# Elizabethan Peovil: as Recorded in Churchwardens' Accounts

#### BY JOHN GOODCHILD

In the recently published volume Somerset Parochial Documents, there appears under 'Yeovil, St. John Baptist with Preston Plucknett', the following items in the inventory: 'Churchwardens' Accounts—1577, 1587, 1676, 1687, four skins in good condition; 1561, 1568, 1569, 1572, 1573, 1640, 1642, 1644, fragile and needing repair, mostly legible; 1545, 1546, 1565, fragments, and one undated (early); 1566, 1588, 1644, in bad condition, legible in part; one undated (Eliz.) and one undated (Caroline).'

These particular accounts were in a bundle which came to light a few years ago amongst the few remaining archives of Yeovil Corporation. They had been lost sight of for a very long time.<sup>2</sup> Fortunately, enough of them are in such a condition of legibility as to provide much valuable information of a most interesting period of which few similar accounts appear to have been published.

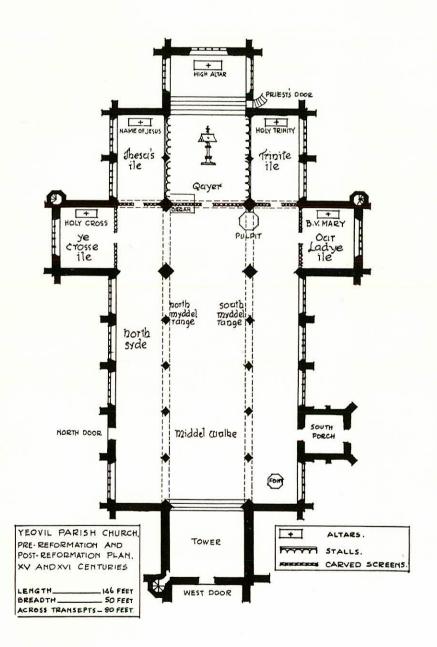
From those of the early years of the reign of Elizabeth it has been possible to locate with reasonable certainty the sites of the four Chantries remaining in Yeovil Parish Church at the suppression,<sup>3</sup> the exact number of bells then in the tower, the position of the organ, the font, the pulpit, and the extent of the great choir screen. More than this, they throw much light on the everyday life of the people of Yeovil in the first twenty years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The Elizabethan accounts are written on skins of parchment

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Inventory of Parochial Documents in the Diocese of Bath and Wells and the County of Somerset, by Dr. J. E. King.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries, xvi, 272.

<sup>3</sup> Som. Rec. Soc., vol. ii.



in ink which must have been of fine quality to retain its colour. Those from 1561, when they begin, to 1566 have headings with ornaments and initials in exquisite penmanship. They are the work of one John Stockwell, who was paid five shillings annually for it. His origin is unknown, though he is presumed to have been clerk and organist, as in 1566 he gave 'sertayne bookes of pricke-songe' to have all the bells rung at his funeral. From 1566, although the writing is carefully done and reasonably legible, the accounts lack the distinction of those of John Stockwell. They are all uniformly accurate where they are sufficiently complete to make a check possible.

The incomings of the wardens are set out on the left hand under the heads of 'Receits'—'lone of vessels'—'Receits for belles' and 'sale of setes', the 'sommas' being recorded separately and drawn to a grand total at the bottom. On the other side of an ornamented division line are the 'Payments'.

At the foot of each membrane is the discharge of the outgoing warden, generally in this form, the example being for the year 1561:

'And soe the sayde John Langdonne owithe clere to the sayde Churche ovr and above alle his allowynce xi xvii v of the whyche somme the sayde John hath levied and payde before the hole p ish the daye and yere above sayde and so he goeth quite and clere from this his accompte.

Recessit quiets.'

The first-named warden of the two acting for the year is invariably mentioned, and in most cases his colleague acted as senior of the two for the following year.

It will be seen from the accompanying illustration that it has been possible to visualize from these accounts the pre-Reformation plan of Yeovil Church. It is worth noticing that although Elizabeth restored the Protestant forms of worship in 1558 it was not till 1564 that the tabernacle or pyx from the high altar, altar stones from the Chantry chapels, and 'stones' which may have been images, were sold out of the church. It was in that year that ink was used to deface the windows in one chapel, and a cloth was hung before another window in 1566, both these items suggesting that this was less expensive than providing new glass. They also show that the ancient

glass bore some relation to the dedication of the chapels. The 'pictors' on the ancient lectern were defaced in 1565, but the Lent cloth did not disappear till 1569. It may be that the 'popish' fittings had been kept in hand in case there were

other changes.

