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THE MILITARY SURVEY OF
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 1522

Edited by
R.W. Hoyle



The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

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Volume 6

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For friends in Bristol, now scattered,
and especially
Anthony,
Bill,
Bernard,
John,
Keith
and
Roger

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INTRODUCTION

Good fortune and misfortune sometimes go hand in hand. The Gloucestershire lay subsidy returns of 1524–5, upon which economic historians, local historians and genealogists would otherwise rely so heavily, are in a sad and sorry condition, some lost, others decayed beyond usefulness.¹ Happily Gloucestershire is one of the few counties which possesses the return of the military and fiscal survey made in 1522. Ideally the 1522 return should complement the lay subsidy for the one is not the equivalent of the other, but the military survey provides the means by which we may enter into an investigation of Gloucestershire society at the end of the Middle Ages. The document published here describes the distribution of landownership, the wealth and military preparedness of Gloucestershire. It does not include the city of Gloucester or its hundreds of Dudstone and King's Barton nor Bristol. Separate returns would have been made for these places but they are not known to survive.²

Where the lay subsidy returns provide lists of taxpayers, the 1522 surveys are more complicated and hybrid documents which, for want of a better title, have come to be called 'military surveys'. They attempt to provide several different types of information, about landholding, taxable wealth and military preparedness, within the same frame. The attempt to collect such a range of materials was unprecedented (nor was it ever repeated) and because the procedures for obtaining it were novel, the material gathered was far from uniform in its quality and quantity. This is readily visible when the returns for different counties are compared, but similar problems can be detected within the Gloucestershire return. The circumstances in which the military survey was made and the strengths and weaknesses of the Gloucestershire return form the subject of parts (i)–(iv) of this introduction.

(i) Taxation in the reign of Henry VIII

There was no regular direct taxation on behalf of the monarch in the sixteenth century. Taxation was an extraordinary source of revenue, called upon to assist the king in bearing an extraordinary burden of expenditure, normally war or the preparation for war. Taxation was therefore intermittent rather than regular and the dates at which it was granted and collected are broadly those at which England was engaged in war. This relationship appears to break down in the reign of Elizabeth, but it may be seen clearly in the reign of Henry VIII. Here there are three periods of

¹ The surviving records in the Public Record Office are listed in R.W. Hoyle, 'The Henrician Lay Subsidies for Gloucester and Gloucestershire', forthcoming. All manuscripts cited in the introduction are in the Public Record Office unless otherwise stated.

² Throughout this introduction, 'Gloucestershire' must be taken as excluding the county town and its adjacent hundred.

heavy taxation, 1512–16, 1522–5, 1542–7, each of which coincides with a period of Henry's adventures in a foreign theatre of war.³

The king's government had three forms of taxation at its disposal. The first were those taxes which the crown raised on the authority of its prerogative, forced loans, benevolences and (the failed) Amicable Grant of 1525.⁴ Of these the forced loan is easily the most significant for our purposes: as will appear, the survey of 1522 was designed to be used as the basis for a forced loan of a new and novel kind. Forced loans, whilst coerced from the lender, were made on the promise of repayment and were indeed normally repaid (although the 1522–3 loans are an exception to that rule). They may best be seen as anticipating the income from other forms of taxation for they could be gathered at the Crown's discretion, without securing parliamentary sanction, and therefore within a fairly short space of time. Benevolences, the Contribution of 1546 and the Amicable Grant of 1525 (had this last not been abandoned) were equally coerced – refusal could result in being called before the council and in 1545 a recalcitrant London alderman was conscripted to fight on the Scottish borders as a warning to others – but there was never any pretence that they would be repaid.⁵

The other two forms of taxation, fifteenths and lay subsidies, were both taxes granted by parliamentary statute with all the delays and compromises that entailed. Normally they were granted together as part of a package, for instance in 1534 Henry VIII had the grant of two subsidies to be collected in the autumns of 1535 and 1536 and a fifteenth to be collected in the autumn of 1537. The distinctions between the two taxes are important and must be fully explored.

The late thirteenth and early fourteenth century practice of taxation was to assess the taxable wealth of each taxpayer and to tax him a proportion of his valuation.⁶ After 1332 this system of individual assessment by inspection was abandoned. In 1334 parishes or townships were charged with raising for the king's Exchequer a quota fixed as being no less than the sum paid by that taxable unit in the 1332 subsidy. From 1336 townships were told to raise the tax paid in 1334. Nationally the fifteenth at its 1334 level was worth £37,500 to government; but this was diminished

³ The literature on Tudor taxation has recently become voluminous. Newcomers should start with R.S. Schofield, 'Taxation and the political limits of the Tudor state', in C. Cross, D. Loades and J.J. Scarisbrick (eds.), *Law and Government under the Tudors* (1988). The earnest student might then graduate to G.R. Elton, 'Taxation for war and peace in early-Tudor England', in J.M. Winter (ed.), *War and economic development: essays in memory of David Joslin* (Cambridge, 1975), repr. in Elton's *Studies in Tudor and Stuart Politics and Government*, 4 vols. (1974–92), iii, pp. 216–233; G.L. Harriss, 'Thomas Cromwell's "new principle of taxation"', *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, xciii (1978), pp. 722–38; J.D. Alsop, 'The theory and practice of Tudor Taxation', *Eng. Hist. Rev.* xcvi (1982), pp. 1–30; Harriss, 'Theory and practice in royal taxation: some observations', *Eng. Hist. Rev.* xcvi (1982), pp. 811–19; Alsop, 'Innovation in Tudor taxation', *Eng. Hist. Rev.* xcix (1984), pp. 83–93; Elton, *The parliament of England, 1559–1581* (Cambridge, 1986), ch. 7 ('Supply'); Alsop, 'Parliament and taxation', in D.M. Dean and N.L. Jones (ed.), *The Parliaments of Elizabethan England* (Oxford, 1990) and R.W. Hoyle 'The record of parliamentary taxation in the sixteenth century' (forthcoming).

The records of the Tudor lay subsidies and other taxes are described in R.W. Hoyle, *Tudor Taxation Records, a guide* (Public Record Office, 1994).

⁴ G.L. Harriss, 'Aids, loans and benevolences', *Historical J.*, vi (1963). On the Amicable Grant, G.W. Bernard, *War, Taxation and Rebellion in early Tudor England. Henry VIII, Wolsey and the Amicable Grant of 1525* (1986), supplemented by G.W. Bernard and R.W. Hoyle, 'The instructions for the levying of the Amicable Grant, March 1525', forthcoming in *Historical Research*.

⁵ Harriss, 'Aids, loans and benevolences', p. 12; F.C. Dietz, *English Public Finance 1485–1558* (1921, repr. 1964), p. 166.

⁶ See most conveniently W.M. Ormrod, 'The Crown and the English Economy, 1290–1348' in B.M.S. Campbell (ed.), *Before the Black Death. Studies in the crisis of the early fourteenth century* (1991).

by £6,000 of remissions granted at various points in the fifteenth century.⁷ Once, in 1537, the fifteenth was collected without remissions. The usual sixteenth century practice was to speak of three figures, the 1334 level, the deductions, and the remainder which was actually collected. How individual communities raised their quota was left to the discretion of the places concerned.⁸ For the majority of places we have no means of discovering how they went about this task unless the assessment was disputed; it is possible to offer cases of the fifteenth being raised as a head tax on cattle or sheep, as a rate on land or a poll on residents.⁹ Only in the lordship of Tewkesbury is it possible to show that the fifteenth was paid by the tenants of the demesne lands as a charge of $\frac{3}{4}$ d per acre.¹⁰

The Tudor lay subsidy was a revival of the medieval practice of making individual assessments. Direct taxes of any sort were rarely granted in the fifteenth century and the lay subsidy, as it came to be used in the century after 1523, was very much an invention of the 1510s (although there is evidence that these subsidies were not seen to be successes at the time). The essential features of the Tudor lay subsidy were firstly that it was a tax on individuals whose liability was decided by thresholds and scales laid down in the statute. Secondly the tax was open ended in that there was no fixed quota to be met by the parish or county. The numbers of persons taxed and the overall yield could be increased or diminished by modifying the scales and thresholds contained in the statutes. So, the first two of the four subsidies granted in 1523 included within their nets all with more than £1 in lands, £2 in goods or £1 in wages, but the second two included only those with more than £50 in goods or lands. The third rule was that a tax payer only paid once and in his normal place of residence, but he was charged there with all his lands and goods within the realm and not merely those lying within that township or parish.

As the yield of the lay subsidy varied from assessment to assessment, the Exchequer had to be warned how much to expect. In the 1510s this was done by supplying certificates which gave totals for individual parishes and hundreds. From 1523 a change in procedure charged the commissioners with lodging with the Exchequer full lists of subsidy payers. This may be a reaction to the difficulties encountered in the subsidies of the previous decade, the lists being sought as a check against undervaluation and omission. The assessment of 1522 is the first instance of this new appetite for detailed information; the military surveys were to be delivered to the council in Star Chamber.

The procedures for gathering taxes were broadly the same whatever the tax. The local collection was in the hands of commissioners, normally gentry and often the same men as served as Justices of the Peace, who divided themselves into subcommissions each with responsibility for either a single hundred or, as in Gloucestershire, several contiguous hundreds. The commissioners had instructions describing how they should proceed, in the case of a fifteenth or subsidy the text of

⁷ R.E. Glasscock (ed.), *The Lay Subsidy of 1334* (British Academy Records of Social and Economic History, ns II, 1975), pp. xiv-xvii.

⁸ A fifteenth in Gloucestershire was worth £1,075 15s 6d in the sixteenth century, the deductions amounting to £220. (Calculated from E359/43, 32 Henry VIII.) The sums said to be due from individual hundreds vary slightly from source to source. For Gloucester, Dudstone and King's Barton, the figures are £118 18s 5d gross, £21 8s 2d deducted and £98 10s 1d net. For Bristol they are respectively £220 0s 0d, £34 11s 10½d, £185 8s 1½d.

⁹ R.S. Schofield, 'Parliamentary lay taxation 1485-1547', (University of Cambridge Ph.D., 1963), pp. 85-95; Hoyle, 'The record of parliamentary taxation', Appendix.

¹⁰ Gloucestershire RO, D184/Z1, modern ts of an undated (?early sixteenth century) 'rental'.

the statute, in the case of a loan or prerogative tax, royal letters. The commissioners did not assess the tax payers themselves, but employed lists made within each parish or township of those liable to pay. The commissioners were responsible for appointing collectors whose duty was to pay the tax over to the Exchequer. The role of the gentry was thus supervisory, but the success of a subsidy or prerogative tax and so the reliability of the documents which it produced turned on their capacity to mobilise and enthrone large numbers of individuals to make reliable and comprehensive assessments. The delegation of the work of assessment to the parishes themselves was the weak link in the machinery of taxation which finally led to the decline of the lay subsidy as an efficient means of taxing the nation's wealth. Nonetheless, the system appears to work tolerably well in the 1520s, although it is questionable whether its success depends on a commitment by the gentry to making it work, the relative novelty of the system or some other factor which was lost after mid-century.¹¹

(ii) The Military Survey of 1522: purpose and outcome

The launching of an ambitious fiscal and military survey in the Spring of 1522 was a clear announcement of an impending Anglo-French war. Early Tudor governments had potentially two ways of raising troops for war.¹² The normal method was through the raising of retinues of the tenants of nobles and gentry, the second and more general through the use of local musters and the general obligation of all able men to possess arms with which to serve the king. The survey reflects the tension between these two procedures. War however required not only men, but also money.

The military survey was designed not only to discover the military capacity of England, but also its wealth. In early March 1522 commissions were sent out ordering the compilation of an exhaustive survey of landholding, individual wealth and the possession of harness, armour and arms. For reasons which are none too clear, the first survey was found to be unsatisfactory and a new survey (or revision of the old) was instituted by instructions issued in July 1522. This new survey then formed the basis of the forced loans demanded later in 1522 and early in 1523.

