
	Jn ^o Wooldridge	G ^t Bedwin	2	16	4	22	
	Edw ^d Collins	Easton	2	16	4	22	
	Jonah Reeve	Marlbro'	2	16	4	22	
	W ^m Gale	Durley	2	16	4	22	
	W ^m Platt	Grafton	2	14	4	20	Sick 2 days
	Thos. Roff	Marlbro'	2	16	4	22	
	Jere ^h Hammond	D ^o	2	16	4	22	
	H ^y Hutchins	Folly	2	16	4	22	
	T.C. Mortimer?	Marlbro'	2	16	4	22	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	Jn ^o Bunsden	Marlbro'	2	16	4	22	
	Jn ^o Sheppard	Collingbourne	2	16	4	22	
	W ^m Brook	Marlbro'	2	16	4	22	
	Alfred Pike	G ^t Bedwin	2	16	10	22	Substitute (sic) for Jas. Pike
	Thos. Potter	D ^o	2	16	4	22	
	Jn ^o Harding	Marlbro'	2	16	4	22	
	Jn ^o Wickham	Chisbury	2	16	4	22	
	W ^m Mackrell	Collingbourne	2	16	4	22	
	Thos Ford	D ^o	2	12	4	18	
	Jn ^o Vaisey	Grove	2	16	4	22	
	W ^m Gulliver	Collingbourne	2	16	4	22	
	W ^m Liplless?	Marlbro'	2	16	4	22	
	Caleb Sawyer	G ^t Bedwin	2	16	4	22	
	Jas. Carter	Grafton	2	16	4	22	
	W ^m Hawkins	Marlbro'	2	16	4	22	
	Geo. Platt	Timbridge	2	16	4	22	
	Jn ^o Hobbs	Marlbro'	2	16	4	22	
	J. Culley	Easton	2	16	4	22	
	Geo. Hill	G ^t Bedwin	2	16	4	22	
	Corn ^s Winter	Marlbro'	2	16	4	22	
	Chas. Church	Burbage	2	16	4	22	
	H ^y Smith	Stock?	2	16	4	22	
	Geo Smallbone	Great Bedwin	2	16	4	22	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	Edw ^d Meyrick	Ramsbury		4		4	
	Thos. Gale	Burbage		12	16	18	
	Thos. Pike	Wick		12	6	18	
	Rob ^t Sailes?	Barbary		14	6	20	
	Geo. Neate	Monkton		14	6	20	
	W ^m Neate	Hopgrass		5	6	11	
	Jn ^o Richens	Knoll		5	6	11	
	J. Wheeler	Marlbro'		4	6	10	
	W ^m Bailey	Collingbourne		1	6	7	
	Jn ^o Collins	Easton		1	6	7	
	Fras. Church	Burbage		5	6	11	
	Fred ^k Edwards	Wilton		1	6	7	Entered Dec ^r 1830
	J. Lewis	D ^o		1	6	7	En ^d Jan ^y 1831
	Thos Shepherd	Collingbourne		1	6	7	
	Jn ^o Durnford	Marlbro'		1	6	7	
	Geo. Gale	Durley		1	6	7	Ent ^d Jan 1831
	Thos. Johnston	Burbage		1	6	7	D ^o
	R. Litton	Totteridge			6	6	D ^o March
	Jn ^o Westmacott	Shalbourne			6	6	Enrolled March 2 nd
	Fred ^k Waters	Shalbourne			6	6	D ^o
	C. Baverstock	D ^o			6	6	D ^o
	H ^y Kingston	D ^o			6	6	D ^o
	Rich ^d Norris	Little Bedwin			6	6	D ^o

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	Jn ^o Wentworth	Mere					Resigned March
	Jn^o Gale	Savernake					Enrolled April 10 th
	Jn^o White	Little Bedwin					Ent ^d same April 5 th 1831
	Jn ^o Pike	Collingbourne					Resig ^d Dec ^r 31 1830
	Geo Norris	Grafton					Disch ^d Nov ^r 24 1830
	John Mackrell	Collingbourne					Enrolled same April 5 th 1831
	Hen^r Hillier	Marlbro'					D ^o
	Geo. Pike	Collingbourne					D ^o
	The^o Hatcourt?	Sav^r Park					D ^o
	W^m Merriman?	Marlbro'					D ^o
	Jn^o Miles	Collingbourne					D ^o
	J. Neys	Marlbro'					D ^o
	Geo. Bungay	Shalbourne					D ^o
	Zeb. Batt	Wilton					D ^o
	W^m Stagg	Collingbourne					D ^o
	W^m Westbury	Easton					D ^o

RETURN of the Everley Troop of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, for the Year from the 1st April, 1830, to the 31st March, 1831.

RANK	NAME	RESIDENCE	Number of Days on Duty with the Corps				REMARKS
			On permanent Duty, with the permission of His Majesty	In aid of Civil Power.	For Ordinary Drill	TOTAL	
Captain	G.W. Wroughton				7	7	
Lieutenant	W ^m Fowle				7	7	
Cornet	Lord E. Bruce				7	7	
Quarter Master	W ^m Ferriss				7	7	
Sergeant	Tho ^s Stagg				7	7	
	Edw ^d Simkins				7	7	
Corporal	Fran ^s Long				7	7	
	Ben ^m Gulliver				7	7	

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

Trumpeter	J ⁿ Alexander				7	7	
Privates	Sir Ed ^d Antrobus				7	7	
	Tho. Barnes				7	7	
	Geo. Barns				7	7	
	Gifford Burgess				7	7	
	Tho Beck				7	7	
	J ⁿ Cliff				7	7	
	Ro ^t Cook				7	7	
	Geo. Daniels				7	7	
	Geo. Everitt				7	7	
	Fre ^k Fowle				7	7	
	Tho. Ferriss				7	7	
	Tho. Gilbert				7	7	
	Simon Hitchcock				7	7	
	Henry Hitchcock				7	7	
	Henry Hayward				7	7	
	Will ^m Hawkins				7	7	
	John Hayter				7	7	
	Rich ^d Harrison				7	7	
	Geo. Moore				7	7	
	Henry Miller				7	7	
	Tho. Martin						
	W ^m Martin						
	Jo ⁿ Miles						

The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry

	Rob ^t Pinckney						
	Rob ^t Pile						
	John Rowden						
	Joel Rowden						
	Char ^s Stagg						
	W ^m Stagg						
	W ^m Simpkins						
	J ⁿ Simpkins						
	Wil ^m Stratton						
	Geo. Winter						
	Rich ^d Wild						
	Jas Young						
	Tho ^s Walters						Recruit
	Geo Taylor						Recruit
	W ^m Etwell						Recruit
	Wil ^m Pike						Recruit

All the members of the Everley Troop were enrolled in December 1830 – with the exception of those marked Recruits who entered in May last.

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HO10/50 – 1835 VDL Muster

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