Yeovil Church had in pre-Reformation times six recorded Chantries, of which four were in existence at the time of the suppression.<sup>4</sup> With the exception of that of Holy Trinity, founded by Robert de Samborne in 1342, the altar of which stood in the south choir aisle, the positions of the others had never been definitely fixed. Prebendary Bates Harbin in his monograph on 'John Botreaux of Trent and his Chantry' <sup>5</sup> had tentatively suggested that a shield of arms in the roof of the old chapel, which formerly stood at the south-west corner of the tower of the church, might indicate that that chapel had been the home of the Chantry of Holy Cross.

These accounts not only confirm that Holy Trinity was in the south choir aisle, but almost certainly fix the sites of the three others, and that Holy Cross was, as the King's Commissioners' Report says, 'within the said parish church'.6

The positions are thus established: The Chantry of the Name of Jesus, founded in 1480, in the north choir aisle; that of the Holy Trinity, founded in 1342, in the south choir aisle; that of the Blessed Virgin Mary (within the church) and existing in 1302, in the south transept; and that of Holy Cross,

founded in 1432, in the north transept.7

Following a custom which was more or less general, the Chapels of Yeovil Church retained the names of the dedication of the altars which had heretofore stood in them. The mention of the 'Cross Ile dore' and 'the dore to or ladye ile' suggests that the great choir screen was either continued across the transepts, or that others enclosed them as chapels. The precise details of the positions of seats allocated by the wardens in these aisles or chapels are outstanding guides. For instance, in 1568: 'the northe syde in Jhesus Ile'; in

<sup>4</sup> Som. Rec. Soc., ii, 138, 314.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Proc. Som. Arch. Soc., lxiii, 21, 29.

<sup>6</sup> Som. Rec. Soc., ii, 138, 314.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> It was reported of Holy Cross that vis. viiid. was paid annually to the Provost of Yeovil 'for superintending the will of the founder'. Som. Rec. Soc., ii.

1569: 'on the northe syde behynde the Crosse yele dore'; in 1577: 'in the higher southe Ile called Trinite Ile'; also 'seats in the northe myddel range under the organes' and 'in the southe myddel range by the pulpit' show the position of these fittings. It is known from other evidence that the ancient organ stood on the screen.

Incidentally, the years under review saw great activity in the extension of the seating of the church, and in the details of location the back of the church appears as 'the north myddel range albehynde' and 'nexte before the almeshouse sete'. In 1572 materials and labour for 'the newe churche pulpitte' amounted to £42 10s. The allocation of a seat in 1588 to 'Edwarde Mollyns, the glovier' is a scanty addition to the small store of evidence of the antiquity of the glove trade.

By 1578 the distinguishing names of the Chapels were being dropped, and in 1577 Trinity Aisle had become 'the southe syde next the Quyer'.

Included in the ancient foundation of the church was a choir of seven singing boys and four clerks.<sup>8</sup> An entry in the accounts for 1568 records a payment for the repair of the 'men's sete' in the choir and the children's seat in Trinity Aisle. These stalls were in existence in 1690, when the Rev. Martin Strong recorded the traditions of the choir, and that the seats for the singing men and the desks for the singing books remained in the chancel.<sup>9</sup>

No satisfactory answer has yet been given to the question why, in view of the value of the property of the Yeovil Chantries and the substantial pensions awarded to the dispossessed priests, a school was not founded in Yeovil as was done in other places which had enjoyed similar endowments. Prebendary Bates Harbin had reached the conclusion that a choir school had existed from early times, <sup>10</sup> and the references to boy choristers in the accounts show that the choir was still in being. In 1547 the parishioners had besought the Chantry Commissioners to let them have for a school the ancient chapel standing in the churchyard; <sup>11</sup> but it was not

9 MS. in Church Chest.

<sup>8</sup> Gerard's 'Survey of Somerset 1633', Som. Rec. Soc., xv.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries, xvi, 29. <sup>11</sup> Som. Rec. Soc., ii.

