

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE HUNDRED OF GODALMING

'A BOOKE OF MY ACCOMPTE OF PHILLIPP MELLERSH
LATE HIGH CONSTABLE OF THE HUNDRED OF
GODALMING'

SUMMARY AND COMMENTS

BY

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A true and perfect Accompte of all the moneyes which I have received and paide since the beginninge of this present Parliament; by vertue of any Order or Ordinance of Parliament or by vertue of any Warrant whatsoever to mee directed.

* * *

A particular Accompt of all the Warrants which I have issued forth for moneyes and provision for the Army which was to bee paid to the Treasurer of this County and to the Proviand Master and Commissary of Sir William Waller's Army; of which I never received any part thereof but what I have made received in this booke.

THE book is among the Commonwealth Exchequer Papers at the Public Record Office (S.P.28 Bundle No. 177)*; a photo copy is available for reference in the Society's Library at Castle Arch, Guildford. It has forty numbered pages, 5 by 8 inches, followed by several blank pages, and contains fifty-five separate documents covering the period from 3 May 1643 to 4 January 1644/45. The first six items record the purposes for which Philip Mellersh collected money and the acquittances he obtained; the remaining forty-nine give the names of those who issued Warrants to him, and, in the case of requisitions for money, horses and provisions, the proportions he charged on the tithings or parishes or, as quoted above, 'A particular Account of all the Warrants which I have issued forth'; one of the Warrants was for a Schedule of Estates, and one required men between eighteen and fifty years of age to report to Sir Richard Onslow. The final entry is that the Account was delivered on oath to four members of the Surrey County Committee (County Committees were set up by Parliament to administer its Ordinances).

Whilst the book is not, in the modern sense, an Account Book, nor is it 'a true and perfect account,' it does indicate the impact of the Civil War on a rural part of England which, although not the scene of actual fighting, was adjacent to the base of one of the Parliamentarian armies, at Farnham Castle, and within a few miles of the

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Royalist stronghold at Basing House. An army based on Farnham could prevent a Royalist army from attacking London from the south-west or from seizing the iron-works in Surrey and Sussex and the powder mills in the Tillingbourne Valley, and could protect the important trade route from the south-western counties to London; Basing House, isolated as it was, was of no strategic importance for the Royalists but it had prestige value, and a nuisance value because, being on the south-west route to London, the garrison could impede the transport of goods to London. The book is clearly a 'fair copy' of various notes and records and was called a 'perfect account' so as to conform with the Ordinance of 22 February 1643/44:—

Whereas divers sums of money and other goods have been raised levied and taken by divers persons, partly by virtue of several Acts of Parliament, Ordinances, and Orders of both or one of the Houses of Parliament, and partly by pretence and colour of the said Acts, Orders and Ordinances, or some of them, and by other persons without any authority at all, upon pretence nevertheless for the use or service of the Commonwealth: The Lords and Commons in Parliament think it very necessary, and do ordain That all and every the Receivers of such sums of Money, Goods and other things, shall make a perfect Accompt of all and every the said Sums and Goods.¹

Philip Mellersh, a wealthy clothier at Godalming, was lord of the manor of Farncombe which he had obtained by marrying a distant cousin, Olive Launder, a direct descendant of John Mellersh who had acquired the manor from James Skynner in 1553. John Mellersh of Farncombe, who died in 1568, left the manor to his son John, but it would seem that he was not the John Mellersh who, after a disastrous legal action in which he attempted to falsify the evidence, sold the manor of Rake in Witley to Henry Bell in 1591 or 1592.² Philip Mellersh was a signatory to the Articles against Nicholas Andrewes, Vicar of Godalming, presented to Parliament in 1640 (which led to the imprisonment and subsequent death of the Vicar as a result of the 'barbarous treatment and confinement'³), but it does not follow that he was a 'Cromwellian' Puritan. When, as he frequently did, he wrote '*Another* warrant from . . .' he may have emphasised the word *Another*, and, judging by the manner in which he appears to have carried out his duties, he may have been a Royalist. It is well known that many who acted for, and contributed to, the forces of Parliament were Royalists (see the comment on the Warrant of 18 September 1643), but had they not done so they would have been classified as 'delinquents' and their estates sequestrated. According to George Wither, who was Governor of Farnham Castle in 1642, 'in the four hundreds of Surrey adjacent to

¹ Ordinances, 387.

² *Sy.A.C.*, XVIII, 21.

³ *Sy.A.C.*, II, 210.

Farnham there were not six gentlemen well affected to Parliament,'⁴ but as he was trying to excuse himself for surrendering the castle to the Royalists he was no doubt exaggerating.

Mellersh, as high Constable, was responsible for the northern division of the hundred of Godalming, viz. the town of Godalming and the tithings of Artington, Catteshall (usually included with Godalming), Compton, Eashing, Farncombe (with which were included Binscombe and Hurtmore), Hambledon, Labourne (Enton),⁵ Peper Harow, Puttenham, Shackleford and Tuesley. The southern division, which consisted of Chiddingfold, Haslemere, Thursley and Witley, was in the charge of Richard Smith, a direct descendant of the Henry Bell to whom John Mellersh sold Rake;⁶ Mellersh probably refers to him as 'my partner' because they were each responsible for part of the hundred.

A summary of the items requisitioned is given on pp. 74-5, but it should be treated with reserve. On most occasions the charges are made on the town of Godalming and on the tithings, but sometimes, particularly when money was charged, the charges were on parishes, and the parish of Godalming included the tithings of Binscombe, Catteshall, Eashing, Farncombe, Hurtmore, Labourne, Shackleford and Tuesley;⁷ all charges on the town and on the parish of Godalming have been grouped under the heading 'Godalming' although some items may have been re-charged on the inhabitants of the constituent tithings; furthermore, on the rare occasions when the authorities promised to pay for provisions Mellersh charged the whole amount on Godalming. The unallocated charges are unduly high because warrants frequently state that the total was charged on the tithings in the 'same proportion as before,' but it is not clear whether 'as before' means 'as before in the book' or 'as before in point of time.'

Twenty-three Warrants were issued by General Waller and officers at Farnham Castle, and ten by Sir Richard Onslow, either alone or in conjunction with others, for Waller's army or for Farnham Castle; sixteen were issued by Onslow, usually with 'members of the Committee of the West Division of Surrey,' and often with Nicolas Stoughton, apparently for Onslow's own regiment; five Warrants for money were issued by others, and one Warrant by Maj.-Gen. Browne. At this stage of the war Sir Richard Onslow,⁸ who exercised considerable influence, was perhaps the leading Parliamentarian in the West Division of Surrey, but later on doubts arose as to his integrity; after the fall of Basing House in October 1645 he gave up his military career until 1651 when he obeyed an order to join Cromwell with a regiment, but while the decisive battle of Worcester was being fought he dallied and did not reach Cromwell's army until the following day, Cromwell subsequently declaring in the House of Commons that if 'the fox of Surrey,' as he called Onslow, had come

⁴ V.C.H. Surrey, I, 407.

⁵ Brayley, V, 220.

⁶ Sy.A.C., XVIII, 23.

⁷ Brayley, V, 199.

⁸ Sy.A.C., XXXVI, 62.

up before the battle, it was uncertain on which side he would have fought.⁹

The main object of the book was to show that Mellersh himself had not received any of the requisitioned items and most warrants conclude as follows:— 'Which said several quantities of provision I never received nor any part thereof,' 'I never received any part or parcel thereof,' 'never received any part or parcel thereof nor any to my use,' 'I nor any man by my appointment received any part,' 'I never received any one of them nor any man to my use or by my appointment.' Except on a few occasions he gives no indication as to whether or not the warrants were obeyed by the tithings or parishes, and he does not seem to have cared: 3 May 1643 'neither know I whether they were served in or not; they being to be served in by the petty constables . . . and not by me'; 24 May 1643 'They were to be delivered by the persons mentioned'; 13 March 1643/4 'but what was served in I know not for I left men to their own discretions to serve in what they pleased'; 1 April 1644 'neither do I know what was served in thereof.' On one occasion, 16 April 1644, he states that 'none were served in' and on four occasions, 26 February 1643/44, 12 March 1643/44, 15 June 1644 and 10 July 1644, he does make it clear that his orders were carried out. However, it is likely that at any rate most of the warrants issued by Waller and his officers were effective.