The scarcity of documentary evidence bearing on the making of the survey makes for a number of problems. The text of the instructions sent out in March 1522 is lost, and as none of the returns made during the Spring appear to survive, we cannot say how they differed from the revised returns made later in the year. One of the few extant sources for the Spring survey, the instructions sent out by the commissioners in the hundred of Waltham, Essex, called for a muster of all temporal men aged sixteen and over resident within the area; they were to bring to the muster such weapons and armour as they possessed. At the muster, the individual township or parish constables were to deliver to the commissioners certificates of all male inhabitants, with a note of to whom each one belonged (that is who was his landlord, or in the case of a servant, who was his master). The certificates were also to provide a digest of who was the lord of the town, the name of his steward, details of the possession of all land, its value, the value of every man's goods (whether temporal or spiritual) and other information. The work of viewing and collating the assessments was underway by the

¹¹ These issues are considered further in Hoyle, 'The record of parliamentary taxation'.

¹² The standard account is J.J. Goring, 'The general proscription of 1522', *Eng. Hist. Rev.* lxxxvi (1971), pp. 681-705. For an ambitious account of early sixteenth century England, based on the evidence of the surviving military surveys (including the Gloucestershire return), J.C.K. Cornwall, *Wealth and Society in early sixteenth century England* (1988).

third week of March: by 10 April the commissioners in Derbyshire were hoping to have their books completed by the end of the month.¹³

Several points may be made about these instructions. They were enormously ambitious in the range of evidence they sought to collect. The full implementation of the instructions, as least as they survive in the Waltham copy, called for the collation of a list of male inhabitants with a list of landowners, their tenants and their tenants' goods with the assessment of their armour as seen on inspection. It is not quite clear what use the government expected to make of material of this quality. Earlier general musters had not resulted in the return of lists to Westminster (as far as is known) but there are hints that the government had lists of retainues in its possession already collected as part of a licencing procedure.¹⁴ Nor had earlier forced loans been preceded by a general assessment of the sort carried out here. The second commission, whose public purpose was make up deficiencies in the earlier list, was certainly the means by which a loan could be demanded, but there is no sign that this was the intention behind the March commission.

The second commission (which was issued sometime during July) called for a new fiscal assessment of the lands and goods of every resident person whether laity or clergy.¹⁵ Even transitory journeymen and labourers were to be assessed. Nowhere is the relation of this return to the earlier one made clear (though the commission opens with some oblique comments about evasion and under-valuation arising from 'favour, affection and other colourable drafts and practices'). The difference between the first and second commissions may be that the new investigation was to be made on the oath of each individual rather than the unsworn certificate supplied by the parish. If the commissioners suspected perjury, they were authorised to examine a panel of neighbours to establish the truth. If an individual claimed to be indebted, he was to give the commissioners the names of the persons to whom his debts were owed so the commissioners could check the veracity of his claim. The commissioners were also to value benefices, hospitals, chantries and guilds. Church goods were excepted. The books of assessment were then to be delivered to Wolsey and the council in late November.¹⁶

The final purpose of the project was to be concealed until the moment when the loans were demanded so that those attending the commissioners had no reason to disguise their true wealth. The inquisitive were to be told that purpose of the enquiry was to assess the liability of individuals to supply harness for the king's wars, a motive which might not be entirely spurious. Both contemporaries and historians have believed that because it was not appreciated that the assessments had a fiscal purpose, many individuals declared their wealth at unrealistic values with the result that their assessments had to be reduced in the subsidy of 1524-5.¹⁷

Once a wealthier individual had made his sworn declaration of wealth, he was to be invited to make a loan to the king, repayable from the next subsidy, at a rate of 10% of his valuation for those worth £20-£300, at 16.66% for those worth £300-£1,000

¹³ Goring, 'General proscription', pp. 684-6.

¹⁴ A. Cameron, 'The giving of livery and retaining in Henry VII's reign', *Renaissance and Medieval Studies*, xviii (1974), esp. p. 25.

¹⁵ Goring, 'General proscription', pp. 686-7. Two sets of instructions are extant, one for a Warwickshire hundred (printed in abstract, *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII* (hereafter *LP*), III (ii), no. 2484, and the instructions issued in the name of Cardinal Wolsey for County Durham, British Library, Cotton Ms Cleo. F vi, fos. 250r-56v.

¹⁶ See the heading to the Buckinghamshire return, A.C. Chibnall (ed.), *The certificate of musters for Buckinghamshire in 1522* (Buckinghamshire Record Society xvii, 1973), p. 29.

¹⁷ A point discussed with regard to the Gloucestershire evidence below, pp. xxv-xxxi.

and for richer individuals at the discretion of the commissioners. These were colossal sums to demand, at short notice, in a society in which individuals might be wealthy, but where few were liquid on this scale. In fact the loans demanded by the commissioners were only the preliminary to the request made in the Winter of 1522–3 for loans from all those worth £5–20.

The novelty of this loan needs to be stressed. Fifteenth-century loans had raised money by approaching small numbers of wealthy individuals, as in Easter Term 1468 when Edward IV raised £31,216 from 176 lenders. The loan of 1421 in which Henry V had £36,000 from over 500 lenders was exceptional by late medieval standards and achieved by the king making a personal tour.¹⁸ Where these earlier loans were made by inviting lenders to offer what they could afford in ignorance of their wealth, the 1522 loan employed the subterfuge of the military assessment as a means to discover what individuals were worth and then demanded the payment of a proportion of their declared wealth. Later forced loans used the subsidy rolls to discover which individuals were wealthy enough to contribute and what they might be asked to pay. But these loans reverted to the late medieval practice of being demanded of a much smaller number of people. The loan of 1542 was asked only of those with more than £50 in lands or £100 in goods in the previous subsidy so whilst no list survives of their names, their numbers were surely small. The loan of 1544 charged just over 100 people in Gloucestershire where the 1522 loan had been demanded of around 2,500.¹⁹

These, so far as they may be discovered, are the circumstances in which the manuscript printed here was compiled. A glance at the text shows its hybrid qualities. For the majority of parishes we are given information about who owned the manor and other lands, who was steward and the value of the manor and any freeholds. This is followed by details of the owner and occupant of the rectory and vicarage, the stipends of the clergy and the value of their goods. The survey contains what at first sight appear to be exhaustive lists of inhabitants with assessments of their lands and goods. Many of those named however are credited with neither lands or goods, and so would not appear in an orthodox tax assessment. A few are women, thus making the point that the return is not a muster either. It tells us in some detail what armour individuals had in their custody and it uses a superscript letter 'a' placed against selected entries to indicate the names of those who were able to serve the king, that is physically fit for service.²⁰

Where the Gloucestershire return most obviously failed to meet the requirements of government was in its failure to connect lords and tenants. In other counties, and especially Rutland, every assessed individual is described as a tenant of another man or a servant.²¹ This information was required so the government might know how many men a nobleman, gentleman or steward could raise from amongst his tenants or the manors of which he was steward. The failure to include this material in Gloucestershire greatly reduced the utility of the muster to government (and indeed the historian).

The fact that this evidence was omitted may lead to the supposition that the collection of military information – the muster part of the military survey – was merely a cover behind which the covert fiscal purpose of the survey could be carried

¹⁸ A. Steel, *The Receipt of the Exchequer* (1954), pp. 162–3, 294, which I owe to the kindness of Dr G.L. Harriss.

¹⁹ E179/114/232, discussed below p. xxxvi.

²⁰ The purpose of the 'a' is revealed by a heading on fos. 255v and 256r. described below p. xlvi.

²¹ The information is erratically recorded in the surviving returns. For Rutland, J.C.K. Cornwall (ed.), *The County Community in the reign of Henry VIII* (Rutland Record Soc., i, 1980).

forwards. This is not so. There survives a digest, 'a view made out of divers commissioners books' which records 128,250 able men in 28 counties. As the figures contained here may be related to those in the military surveys, it does suggest that the evidence was taken seriously enough to be tabulated.²² Further instructions sent to the commissioners later in 1522 ordered that the possession of harness was to be tied to the value of a man's lands, starting with men worth £5 to less than £10 who were to have a single harness and rising to men worth £450–£500 who were to keep 50. A parallel scale related the possession of goods to harness. Men with £20 to less than £40 in goods were to keep a single harness; men worth £1,000 were to keep 21. Men worth less than £5 in lands were to share harness with others.²³

The implementation of these orders can be seen most clearly in the return for Babergh Hundred in Suffolk, perhaps the most elaborate of the surviving military surveys.²⁴ Against the name of each individual, the commissioners recorded the harness they had ordered him to keep. At Edwardstone for example, William Bogeys clothmaker, who was worth £2 in lands and £66 13s 4d in goods, was ordered to find two harness, two bows and two sheafs of arrows, and to have a horse worth 20s or more. John Goswell husbandman, worth in lands £2 10s 0d and £30 in goods, was to keep a harness, a bow, a sheaf of arrows and a horse with 20s or more. Twenty two men, generally with £1–3 in goods, were ordered to keep a harness and a bill. But only some of these individuals were marked as being able: the implication must be that others would be called upon to use their harness. Elsewhere we can see the commissioners ordering groups of men to join together to find harness. At Mylden, four husbandmen, a householder and two labourers (all the recorded inhabitants of the village and worth between them £40 in goods) were to find two harness and two bills. In the textile town of Lavenham, men with individually little wealth were joined in twos and threes to find a harness between them. Only those with less than £4 in goods were spared responsibility for the provision of equipment.

The military survey had a similar function in Gloucestershire. There survives at Berkeley Castle a book 'of the second prest' or loan, made during the Winter or Spring of 1522–3.²⁵ In one respect this is an abstract of the military survey giving the names of those worth between £5 and £20 and liable to pay towards the forced loan. But it is also much more than this. For the majority of parishes we have three lists, the first (usually headed 'le prest'²⁶) of individuals paying the forced loan and the sum

²² Goring, 'General proscription', pp. 694–5.

²³ These orders are found in a book of the first loan for various Norfolk hundreds at Raynham Hall, Norfolk, discovered by Dr Charles Moreton. The manuscript is described in his book, *The Townshends and their World* (1992), p. 202. I am grateful to Dr Moreton for sharing the orders with me. Dr Moreton and I hope to publish and discuss them further on another occasion. The existence of such a scale had been inferred from the return for Babergh Hundred, Suffolk, Goring, 'General Proscription', p. 690.

²⁴ J.F. Pound, *The military survey of 1522 for Babergh Hundred*, (Suffolk Records Society xxviii, 1986).

²⁵ Berkeley Castle, Select Book 28. The first item in the volume is a certificate showing how the commissioners for the second prest deployed themselves. The body of the text bears the heading '*Com' Glouc', le second prest*' and at the very end of the volume is found a list of defaulters to 'the seid prest called the second loan'. Whilst the order of the hundreds within this volume is not the same as the order within the military survey, in some cases the order of the parishes within the hundreds is the same. The order of lenders to the loan is frequently that established by the military survey.

Select Book 28 is similar in purpose (although not layout) to a loan and muster book for Hampshire, PRO E36/19 which carries an introductory note that it was to be delivered into Star Chamber on the Quindene of Easter, 14 Henry VIII [ie about 22 April 1523], fo. 3r.

²⁶ For the use of the word 'prest' to mean loan, see p. 121 below, where a note records that Thomas Bush was to pay 'le prest' with the staple of Calais.

due from each of them, the second of men able to do service with harness and the third of men able to do service but who had no harness. The point of interest is that these lists are not simply further abstracts of the military survey but reveal a degree of deliberate military organisation. The list of able men with harness associates men who possessed harness with the men who would use it.