till 1573, as the accounts show, that the school was got going and then 'at the expense of the parish'. There is evidence of it over many years, and it was this school which was refounded or extended by the Rev. Martin Strong in 1707.<sup>12</sup>

The social side of church life is brought to light by the many entries relating to the 'pish howse' or Church House. Its site was the extreme end of Middle Street at its junction with the Borough on the south side. It would appear to have consisted of a large hall used for the parochial gatherings, a cellar, shops and other accommodation for the occasional use of which the parish received rent. It was known for centuries as the Corner House. In the schedule of the property owned by the Chantry of the Name of Jesus in 1547, the Commissioners record that 'the Corner House is held by the Churchwardens'. It was, down to the days of the Puritan upheaval, the centre of parochial life, the scene of baptismal, marriage and other feasts, public brewings and bakings, church ales and other celebrations.

Here was kept great store of platters, vessels and cooking utensils, which were loaned to those keeping festival in the parish, and yearly to responsible people in neighbouring parishes, possibly for the village festivals. The churchwardens recorded the receipt of money from this source under the heading of 'lone of vessels'. Some of the walls of the old house were exposed when the building on the site was destroyed by a German bomb.

In 1564 begin a series of entries relating to an Ascension Day festival in which certain persons arrayed as Robin Hood and his band took a prominent part. The entries may have begun earlier, but there are insufficient complete accounts before this date to prove this. Churchwardens and 'a Constable of the Borough' are recorded as playing the part of Robin Hood. It is possible that this festival was a survival of the old Rogation-tide procession which, discontinued at the Reformation, was revived to a certain extent by an injunction of Elizabeth. The festival was held on Ascension Day. It was, at least on one occasion, connected with a church ale—its object the raising of funds for the church.

<sup>12</sup> Proc. Som. Arch. Soc. Ixxviii, 120.

<sup>13</sup> Som. Rec. Soc., ii.

The entries occur with more or less regularity till 1587, in which year there is no mention of Robin Hood, but money is gathered 'for the reparacyon of the Churche'. The band seems to have been largely re-fitted in 1572, when Robin Hood's arrows were feathered and a green silk ribbon bought for the sheriff. A new leash for Little John's hounds had been bought in 1568. In 1566 gowns and 'joukons' were made for the 'plaiers' and their garments were hired to Sherborne, and in 1569 to Leigh, near Sherborne. From later accounts of Yeovil Church it would appear that this festival on Ascension Day continued till the early years of the nineteenth century when 'beating the bounds' was its chief interest.

The references to Robin Hood point to the survival here of some part of the pre-Reformation plays. The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield <sup>14</sup> says, 'Almost every village seems to have had its company of players who visited the neighbouring towns and gave their performances'. He gives instances of plays of Robin Hood and the Sherwood fellowship in the fifteenth century in the Eastern Counties and Berkshire. He also records 'Robin Hode' money gathered at Croscombe. In the reign of Henry VI there was enquiry at Wells 'in whose hands moneys of the Church are unjustly detained, namely, those arising before this time from Robynhode', etc., <sup>15</sup> In 1500 money was raised for St. John's, Glastonbury, by Robin Hood, and there was expense for his costume and boots. <sup>16</sup>

Ballads and rhymes on the subject of the English legendary hero are legion. The first mention is in the second edition of Piers Plowman, and the earliest is probably as old as the reign of Edward II.<sup>17</sup> In the Elizabethan period and afterwards mentions are numerous. As to the plays, they seem to have been performed at different times according to local custom. At Reading they were associated with the May Day Morris Dances. These were not known in England till late in the fifteenth century or early in the sixteenth. The Maid Marion element is thought to have been introduced for the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Old Village Life, by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, 165.

<sup>15</sup> Historical MSS. Comm.—Corporation of Wells MSS., ii, 107.

<sup>16</sup> Proc. Som. Arch. Soc., xlviii, ii, 14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Essays on England in the Middle Ages, by Thos. Wright, ii, 174.

purpose of these Morris Dances, when she was generally paired with Robin Hood or Friar Tuck. There is no mention of Maid Marion in these Yeovil accounts.