In addition to money for maimed soldiers and for the poor clergy in Ireland the half hundred had to find two months' tax to Farnham, two weeks' pay for Farnham, money for the soldiers at Basing, and money for the use of Waller's Army. On top of all this, weekly contributions had also to be made towards the national expenditure: 3 February 1643/44 for eight weeks, 26 February 1643/44 for four weeks, and 30 March 1644 for, most unfortunately, an unspecified period; also, on 18 March 1643/44 the half hundred had to pay £59. 0. 2., part of £454 charged on the West Division of Surrey. However, it is improbable that all the money assessed was in fact paid.¹⁰

One of the greatest difficulties was to meet the demands for horses. At this time the method adopted by the Parliamentary authorities was to assess the hundred to provide a given number of horses, but occasionally the assessments were made on individuals; on two occasions (18 September 1643 and 19 May 1644) the persons assessed had the option of paying money instead. In nearly every case Mellersh, having allocated the total charge amongst the parishes or tithings 'left it to mens discretions to serve in what they pleased.' If the requisitions for the large number of horses had been enforced it would have been exceedingly difficult for farmers to carry on, and at a later date it was ruled that not more than half a team should be taken from any one person. An Ordinance of 30 September 1644 for raising eleven hundred horses for the Earl of Essex from Berks,

⁹ Clandon Park.

¹⁰ Wedgwood, 419.

Dorset, Hants, Oxon and Wilts (but not from Surrey) included the following

. . . and such persons as the Lord-General shall appoint to raise the said number of Horses are to give a note in writing unto each party from whom a Horse shall be taken, of the value colour and marks of the horse, testifying likewise that the party is to repair unto the Committee of that County, where upon proof of the value he shall receive satisfaction, and whosoever shall do contrary shall suffer death. And if any appointed by the Lord-General as aforesaid to take Horses, shall take any money for sparing of any horses or releasing any horses being taken, shall upon proof be cashiered *ipso facto* and shall be subject to such further punishment as the Lord-General shall think fit.¹¹

After the period covered by the book the purchase price was normally:— Troopers £7.10. 0., Dragoons £4, Baggage and Artillery £6.¹²

As regards provisions, fodder, etc., contrary to what is generally believed, it was only on two occasions (15 and 20 May 1644) that payment was promised, and when bread had been delivered but could not be consumed by the army (1 June 1644 and 16 November 1644) the wretched inhabitants had to buy it back for cash. Presumably it was not until a later date that a system was introduced, but not always carried out, whereby supplies were requisitioned under promise of future payment, debentures being given, and the value deducted from the soldiers' pay. It is to be hoped the County Committee made due allowance for supplies in kind when making monetary assessments or contributions 'without which particular persons will be undone, because they cannot say who hurt them.'¹³ The large quantities of bread and cheese are noteworthy; where there were ovens the soldiers made 'biscuit' out of the bread and this ration was so popular that in 1657 and 1658 the soldiers in Flanders grumbled when they could not get it.¹⁴

The following are extracts from, and the background of, the documents in chronological order, the numbers in brackets before the date are the pages in the book, from which it will be gathered that its compilation was not very methodical.†

(15) 3 May 1643.

A Warrant from Nath. Whetham an officer of Farnham Castle, for three feather beds; eleven flockbeds with bolsters, sheets and blankets rugs coverlets and all things thereunto belonging and two bedsteads . . . which I charged upon my half hundred as follows:— . . .

Sir Richard Onslow had established a garrison in Farnham Castle under George Wither, the poet, who evacuated it in October 1642,¹⁵

†Except in the opening quotations, modern spelling has been used.

¹¹ Ordinances, 514.

¹² Firth, 243.

¹³ Firth, 219.

¹⁴ Firth, 223.

¹⁵ *Sy.A.C.*, XXXVI, 62.

but Waller re-captured it at the end of 1642, blowing in the Castle Gate on 1 December 1642 and destroying the wall of the Keep on 29 December 1642: early in 1643, until September 1644, Waller made his headquarters in the Bishop's House¹⁶ and the furniture charged by this warrant was no doubt for his staff. Colonel Samuel Jones, of whom more anon, was Governor of the Castle.

(26) 6 May 1643.

A Warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Knight Sir Robert Parkhurst Knight and Nicolas Stoughton Esqr., to warn the assessors in every parish in my half hundred to assess and tax the several sums of money hereunder charged by them . . .

On 24 February 1642/43 an Ordinance had been made charging Surrey 'besides the Borough of Southwark' with the weekly amount of £400 for three months from 1 March 1642/43; other amounts charged included Southwark, Newington Butts and Lambeth £300, Devon £1,800, Kent, Norfolk and Suffolk each £1,250.¹⁷ This Warrant was for a total of £94. 6. 8., but it does not state that it was to be paid weekly.

(24) 24 May 1643.

A Warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Knight and Nicolas Stoughton Esqr., . . . for two dragoon horses . . . charged by them on the several persons in my half hundred hereunder mentioned to be served in at Guildford.

These horses were charged on individuals, two named individuals at Godalming having to provide one of the horses, and one individual at Eashing, Binscombe, Hurtmore and Shackleford having to provide jointly the other horse. The date of this warrant has been altered to or from 1644; as this warrant and that of 10 June 1643 were both issued by Onslow and Stoughton it has been assumed that the correct year is 1643. Dragoons were mounted infantry armed with muskets of full bore but only 16 inches long.¹⁸

(25) 10 June 1643.

A Warrant from the said Sir Richard Onslow, Knight, Sir Robert Parkhurst, Knight and Nicolas Stoughton Esqr., . . . to require me to give warning to the several constables of the several parishes under written to send into Farnham Castle so many dragoon horses with accoutrements as is hereunder mentioned . . .

Six parishes were charged with a total of eight horses with saddles and bridles.

(24) 19 August 1643.

A Warrant from the said Richard Onslow Knight Samuel Jones colonel and Nicolas Stoughton Esqr., . . . to bring in the names with a Schedule of the estates of all such persons in my half hundred valued at Ten pounds per annum or a £100 personal estate and to summon all such persons to appear before them at the Red Lion in Guildford for which I sent warrants to the petty constables . . .

¹⁶ *Sy.A.C.*, XXII, 114.

¹⁷ Ordinances, 86.

¹⁸ Firth, 43.

The Ordinance authorising this warrant was dated 7 May 1643, and the wording is of sufficient interest to justify its quotation at length:—

Whereas the King seduced by evil counsel hath raised an Army and levied war against His Parliament, and great numbers of Forces are daily raised under the commands of the Papists and other ill affected persons, by commissions from His Majesty. And whereas divers Delinquents are protected by His Majesty's Army from public Justice, and sundry outrages and rapines are daily committed by the soldiers of the said Army, who neither respect the Laws of God or the Land, but burn and plunder the houses, and seize and destroy the persons and goods of divers of His Majesty's subjects. And whereas for the maintenance of the said Army divers assessments are made upon several Counties and persons of vast and insupportable sums of money and His Majesty's subjects are compelled to pay the same, which said Army (if it should continue) would soon ruin and waste the Kingdom and utterly overthrow Religion, Law and Liberty. For suppressing of which said Army, and ill affected persons, there is no probable way under God, but by the Army raised by the Authority of the Lords and Commons, which said Army cannot be maintained without great sums of money. Yet for raising such sums, by reason of His Majesty's withdrawing himself from the advice of Parliament there can be no Act of Parliament passed with His Majesty's assent, albeit there is great justice that the said monies should be raised . . .