Taking the town of Cirencester as an example, both the military survey and the book of the second prest list 26 men in possession of 38 sets of harness. The identity of the men is virtually the same. All (save one) of the men in the military survey were credited with £20 or more in goods; nine had £20 in goods and a single harness. Those with multiple sets of harness were considerably wealthier, so Christopher Toll, with four sets, had £4 in lands and £280 in goods. But there is no sign of a scale being employed. William Fort with goods of £66 13s 4d had a single harness whilst John Hatcomb and William Wood, with similar goods assessments, had two harness each. (On the Babergh scale they should have had a pair a piece.) The appearance is that with one exception, no one was obliged to buy harness (and there is no sign of harness being shared on the lines of Babergh hundred), rather that the commissioners simply assigned the harness they found in the town to able men. Who were these able men? The shortcomings of the military survey for the seven hundreds of Cirencester will be discussed subsequently,²⁷ but here we notice that the list of the inhabitants of Cirencester includes only six (7.5%) individuals who possessed no goods. This compares with Tewkesbury, a notably full list, where the corresponding figure is 45%. This is a clear hint that servants, journeymen and poorer householders are omitted from the Cirencester return. It comes as no surprise to find that none of the 38 able men who were assigned harness in the book of the second prest, nor any of the 14 men noted there as being without harness, are named in the Cirencester section of the military survey. The obvious conclusion is that harness was possessed only by those of greater than average wealth, but it was the poorest males within society who would take this harness with them to war.

The assignment of harness from its owners to men able to use it seems to be an administratively obvious step to take. Yet it also appears to be an innovation. There is no sign that such a measure had ever been taken before. The normal method by which troops were raised in the early sixteenth century was by instructing nobles or gentry to raise a certain number of individuals from amongst their tenants or the manors which they had in their charge as steward. This can actually been seen in operation in the book of the second prest at Tortworth, where the able men were in the king's service at sea with William Throgmorton, one of the owners of the manor, and at Chipping Sodbury where a number of men were also at sea in the service of Sir Anthony Poyntz, the king's steward of the manor.²⁸ The arrangements outlined in the book of the second prest, the recently discovered instructions or the Babergh hundred return, suggest the development of something more akin to a militia, in which the designated troops of a parish or hundred might be called out rather than the tenants of a given gentlemen. This appears to anticipate some features of the militia statute of 1557, but the arrangements were stillborn and allowed to lapse: later Henrician musters reverted to being no more than the conventional display of men and equipment.

The innovative character of the scheme attempted in 1522 has been rather overshadowed by the low cunning employed in securing forced loans. Had the

²⁷ Below p. xxiv.

²⁸ Berkeley Castle, Select Book 28, fos. 8r, 9v.

exercise been repeated regularly, with a clearer understanding of the government's aims and objectives, then something very impressive indeed might have emerged. Our appreciation of the success of the exercise has also been diminished by the loss of most of the military surveys. This has persuaded some historians that only a minority of counties submitted their surveys, but this is an unlikely reflection of the efficiency of government under Wolsey and would imply that the forced loans were only made in some counties. This is demonstrably untrue.²⁹ The most likely explanation for the loss of the larger number of surveys is simply that they were sent back into the counties in 1525 to form the basis of the (intended) coerced grant of that year, the 'Amicable Grant'.³⁰ This was abandoned, and it is possible that the military surveys were never returned to the custody of the central archives. Having seen how ruthlessly the information they contained was exploited to place financial burdens on the people, a reluctance to give government the means to make further impositions may be all too easily understood.

(iii) Reading the Military Survey

Lists of names with the valuations of their goods have a seductive innocence on the page. In this section we offer some suggestions as to how they might best be read.

The instructions for the hundred of Waltham called on each parish or township to provide the commissioners with two lists, one of landowners and a list of inhabitants annotated with details of the lord or master and wealth. The Berkshire military survey retains these lists in the form in which they were delivered to the commissioners. The survey for West Hannay near Wantage is typical. The first list is headed the 'valor of lands and tenements there' and gives the name of the chief lord, the steward and the names of other landholders and value of their lands. The rectory and vicarage are also valued as is the church stock and the stock of orphan children is valued. The second list, headed 'the valor of goods and other substance there' lists householders, their servants, gives the value of their goods and where appropriate says to whom they were tenant. A marginal 'a' indicates ability to serve. Where a man held freehold land in the parish where he was resident, his name appears in both lists.³¹

The same procedure appears to have been followed in Gloucestershire, but the compilers of the military survey went a stage further than their colleagues in Berkshire and attempted to consolidate the information they had gathered into a single list. The first entries for most parishes in the Gloucestershire return are valuations on lands, rectories and vicarages. The name of the manorial lord and his steward is normally given. The remainder of the list normally concerns those who had goods only. This corresponds to the 'valor of goods and other substance' list in the Berkshire return. Where a name was common to both lists, the clerks who drew up the military survey added the goods valuation and the armour to the entry of the land valuation and deleted the second entry for that person. Occasionally they forgot and were forced to insert a note explaining their mistake ('nil, see above' or similar) or to cancel the second entry. The section of the survey where errors of this sort were most obviously made is the section for Tewkesbury. Here several persons had their entries on both lists entered in the military survey. When the mistake was noticed, the entry for

²⁹ Cornwall, *Wealth and Society*, p. 287.

³⁰ Bernard and Hoyle, 'The instructions for the levying of the Amicable Grant'.

³¹ E315/464, the sections for the hundreds of Wantage and Ganfield being published in *The muster certificates for Berkshire, 1522*, introduction and part two (Oxford Polytechnic, Faculty of Modern Studies, occ. paper 3, 1986; the remaining parts have yet to appear).

Richard Witherley's goods was cancelled and an explanatory note inserted. For the others, the note of their goods placed opposite their lands high in the borough list was cancelled and their second entry was allowed to stand.³² This mishap was not unique. Some double entries were never noticed but will be discovered on an attentive reading.³³

Each list within the manuscript is therefore a conflation of two independent lists. At other places within the survey it appears that lists were made individually for separate jurisdictions or tithings within a parish and then run together when the manuscript was engrossed. These may be recognised by the appearance of landowners partway down the parish entry, often following upon individuals who had no or very few goods. Lydney is a case in point where a second list appears to begin with the entry for the earl of Shrewsbury.³⁴ Elsewhere a single list in the manuscript conceals an arrangement by tithings as at Henbury where the individual sections of the list can be identified by reference to the 1525 lay subsidy where tithings are named. (Conversely the 1525 lay subsidy has a single list for Bisley arranged by tithings, the sections of which can be identified by reference to the military survey.)³⁵

A final point worth considering is whether the individual survey lists are arranged on topographical lines. Only at Cirencester are street names given, but for many places there is a strong feeling that the lists were made by proceeding from door to door and listing the liable inhabitants of every household. This may be seen with great clarity in the Berkshire return in which the household unit is identified. In some hundreds, where subordinate individuals are identified, it may be seen how servants follow masters and occasionally adult children follow their parents. Elsewhere it may be inferred from a careful reading of the text. The topographical basis of assessment may perhaps be further elucidated if the military survey is compared with a lay subsidy or rental arranged on similar topographical lines. Unfortunately the practice of conflating the lands list with the goods list will have disrupted the topographical order of the entries to some degree.

The internal organisation and use that may be made of the military survey may be further understood by looking at one village in detail. If we take the entry for Bourton on the Hill, we find that the entry starts with three lines of standardised information.³⁶ The abbot of Westminster is lord and has lands there worth £20. One Simon Horne is rector of the rectory of Bourton and Moreton in Marsh and the rectory is worth £24. (Some sections of the survey name the impropriator as well as the rector, but not that for Kiftsgate hundred.) Horne was possibly an absentee for the parish was served by a curate who had a stipend of £5 6s 8d. There were two other landowners in the township, Sir Adrian Fortescue with lands worth £7 and William Bennett with lands worth 40s. (The land assessments appear to be accurate: Fortescue's rental in Bourton came to £6 18s 9d.³⁷)

The entries for Fortescue and Bennett prompt the first observation. Fortescue has lands in Bourton but no goods. This allows us to infer that he was an absentee and so it turns out to be: he was resident at Stonor in Oxfordshire and had manors scattered

³² Below p. 161 and following pages.

³³ For instances (taken at random) where the error is marked, see John Aleyn, p. 92 and John Page, p. 222; unmarked, John Green, p. 128, Edward Sheld, p. 175 and Humphrey Coke, p. 224.

³⁴ Below pp. 68–9.

³⁵ E179/113/196; 113/213 mm. 18d–20d (Bisley).

³⁶ Below p. 178.

³⁷ Public Record Office, SC11/990, rental of Bourton and Condicote, 14 Oct. 15 Henry VIII [1522]. For this manor see Victoria County History, *Gloucestershire* VI (1965), p. 200.

throughout Oxfordshire, Berkshire and Gloucestershire.³⁸ Bennett on the other hand had lands and goods and was most certainly resident. Where ever an individual is assessed on lands but not goods, nonresidence can be inferred.³⁹ Tibby Holiday appears holding land in Cirencester, Minety and the villages around, but she appears with her goods assessment under Minchinhampton. That assessment is for all her goods where ever they were, but her land valuations are for her lands within each single parish or tithing where her name appears unless, of course, the manuscript states otherwise.⁴⁰

Starting with Bennett, the Bourton return names 28 men, of whom eight had no goods. In fact the list divides into two parts, William Maunsell forming the end of one and William Cockes the head of the other.⁴¹ A rental of Fortescue's manor of Bourton and Condicote shows that the names following Cockes are his tenants and so the earlier names are the abbot's tenants.

The fact that the majority of the persons named were not assessed on lands does not indicate that they were landless. Indeed, Fortescue's rental for 1522 shows that some of them held sizeable holdings. The question of why men with land have no assessment on lands is somewhat problematic. In the case of subsidies, the rule was employed that a taxpayer was assessed on both lands and goods but paid on whichever assessment brought the Exchequer the greater sum. That most subsidy men paid on goods tells us nothing about whether or not they possessed lands, only that the tax liability on their goods was greater than that on their lands. But whilst this argument resolves the problem in the subsidy, it is finally a somewhat evasive approach to the matter and when, confronted with the military survey, where the majority of persons have no lands valuation, we need to ask why.

Several answers can be suggested. In the first place, to tax both the freeholder of the land on lands in the hands of his tenants and the tenants would be to tax the land twice. This may have been through unreasonable. Secondly, the tax on land was a charge on its income and not its capital value. If income is seen as rent rather than the profit of working the land or potential rental value, then a farmer would not be liable to be taxed on the lands in his possession. This has unexplored consequences for freeholders who farmed their freeholds: it may be that a freeholder like William Bennett was taxed only on his lands at rent and not lands in hand. Thirdly, a tenant who held by lease or copy had in law a chattel interest in his lands which may have been regarded for taxation purposes as being akin to a moveable. Any of these points would explain why the majority of tenants have no lands assessment.⁴²

The point must also be made that there is no obvious relationship between the possession of land so far as it can be determined and the goods valuation. This has been noticed on a number of occasions and can be illustrated here if the Bourton rental is compared with the valuations given in the military survey (table one). Although William Cockes had the largest holding, he was not the wealthiest tenant. Conversely, whilst John Paxford had a tenement comparable in size with the others, his goods valuation was considerably smaller. Why the relationship between lands

³⁸ For Fortescue see *Dictionary of National Biography, sub nomine*.

³⁹ The Rutland return makes absenteeism clear by marking such individuals '*nil, quia manet extra*'.

⁴⁰ For a case of evident confusion over this, below p. 120 (Thomas Tame). In the anticipation his total goods were given at £60 (E179/113/215B fo. 3r).

⁴¹ This may reflect the fact that the township had two constables doubtless one for each landholding unit. Victoria County History, *Gloucestershire* VI, p. 204.

⁴² For other discussions of this point, Schofield, 'Parliamentary lay taxation', p. 238; R.B. Smith, *Land and Politics in the England of Henry VIII. The West Riding of Yorkshire, 1530-1546* (1970), pp. 106-9.