The accounts definitely fix six as the number of the church bells, which was apparently the number in pre-Reformation days, the 'great Bell' mentioned, which is still the heaviest bell in a Somerset church apart from Wells Cathedral and Downside Abbey, having been the gift of Stephen Hooper and Joan his wife. They were among the founders of the Chantry of Holy Cross in 1432.18 There are many entries relating to the bells, most of which are recorded in the M.S. survey of the Church Bells of Somerset by Mr. H. B. Walters and now in the possession of the Somerset Archæological Society. At the time of death or burying, the size of the bell or the number rung seemed to depend on the extent of the estate of the departed. In the case of the very poor sixpence was sometimes paid by the overseers of the poor. There are several references to the clock; in 1588 the 'hande' was painted and the painter paid for 'payntynge the clocke'.

The bells were loyally rung on the anniversaries of Elizabeth's coronation, and in 1577 there is a characteristic entry

on the costs for the twentieth occasion.

Expenses (in 1577) connected with the re-building of the church wall 'above Nunnes Welle' recall the association of the Convent of Syon with Yeovil rectory, which began in 1415 by the gift of Henry V, and ended with the dissolution of the monasteries. This well, often referred to as 'the pish welle', still exists at the bottom of Silver Street, though no longer in use. In 1941 water was taken from it to fill emergency tanks placed in the churchyard as part of the town's arrangements for protection from fire.

These accounts are not altogether lacking in humour. In 1577 a new surplice was made for the clerk and at the same time a rochet was made for the bedeman out of an old surplice—possibly the one cast off by the clerk. The wardens were troubled with counterfeit money in 1564, and the same year they mended the leads of the church porch with a broken platter. In 1569 Gyles Salmon paid twopence in recompense for the 'squatting' of a plate. Did this happen on a similar

<sup>18</sup> Proc. Som. Arch. Soc., lxiii, 21-29.

occasion to one in 1573 which resulted in a bill for 6/8 to mend the parish drum? And finally, was the bird which haunted the church in 1566 taken with the bird-line which the wardens bought to catch it with? As the accounts were passed it was possibly a success.

The following are extracts from a selection of the Accounts, and care has been taken to avoid repetition of unimportant

details:

# 1561—Incomplete

# John Langdonne — Churchwardens

#### Receipts

Rents from a barn <sup>19</sup> in Grope Lane (Wine Street), The Corner House (Church House), tenements in Shaston (Shaftesbury) and Stoford.

#### **Payments**

	Itm. payde for mendynge of the lock in our ladie ile	iid
	Pd to Thomas Clare for Or ladye qr for keepynge of	
	the belles	xvid
20	Itm. payde for a paraphass	xvis
	Pd for two Sawters (psalters) books in Englyshe .	iiis
	Pd for the carrydge of the same bookes	vid

#### 1564

# Edmunde Shepparde and Tristram Brooke, Churchwardens

#### Receipts

Recd of Robarte Dennys being Robart Hoode thi	S
vere	. xli vs viii
Recd more two base pecis of monie the value	. iid
Recd more a cownterfett peic of syxpence of phylyp	oe ·
and Marie	. vi <sup>d</sup>
Recd of xiiili of changing of the leddes at iid the	е
pounde	. ii <sup>s</sup> iii <sup>d</sup>
Rec <sup>d</sup> the gyfte of Thomas Whitbie of Prestone to	)
the Churche	. xiid
Rec <sup>d</sup> also this yere for the buryynge of Thoma	S
Whitbie of Preston with all the belles .	. iii <sup>s</sup> iiii <sup>d</sup>
Rec <sup>d</sup> of Wm. Stone for the tabarnacle	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$

19 The medieval 'parsonage barn'.

Paraphrase of the Gospels by Erasmus, still preserved in the church, with chain attached, purchased in 1565, which see.
 Et seq.—Tabernacle and altar stones removed from Church.