It then states that whereas the Army had hitherto been maintained by voluntary loans and contributions those who had not helped should be charged, on lands not to be rated above one-fifth of the yearly income, and on goods and chattels and personal estate not more than one-twentieth of the value.¹⁹

(16) 16 September 1643.

A Warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Knight and Nicolas Stoughton Esqr., . . . for three good flock beds with coverlets and sheets to be carried to Farnham Castle . . .

(32) 18 September 1643.

A Warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Kt. and others of the committee . . . commanding me to warn the several persons hereunder mentioned to send to Guildford either so many horses with saddles and pistols as were then charged on them or else £16 for each horse so charged on them by the said committee as follows:

Seventeen horses were requisitioned from seventeen men of wealth and importance. Captain Quennell of Field Place, Compton, had to provide one horse; he had subscribed £10 to the loan levied by the King in 1625 and his family were staunch Royalists who, as long as they were permitted to do so 'made gunns and shott for supply of

¹⁹ Ordinances, 145.

His Majesty's stores at Imbhams furnace' near Haslemere.²⁰ Sir William Ellyott of Busbridge, Edward More of Godalming, Sir Poynings More of Loseley were each charged with two horses.

(7) 13 November 1643.

A Warrant from the said Mr. Cowlinge for twenty hundred of bread; seven hundred and a half of cheese; five dozen of butter; three hogsheds of beer; ten muttuns; and half a beeper . . .

The 'said Mr. Cowlinge' was Proviand Master General to Waller, who had recently been appointed to the command of the South Eastern Association created by the Ordinance of 4 November 1643:—

Whereas Papists and other wicked and ill affected Persons have traitorously combined together and entered into Association and have raised, and do daily raise, great Forces, both of Horse and Foot, in several Counties of this Kingdom and hath plundered, spoiled and destroyed, Multitudes of His Majesty's good Subjects and, if not timely prevented, will utterly subvert and destroy the true Protestant Religion (which is their chiefest design), the Laws of the Land, the Privileges of Parliament and Liberties of the Subject: The Lords and Commons now in Parliament assembled do Declare That they hold it most fit and necessary for the present State of this Kingdom, and do accordingly Order, That all Committees nominated by virtue of this present Ordinance, Colonels, Captains and other Officers, and all other well-affected Persons, Inhabitants of the several Counties of Hampshire, the Town and County of Southampton, Sussex, Surrey and Kent, shall and may associate themselves, and mutually aid, succour, and assist one another, in the mutual Defence and Preservation of themselves, and of the Peace of the said Counties . . .²¹

It was hoped that by creating an Association of counties men belonging to one county would be induced to fight in another county. As a consequence of this Ordinance Waller became the commander of seven thousand²² horse and foot which attacked Basing House on 7 November 1643; they made three ineffectual attempts to carry the place by storm, suffered heavy losses and the Londoners when ordered to assault cried out 'Home! home!' and deserted in a body,²³ so that after ninety days Waller was forced to retreat to Farnham.

(33) 12 December 1643.

A Warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Kt. and others of the committee . . . for three troop horses . . . for Sir William Waller's Army which I charged upon the parishes and tithings in my half hundred as follows:

On 9 December a party of Waller's men went towards Alton, beat up Lord Crawford's quarters, and then fell back on Farnham. On

²⁰ *Sy.A.C.*, XV, 41.

²¹ *Ordinances*, 333.

²² *Godwin*, 71.

²³ *Malden*, 236.

12 December Waller marched against Crawford and defeated him at Alton.²⁴

(27) 3 January 1643/44.

A Warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Kt. and others of the committee to require me to send my warrants to the petty constables . . . to levy the several sums of money hereunder specified for the buying of horses and furniture and for a month's pay for the soldiers to be paid to Mr. Launder at Guildford appointed by the committee to receive the same . . .

The total amounted to £80 and the authority for the warrant was probably the aforementioned Ordinance of 4 November 1643,²⁵ creating the South Eastern Association:—

. . . And further to enable them to maintain and pay the Forces of Horse and Foot, now raised or hereafter to be raised . . . there shall be rated, taxed and levied upon the said several and respective Counties and Places by the respective Committees of the same nominated by virtue of this Ordinance, so much Money as the Select and Standing Committee . . . shall hold fit and requisite . . .

After Waller had defeated the Royalists at Alton, he had captured Arundel in January, and the money was no doubt required to pay his soldiers.

(27) 3 January 1643/44.

Another Warrant in the before mentioned warrant requiring me to send to the petty constable in my half hundred to summon all men between 18 and 50 years of age to appear before the said Sir Richard Onslow Knight and others, which I did.

The authority for this Warrant may have been the Ordinance of 10 August 1643:—

Forasmuch as the true Protestant Religion, the Laws and Liberties of the Subject, and the Parliament, are in danger to be subverted, Idolatry and Tyranny like to be introduced, by the force and power of several Armies raised by pretence of the King's Authority, consisting of Papists, and other dangerous and ill affected persons of this Kingdom, and Irish Rebels, and of divers popish Soldiers, and others of foreign Kingdoms and nations, being not under the King's obedience, for the ruin and destruction of this Kingdom unless the same can be prevented by a considerable power of Forces to be suddenly raised by both Houses of Parliament, being with God's blessing and assistance the most probable way to preserve this Kingdom, our Religion and Liberty . . .

The Deputy Lieutenants were authorised to raise, levy and imprest soldiers, gunners and surgeons all of which were to have 'Imprest

²⁴ Godwin, 99.

²⁵ Ordinances, 333.

Money, Coat and Conduct Money, Wages and Entertainment . . . Provided always that this Ordinance shall not extend to the Pressing of any person under the age of eighteen or above the age of fifty . . . ; others exempted were: clergymen, scholars, students, any person rated at £5 Goods or £3 Lands, rank of Esquire and upwards, Members of Parliament and their servants.²⁶

(16) 4 January 1643/44.

A Warrant from Samuel Jones Colonel . . . for four flock beds with a bolster, one pair of sheets, one blanket and one coverlet to every bed . . . for the service of the Castle at Farnham (whither they were to be carried) . . .

(18) 19 January 1643/44.

A Warrant from Major General Browne for three teams . . . to be served in at Godalming . . . and one saddle horse . . .

On 23 December 1643 Major General Browne had been appointed to command the white and yellow regiments sent to reinforce Waller's Army.²⁷ On 26 March 1644 at a skirmish at West Meon Browne was in command of the foot in the vanguard, Waller bringing up the rear.²⁸ In Alresford, after the battle of Cheriton, the Parliamentarians fell upon the Royalists who had not escaped, 'Then General Browne, who was ever known to be a valiant man, and must be looked upon as a special instrument in the work' led the cavalry in pursuit.²⁹ Clarendon wrote in November 1644 'The indomitable Browne still guarded Abingdon'³⁰ and he referred to him as 'a citizen of London of good reputation, and a stout man.'³¹ Other Royalists called him 'faggot-monger Browne' because, towards the end of 1644, London being unable to obtain sea coal from the North, he attempted to relieve the situation by shipping firewood down the Thames from Abingdon.³² It is to be hoped that Waller was on this occasion more satisfied with Browne and his troops than he was in the summer of 1644 when he reported that Browne's men from Essex and Herts were 'so mutinous and incommandable that there is no hope of their stay. Yesterday they were like to have killed the Major General, and they hurt him in the face. Such men are only fit for a gallows here and a hell hereafter.'³³

(23) 3 February 1643/44.

A Warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Knight and Nicolas Stoughton Esqr. . . . for the several sums of money hereunder mentioned charged . . . upon the several places hereunder specified to be paid weekly till I received further Order which was continued Eight weeks . . .

The total weekly sum was £11.15.10, which for eight weeks gives a grand total of £94. 6. 8., and it was charged on parishes, not on

²⁶ Ordinances, 241.

²⁷ D.N.B.

²⁸ V.C.H. Hants, V, 342.

²⁹ V.C.H. Hants, V, 343.

³⁰ Gardiner, 519.

³¹ Clarendon, IV, 549.

³² Wedgwood, 404.

³³ Firth, 17.

tithings; £5 a week was charged on the parish of Godalming. After setting out the amounts charged on the parishes the Warrant continues

Whereof paid by me to Mr. Withers, Treasurer, £34.13s. for which I have an acquittance under his hand, for so much received by him for the parish of Godalming which I have mentioned before in my receipt, And gave return for £5. 7s. behind in Godalming parish of the same weekly tax which came in all for Godalming parish to £40 for two months.

Presumably the following undated entry refers to the above-mentioned £34.13.0.

(2) Undated.

Received of several persons at several times towards the two months tax to Farnham Castle; for the Parish of Godalming the sum of Thirty-four pounds, thirteen shillings for which I have an acquittance from Mr. Withers Treasurer of the West Division of Surrey.

(21) 26 February 1643/44.

A Warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Knight and others of the Committee for three troopers and three dragoons to be served in at Guildford . . . and also for the several sums of money out of the several parishes . . .

The horses were charged in some cases on parishes and in other cases on tithings but the money, £29. 9. 7. a week for one month, two and a half times as much as the weekly amount charged by the Warrant of 3 February, was again charged, in the same proportion, on the parishes of Artington £5. 8. 4., Compton £4.11. 8, Godalming £12.10.0, Hambledon £1.12.3½, Peper Harow £1.14.4½ and Puttenham £3.12.11. The Warrant of 3 February was for eight weeks to 31 March, that of 26 February for four weeks to 26 March so that, unless Mellersh has given the wrong dates, amounts were payable under two warrants during March. The authority for the latter warrant was probably the Ordinance of 30 March 1644 which imposed for four months from 10 February 1643/44, continued for a further four months by the Ordinance of 15 June 1644, a weekly charge of £345.13. 6 on Surrey, excluding Southwark and 'the lines of communication'; corresponding charges were Kent £930.16.0, Sussex and Southampton each £680.16.0.³⁴ The Ordinance of 3 August 1643 had charged on Surrey with Southwark £500 weekly for eight weeks, some of the other counties being Devon £1,800, Kent, Suffolk and Norfolk each £1,250, Huntingdon £220, Nottinghamshire £187, Cheshire and Derbyshire each £175.³⁵

(3) Undated.

Received for two weeks pay for Farnham Castle . . .

The total was £32.17. 6., and it may also have been received at about this time.

(22a) 5 March 1643/44.

A Warrant from the said Sir Richard Onslow Knight for five quarters of oats to be served in at Guildford for the horses which were at Guildford under his command . . .

³⁴ Ordinances, 413.

³⁵ Ordinances, 225.

(22a)

Another warrant in that warrant for 5 quarters of oats for the several persons of the several places hereunder mentioned to provide themselves with able horses to be served in at Guildford at the time the oats were to be served in . . .

(19) 12 March 1643/44.

A Warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Knight and Nicolas Stoughton Esqr. . . . for seven teams and a half . . . for Sir William Waller's use . . .

A subsequent warrant suggests that a 'team' consisted of eight horses. The teams were required to carry gunpowder from Chilworth to Farnham. Waller was massing troops near Farnham, meaning to seek out the Cavaliers.³⁶

(29) 13 March 1643/44.

A Warrant from Sir William Waller Knight . . . for the furnishing of Captain Gooch with eight hackney horses for the conveying of his officers and servants to Portsmouth on their journey towards Poole . . .

The detour to Portsmouth may have been to obtain reinforcements for Poole; on more than one occasion reinforcements were sent from Portsmouth to Lyme which was besieged by Prince Maurice for two months until 14 June when Essex, despite angry letters from Waller who wanted his help in the West, approached the town.³⁷ Poole had been held for the King by Anthony Ashley Cooper, subsequently the first Earl of Shaftesbury,³⁸ but on 24 February he presented himself at the Parliamentarian Headquarters at Hurst Castle and on 6 March he appeared before the Committee of Both Kingdoms in London when he swore allegiance to Parliament.³⁹

(25) 14 March 1643/44.

A Warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Knight and others of the Committee . . . to require me to send Warrants to the petty constables . . . to warn the several persons to send in the horses hereunder mentioned . . .

On this occasion named individuals were called upon to supply five horses, presumably because they might have ignored a warrant issued by Mellersh.

(22) 18 March 1643/44.

A Warrant from the said Sir Richard Onslow Kt. and others of the Committee of the West Division of Surrey . . . for several sums of money hereunder specified being part of a Tax of £454 charged upon the whole West Division of Surrey; . . . also a Warrant in that Warrant for Twelve quarters of Oats to be served in at Guildford for the service of Sir William Waller's Army . . .

The amount charged, on the parishes, was £59. 0.2.

³⁶ Godwin, 123.

³⁷ Wedgwood, 326.

³⁸ Wedgwood, 372.

³⁹ D.N.B.

(17) 28 March 1644.

A Warrant from Daniel Shudd, Porsiar General for Sir William Waller . . . for four able teams . . .

On 29 March Waller defeated the Royalists at Alresford, an unquestioned and major triumph for Parliament, the first in the war.⁴⁰

(31) 30 March 1644.

Another Warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Knight and others of the Committee . . . to require me to send my warrants to the petty constables . . . to warn the assessors of their respective rights to assess and appoint collectors to gather the several sums of money . . . on the several parishes . . . to be paid weekly . . .

The weekly amount was the same as charged for four weeks by the Warrant of 26 February 1643/44, £29. 9. 7, but it does not state for how many weeks it was to be paid.

On 30 March the House of Commons ordered that three thousand foot, twelve hundred horses and five hundred dragoons should be raised and maintained for Waller; it also ordered that all monies levied on the estates of Papists and delinquents, and two-thirds of the monies paid to the County Treasurers should be devoted to the maintenance of Waller's army.⁴¹

(23) 1 April 1644.

Another warrant from the aforesaid Sir Richard Onslow Knight . . . for 12 quarters of oats more to be served in at Guildford for the service of Sir William Waller's Army . . .

(9) 4 April 1644.

A Warrant from the said William Jones Commissary for twenty loads of hay and twenty quarters of oats . . .

After the battle of Alresford on 29 March Waller marched through Hampshire towards Dorset, but his London regiments clamoured to go home and he was back at Farnham on 12 April as evidenced by the next warrant.

(7) 15 April 1644.

A Warrant from the aforesaid Mr. Cowlinge for Ten hundred of bread; five hundred of cheese, three hogsheads of beer; one live ox; one hundred of bacon and ten fat sheep . . .

(28) 16 April 1644.

A Warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Knight . . . for one draught horse and a half to be served in at Guildford for my Lord General's Army . . . but none were served in.

'My Lord General' could have been the Earl of Essex or the Earl of Manchester. On 6 April the Committee of Both Kingdoms had received orders to send all available forces to Waller 'as the King is

⁴⁰ Wedgwood, 304.