TABLE I

Customary tenants of Sir Adrian Fortescue in Bourton on the Hill, 1522.

		rent	assessment
William Cokke	Messuage called Harrys with closes, 28s 8d, cottage with close and 5 acres called Mylwards, 3s 2d	31s 10d	£24
John Manyng	Messuage with close and a virgate called Barettes, 18s 6d, messuage and ½ virgate called Dovetons, 8s 2d	26s 8d	£20
John Paxford	Messuage and virgate called Eddyns	17s 7d	53s
John Mauncell jun	Messuage and virgate with a close called Palmans	17s 4d	£30
William Mauncell sen	Messuage and ½ virgate called Erbous	10s 3d	£20
Philip Smyth	Messuage and virgate called Hewhettes, 13s 8½d, cottage and close called Osbornes, 2s	15s 8½d	£20
Richard Pykeryg	Cottage with garden called Rolfes	3s 8d	
Ricard Freeman	Cottage and a close called Smyth	3s 8d	£9
Robert Pert	Cottage and a close called Cowpers	4s 0d	
William Savage	Cottage and a close called Dowlers	4s 6d	

Source, Public Record Office SC11/990; below p. 178.

and goods was so weak it is impossible to tell. But again, some speculations can be offered. For one, our evidence for the possession of lands is for the lands held in a single manor. If all a man's holdings would be discovered, both in other manors but also sublettings, then the relationship might turn out to be close. On the other hand, good's valuations do appear to have been relatively volatile. This may be seen in the number of individuals whose wealth had 'deteriorated' between the making of the military survey and the book of the second prest.⁴³ The marriage of children, the purchase of new copyhold terms or leases or the cost of building may all have been met by realising the value of a taxpayer's goods. And less happily, the failure of crops, death of animals or losses in trading ventures could also have produced precipitate falls in a man's worth. In this light, we might justly ask whether we should ever expect the correlation to be close.

There are within the Bourton return a total of eight men who lack both lands and goods assessments, gathered into two groups which suggests that they were, in some way, attached to the two groups of tenants we identified before. Men without any recorded assets form a variable proportion of the population recorded in the military survey. It must be assumed that nil returns do not indicate complete destitution; indeed, nil and 20s goods may have been used interchangeably over the entire volume.⁴⁴ Both categories probably overlap with the 20s wage earners taxed in the subsidies of 1524 and 1525. In the Rutland survey, which records occupations, men with nil tend to be described as labourers and are further annotated as 'young and

⁴³ Berkeley Castle Select Book 28 contains notes of persons who had decayed since the making of the military survey.

⁴⁴ See below pp. xxii-iv.

poor' (occasionally 'old and poor').⁴⁵ A few nil assessments are further distinguished by being called servants and in this case the name of their master is generally given. Unfortunately, occupations are rarely given in the Gloucestershire return except in the first four hundreds in the volume, and then only for a minority of persons. In table two, we tabulate the goods assessments of persons called servants, journeymen and labourers. Fully 60% of those named had either nil or 20s goods assessments. Only a very few servants had more than £2 in goods although a quarter of labourers had £3 or more in goods. A servant is normally taken to be a person hired by the year, resident with his master and being paid in a mixture of board and wage. A labourer or journeyman with £4 or £5 was surely a householder, but poorer labourers might themselves have been servants.⁴⁶ Servants and labourers, it may be stated with confidence, were generally poor with no or 20s worth of goods. It may be more tentatively stated that many of those with nil or small goods valuations were also servants or labourers, a transitory, marginal group of little military or fiscal significance. But the reliability and inclusivity of the military survey turns largely upon its capacity to capture and record the names of these people, and it is to the issue of reliability that we now turn.

(iv) The reliability of the military survey

The question of the reliability of the military survey dissolves into two quite distinct questions, the first whether the military survey contains all the places and persons that it should. This invites studies in microtopography which cannot be undertaken here. The second question is whether the assessments for each individual were honestly made. In trying to provide answers to these two questions, we have to confront the problem that the materials which we might use to cross-check with the military survey are themselves liable to the same doubts as we wish to settle with regard to the military survey. We can therefore establish a degree of *relative* reliability or unreliability, but we are without an *absolute* measure. The reliability of the survey must be understood in terms of what the commissioners set out to do, and an analysis of the survey makes it clear that different groups of commissioners sought to gather different ranges of information.

This is most obviously apparent if we consider the recording of military equipment. A glance through the volume shows that in some hundreds every last arrow was enumerated and large numbers of men were declared to be able where in others, the only detail consistently recorded was that of the possession of harness. Whilst the volume does not cleave simply into detailed/not-so-detailed halves, it can be divided along these lines.⁴⁷ In turn, the assignment of hundreds one way or the other can be related to the deposition of the gentry commissioners. If the division of the commissioners contained in the book of the second prest is a guide, the commission divided itself into nine teams, each of two or three members.⁴⁸ Five of

⁴⁵ Cornwall ed., *County Community in 1522*, passim.

⁴⁶ It is not clear that the survey always distinguishes between the two; see the case of a man called both, p. 42 below.

⁴⁷ Detailed hundreds, Grumbald's Ash, Thornbury, Pucklechurch, Henbury, Botloe, Bledisloe. St Briavels, Berkeley, Barton juxta Bristol, Whitstone, Westbury and Duchy of Lancaster. Less detailed, Cheltenham, Cleeve, Tibblestone, Slaughter, Bisley, all the seven hundreds of Cirencester, Tewkesbury, Deerhurst, Westminster and Kiftsgate.

⁴⁸ Berkeley Castle, Select Book 28, fo. 1r. For similar divisions, see E179/179/296 (unlisted bundle, division for first subsidy granted 1523, 113/195 (second subsidy granted 1524).

TABLE 2

Goods valuations on persons called 'servant', 'labourer' and 'journeyman' in Grumbald's Ash, Thornbury, Pucklechurch and Henbury hundreds.

	servant	labourer	journeyman
nil	10	6	20
£1	22	4	15
£2	8	6	14
£3	2	1	8
£4	1		6
£5	1		4
£6 13s 4d	1		
TOTAL	45	17	67

Note: intermediate values are rounded to the nearest pound.

Source: Military Survey printed below pp. 1-43 *passim*.

these groups made a detailed record of armour, four did not. Draw the hundreds in each category on the map and the county dissolves into two sections divided by a line running roughly north-south through Gloucester. To the west we have hundreds in which the returns are detailed, to the east hundreds in which they are not. This is the elementary division which lies concealed within but at the very root of the military survey. It is best explained by supposing that the commissioners in the West called for a fuller range of information than those in the East.

This division does not simply bear on the reliability of the information concerning harness and other military equipment. We have already noticed that the return for Cirencester can be shown to be deficient in smaller assessments and that the able men named in the book of the second prest are entirely absent from the survey. All the rural hundreds around Cirencester appear to suffer in the same way. We may take it as given that these are small villages in an area in which village desertion was not unknown in the fifteenth century. But these returns fail to include enough adult males to permit any sort of farming economy to be practised, and so, on appearance alone, we have reason to suspect that these returns are far from inclusive.⁴⁹

Confirmation of this view may be seen in table three. This gives aggregate totals for the military survey in three sections and for the whole county. In the western hundreds nearly a half of the total number of persons recorded in the military survey were assessed on £2 or less in goods, but within this subgroup, 24% were placed on nil and the remainder were more or less equally divided between assessment on £1 and £2. In this area of the county the record appears to be very full. In the hundreds of Kiftsgate and Tewkesbury in the north-east of the county, 43% of those recorded were assessed on £2 or under, but three quarters of these had nil (or no) assessment and the remainder were assessed on £2. No one was assessed on £1. The Military Survey appears to have been equally full here but the way in which the poor were recorded was less exact. In the Eastern hundreds only 25% of those assessed were valued at £2

⁴⁹ See also Cornwall's comments on this point, *Wealth and Society*, p. 42.

TABLE 3

Goods assessments in the Military Survey broken into sectors, and county total.

	Nil	£1	£2	£3	£4	£5	£6	£6 13s 4d	£7	£8	£9	£10	£11-15	£16-20	£21-£30	£31-£50	£51 >	Total
Western Hundreds^a																		
number	619	956	963	600	394	364	177	219	108	162	38	272	282	153	83	44	29	5,464
%	11.3	17.5	17.6	11.0	7.2	6.7	3.2	4.0	2.0	3.0	0.7	5.0	5.1	2.8	1.5	0.8	0.5	
cumulative %	11.3	28.8	46.4	57.4	64.6	71.3	74.5	78.5	80.5	83.5	84.2	89.2	94.3	97.1	98.6	99.4	99.9	
Eastern Hundreds^b																		
number	122	1	363	194	187	123	133	41	39	98	5	161	138	174	72	52	62	1,965
%	6.2	0	18.5	9.9	9.5	6.2	6.8	2.1	2.0	5.0	0.2	8.2	7.0	8.8	3.7	2.6	3.2	
cumulative %	6.2	6.2	24.7	34.6	44.1	50.3	57.1	59.2	61.2	66.2	66.4	74.6	81.6	90.4	94.1	96.7	99.9	
North-Eastern Hundreds^c																		
number	453	0	169	118	51	100	54	76	17	35	0	112	98	54	43	31	31	1,452
%	31.2	0	11.6	8.1	4.2	6.9	3.7	5.2	1.2	2.4	0	7.7	6.7	3.7	3.0	2.1	2.1	
cumulative %	31.2	31.2	42.8	50.9	55.1	62.0	65.7	70.9	72.1	74.5	74.5	82.2	88.9	92.6	95.6	97.7	99.8	
Whole county																		
number	1194	957	1495	912	642	587	364	336	164	295	43	545	518	381	198	127	122	8,881
%	13.4	10.8	16.8	10.3	7.2	6.6	4.1	3.8	1.8	3.3	0.5	6.1	5.8	4.3	2.2	1.4	1.4	
cumulative %	13.4	24.2	41.0	51.3	58.5	65.1	69.2	73.0	74.8	78.1	78.6	84.7	90.5	94.8	97.0	98.2	99.8	

^a Hundreds of Barton juxta Bristol, Berkeley, Bledisloe, Bodloe, Duchy of Lancaster, Grumbald's Ash, Henbury, Pucklechurch, St Briavells, Thornbury, Whitstone.^b Hundreds of Bisley, Bradley, Brightwells Barrow, Cheltenham, Cleeve, Cirencester, Deerhurst, Longree, Minety, Rapsgate, Slaughtier, Tibblesstone, Westminster.^c Hundreds of Kiltgate, Tewkesbury.

Source, calculated from the Military Survey, below, pp. 1-229.

or less and of these three quarters were assessed on £2. Very few men were placed on nil and none on £1.

There were then three different ways in which the poor were treated, and in the eastern section this meant omission. This confirms our earlier suspicions for Cirencester. There is the danger that the disparity might be a genuine distinction between the economy of the Cotswolds and the western half of the county. The argument that it reflects differences in the practices employed by the commissioners is confirmed if we compare the numbers assessed in the eastern hundreds in the military survey with the numbers assessed in the 1525 lay subsidy.

The lay subsidy sought to tax all men with goods worth £2 or greater. Those with less than this but with wages of 20s or more were to pay a poll tax of 4d. How near this came to being a universal tax it is hard to say, but it is evident that the 1522 return, as a muster, should contain more names than the 1525 lay subsidy. Although it would be desirable to compare the military survey and the lay subsidy for all hundreds, the poor state of the latter makes this impossible. Instead in table four we present figures for nine contiguous hundreds in the Cotswolds which have noticeably sparse returns in the survey (Bisley, Slaughter and the seven hundreds of Cirencester) and two hundreds in the south of the county with much fuller returns (Henbury and Thornbury).

In the nine Cotswold hundreds, the lay subsidy includes half as many names again as the military survey (2,118 against 1,414). In Henbury there are around a fifth more (316 against 254). Only in Thornbury does the military survey contain more names than the subsidy (277 against 219).