	Rec <sup>d</sup> for two tabullmentes	xiid
	Rec <sup>d</sup> of John Slade for a olde tabulmente	vid
	Rec <sup>d</sup> of Reynold hardynge for iiii stones in Jhesus	
	Ile	xiid
	Rec <sup>d</sup> for the house at Stoford <sup>22</sup> the hole yere then	Market Mark
	due at the Annunciation of the blessed vgyn	
	marie in the yere of our lorde god mccccclxv .	vis viiid
23	Recd of the gyfte of John horsey, knyht, towarde	12 12
	the reparac <sup>n</sup> of the Churche	iiis iiiid
	Recd at the buryynge of John horsey, knyht, for	
	all the bels	iiis iiiid
	Rec <sup>d</sup> of the p <sup>ish</sup> for the reparcyion of the Church.	
	Rec <sup>d</sup> of the Gipsians <sup>24</sup> for the p <sup>ish</sup> house, called the	
	Corner House (item partially obliterated)	vid
	Rec <sup>d</sup> of John Whitwicke for his seate in the mydle	
	range in the south side by the pulpit	pien en en
25	Itm. Edmunde Shepparde and John Slade have	
	made a seate in trinite ile of their own charge and	
	do give to the Churche for a knowledge	iiiid
	Payments	
	Pde for the mendyng of the olde cope	i <sup>d</sup>
	Pde for the mendynge of the collars of Vicar's ii	
	surples and for John Northe's (clerk) surples, and	
	the <sup>26</sup> children's and for new clothe	ixd
	Pde Thomas Willes for the kepeing of the belles and	•••
	clocke this yere	viid
	P <sup>de</sup> for four score and thirtene pownde of sowder at xi <sup>d</sup> the pownde for to mende the leades uppon the	
		iiiili vs viiid
	Church and uppon the tower . $\cdot$ . $\cdot$ P <sup>de</sup> for the plummer and his man for iii dayes labour	IIII Va VIIIa
	apiece	:::e
	Pde for their meate and drynke	iii <sup>s</sup> iii <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. pde for Incke to blott owt the trinite in the	me.
	glassene wyndowes	jd
	John Stockwell for makynge of this pst booke of	1.
	accompte	
	accompte	vs
	Itm. occupied one broken platter to mende the leade over the Church porch.	Vs

<sup>22</sup> Now part of Yeovil Church lands.

26 Boy choristers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> The Horseys of Clifton Maubank had farmed the Rectory since early in its possession by the Convent of Sion in the fifteenth century. This John Horsey, who is buried in Sherborne Abbey, was the son of Sir John Horsey who sold Sherborne Abbey to the parish at the Dissolution.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries, xx, 147.
 <sup>25</sup> Chantry of Holy Trinity in south choir aisle.

#### 1565—Incomplete

#### Tristram Brooke and Giles Hacker, Churchwardens

# Receipts

For the tenement in Shaftisberie this yere	vi <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>
Recd of John Marchaunte for the sellar in the	
<sup>27</sup> Corner House, before the Pillarie this yere .	xvid
Itm. Received of Thomas Rodbar which his father	
did gyve at his deathe to the repratns of the	
Churche	vis viiid
Itm. Rec <sup>d</sup> of Robarte Plumpton, Vecar, for all the	
<sup>28</sup> belles	iii <sup>s</sup> iiii <sup>d</sup>
Recd of Richarde Jacob for ryngynge of his	
mother's knell with all the belles	iii <sup>s</sup> iiii <sup>d</sup>
Recd of Walter Wallis at the buryynge of his wife	
for the fyve belles	vid

# **Payments**

	1 agmonto	
	Pd for corne which was give to the poore of the	
	p'she	viii <sup>s</sup> iiii <sup>d</sup>
	Pd for bakynge of the same	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$
2	Pd for the puttynge out of the two pictors uppon	
	the brasse dexte that the lessuns be reade on .	$ii^d$
3	Pd for ayle for the ringers uppon Assencion Daie.	iiiid
	Pd for mendynge of the greate belle	
	Pd for a booke of the Quene's Injunction	iiid
	Pd to the Sumner because the pishe should not	
	appeare before the Bishoppe at Wels	iis
	Pd John Northe for ryngyng of the Daie belle this	
	vere	vi <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>
	Pd to Thomas Wyls for mendynge of the wether	
	cocke and for settyng uppe of the same	vid
3	Pd for makynge of a chayne and a lock to fasten the	
	paraphrase	xiid

#### 1566—Incomplete

# Gyles Hacker and John Toker, Churchwardens

### Receipts

For the stable in grope Lane			vi viii
For Roble Hood this year.			iiii <sup>li</sup> –viii

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> The Ancient Church House, at the junction of Middle Street with the Borough, sold by the feoffees of the Church Lands in the early nineteenth century.

<sup>28</sup> Robert Plumpton died in 1565.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Erasion of effigies on ancient lectern, 'Monumental Effigies in Somerset', by A. B. Connor. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, lxxxi.