⁴¹ Godwin, 139.

drawing all his forces against Sir William Waller, and is going in person with them.'⁴² Essex, who had been guarding the northern approaches to London,⁴³ and Manchester, who had been watching Prince Rupert⁴⁴ after he had relieved Newark in March, were ordered to help Waller and to join forces at Aylesbury on 19 April.⁴⁵ However, Manchester went to Yorkshire and although Essex did not move to Aylesbury he sent Major Beare with five hundred horse to Waller⁴⁶ and it is probable that this force was 'my Lord General's Army' for which the, presumably, team and a half of draught horse was required. On 20 April Waller's forces in and near Farnham amounted to ten thousand men.⁴⁷

(11a) 24 April 1644.

A Warrant from the said William Jones Commissary for 4 dozen of Sacks to be served in at Guildford for Sir William Waller's use . . .

These may have been required for moving provisions from a large convoy, destined for Basing House, which Waller had captured.⁴⁸

(18) 8 May 1644.

A Warrant from Henry Floyd, Commissary to the draught of Sir William Waller's Army for three teams of horse . . .

An officer called the 'Commissary-general of victuals' was the head of the commissariat; the 'Commissary to the draught' may have been an officer under the Waggon-master-general who was in charge of the train and baggage,⁴⁹ but see Index of Names.

(12) 11 May 1644.

Another Warrant from the before mentioned William Jones Commissary, for Ten loads of hay and fifteen quarters of oats . . .

charged on the town of Godalming, the parish of Hambledon and the tithings of Artington, Labourne and Tuesley.

The reason why I charged these places . . . with such great quantities of hay and oats . . . was because the other places in my half hundred . . . were then full of soldiers and these places upon whom the tax was laid had none . . .

'The places full of soldiers' were therefore Binscombe, Compton, Eashing, Farncombe, Hurtmore, Peper Harow, Puttenham and Shackelford. This is the only occasion on which billeting is mentioned in the book. The usual practice was that tickets were given to householders specifying the number of soldiers quartered, the time they were maintained, and the amounts due calculated at a fixed rate, a corresponding sum being deducted from the soldiers' pay, the

⁴² Godwin, 142.

⁴³ Wedgwood, 299.

⁴⁴ D.N.B.

⁴⁵ Gardiner, 398.

⁴⁶ Godwin, 144.

⁴⁷ Godwin, 144.

⁴⁸ Godwin, 144.

⁴⁹ Firth, 62.

tickets being redeemed at a later date.⁵⁰ It was written by one of the London Auxiliaries, who had joined Waller's Army on 20 May, to harass Basing House.

We lay at Basingstoke three nights and had indifferent good quarter for our money, but the inhabitants were fearful they should be ill dealt withall after our departure for entertaining us; they pay £40 per week towards the maintenance of the house (Basing), and that morning before we came they had payed that week's money.⁵¹

As regards the £40 per week paid by the Basingstoke people, the above quotation reads as though it was paid to the defenders, not the besiegers, of Basing House; the Royalists did occasionally get out to collect money and supplies, and places near Basing had demands from both sides.⁵² The charge made by the next warrant on the Hundred of Godalming was undoubtedly for the besiegers. Waller's army had been posted in detachments extending from Farnham to Chichester, but it was now being concentrated in the Farnham district⁵³ preparatory to a campaign, with Essex, in the Thames Valley.⁵⁴ At the same time an attempt was being made to starve out the Basing House garrison, and strong bodies of troops quartered in the neighbourhood patrolled the adjacent country to prevent the taking in of provisions.⁵⁵

(2) Undated.

Received of several persons at several times for and towards the maintenance of the soldiers at Basing . . . the sum of £105.13.10.

(7) 15 May 1644.

A Warrant from the said Mr. Cowlinge for four hundred dozen of bread . . . The which I charged upon the town of Godalming because he promised payment . . .

(29) 19 May 1644.

A Warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Knight . . . for two draught horses and a half and harness for them to be brought to Guildford for the service of Sir William Waller . . . or so many, [? some money]—£7 for each horse . . . The money if there were any paid Mr. Withers Treasurer of the West Division of Surrey received the same.

(8) ? 20 May 1644.

A Warrant from Sir William Waller for forty pounds worth of bread . . . the which I charged upon the town of Godalming because he promised payment in his warrant . . .

⁵⁰ Firth, 216.

⁵¹ Godwin, 148.

⁵² Godwin, 104.

⁵³ Godwin, 145.

⁵⁴ Wedgwood, 320. Malden, 237.

⁵⁵ Basingstoke, 418.

(8) ? 20 May 1644.

A Warrant from William Jones Commissary to the right honable. Sir William Waller, Knight, for fifteen loads of hay and fifteen quarters of oats . . .

The first of the preceding two warrants is dated 20 May 1640, and the second is undated; it has been assumed that the correct year is 1644 and that both were issued on the same date.

(30) 1 June 1644.

A Warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Knight and George Farewell Esqr. . . . for the sum of Six pounds Sixteen shillings and Eleven pence towards the loss of Four hundred dozen bread which should have been carried to Sir William Waller's Army and by reason of the Army's advancing could not be carried in accordingly for which loss of bread I sent out for Three pounds and Nineteen shillings and my partner Richard Smith of Mousell for the rest . . . [the amounts totalling £3.19.0. charged on the tithings are then set out] . . . Of which said several sums abovementioned I only received 16s. whereof I have paid to the Baker 8s. and the residue being 8s. more I keep till I receive Order from Sir Richard Onslow for payment thereof and not one farthing more have I received nor any man to my use nor by my appointment.

'My partner Richard Smith of Mousell,' had charge of the southern half of the hundred. Waller had marched from Farnham in the direction of Wantage on 18 May,⁵⁶ to co-operate with the Earl of Essex, and his army did not return to Surrey for some weeks.

(1) 14 June 1644.

Received for and towards the relief of sick and maimed soldiers by virtue of an Ordinance of this present Parliament dated the first of November 1643 as also by virtue of a warrant from Edmond Jordan Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Surrey to me directed the 14th June 1644 the sum of Six pounds fifteen shillings of the several places hereinafter mentioned . . . for which . . . I have an acquittance from Mr. Nathaniel Weyborne and Mark Mould, gent., appointed to receive the same.

The Ordinance of 31 October 1643 (not 1 November) provided for the payment for a period of six months from 1 November 1643 of not more than four shillings a week to disabled soldiers and widows and children of soldiers who had been killed. Fifteen Counties and London had to contribute, Surrey and Southwark £145, London and Westminster £1,200, Essex, Kent, Norfolk and Suffolk each £300, Middlesex £125, Bucks, Cambridge and Hertford each £120.⁵⁷

(33) 15 June 1644.

A Warrant from the aforesaid Sir Richard Onslow Kt. and George Farewell Esq. . . . for me to press carts for one John Foster settler to his Regiment daily as often as the said John Foster had occasion which I did accordingly.

Onslow was in command of the Surrey Red-coats, five companies strong, at Basing House and his officers included Lt.-Col. Jordan, High Sheriff of Surrey (who issued the warrant of 14 June) and

⁵⁶ Godwin, 146.

⁵⁷ Ordinances, 328.

Captain Westbrook of Godalming (who had been charged with one horse jointly with Richard Stockden by the warrant of 18 September 1643).⁵⁸ Although the main object was to beleaguer Basing House there was considerable activity during this period in which Col. Jones, the governor of Farnham Castle, was prominent; not only did they capture convoys of provisions for Basing, but they also sought (not always successfully) to prevent the Royalists from sallying forth to capture cloth and other goods being sent from Wiltshire and the West to London, and from obtaining money and provisions from the neighbourhood; the Parliamentarians had been reinforced and further attempts were made to capture the House, the Royalists frequently attacking the besiegers; on 21 June two of the Surrey Red-coats were captured, and another was killed.⁵⁹

(28) 10 July 1644.

Another warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Knight . . . requiring me to provide teams for . . . Settlers of his regiment at Basing, as often as they pleased the said settlers paying 12s. for every journey which I did.