We can proceed beyond this simple aggregation to see what sorts of person are under-represented in the military survey by breaking both it and the lay subsidy down into categories by value of goods and comparing the numbers in each. This is a rough and ready procedure. As there is no reason to believe that the valuations of goods were made in different fashions (they are in any case rounded), they should be broadly comparable. Table four shows for each of the groupings in consideration the number in each category in 1522, the parallel number in 1525 and the surplus or deficiency between the two numbers.

It is clear that the 1522 return for the Cotswold hundreds massively underrecords the names of men who in 1525 paid either on £1 in wages or £2 goods. In 1522 only 294 persons were assessed as having £2 or less in goods where in the subsidy 1,086 men paid either on wages or £2 goods. This shortfall (of 792) more than explains the overall deficiency. There are also fewer persons with £3-£5 named in the military survey than the lay subsidy making an overall deficiency of 959. Turning to the richer categories, it appears that the loan book contains more persons assessed on higher valuations than the lay subsidy, in all 171, even at the level of persons worth more than £50, where the survey finds 50 and the lay subsidy only 32.

In Henbury the shortfall between the 1522 return and the lay subsidy arises substantially because the lay subsidy names many more persons assessed on £2 goods than the military survey (103 against 54). The number of individuals worth £10 or more is virtually the same (24 in 1522, 22 in 1525). At Thornbury though, the 1522 return includes more names in practically every category. There are more assessments on £2 or less, 119 in 1522, 79 in 1525, but also more in the middle and upper reaches of the classification, so 53 worth £10 or more in 1522 but only 41 in 1525.

These figures do not show that one return is right and one wrong, one accurate and one not, but they do help to clarify the strengths of each. The Cotswold section of the 1522 return excludes most persons with less than £2 in goods as the result (we may assume) of a deliberate decision. The Henbury return shares some of the same

TABLE 4

Comparison of the Military survey and the 1525 Lay Subsidy, selected hundreds.

(a) Seven hundreds of Cirencester, Bisley and Slaughter

	nil	£1	£2	£3	£4	£5	£6	£7	£8-9	£10	£11	£16	£21	£31	>£50	TOTAL
											-15	-20	-30	-50		
1522	44	1	249	131	144	92	105	57	81	127	118	128	50	37	50	1,414
1525		664	422	190	152	104	96	29	73	98	80	119	26	29	32	2,114
surplus/ (deficiency)	(44)	663	173	59	8	12	(9)	(28)	(8)	(29)	(38)	(9)	(24)	(8)	(18)	700

(b) Henbury Hundred

1522	14	43	54	38	28	19	3	28	3	11	6	5	2			254
1525		56	103	46	29	21	9	19	10	8	9	4	1			315
surplus/ (deficiency)	(14)	13	49	8	1	2	6	(9)	7	(3)	3	(1)	(1)			61

(c) Thornbury Hundred

1522	17	46	56	27	18	24	6	23	7	17	12	11	6	5	2	277
1525		37	42	28	20	21	13	12	5	15	7	9	3	5	2	219
surplus/ (deficiency)	(17)	(9)	(14)	1	2	(3)	7	(11)	(2)	(2)	(5)	(2)	(3)	0	0	(58)

Source: Military Survey compared with Public Record Office E179/113/213, 196, 202.

characteristics, thus showing that the detailed registration of harness is not a certain guide to the reliability of other aspects of the assessment. Only the Thornbury return appears to be comprehensive, for it acts as predicted and contains more names than the equivalent lay subsidy. The unexpected discovery is that in all the hundreds examined, the loan book contains more names in the higher valuation range than the lay subsidy.

One possible explanation of this phenomenon is that the assessments made in 1522 overstated individual wealth and that the assessments made in the following years were made at more realistic levels. There is some contemporary comment which would support this view; the chronicler Hall reports that

in this season [the autumn of 1522] the commissioners sat for the loan of the tenth part of every man's substance in every shire, the people were sworn and some more than they were worth of pride, not remembering what was coming, and the commissioners did what they could to set the people to the utter most, which afterwards turned the people to much heaviness.⁵⁰

The other possible explanation is that the lay subsidy returns are less comprehensive in their coverage of richer taxpayers than has previously been allowed.

In order to examine this, we need to move from comparing the numbers in categories to comparing the assessments of individual taxpayers in the military survey and the lay subsidy. This can be done in two ways. First, we have compared the

⁵⁰ [E. Hall], *Hall's Chronicle, containing the history of England during the reign of Edward the fourth . . . to the end of the reign of Henry the eighth* (1809 ed.), p. 650.

TABLE 5

Assessments in the Military Survey compared with those in the Anticipation of the subsidy, 1523, Gloucestershire.

Value in 1523 (pounds)	Value in 1522 (pounds)																Total								
	40	45	50	60	67	70	80	100	120	133	140	146	160	180	200	240		267	280	333	400	450	500	800	
40	28	2	8	7	8	1	1																	55	
45		2			1																			3	
50			14	5	4			1																24	
60	1			6	1	4	5	2	1															20	
67				1	4																			5	
70						2																		2	
80							4	5	2	2		1								1				15	
100		1						9	1			1					1							13	
120											1													1	
133										3														3	
140															1									1	
146																								0	
160								1																1	
180															2									2	
200															2	2		1						5	
240																					1			1	
267																								0	
280																								0	
333																								0	
400																					1			1	
450																						1		1	
500																						1	1	2	
800																								0	
TOTAL	29	4	23	19	18	7	10	18	4	5	1	2	0	0	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	155

Note: seven entries in the anticipation cannot be traced in the Military Survey: 14 entries are incompatible (typically individuals who are assessed on lands in 1523).

Source: Military Survey, below, pp. 1–229 compared with Public Record Office E179/113/215B (1523 anticipation).

assessment of all the persons who contributed to the anticipation of the subsidy in November 1523 with their assessment in the military survey. Secondly, for the test hundreds already used, we have traced all persons assessed with £10 or more in goods in the lay subsidy.

In November 1523, a commission was issued to request richer taxpayers for the immediate payment of their contribution to the lay subsidy which was due to be paid in early 1524. The commissioners for the 'anticipation' were sent schedules of persons to approach. These appear to be digests drawn from the military surveys giving the names of those worth more than £40 in lands or goods.⁵¹ The return of the anticipation for Gloucestershire survives.⁵² This is not a copy of the schedule but a tax

⁵¹ J.P. Collier (ed.), *The Egerton Papers* (Camden Soc., [xii], 1841) pp. 3–7. See also the discussion of the Buckinghamshire anticipation in A.C. Chibnall and A.V. Woodman, *Subsidy Roll for the county of Buckingham, Anno 1524*. (Buckinghamshire Record Society viii, 1950 for 1944), p. 90.

⁵² PRO E179/113/215B.

return made in November 1523: the valuations are fresh estimates of taxpayers' worth. The policy of the commissioners appears not to have been to anticipate the payment of anyone worth (in November 1523) less than £40.

The numbers involved are obviously relatively small, but they include the wealthiest members of county society. The anticipation includes 186 names, of whom seven cannot be traced in the military survey and 14 whose entries are incompatible between the two sources. (Typically this means that an individual was taxed on lands in 1523: as was explained previously, the assessments on lands in the military survey are made on a different basis to those in the lay subsidy.) The results of comparing each name in the anticipation with the entry in the military survey are presented in table five. The valuations in military survey run from left to right, the valuation in the anticipation from top to bottom. So seven people assessed on £60 in 1522 paid on an assessment of £40 in 1523. The persons who paid on the same valuation in both years fall along a diagonal line running from top left to bottom right. Figures on the upper side of this are persons paying less, persons on the lower side are paying more. By eye alone, it will be apparent that around half those paying the anticipation did so on a reduced assessment, occasionally very substantially reduced, at an extreme from £800 to £500. Almost exactly half pay on the same valuation. Barely a handful pay on increased assessments.

Table six compares the assessment of persons worth £10 or more in the Cotswold hundreds in 1522 with their assessments in the 1525 lay subsidy. The reasons for looking at persons worth £10 or more are several. This group has already been identified as significant. The wealth of its members made them prominent within their communities; they are less likely to be accidentally overlooked by the assessors and there is some evidence that they were less likely to migrate between assessments. (It also reduces the task to manageable dimensions.) Table six is arranged on similar lines to table five (although the layout of the table means that the division between rising and falling assessments divides the table into two uneven halves).

The first point to arise from this table is that virtually no taxpayers have higher assessments in 1525 than 1522. Secondly, only a quarter of all persons (124/439, 28%) retain the same assessment in both returns. However if we exclude the proportion which cannot be traced in both returns (75/439, 17%), the proportion remaining constant rises to a third (34%). Thirdly, even a brief glance at the table shows how over half of those assessed decline in value. Of the 14 persons assessed on 100 marks (£66 13s 4d), three cannot be traced, but of the remainder, none are worth as much as 100 marks and nine of them have assessments in the £10-£20 range. Of those which can be traced in both returns, 30% (112/364) have their assessment reduced by a third or more. The military survey again appears to overstate individual wealth. And finally, and particularly striking, is that nearly a fifth of the individuals who appear in the military survey cannot be traced in the subsidy. Even though the gap between the two assessments is only two years, we would expect some losses through death and migration. Certainly some individuals in the 1522 return are represented by their widows in 1525. Also, the practice employed in the compilation of the table has been to compare parish with parish and not to look for missing persons in adjacent parishes.⁵³ This might discover more names, but at the cost of making erroneous connections between people who shared the same name. A few may have been overlooked through clerical error. All these explanations would serve to explain the loss of a few names, but the final and irresistible conclusion must be

⁵³ The figures were produced before the compilation of the index.

TABLE 6

Assessments in the Military Survey compared with 1525 Lay Subsidy (Seven hundreds of Cirencester, Bisley and Slaughter).*

	Value in 1522 (pounds)																			Total						
	10	12	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	23	24	25	26	28	30	36	40	44	45		50	60	67	70	80	100
NF	21	3	9	2		8	2	10		2	3	1	2		2		4	2							1	72
3	4																				4					4
4	6		1				1	1																		9
5	4	1			1			1																		7
6	6	3	3			1																				13
7	4		1														1									6
8	10	2	6			1		2																		21
9	2	1	1	1																						5
10	42	7	6	2		6		6			2		1													72
12		10	5	2		3	2	4						1												27
13			3	7									2				1									13
14				2	6		4						2													14
15					1	1		2						1												5
16	1			1		9		6		1		1		1												20
18	2			3		1	5	12		2	2	4		1												32
19								4	1		1			1												7
20							1	16		4	1	4		1	1	1	1	1								31
23												2														2
24										3											1					4
25								1						1	3							1				5
26							2										1									3
28																										0
30														3	1	4		1				1				10
36																										0
40								1						1	5	1	2	4			4	1				19
44																										0
45																										0
50																				4	3				1	8
60																					2		2	1	1	6
67																						2			1	3
70																							1			1
80																								1		1
100																									2	2
TOTAL	102	30	41	18	2	33	13	1	65	1	11	2	14	2	19	2	19	1	4	13	9	7	4	2	5	423

*Values under £100 in 1522 only. The following values have not been tabulated: 120 > NF; 120 > 100; 133 > NF, 133 > 66.7, 133 > 133 (2); 140 > 120; 200 > 180 (2), 200 > 200 (2); 240 > 200, 240 > 240; 267 > NF; 280 > 200; 800 > 500.

NF = not found

Note: some rounding has been necessary. The figures for £13, £26 and £67 include assessments of 20 marks, 40 marks and 100 marks.

Source: Military Survey pp. 86-129 below compared with Public Record Office E179/113/213.

TABLE 7

Assessments in the Military Survey compared with the 1525 Lay Subsidy (Henbury and Thornbury Hundreds).