<sup>30</sup> Robin Hood procession.

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	Rec <sup>d</sup> of Rob <sup>t</sup> Dyer of Sherborne this yere for the	
viid	lone of the plaiers' garments	
xvid	Rec <sup>d</sup> for the lone of the Anvyle	
	Rec <sup>d</sup> of Edmund Shepparde for the hyer of the	
	plaiers' garments which should have been levyed	
iiiid	when he was warden	
vi. viii	The tenement at Stoforde this yere	
viiis	Rec <sup>d</sup> for xxiii <sup>1b</sup> of olde brasse	
	Bells.— <sup>32</sup> At the buryynge of Mistresse Penye with	
iii <sup>s</sup> iiii <sup>d</sup>	all the belles.	
17. (70.)	For the grave of the sayde Mistresse Penye in the	
vis viiid	Chauncelle	
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	3 Mr. John Stockwelle gave unto the Churche for to	23
	have all the belles at hys buryynge sertayne	00
	bookes of pricke songe as doth appear by a byll	
vis viiid		
VI VIII	thereof made	
	Payments	
	Wheat and baking of the bread for the poor at Easter	
	Itm.—Pde to Thomas Willes for a hapse to the cofer	
iid	that the syngyng bookes are put in	
	Pde for a score and xviiilb of soder for mending of	
iiili vs	the Church tower and Chappell	
	Pde for two brasses for the greate belle weighing	
xixs ixd	XXXV <sup>lb</sup>	
	Pde to Stoky of Closeworthe for setting of the saide	
-	brasses of the greate Belle	
	Pde to Thomas Willes for making of vii wedges for	
	the greate belle stock and for mendynge of a	
xd	strappe and nailes	
	Pde to Thomas Willes for hanging of a clothe before	
	34 the Name of Jhesus in the Chauncelle and for	
id	nayles for the same	
	Pd for birde lyme to take the birde that did haunte	
id	the churche	
	Pde to Mr. Pennandocke's man for a quittauncer	
	35 warrante for the delyvery of sertayn Latyn	
$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$	and brasse that remayned in our Vestrye.	
	Pde to John Twobblefield for makyng of ii gownes	
iii <sup>s</sup> iiii <sup>d</sup>	and iii joukons for the plaiers	-
	For v peckes of lyme for to set the stone in the	
(?) vid	Chauncelle over Mistresse Pennye's grave.	
nogg in Voorri	a my a control on the broad on	00

<sup>32</sup> The second wife of Gyles Penye, commemorated on the brass in Yeovil Church. 33 Parish Clerk and organist—prick-song: harmonized singing as distinct

35 Proc. Som. Arch. Soc., lxxxi, 117.

from plainsong. 34 Chantry of the Name of Jesus in north choir aisle of the Church.

• P <sup>de</sup> to William Slanne for v yerde and three quarters of hollande to make John Northe a surples	vis vid
Pde to the wyfe of William Jennynges for makynge	and a Piles, in
of the same	xiiii <sup>d</sup>
1568—Incomplete	
Richard Bradley and James Everdone, Churchwa	rdens
Receipts	
Itm.—whereas there was brought in by Gyles	
hayne which kept the pish ale this yere the som of	
Rec <sup>d</sup> at two sundrye times	viii <sup>li</sup>
belles the <sup>36</sup> 24th daie of October gyvynge by one	
Master Penye at the George	xiid
Recd of the Vicar for a seate for his wyffe in the	
north side in Jhesus yele	xxd
Payments	
Wheate and breade and bakynge for the poor of the	
charite of the p <sup>ish</sup> P <sup>de</sup> for a communyon Booke	-:-
Pde for a newe Byble	vii <sup>s</sup> xxiii iiii
<sup>37</sup> P <sup>de</sup> for mendynge the Chappell dore and new settynge the lock .	AAIII IIII
Payde for lether and mendynge the Bellawes of the	
great organes	to be 1 12 / -
For mendynge the olde Byble	xii
('tyell' for the roof of the parish house and	
for dressing the same, much material for	
labour and apparent re-construction) Payde for nayles to mende the bord under the	
men's seat in the Quyer and the children's sete	
in trinite yele	iid
Payde for iii dosen of spones and iii dosen of	
trenchers for the pishe house	ii <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>
Payde for a Reband lace for lytel John's Howndes	
P <sup>de</sup> to him that gathered for to ransom the prisoner that be in turkey .	vs
Paid for ontringe (? entringe) John Traske in the	V-
hundred corte	iiiid
<sup>38</sup> Payde to Gyles Apsey for trussing the firste,	
seconde, thirde, fourthe and fyfthe belle and the	
greate Belle and fasting the googyiens of the fyfthe belle and the greate belle	PAR English
	iii <sup>s</sup>
<sup>36</sup> 'The George', Yeovil, <i>Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.</i> , lxxvi (1930) <sup>37</sup> The Chapel at S.W. corner of church tower, originally the	Choir School
and afterwards the Grammar School. 38 Evidence for six be	