On 24 June, further reinforcements having arrived, the siege of Basing House had begun in grim earnest.⁶⁰ On 9 July Onslow's Surrey Red-coats had been increased by four more companies. On 12 July the Royalists refused a demand to surrender.

(5) 30 August 1644.

A Warrant from Mr. Nicolas Cowlinge Proviand Master General to Sir William Waller . . . for 50 dozen bread, two hundred weight of cheese ten fat sheep five hogshheads of beer one dozen of poultry . . .

Waller, who had left Farnham towards the end of May, had returned after a strenuous and unsatisfactory campaign with frequent disputes between himself, Essex and Manchester, each of whom had independent armies and blamed each other when things went wrong. On 12 July Waller had written to the Committee of Both Kingdoms 'Till you have an army merely your own that you may command, it is in a manner impossible to do anything of importance.'⁶¹ The remnants of Waller's army, only fourteen hundred men, which returned to Farnham were mutinous, ragged and ill equipped, and Waller had only three weeks' pay for them.⁶² On 19 August Waller had been ordered to march westward forthwith to rescue the Earl of Essex, and he replied on 1 September that he would be willing to do so on receipt of £500 and horses for his mounted infantry;⁶³ on the same day he had received at Farnham a reinforcement of about twelve hundred infantry.⁶⁴

⁵⁸ Godwin, 150.

⁵⁹ Godwin, 154.

⁶⁰ Godwin, 155.

⁶¹ Wedgwood, 331.

⁶² Malden, 238.

⁶³ Godwin, 166.

⁶⁴ Godwin, 171.

(10) 2 September 1644.

A Warrant from the said William Jones Commissary for ten loads of hay and ten quarters of oats . . .

(17) 3 September 1644.

A Warrant from Richard Whippey Deputy Commissary to the Draughts of Artillery in Sir William Waller's Army . . . for five teams . . .

Waller was still trying to capture Basing House, when on 7 September orders were issued to Waller to advance towards Dorchester, so as to check the advance of the King's army, and he reached Blandford on 20 September.⁶⁵ The absence of Waller enabled Colonel Gage to bring from Oxford to Basing House, on 11 September, some much-needed ammunition; he, with the help of the defenders, then utterly disrupted the besieging force and captured some artillery, including 'a goodly-demi-cannon' (a 40-pounder) from Onslow's works. He then took possession of Basingstoke against small resistance; fortunately for him it was market day and for a whole day he sent supplies from that town to Basing House;⁶⁶ he then returned to Oxford and shortly afterwards the siege, but without any bombardment, assumed the character of a blockade.

(20) 29 September 1644.

A Warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Knight . . . for two teams and a half to be served in at Farnham . . . The mare was served in by Widow Matchwicke of Eashing and lost; a horse served in by John Keene of Eashing and lost; two horses served in by the inhabitants of Hambleton and lost, for the other two teams I do not know whether any were served in or not.

On 26 September Parliament had thanked Onslow for raising men for the defence of Surrey and the siege of Basing House, the county being ordered to continue to maintain his forces; however, Mellersh was obviously having difficulty in carrying out his orders.

(13) 2 October 1644. (Plate VII.)

A Warrant from Jeremy Barnes Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel Jones . . . for Thirty eight hundred and forty pounds of Pork; Twenty-four bullocks; four hundred and a half and thirty pounds of butter; four hundred and a half and thirty pounds of cheese; one quarter of peas; and ten quarters of wheat . . .

The King had advanced from Devon towards Waller who was forced to retreat from Shaftesbury on 8 October;⁶⁷ on 15 October the King entered Salisbury, and Waller, who could not challenge him without the help of Manchester and Essex, retreated to Andover. It would seem that the officers at Farnham Castle had been warned that there would be a concentration of Parliamentary troops near Farnham and that it was necessary to build up supplies.

⁶⁵ Godwin, 171.

⁶⁶ Godwin, 179.

⁶⁷ Gardiner, 496.

- 13) A Warrant from Jeremie Dennis Lieutenant Colonel
to Colonell Jones dated the 11th of October 1644. for Christie
Eight hundred and forty pounds of Pork; Twenty
bulls; foure hundred of halp; and thirtie pounds
of butter. foure hundred and halp and thirtie pounds
of Eggs; one Quarter of Nease; and Com quarter of
Wheate which is repared upon the sowall ranshops and
tithingit as foloweth; in halp a hundred;
- Upon the parish of Sedburgh; Com hundred of Pork and Com
fett bulls.
- Upon the parish of Compton; Eight hundred of Pork; and foure
fett bulls.
- Upon the parish of Nuttongham; fiftie pounds of Pork; and
halp a hundred of Bacon.
- Upon the parish of Ecton; foure fett bulls.
- Upon the parish of Ecton; foure fett bulls.
- Upon the parish of Ecton; Eight hundred; foure fett
and Com pounds of Bacon.
- Upon the parish of Ecton; Com hundred of Pork; and
Quarter of Nease; and one Quarter of Nease.
- Upon the parish of Ecton; foure hundred and a halp
and thirtie pounds of Eggs; and one hundred of Butter.
- Upon the parish of Ecton; Eight hundred and a halp of
Bacon.
- Upon the parish of Ecton; three hundred; and thirtie
pounds of Butter.
- Upon the parish of Ecton; one hundred and thirtie
pounds of Bacon; and thirtie pounds of Pork.
- Upon the parish of Ecton; foure hundred pounds of
Pork.
- xx: of which foure sowall pound of provision of newe were bred
and yett noe any man to myse.

THE ACCOUNT BOOK OF PHILIP MELLERSH, WARRANT DATED 2 OCTOBER 1644.

(p. 68).

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It is to be observed that this warrant was issued by Jeremy Barnes, Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel Samuel Jones, the Governor of Farnham Castle. Colonel Jones was a cantankerous person, but the job of Governor of the Castle during this unorganised stage of the war would have made even an archangel somewhat peevish! In November 1643 he had rashly issued a warrant to the tenants of the Marquis of Winchester, of Basing House, and signed it 'Samuel Jones, Collon,' upon which a Royalist journalist wrote 'yes, Master Jones, wee'l call you Master Colonel when you know how to spell the word.'⁶⁸ He was now in London because the Committee for Surrey had vehemently accused him, and a Committee of the House of Commons had been appointed to settle the controversy.⁶⁹ In March 1645 he complained that his pay was in arrear and that he was being unfairly treated; he asked that a successor might be appointed, but he would not be superseded by his own Lieutenant Colonel, Jeremy Barnes,⁷⁰ the candidate of the Committee for Surrey; the House of Commons appointed a committee to induce him to resign honourably, and on 5 April 1645 the Committee of Both Kingdoms appointed Mr. John Fielder, not Jeremy Barnes, as his successor.⁷¹

(5a) 21 October 1644.

A Warrant from the aforesaid Mr. Cowlinge for one hundred dozen of bread . . .

(11) 21 October 1644.

Another Warrant from the said William Jones Commissary for ten loads of hay and twenty quarters of oats . . .

Waller had escaped from Andover to Basing on 20 October and joined Manchester who had arrived on 17 October, and Essex who got there on 21 October, the total forces amounting to about nineteen thousand men.⁷² A concerted attack on Basing House, which had been surrounded for over four months, was beaten off by the defenders.⁷³ Then the three more or less independent armies had to go off after the King, and fought the second battle of Newbury on 27 October,⁷⁴ after which Waller returned to Basing.

(28) 16 November 1644.

Another Warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Knight and Nicolas Stoughton Esqr. to require me to send forth my warrants to the petty Constables . . . to collect and gather within their several liberties the several sums of money lost by bread to be served in to Sir William Waller's Army and by reason of the Army's advancing could not be carried in accordingly . . .

⁶⁸ Godwin, 104.

⁶⁹ Godwin, 183.

⁷⁰ Godwin, 207.