	Value in 1522 (pounds)											TOTAL	
	10	11	12	13	16	20	26	30	40	50	67		100
nf	10			3	1	4	2		1				21
£3	1												1
£4	2			1									3
£5	2												2
£6			1	1									2
£7	1			1									2
£8	2												2
£10	10	1		3	1	2							17
£11	1												1
£12			2										2
£13				8									8
£14	1							1					2
£16	1				1	1	1						4
£18				1		1							2
£20						3		1					4
£26							2						2
£30								1					1
£40									3				3
£50										1	1		2
£67											1		1
£100												1	1
TOTAL	31	1	3	18	3	11	6	2	4	1	2	1	83

NF = not found.

Source, Military Survey, below pp. 25-34, 38-43 compared with the lay subsidies, Public Record Office E179/113/196, 113/202

that about 10% of those assessed on £10 or more in 1522 evaded inclusion in the 1525 return.

The results of an analysis for Thornbury and Henbury (table seven) are broadly similar to those for the Cotswolds although here at least, the proportion of 'not founds' is partly to be explained by the poor condition of the subsidy returns. A quarter of those assessed on £10 in 1522 cannot be traced in 1525. Forty percent of the whole have the same valuation in both years. Of the remainder, virtually all fall in value.

The evidence of the tables shows that both hypotheses serve to partially explain the loss of richer assessments between the 1522 and 1525 assessments. Many individuals had their assessments reduced, but a proportion of those noticed by the military survey appear to have disappeared completely and evaded payment in 1525. This is surprising evidence that the subsidy assessment was made less rigorously than is often assumed.

It has been observed elsewhere that the individual valuations made in 1522 had to be revised downwards in 1524 and 1525. Chibnall, comparing the anticipation for

Buckinghamshire with the military survey, found that 'most of the muster book assessments [were] drastically reduced before payment of the subsidy'. Of 123 persons named in the anticipation, 73 had their assessments revised downwards.⁵⁴ His more detailed analysis suggests that only in some of the Buckinghamshire hundreds were the subsidy commissioners willing to mark down the 1522 valuations. Chibnall though concluded that it was the compilers of the military survey who were at fault by making unreasonable assessments which the subsidy commissioners (doubtless the same persons) felt obliged to rectify. 'One is thus led to conclude that the subsidy assessments more nearly reflect the wealth of the persons concerned than those in the muster survey . . .'.⁵⁵

Whilst the Buckinghamshire material shows that the reduction in values is more than an idiosyncrasy of the Gloucestershire materials, it cannot be accepted that the values in 1522 are 'right' where those in 1525 are 'wrong' or vice versa. Rather, there is a case to be made for saying that the values in both sources are accurate statements of conditions at the time the records were made.

We have noticed the fragility of wealth between the making of the military survey and the book of the second prest. The return of the 1524 subsidy for the three hundreds of Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire contains notes explaining why individuals had had their assessment reduced from the military survey. We have a whole range of hardluck stories; 'decayed by corn and cattle', 'decayed by evil servants in loss of wares 20 nobles', 'decayed by evil debtors'; more happily (perhaps), 'decayed by marriage £4' and 'decayed by making his son a priest, £9'.⁵⁶ The Gloucestershire anticipation bears a similar but general note that 'there be diverse sore decayed, some by loss of their cattle, marriage of their children and divers other ways as they have deposed before us upon their oath'.⁵⁷

Did the eighteen months or so between the compilation of the military survey and the collection of the first subsidy simply see a high level of individual misfortune or a general malaise? It is difficult to allow for the former in any overarching theory of economic change. The general malaise however was simply the burden of war and taxation. In 1522-3 individuals worth between £5 and £300 were asked to lend the king a sum amounting to 10% of their 'substance'. Those worth more than £300 lent 16.67% of their assessed wealth. Individuals worth up to £20 then paid a further 2½% of their wealth in the subsidy collected in early 1524 and the same again in early 1525. Those worth more than £20 paid 5%. A reduction of 15% between the valuation made in the military survey and the valuation for the second subsidy is not unreasonable.

If the burden of taxation serves to explain some of the perceived fall in wealth in the two years after the the military survey was made, the costs of war itself, though immeasurable, must also be considered. These were not only the costs of mobilisation

⁵⁴ Chibnall (ed.), *Certificate of Musters*, pp. 6, 22-3. The Buckinghamshire anticipation has been printed by Chibnall and Woodman (eds), *Subsidy Roll for Buckinghamshire*, pp. 91-5. This appears to be a copy of the schedule sent to the commissioners, marked with the revised assessments or other notes as to why an individual could not contribute. This contains 124 names, of whom only 72 make a payment to the anticipation. Seventy four persons had their assessments reduced, normally on oath, often placing them below the £40 threshold required for payment. Of those paying, 41 did so on reduced assessments.

⁵⁵ Chibnall (ed.), *Certificate of musters*, p. 23.

⁵⁶ Chibnall and Woodman, *Subsidy roll for Buckinghamshire*, pp. 1-10 *passim*. For a similar list of justifications for reduced assessments, M.M. Rowe (ed.), *Tudor Exeter. Tax Assessments 1489-1595*, (Devon and Cornwall Record Series ns xxii, 1977), pp. 79-80.

⁵⁷ E179/113/215B fo. 7r.

but the profits lost through the disruption of external trade and the decline of the domestic market. As Wolsey was told by the merchants of London in August 1522, 'rich merchants in war be bare of money'.⁵⁸ It may be tentatively suggested that the decline in valuations is evidence of acute strains imposed by taxation and war. This is an issue to which we shall return below.

There is no single answer to the question of whether the military survey is accurate or reliable. It is possible to make broad judgements about individual hundreds. In some, and here we may notice Grumbald's Ash, Henbury, Thornbury and Berkeley amongst others, the survey appears to have been relatively thorough. In others, especially those in the East of the county, less trouble seems to have been taken to make the returns comprehensive of all adult males. As we have seen, it does appear that the return captured a higher proportion of the richer inhabitants throughout the county than the following lay subsidy although this is confused by the reductions in the individual valuations made for the subsidy. In short, every section of the return must be assessed on its own merits and where ever possible, cross checked with such other records as survive. As with any other historical source, total accuracy may not be assumed.

(v) The burden of taxation in Henrician Gloucestershire

We now turn from the particular issues posed by the military survey to the more general question of the burden of taxation placed on Henrician Gloucestershire and the efficiency with which that taxation was raised. A survey of the sums raised by taxation (here considered at its broadest to include loans and prerogative taxes) allows us to place the military survey and the loans of 1522–3 in context. Moreover, the survival of the military survey allows questions to be asked about the efficiency of subsequent taxes.

There is a mass of material which can be used to discover what sums were raised from Gloucestershire. The records fall into two broad types. The definitive record produced within the Exchequer of the sums received is the enrolled account of a lay subsidy or fifteenth.⁵⁹ These are enrolled copies of the *quietus* given to the subsidy collectors when they had satisfied their obligations. The entries on the enrolled accounts supply the names of the head collectors, the sums due from them and any allowances with which they were credited or shortfalls in receipts. In the enrolled accounts, sums from a number of hundreds are often given as a single gross sum making it impossible to discover the contribution of a single hundred. The hundreds whose figures are aggregated together tend to change over time making the comparison of figures drawn from the enrolled accounts doubly difficult except at the level of the county. Calculating the tax received from the whole county or an individual corporate town from the enrolled accounts is a relatively simple task.⁶⁰ These records therefore provide the backbone of table eight.

The enrolled accounts never give the sums received from an individual place or (except in special circumstances) from individual taxpayers. These details may be obtained only from the documents produced locally and lodged in the Exchequer by the commissioners. Broadly they fall into two types; certificates giving the sums due

⁵⁸ Hall, *Chronicle*, p. 645.

⁵⁹ Public Record Office, E359. The enrolled subsidy accounts are for both fifteenths and lay subsidies.

⁶⁰ Unfortunately the receipts from the city of Gloucester cannot be distinguished from those for Dudstone and King's Barton without reference to the nominal returns.

from hundreds or parishes and nominal returns of all the persons liable to contribute to the subsidy together a note of the value of their taxable wealth and the tax due. The returns of nominal taxpayers are, of course, the only means by which we can discover the numbers of persons contributing, the distribution of wealth in society or the total capital taxed. They therefore form the basis of tables ten, eleven and twelve. As the tables show, the survival of the returns is far from complete and some of those which do survive are imperfect through the loss of sections or damage by damp.

Calculating the sums raised by loans and other prerogative taxes is problematic. In part the problem is one of record loss, but it is also true that the arrangements to receive these taxes were frequently *ad hoc* in nature, with the local collectors paying the sums to an appointed treasurer rather than the Exchequer. For a number of these taxes we have formal accounts drawn by the receiving officers, but for others we have to rely on the total on the returns of taxpayers. We have gathered materials for the tax paid by Gloucestershire, Gloucester (and the 'inshire') and Bristol. We have then undertaken a fuller analysis of the military survey and other surviving nominal returns for a range of hundreds in the East and South of the county chosen largely because the nominal returns, although surviving far from perfectly, survive better for these than for most other Gloucestershire hundreds.

Table eight presents figures for the yields of subsidies in Gloucestershire and the cities of Gloucester and Bristol throughout the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI. The grant of fifteenths is noticed but as the yields of the tax were fixed at customary levels, they are omitted from the table for clarity.⁶¹ As may readily be seen, the yields of individual subsidies varied enormously over the period. The highest yielding subsidy, and the only one to raise over £2,000 from Gloucestershire, was the first subsidy granted in 1545. Three others, of 1514, 1524 and 1525, brought the crown over £1,500. At the other extreme, four subsidies, those of 1526–7 and 1535–6, brought in under £500 a piece. Each was charged on higher tax payers only, that in 1526 on taxpayers with £50 or more in lands (hence Bristol paid only £7) and that in 1527 on those with £50 or more in goods. The yields in 1535–6 are mysteriously low, a point to which we shall return. Although individual subsidies might produce over £2,000 or barely £100, it is also the case that eleven out of twenty one produced between £1,000 and £1,500 despite being assessed on different scales and thresholds. The appearance is that a sum of about £1,350 marked a natural level beyond which money could only be raised with difficulty.

The tax yields of Gloucester and Bristol reveal a similar variability although there is no agreement between them as to which were the best yielding subsidies. At Gloucester the highest yielding was that of 1546 (granted in 1545) which raised £353 with the following subsidy lying second (£297) and the first subsidy of 1543 third (£293). The subsidies of 1524–5 produced a fraction over £220, a sum which approximates to the upper part of the range into which most subsidies fell. At Bristol the heaviest tax by a considerable margin was that of 1524 (£465) followed by that of 1525 (£431). The assessments made under the act of 1545 follow some distance behind (£381, £352).

Several other observations may be made about the figures presented in table eight. Because of the variation in the yield of the individual subsidies, it is hard to show from gross figures of receipts that the yield either increased or decreased over the period. The figures achieved by individual subsidies in the 1520s are broadly in line

⁶¹ For the yields, see above fn. 8.

TABLE 8

Yields of Parliamentary Taxes, Gloucestershire, Gloucester and Bristol, 1512-1552.