Pde to Walles of Melburye for new vessels and for	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
the exchange of the olde	xxix <sup>s</sup> ii <sup>d</sup>
Paide to the constables of the Borough and of the hundred at the settynge forthe of the soldyers	
into Irelonde	iiii <sup>li</sup>
Payde to the under sherife's man for amerthe-	-D 7
mentes of Yevell brydge	iid
Payde to the clerke Edmonde for his erneste at the makynge of his covenante	iiiid
Payde to the bailiff of the hundred of Stone for	
mreamentes 45 because Rycharde Bradley,	
warden of this pishe did not p'seante his suite	
then agaynste the aforenamed John Traske New clothe for the Vaunte	
Yew clothe for the vaunte	
1572	- 4
John Phelpes and William Fforde, Churchwarder	ıs
Receipts	
William Becke 46 being Robyn Hoode this yere	
	li viii <sup>s</sup> ii <sup>d</sup>
Rec <sup>de</sup> of Wm. ffathew for the fyne of a shoppe under the p <sup>ishe</sup> howse at the West Corner.	XXS
Rec <sup>de</sup> of the sayde Wm. ffathew for the rente of his	AA
sayde shoppe syne the feaste of the natyvitie of	
Sainte John the Baptiste when he toke it untill	
the feaste of the birthe of our lord god then nexte ensuing	iiiis
	1111
Payments	
Payde for xii yerdes and a halfe of normandy canvas olbrod (?) delyvred to Robyn Hoode to	
make two borde clothes	xs vd
Payde for a grene silke Rebyn for the Sheriffe .	iiid
Pde to Robarte hoode for drinke for the Ringers	
Assencione Daie	viiid
hoode's arrowes	iiiid
Pde for a booke of praiers for the churche	vid
Pde for a paraphase of erasmus uppon the Epislles	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathbf{s}}$
John Balke and his man for xxiiii daies work abt the pishe chappell 47	
Thomas Willes for a keye for the aforesayd	On the
chappell dore and for mendynge the locke .	vid

<sup>45</sup> Scribe apparently in difficulties.

<sup>46</sup> Elsewhere referred to as 'one of the constables of the Borough'; churchwarden in 1577.

47 Preparations for the school.

U	Etizabethan Teorit : Charchwardens Accounts	
	P <sup>de</sup> to John Martyn for one daies work aboute buryynge of the sculles and bones that were in the Charter howse <sup>48</sup>	
49	Pde to Gyles hayne and Wm. fforde for their charges being at Ivelchester about the ptsh chapelle	
	Payde to a poor man which was robbed by pirattes and had a (? pass) from the lorde Admyrall for a rewarde	xiiiid
	Pde to Robarte Baker, the Clarke for a rewarde when he was preste (?) for the Quenes Matie .	xx <sup>sd</sup>
	1573—Incomplete	
	William fford and —— Churchwardens	
	Receipts	
	Rents as usual	
	Rec <sup>d</sup> of the chaplyn for the occupyynge of the p <sup>ishe</sup>	100
	howse at his marrydge	xii
	Rec <sup>d</sup> of John Torre for his wyffe's sete in the north myddel range under the organes	
	Recd of Mr Dyrdo for ii setes in Or ladye Ile which	
	he had in exchange of the wardens for his ii setes	
	under the organes	xiid
	Rec <sup>d</sup> of Thomas Osmonde for a olde sete at the scole	
	howse	iiiid
	Rec <sup>d</sup> of Nicholas Mill for the olde dore of the scole	iiiid
	howse	IIII
	Payments	
	Payde for a frame and a bord for the hawle of the	wife .
	scole howse	vi <sup>s</sup>
	Pde to Robt Nailo for a bedstedde for the scole	VI
	howse	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$
	Payde to Mr Shaffyngton for mendynge the organes	2211
	and for makynge the regalles $^{50}$ John Northe xii daies work to attend him	vii <sup>li</sup> iii <sup>s</sup> iiii <sup>d</sup>
	Payde for mendyng of the dromme at the pish	
	howse	vi <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>
	Payde the souldyers that wente into Irelonde .	iiiili
	Payde for ii Geneva psalme bookes for the churche	vis