⁷¹ Godwin, 209.

⁷² Gardiner, 498.

⁷³ Wedgwood, 374.

⁷⁴ Gardiner, 498.

The warrant does not state the amount to be collected. Presumably it refers to the bread charged by the warrant of 21 October.

Clarendon has recorded that the King's heart was set upon the relief of Basing, which was now again distressed; the enemy having, as is said before, begirt it closely, from the time that Gage relieved it [on 11 September]. He had a great mind to do it with his whole army, that thereby he might draw the enemy to a battle: but upon full debate it was concluded that the safest way would be to do it by a strong party . . . the enemy marched from Newbury to Basing which they thought would upon the sight of their whole army, presently have yielded; but finding the marquis [of Winchester] still obstinate to defend it, they were weary of the winter war and so retired all their force from thence the very day before Gage came.⁷⁵

The defenders of Basing House were no doubt distressed, but the Parliamentary army was no better off. On the way back from Newbury to Basing most of Manchester's starving men ran away to Reading, where there was food.⁷⁶ Waller arrived at Basing and endeavoured to resume the attack but his men had been in constant service for over a year, winter was now upon them, and their pay was in arrears;⁷⁷ his army had dwindled to seven hundred. Therefore, after twenty-four weeks of siege during which the besiegers are believed to have lost about a thousand men, on 15 November 1644 Waller withdrew from Basing⁷⁸ and 'advanced' to Odiham. London had expected Basing House to fall and Lady Onslow had written that Parliament had given it to her husband and 'hoped the world would then see them in a better condition';⁷⁹ if Waller had made one more, and a successful, attempt, this magnificent building, surpassed only by royal palaces, would have been saved for posterity, instead of being utterly destroyed by Cromwell in October 1645.

(4) Undated.

Received for the use of Sir William Waller's Army the several sums of money hereunder written . . . by virtue of a Warrant from Mr. Cowlinge Proviand Master General . . .

There is nothing to indicate the date of this document. £15 was received.

(6) 18 November 1644.

A Warrant from the said Mr. Cowlinge . . . for 1 hundred dozen of bread; five hundred weight of cheese; eight quarters of beef.

One half was charged on Mellersh's half hundred, 'My partner Richard Smith of Mousell was charged with the other half.'

⁷⁵ Clarendon, IV, 593.

⁷⁶ Gardiner, 518.

⁷⁷ Wedgwood, 383

⁷⁸ Basingstoke, 418.

⁷⁹ Godwin, 194.

(16) 18 November 1644.

A Warrant from Henry Jarman Waggon Master General to Sir William Waller Knight for five teams . . .

The items charged by both the foregoing warrants were to help Waller on his way to the West. He did not stay for long at Odiham because seven thousand Royal horse and dragoons arrived there soon afterwards; Colonel Jones asked for, and obtained, reinforcements from Waller.⁸⁰

(14) 29 November 1644.

A Warrant from Samuel Jones, Colln., for a team and a half and a cart till I had gone through my half hundred to be at Farnham Castle daily . . . Of which said teams I never received neither horse nor cart nor any man for me but I received 5s. of Mr. Stiles and others of Eashing which I repaid again to Walter How Tithingman of Eashing. It was to hire a cart at Farnham for that tithing.

Perhaps this was the last straw! Mellersh ceased to be High Constable within the next few weeks possibly because he did not get a horse or cart, or because the Parliamentary authorities felt that he had not got his heart in the job, or it may have been because of ill-health—he died in 1650.

(2) 12 December 1644.

Received for and towards the relief of the poor distressed clergie of Ireland . . . the sum of £2. 4s. 8d.

The date should perhaps be 12 December 1643 because the only relevant Ordinance is that of 18 September 1643:—

Whereas it appeareth . . . that the distressed Clergy of the Kingdom of Ireland, were at the beginning of that Rebellion there, dispoiled of there [sic] Personal Estates, and have been ever since deprived of their respective livings, by the Barbarous Rebels, and are now ready to perish, with their wives and children, for want of present livelyhood. The Lords and Commons now Assembled in Parliament, having taken the same into their charitable considerations, do think fit that there shall be a collection made in, and throughout the Cities of London and Westminster, and the several Counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, Surrey and Hertford for their relief . . . Provided always that this Ordinance shall not be put in execution touching any such Collections as aforesaid longer than or from or after the thirtieth day of November next.⁸¹

⁸⁰ Godwin, 197.

⁸¹ Ordinances, 285.

(26) 4 January 1644/45.

A Warrant from Sir Richard Onslow Knight and others of the committee . . . for so many dragoon horses as are hereunder specified with a saddle and bridle . . . upon the several parishes hereunder mentioned . . .

Upon the parish of Godalming	1
Upon the parishes of Puttenham and Artington	1
Upon the parish of Compton joined with Haselmere	1

It is not clear why Haselmere should have been charged with half a horse; Haselmere was not in Mellersh's half hundred, and it is unlikely that it was intended to be Hurtmore, because Hurtmore was in the parish of Godalming.⁸² After Waller had left Basing, Onslow had retired to Farnham.⁸³

(33) (Signed)

Phillipp Mellersh.
late one of the high Constables of the hundred of Godalming.

(33A).

April 17th 1645 the within named Phillipp Mellersh delivered this Account upon oath

(Signed)	Matthew Brend [or Brand]
..	Robert Holman
..	Hugh Jones
..	John Webster

A photo copy of Philip Mellersh's Book is available for reference in the Society's Library at Castle Arch, Guildford.

⁸² Brayley, V, 199.

⁸³ *Sy.A.C.*, XXXVI, 62.

SOURCES

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- V.C.H., Hants=*Victoria History of the Counties of England, Hampshire*.
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A BOOKE OF MY ACCOMPTES

SUMMARY OF CHARGES

	Occasions	Total	Artington	Catteshall	Compton
<i>Horses</i>					
Dragoon and Trooper	5	22	1½	—	1½
Hackney, Harness and Saddle	5	33	5	—	4
Teams and Draught	12	47½	3½	—	4
<i>Money</i>					
Specific Objects and Weekly Amounts	14	£676	£90	£3	£78
<i>Provisions and Fodder</i>					
Bacon (Pounds)	2	2,020	—	—	—
Beef (Quarters)	1	4	½	—	³ / ₁₀
Beef (Half)	1	—	—	—	—
Beer (Hogsheads)	3	11	—	¹ / ₃	—
Bread (Dozens)	8	3,600	17½	6	17
Bullocks (Fat)	1	24	4	—	4
Butter (Pounds)	2	540	—	—	—
Cheese (Hundredweights)	5	1,735	¹ / ₄	¹ / ₁₆	¹ / ₄
Hay (Loads)	5	65	10½	½	6½
Mutton	1	10	—	—	—
Oats (Bushels)	9	914	72	6	79
Ox (Live)	1	1	—	—	—
Peas (Quarters)	1	1	—	—	—
Pork (Pounds)	1	3,840	—	500	800
Poultry	1	12	—	—	4
Sheep	2	20	2	—	3½
Wheat (Quarters)	1	10	—	—	—
<i>Sundry</i>					
Feather Beds	1	3	—	—	1
Flock Beds	3	18	—	—	1
Sacks	1	48	—	—	—

Note: Farncombe includes Binscombe and Hurtmore. Godalming generally includes Catteshall and sometimes other tithings.

APPENDIX

INDEX OF NAMES IN THE BOOK OF PHILIP MELLERSH

Note: The figures in brackets refer to the first, or only, page on which the name is mentioned; the information in brackets has been obtained from other sources.