Statute	fifteenth	subsidy	Gloucestershire	Gloucester	Bristol
3 Henry VIII c.22 (1512)	1512				
	1513				
4 Henry VIII c.19 (1512)	1513	£1,045 3s 6d	£150 18s 8d	£209 5s 10d	
5 Henry VIII c.17 (1514)	1514	£1,643 18s 0d	£247 13s 2d	£357 14s 11d	
6 Henry VIII c.26 (1515)	1515	£1,375 0s 0d	£221 5s 0d	£315 6s 1d	
7 Henry VIII c.9 (1515)	1516	£1,349 12s 8d	£220 0s 6d	£297 9s 4d	
	1517				
14 & 15 Henry VIII c.16 (1523)	1524	£1,878 9s 3d	£222 9s 9d	£465 8s 0d	
	1525	£1,641 14s 3d	£220 5s 4d	£431 11s 10d	
	1526	£104 0s 0d	£10 13s 0d	£7 0s 0d	
	1527	£241 10s 0d	NI	£174 10s 0d	
	1535				
26 Henry VIII c.19 (1534)	1536	£487 18s 8d	£107 11s 4d	£214 6s 4d	
		£496 4s 10d	£108 18s 0d	£215 19s 8d	
	1541	£1,096 6s 9d	£157 16s 0d	£219 1s 4d	
32 Henry VIII c.50 (1540)	1542	£1,126 0s 3d	£176 5s 0d	£215 16s 6d	
	1543				
	1544				
34 & 35 Henry VIII c.27 (1543)	1544	£1,931 4s 11d	£293 10s 6d	£281 19s 5d	
	1545	£1,281 10s 11d	£193 2s 7d	£232 5s 9d	
	1546	£1,270 15s 11d	£192 1s 4d	£223 7s 8d	
37 Henry VIII c.25 (1545)	1546	£2,306 10s 8d	£353 2s 10d	£381 15s 0d	
	1547	£1,925 8s 3d	£297 3s 0d	£352 18s 2d	
	1549	£1,350 10s 2d	£199 4s 4d	£232 4s 2d	
2 & 3 Edward c.36 (1548)	1550	£1,222 16s 0d	£176 15s 8d	£238 6s 4d	
	1551	£1,148 10s 0d	£167 4s 0d	£235 15s 4d	
3 & 4 Edward VI, c.23 (1550)	1552	£1,086 1s 4d	£162 18s 10d	£196 3s 0d	

Note: the dates given are those at which the subsidy was due to be paid into the Exchequer, so the subsidy of 1524 was actually assessed late in 1523.

Sources: calculated from the enrolled subsidy accounts, Public Record Office E35938, 41, 42, 44, 45 *passim*.

with those of the later 1540s. Nor were the most productive taxes those with the lowest thresholds. Whilst some high yielding taxes were intended to be inclusive of almost the whole adult male population (eg. those of 1512–16, 1524–5, 1543–5), other notably high yielding taxes had relatively high thresholds, so 1546–7 (granted 1545) which excluded all those worth less than £5 in goods, but brought in considerably more in revenue than the three subsidies granted in 1543 which encompassed all with more than £1 in goods. This is perhaps no more than we should expect. Large numbers of relatively poor individuals contributing one or two pence a head would add little to the total tax. The number of persons assessed is finally less important than the weight of tax placed on each individual by the rates laid down in the statute. This may be seen by comparing the first with the second and third subsidies granted in 1543. The roll of taxpayers should have been identical, for the thresholds were the same, but the rates were reduced for the second and third collections. The considerable difference in revenue (in the order of a third in Gloucestershire and Gloucester) ought to arise from the rates charged rather than a diminished number of taxpayers. But the table also shows that when a subsidy was charged on the same population of taxpayers at the same rate in successive years, there was a marked tendency for the yield in the second and subsequent years to sag. This may be seen if the figures for 1524 and 1525 are compared, or 1546 and 1547, but most noticeably if the four payments of the relief of 1549–52 are scrutinised. In Gloucestershire and Gloucester the fall over the four collections was in the order of 20%, in Bristol a little less.

Table nine provides similar materials for the collection of prerogative taxes. Each of these was different in character as so will be described in turn.⁶²

The loans demanded in 1522–3, first from those with assessments of more than £20 and subsequently of those with £5 and more, have already been described. In the number of individuals this touched and the revenue received, this was the largest loan of the sixteenth century. Nothing so bold was attempted when a new recourse was made to loans in the years of war following 1542. The loan of 1542, for which no Gloucestershire records survive, reverted to the fifteenth century practice of taking loans from relatively small numbers of individuals, potential lenders being required to have £50 in lands or £100 in goods. Nonetheless, the rates demanded were high, 10% of the lands valuation or 6.67 of the goods. Nationally the loan raised £112,229 or a sum equivalent to around four fifteenths. (The subsidies of 1524 and 1525 raised £73,000 and £65,000 respectively.)⁶³ Following the precedent of the 1522–3 loans, the loan was then converted into a gift by statute in the next parliament. Devotion money was an attempt to finance a crusade against the Turk by eliciting free gifts after a preaching campaign; as table nine shows, the sums received from the diocese of Gloucester were trivial. A further forced loan was demanded during 1544. The government's weak financial position prompted the collection of a benevolence, in effect a non-statutory subsidy, in the winter of 1545. This demanded that men with £2 or more in lands or £3 6s 8d in goods contribute at the rate of 8d in the pound; those with £20 or more at 1s in the pound of their assessment. Nationally the Benevolence raised £120,000.⁶⁴ The final prerogative tax was the 'gentle contribution' of 1546.

⁶² The only account of these taxes is Dietz, *English Public Finance 1485–1558*, pp. 163–167.

⁶³ *LP XVIII* no. 194; Dietz, *English Public Finance 1485–1558*, p. 164. For yields of Tudor subsidies, Schofield, 'Taxation and the political limits of the Tudor State', p. 232.

⁶⁴ Dietz, *English Public Finance 1485–1558*, p. 166. A sizeable roll covering Gloucestershire and Gloucester survives (E179/114/261) but it is in poor condition and the individual membrances appear to be bound out of sequence. A prolonged study could doubtless produce useful figures from it.

TABLE 9

Yields of prerogative taxes, Gloucestershire, Gloucester and Bristol, 1522-1546.

		Gloucestershire	Gloucester	Bristol
1522	First Loan	£3,139 6s 0d	£457 1s 4d	
1522-3	Second Loan	£1,835 5s 2d	£256 12s 0d	£160 0s 0d
Total		£4,974 11s 2d	£713 13s 4d	
<hr/>				
1542	Forced Loan			
1543	Devotion Money	£53 18s 6d		
1544	Forced Loan	£860 13s 4d	£283 13s 4d	£370 13s 4d
1545	Benevolence	£2,215 0s 4d	£477 3s 8d	£364 18s 0d
1546	Contribution	c.£1,245	£195 12s 1d	

Note: blanks in the table indicate that no figures are available.

Sources:

1522: calculated from E36/221 (abstracted very partially in *LP* IV (i) no. 214). The figure for 21 hundreds in Gloucestershire for the second loan calculated from Berkeley Castle, select book 28, is £1,755 1s 0d.

1542: no materials bearing on the loan in Gloucestershire, Gloucester or Bristol have been discovered.

1543: total (for the diocese of Gloucester including the city of Gloucester) taken from E179/114/260.

1544: calculated from E179/114/232. This gives name and payments for Gloucester, Bristol and all hundreds but without subtotals. The total given is £1,539 13s 4d, but my own summation of the list comes to £1,515 0s 0d. To the larger figure needs to be added £118 for sums then in arrears listed on the back of the return, but this has been omitted for present purposes.

1545: E179/114/261; 114/274 (Bristol return). Figures presented include clergy.

1546: The figures presented are for five month's contribution calculated from the returns, E179/114/277, 280, 281, 282 which give figures for a single month's contribution. I cannot make sense of the figures on the enrolled account (which is in any case incomplete), E370/2/23. The Gloucester figure is taken from E179/114/292. My addition of the subtotals on the ms gives £39 2s 5d where the ms has £37 10s 7½.

This was a levy to be paid monthly for the five months following June 1546. Men selected from the subsidy rolls were to pay 4d in the pound on lands worth 40s or more and 2d in the pound on goods worth £15 or more so making a contribution totalling 1s 8d in the pound or 10d on goods. The contribution was also demanded of the wealthier clergy.⁶⁵ Unfortunately the records for the contribution are scrappy. Whilst we have returns for first monthly payment for most Gloucestershire hundreds, there are hints that the payment of the contribution was marked by refusals and arrears and a full assessment of the revenue produced by this source is impossible.⁶⁶

⁶⁵ *LP* XXI (i), no. 844 (4).

⁶⁶ The roll for Tewkesbury, Westminster, Deerhurst and other hundreds gives the names of three men who refused to pay. The scrappy enrolled account lists large numbers of defaulters in some hundreds although it is not certain that these men refused to pay rather or were merely in arrears. The question deserves further study. E179/114/282; E370/2/23, contribution, m.1r, 1d.

The Contribution apart, the figures in table nine are for sums received and they make clear the weight of taxation which prerogative taxes placed on Gloucestershire society. The sums received in 1522–3 are astonishing. The loans for Gloucestershire and Gloucester comfortably exceed the sums received for all four subsidies granted in 1523 or the three subsidies granted in 1543. The Benevolence brought in a sum similar in size to the heaviest Henrician subsidy whilst the anticipated revenue from the Contribution was about the same as a moderate subsidy.

The success of prerogative taxation turned on three factors. The first and least important, is that it was demanded of a limited section of the population. The Forced Loan of 1544 was asked of 107 persons in Gloucestershire, 38 in Gloucester and 51 in Bristol and whilst the yield fell short of that which might be expected from a subsidy in Gloucestershire, it matched or exceeded it in the cities. Likewise the Contribution was received from only a small section of society.⁶⁷ Secondly, prerogative taxes were collected by commissioners who were provided with lists of contributors selected for their wealth. In the case of the 1522–3 loans, the lists were, in effect, the military survey itself. Later prerogative taxes used lists of contributors based on the most recent subsidy.⁶⁸ This prior selection made evasion or underassessment much harder to achieve. Thirdly, the rates demanded of taxpayers were higher in the prerogative taxes than in contemporary subsidies. So the subsidy of 1543 asked for taxpayers worth 20s to less than £5 to pay 4d in the pound, those worth £5 to less than £10, 8d in the pound, those worth £10 to less than £20, 1s 4d in the pound and those worth £20 and more, 2s in the pound, all over three years.⁶⁹ The benevolence of 1545 asked that those with £3 6s 8d to less than £20 should pay 8d in the pound immediately. The beauty of the prerogative tax was that the government could name its own thresholds, rates and days of payment free from the need to secure the approval of the Commons.⁷⁰

With this information we can now proceed to offer some estimates of the total cost of taxation on Gloucestershire in Henry VIII's reign. There were, as the tables make clear, periods when no taxes were levied, in particular 1518–22, 1527–35. The moments of heaviest taxation fall into three periods of approximately five years each, 1512–17, 1522–27 and 1542–47. Totalling up all the taxes, both parliamentary and prerogative, and including loans, we find that the sums paid by Gloucestershire in the first two periods were approximately the same, about £8,642 in 1512–17 and £8,840 in 1522–27. The weight of taxation in 1542–47 was virtually double this. Five subsidies and two fifteenths were worth about £10,867. The Forced Loan of 1544, Benevolence and Contribution amounted to a further £4,320. If £1,500 is allowed for the Forced Loan of 1542, then we have a total burden placed on the taxpayers of Gloucestershire of around £16,700 or £3,000 a year.

Similar calculations can be made for Gloucester and Bristol although the Bristol one in particular has a back-of-envelope quality. The overall analysis is broadly similar to that for Gloucestershire. In Gloucester, the cost of taxation 1512–17 (£1,134) was of a muchness with that in 1522–27 (£1,165). The cost of taxation in the

⁶⁷ Two hundred and thirty two persons paid the contribution in the seven hundreds of Cirencester and Slaughter where 660 paid the 1547 subsidy and 427 the first relief. E179/114/280 (contribution); 115/325 (relief); figures for the subsidy taken from table 11 below.

⁶⁸ Like the anticipation of 1523, above p. xxvi. For the use of schedules of persons to be approached see, for instance, LP XXI (i), 844 (4) (contribution).

⁶⁹ Half was to be paid in the first year and balance divided between the second and third years.