 $<sup>^{48}</sup>$  The crypt of the church used as a 'bone-hole'.  $^{49}$  Preparations for the school.

<sup>50</sup> Regal—a small organ to maintain the treble lead in the choir.

#### 1577

# John Dyer and William Becke, Churchwardens

### Receipts

	The sayd John Dyer being Robyn Hoode this yere	
	doth yelde uppe to the pyshe made by keepinge	d
		xviii <sup>li</sup> iii x <sup>d</sup>
	Rec <sup>d</sup> of Gyles Walls fyve score and nyne powndes	
	of olde ledd which came off the olde gutter at the	ixs id
	$p^{ish}$ howse at $i^d$ the $li$	IXº Iu
	Payments	
	Pde to Thomas Willes for gymmys and nailes for the	
	Dore of the greate organes	-
	John Phelpes for a planke and a giste (joist) for the	
	organ plaier to stande uppon when he doth	
	mende the greate organes	xiid
	John Phelpes for a borde of xv foote to make a	Suff it
	hutche for the Breade Howse in the pish howse	xiid
	(timber for lyddes, twistes, hokes, nailes and	glayla
	iryon bolles for the same hutch)	xvii
	Pde for the new fetherynge of Robyn Hoode's	14
	arrowes	vid
	Pde to Englyshe Torre for two pieces of timber for	224
	the Dexte to bear the bookes uppon	iid
	Pd to Gyles Bentley and Gyles Woodell for iiii foxes	
	heddes accordynge to the Statute in that case provided which foxes were taken at Podymore	iis
	Gyles Wallis for mendynge of the greate wether	11
	cocke	iiiid
	Pde to the constables towardes the charges of	****
	traynynge of souldiers the same being rated by	
	the Justices	XS
	Thomas Willes for foure clamps of iyron, a rodde of	
	iyron, two lockes, iiii staples for the litle organes	vid
51	Payde for a keye and a staple for one of the cub-	
	bordes in the chauncelle	vid
	Pde for a tonne of ledde	ixli vis viiid
	Pde for conveyinge the same unto the vestrye .	vid
	Pde for flicke 52 to grease the belles and for caun-	
	delles for the Ryngers when the Quene's Mte	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup> There were two 'cupboards', possibly aumbries, on the north side of the sanctuary. These were defaced or covered with the panelling placed round the walls in the restoration in the fifties of the last century. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1824, pt. 2, pp. 17–19, they are described as 'two well-proportioned Gothic niches which have recently been opened to view by the removal of a cupboard door.'

<sup>52</sup> Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries, xxiii, 120.

beganne the twentieth yere of her most happie	
rayne	vid
Pde to the ryngers for a rewarde the same tyme .	iii <sup>s</sup> iiii <sup>d</sup>
Pde to Rycharde Lococke for ix yerdes of Dowlis to	
make a new surplis for Edmonde the clerke .	x <sup>s</sup> iiiid
Pde to goodwyfe Jennynges for makynge of the	
sayde surplis	iii <sup>s</sup> iiii <sup>d</sup>
Payde to Johan Jennynges for makynge of a	
rochett for the Bedman of an olde surplis .	vid
Payde to Gyles Marchaunte for a new phalter of	
the largest volume wth Jeneva phalmes and two	
other phalters for the churche	
Pde to Mr. Champiton for mendynge and tunynge	
of both pairs of organes and for his charge the	
same time	viiis viiid
Pde to John Phelpes for tymber to make new	
seates in the higher south Ile called trinite ile.	xi iiii
Pde for sawynge of the sayde tymber	xiid
Pde for iii carpenters for fyve daies worke to make	
the sayde setes	xviiid
Pde to Thomas Willes for makynge of ii kaies to the	
locke of the cofer wherein are the wardens	
accompts	viiid