- Arnold, Henry, Tithingman of Hambledon. (4)
- Balchyn, Henry, Tithingman of Eashing. (4)
- Barnes, Jeremy, Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel Jones. (13) (See comment on Warrant of 2 October 1644.)
- Billingham, George, Tithingman of Puttenham. (4)
- Billingham, William, of Shackleford. (24)
- Bowler, Edward, Setler of Sir Richard Onslow's Regiment. (28)
(Setler is a corruption of the word Sutler, a camp-follower who sold provisions.)
- Bowler, Henry, Setler of Sir Richard Onslow's Regiment. (28)
- Brand (or Brend), Matthew. (33a) (Baronet. The first named member of the Committee to whom Philip Mellersh delivered his account. A member of the Surrey Committees for Sequestrating Delinquents' Estates, for Levying Money, for the Defence of Surrey, for Raising Forces for Waller, for the Relief of the British Army in Ireland, for Raising and Maintaining Forces and for the Monthly Assessment for the Scottish Army under the Earl of Leven.)
- Bridger, George, of Godalming. (32)
- Browne, Major General. (18) (See comment on Warrant of 19 January 1643/44.)
- Carpenter, John, Tithingman of Tuesley. (4)
- Champion, John, Tithingman of Binscombe. (4)
- Chittie, George, of Hurtmore. (24)
- Coldham, Mr., of Compton. (25, etc.) (Of Down Place.)
- Collyn, John, Tithingman of Labourne. (4)
- Cowlinge, Nicolas, Proviand Master General. (4 etc.) (The title Proviand, or Proviant, was imported from Germany in the early part of the century and the appointment was equivalent to Commissary General of Victuals, which Cowlinge himself held in the New Model Army in succession to Edward Orpin; he provided victuals, corn, flesh, bread and beer, and had under him a lieutenant, a secretary, a clerk, a smith, a waggon-master and a waggon-maker.)

- Ellyott, Sir William, Kt., of Godalming. (32) (Of Busbridge Hall; he was a member of the same Committees as Sir Matthew Brand.)
- Entiknap, Thomas, of Eashing. (24)
- Farewell, George, (30, etc.) (He was a member of the same Committees as Sir Matthew Brand.)
- Floyd, Henry, Commissary to the Draught. (18) (The appointment was probably that of Commissary of the Artillery Draught Horse, but in a petition before the Committee of Both Kingdoms, 28 June 1644, Floyd describes himself as 'Commissary of Sir William Waller's Carriages.')
- Foster, John, Setler to Sir Richard Onslow's Regiment. (33)
- Gooch, Captain (29) (An Anthony Gooch lived at Hurtmore.)
- Hammond, John, of Binscombe. (24) (A cousin of Philip Mellersh's first wife.)
- Hammond, Richard, Tithingman of Farncombe. (4)
- Hollis, Mr., of Peper Harow. (25)
- Hollis, Denzill, Esq., of Peper Harow. (32) (Afterwards Lord Holles; bought Peper Harow in 1655.)
- Holman, Robert, (33a) (One of the Committee to whom Philip Mellersh delivered his account; member of several of the same Committees as Sir Matthew Brand.)
- How, Walter, Tithingman of Eashing. (14)
- Hull, Thomas, Gent., of Godalming. (24, etc.) (Of Westbrook.)
- Hurte, John, of Puttenham. (22a)
- Jarman, Henry, Waggon Master General. (16) (He was in charge of the Army's transport.)
- Jones, Hugh. (33a) (One of the Committee to whom Philip Mellersh delivered his Account.)
- Jones, Samuel, Colonel. (14, etc.) (Member of the Surrey Committee for the Defence of Surrey and for the Relief of the British Army in Ireland; see comment on Warrant of 2 October 1644.)
- Jones, William, Commissary to Sir W. Waller. (8, etc.) (He was probably the same man as an officer named Jones who became Commissary General of Horse Provisions in succession to Captain Cook who was killed at the battle of Naseby, and his duties in Waller's Army are likely to have been of the same nature.)
- Jordan, Edmond, High Sheriff of Surrey. (1) (Member of the Surrey Committee for Levying Money, for the Defence of Surrey, for Raising Forces for Waller and for the Relief of the British Army in Ireland.)

- Keene, John, of Eashing. (20)
- Kempsall, Mr., of Compton (32) (John Kempsall of Eastbury Manor died 12.1.1658/9.)
- Launder, Mr., of Guildford. (2, etc.) (Philip Mellersh's first wife was a Launder.)
- Loike, John, Tithingman of Peper Harow. (4)
- Matchwicke, Widow, of Eashing. (20)
- Matchwicke, Henry, of Godalming. (32) (A cousin of Philip Mellersh's first wife.)
- Merch, John, Tithingman of Shackleford. (4)
- More, Edward, Mr., of Hurtmore. (25)
- More, Edward, Esq., of Godalming. (32)
- More, Sir Poynings, Baronet, of Artington. (25, etc.) (Of Loseley; created Baronet in 1642; born 13.2.1605/6 died 11.4.1649; he became a member of Committees in 1645 for putting Surrey into a posture of defence, and in 1647 for raising money for the Army of Sir Thomas Fairfax.)
- Mould, Mark. (1)
- Onslow, Sir Richard, Kt. (16, etc.) (Knighted in 1624; a Sequester of Royalist estates and a member of the same Committees as Sir Matthew Brand.)
- Parkhurst, Sir Robert, Knight. (25, etc.) (Son of Sir Robert, Lord Mayor of London; member of the same Committees as Sir Matthew Brand with the exception of that for the Relief of the Army in Ireland.)
- Perrior, Joshua, of Godalming. (32)
- Quennell, Captain, of Compton (32) (Of Field Place. Made a 'loan' of £10 to Charles I. See comment on Warrant of 18 September 1643.)
- Rance, Richard, Constable of Artington. (4)
- Rogers, Richard, Tithingman of Hurtmore. (4)
- Shudd, Daniel, Porsiar General. (17) (Mousehill, Witley, was owned by the Shudd family. The word Porsiar is probably a corruption of Purser, in which event Shudd was Treasurer and in charge of the money chest of Waller's Army.)
- Smith, John, of Peper Harow. (32) (Henry Smith of Peper Harow bought the manor of Piccard in 1585.)
- Smith, John, of Godalming. (32)
- Smith, Richard, of Mousell, 'my partner.' (6, etc.) (In charge of the southern half of the hundred of Godalming.)
- Smith, William, Tithingman of Compton. (4)
- Smith, William, of Peper Harow. (32)

- Stiles, Mr., of Eashing. (14)
- Stockden, Richard, of Godalming. (24, etc.)
- Stoughton, Nicolas. (16, etc.) (His grandfather bought Stoke Manor in 1587. Nicolas of the manor of Stoughton was M.P. for Guildford in the last Parliament of James I and also in the Long Parliament. Made a 'loan' of £20 to Charles I. Member of the same Committees as Sir Matthew Brand.)
- Temple, Thomas. (2)
- Toft, Abraham, Constable of Godalming. (4)
- Waller, Sir William. (8)
- Webster, John. (33a) (One of the Committee to whom Philip Mellersh delivered his Account.)
- Weight, Mr., of Artington. (22a) (? Wight, *q.v.*)
- Westbrook, John, of Godalming. (32) (Westbrooks held the manor of Roke, Witley.)
- Weyborne, Nathaniel. (1)
- Whetham, Nath., an officer of Farnham Castle. (15) (In 1649 he became the contractor for the sale of lands, etc., of Deans and Chapters.)
- Whippey, Richard, Deputy Commissary to the Draughts of Artillery. (17) (See note re Henry Floyd.)
- Wight, Mr., of Artington. (32) (The Wights held Brabœuf Manor from 1559 until 1914.)
- Withers, Richard, Treasurer of the West Division of Surrey. (3, etc.)
- Wyott, Henry, Gent., of Godalming. (32) (There were Wyat's at Shackleford and Puttenham.)
- Yonge, William. (2)