⁷⁰ The assumption is often made that the Crown could secure from Parliament what ever grant of taxation it sought. I find this hard to accept. Hoyle, 'The record of Parliamentary taxation', *passim*.

years 1542–47, even without the 1542 loan, was slightly more than double (£2,482). At Bristol the charge of taxation on the city in 1512–17 was £1,735. We do not know how much Bristol paid in loans in 1522–23, but if the charge on the city of the loans was about the same as the four subsidies granted in 1523, then the overall cost can be estimated at about £2,000 give or take ten per cent. In 1542–7 we can calculate the cost of parliamentary taxation at £1,842. The loan of 1544 and the benevolence came to £736. If we allow as much again for the 1542 loan and the contribution, then the total charge of taxation in these five years was in the region of £3,200, again, roughly double that charged on the city in 1512–17 and substantially ahead of the estimated cost of taxation in 1522–27.

Whilst the loans of 1522–23 raised astronomical sums, the burden of war finance in 1522–25 was only about the same as that in the much less highly regarded war years of 1512–17. Even if the Amicable Grant of 1525 had been successfully implemented, then the cost of war in the 1520s would still have fallen short of the burden in 1542–47. The instructions for the Amicable Grant sought a contribution from all those worth £50 and above of one-sixth, of those worth £20–£50 of one-eighth and those worth less than £20 of one-tenth of their assessed values.⁷¹ These were higher rates than those applied in the loans of 1522 which were charged at a flat 10% of assessment. If we assume that the higher rates would have brought in about a third more from taxpayers in the higher categories (all of whom had paid the first loan in 1522), then the yield *might have been* about £6,000 in Gloucestershire. The total cost to Gloucestershire of taxation in 1522–27 would still have been below that achieved in 1542–47. As it is, it is not unreasonable to claim that the 1540s saw the heaviest taxation of England between that of the 1290s and the taxation which financed the Anglo-French wars of the later eighteenth century.

As the government received very substantial sums in all these periods of warfare, we may be entitled to conclude that the systems of taxation employed and the mix between parliamentary and prerogative taxation worked well.⁷² It still needs to be asked how efficient the systems of taxation were in discovering and taxing the wealth of town and countryside.

Here it may be helpful to think of the whole population as comprising a single tax register starting with the richest gentry or merchants and ending with a mass of widows, household servants and labourers whose assets were individually and collectively negligible. The military survey at its fullest includes the whole register whilst tax returns exclude all those who fell below the minimum threshold for that particular tax. As those thresholds vary from subsidy to subsidy, the proportion of the whole register recorded on the subsidy rolls also varied. As the rates also differ, the yields of subsidies are incompatible for they take different sections of the population as their subjects and make different demands on them. The total yield therefore conceals the efficiency with which the subsidy was administered. If however we talk in terms of the capital assets ('goods') taxed rather than tax receipts and we compare the numbers of persons taxed and value of their assets in one subsidy at (say) £5 and greater with those at the same valuations in another subsidy, then we have a powerful tool by which subsidies can be compared and their efficiency assessed. If we find that a subsidy made in year one discovered 50 individuals worth £10 or more in goods but

⁷¹ Bernard and Hoyle. 'The commission for the Amicable Grant, 1525'.

⁷² But the income from taxation fell far short of the cost of war. I hope to discuss this on another occasion.

a subsidy in year three found only 30, then there is every indication that the second subsidy was less efficiently administered. (Or, and the possibility will have to be considered, the first was overassessed.)⁷³

The workings of this method may be seen if we look at the return of the second lay subsidy granted in 1534 for Thornbury hundred.⁷⁴ The threshold of this lay subsidy was £20 in either goods or lands. We would therefore expect few individuals to be liable to pay. This proves to be the case; the roll contains 29 names, one of whom paid on a lands assessment and 22 of whom paid on the minimum goods assessment. The capital assessed was £670. If we turn to the military survey, we find 21 people assessed on £20 or more in goods with a capital value of £704. The 1525 assessment found 13 persons worth £20 or more. This is slightly out of line with the other two returns but this is in broad agreement as to the size and wealth of the richest section of the population. If, however, we turn to the next extant subsidy for Thornbury hundred, that of 1546, we find that only four persons are assessed at £20 and greater and that their assets totalled only £104. By the relief of 1552 only one man, worth £30, fell into this category. The yield of the tax therefore declined commensurately although this is concealed behind changing rates and thresholds. The broad conclusion is that the 1536 tax was reliably administered where those which followed were not.

The 1537 return for Henbury further illustrates the technique but with a different outcome.⁷⁵ In this hundred the commissioners found 29 taxpayers worth in total £580, that is every taxpayer was charged the minimum valuation, £20 in goods, to qualify him for liability. If we turn to the military survey, we find there only six individuals worth £20 or greater with a total asset value of £133. The lay subsidy of 1525 noticed only two with total assets of £47. In the next available subsidy, that of 1546, there are no taxpayers worth as much as £20 and this is confirmed by the relief. The lay subsidy of 1537 is therefore grossly out of line with the other evidence. We are entitled to conclude that those named within it were not worth £20, but were lifted to this level for the purpose of making the taxation return.⁷⁶

Table ten compares the three taxation returns which purport to include the larger part of the adult male population. In order to standardise the returns, nil assessments (in the Military Survey), wages assessments (in the 1525 return) and £1 assessments in 1543 have all been excluded. In all seven hundreds of the liberty of Cirencester and in Slaughter Hundred the numbers assessed at this level by the lay subsidy exceed the number recorded by the Military Survey by about 10%. This confirms our earlier finding.⁷⁷ The capital discovered was actually smaller by 10% – £11,916 against

⁷³ The problem with this method is that it is only possible to compare goods assessments with other goods assessments. All lands assessments have to be excluded from the analysis (and in any case, it will be recalled that those in the Military Survey are incompatible with those in the lay subsidies). The number of goods assessments grows over time but is never (in this period) large, forming only 33/1323 assessments in the incomplete 1547 lay subsidy for the liberty of the seven hundreds of Cirencester and Slaughter. I am confident that the exclusion of assessments on lands does not alter the overall conclusions. In one respect it might have a slightly unexpected result. The reliefs of 1548–52 were not charged on lands, therefore tables 10–12 include a small number of men who paid on lands in the 1547 and earlier subsidies but on goods in these two years, so raising the number of taxpayers. Again the numbers involved are small.

⁷⁴ E179/114/217 dated 20 May 1537. The other figures in this paragraph are taken from table 12.

⁷⁵ E179/114/220 dated 20 May 1537. The other figures in this paragraph are taken from table 12.

⁷⁶ I have previously noticed the manipulation of the subsidy roll in this way in the Yorkshire and Lancashire returns of 1541–2. There I assumed that this was a local phenomenon, but it now appears that it is not so. R.W. Hoyle, 'Resistance and manipulation in early Tudor Taxation: some evidence from the North', forthcoming in *Archives* 89 (1993).

⁷⁷ Above p. xxiv.

TABLE 10

Taxpayers and capital assessed at £2 and more in selected hundreds, 1522-1545.

	Military Survey 1522		Lay Subsidy 1525		Lay Subsidy 1543	
Bradley	135	£1,845	163	£2,082	235	£2,333
Brightwells Barrow	153	£2,340	179	£2,284	251	£1,194
Cirencester	74	£1,962	94	£1,355	148	£1,510
Crowthorne	150	£1,341	168	£1,281	247	£2,034
Longtree	240	£2,399	NI		479	£3,391
Longtree (excluding Tetbury)	200	£1,984	228	£1,906	401	£3,081
Minety	18	£415	14	£131	23	£210
Rapsgate	103	£1,341	124	£1,036	188	£1,374
Slaughter	228	£2,059	243	£1,841	392	£2,964
Total 8 hundreds ^a	1061	£13,287	1213	£11,916	1,885	£14,700
Henbury	198	£852	259	£1,129	NI	
Thornbury	260	£1,887	229	£1,803	NI	

^a Excluding Tetbury

Note: NI = no information

Sources for tables 10-12:

1522: Military Survey published below.

1525: E179/113/213 (Second subsidy granted 1523 for the seven hundreds of Cirencester, Slaughter etc. The section of the roll covering Tetbury is damaged); E179/113/196 (Henbury); E179/113/202 (Thornbury, partly illegible: five illegible entries are silently omitted in the table).

1543: E179/114/238. No returns survive for Henbury or Thornbury.

1547: E179/114/266 (seven hundreds of Cirencester and Slaughter, but not the hundreds of Cirencester or Brightwell's Barrow), E179/114/272 (Henbury), E179/114/265, (Thornbury), all for the first subsidy granted 1546.

Relief, first payment, E179/115/307 (seven hundreds of Cirencester, Slaughter), E179/114/295 (Henbury), E179/115/307 (Thornbury).

Relief, fourth payment, E179/115/325 (seven hundreds of Cirencester, Slaughter), E179/115/329 (Henbury).

£13,287. Consequently the per capita valuation fell even further, from £12.5 to £9.8 (although as the distribution of wealth favoured a small elite to an extreme degree, this is a relatively meaningless figure).

Whether we take the Military Survey or the 1525 subsidy as the benchmark, the lay subsidy of 1543 discovered considerably more (at least half as many again) individuals with £2 or more (table ten). The lay subsidy includes nearly twice as many names as the military survey. There was a corresponding increase in the capital discovered by the subsidy collectors, around £2,000 more than in 1522 although per capita wealth again fell, to £7.6. On one reading the 1543 subsidy was the most successful of these returns; it discovered the greatest capital sum in the hands of the largest number of taxpayers. The fall in per capita wealth suggests that the additions to the return were relatively poor (although a comparison of the 1525 and 1543 subsidies shows that slightly more than half the growth in numbers was in the category of persons worth £5 or more).

It is possible to offer figures for the number of persons worth £5 and more and

TABLE 11

Taxpayers and capital assessed at £5 and more in selected hundreds, 1522-1547.

	Military Survey 1522		Lay Subsidy 1525		Lay Subsidy 1543		Lay Subsidy 1547	
Bradley	96	£1,742	89	£1,934	142	£2,077	109	£1,425
Brightwells Barrow	107	£2,200	90	£2,054	133	£1,598	NI	
Cirencester	52	£1,899	43	£1,224	60	£1,279	NI	
Crowthorne	87	£1,163	78	£1,031	157	£1,775	104	£1,101
Longtree	121	£2,086	NI		208	£2,727	194	£2,326
Longtree (excluding Tetbury)	101	£1,715	95	£1,325	160	£2,424	164	£1,720
Minety	10	£392	8	£110	16	£165	15	£146
Rapsgate	72	£1,241	64	£871	88	£1,229	49	£680
Slaughter	130	£1,787	91	£942	225	£2,764	189	£2,842
Total six hundreds*	496	£8,040	425	£6,213	788	£10,434	630	£7,914
Total eight hundreds*	655	£12,139	558	£9,491	981	£13,311		
Henbury	78	£524	81	£709	NI		129	£980
Thornbury	134	£1,611	114	£1,496	NI		124	£952

NI = no information.

* Excluding Tetbury

Sources: see table ten.

their total assets from the lay subsidy of 1547. From this it appears that the number of persons in the eight hundreds stood at 655 in 1522, fell by 15% in the lay subsidy of 1525 but rose by 75% to 981 in the lay subsidy of 1543. The number then fell precipitately in the lay subsidy of 1547, but remained a third ahead of the number in the Military Survey. The value of the capital taxed followed a similar trajectory: a fall to the lay subsidy of 1525, a substantial rise to 1543 and then a fall to 1547.⁷⁸

Table twelve supplies the number and total value of persons with more than £20 in the Military Survey, the three lay subsidies and the first and fourth reliefs of 1548 and 1552. This reveals a quite different pattern. The largest number of persons with £20 or more was found in the 1543 lay subsidy, but the greatest per capita wealth was in the Military Survey, £45 against £31. The number of rich and extremely rich individuals then falls from a peak in 1543 and halves by 1552. The capital taxed falls progressively from £8,000 in 1522 to only £4,300 in 1552. In per capita terms it falls, then rises, from £45 to £32 in 1543 to £44 in 1548 to £47 in 1552. This may be a trick of the figures, merely indicating that the number of extremely wealthy individuals remains constant whilst the loss in numbers comes from those of middling and lesser wealth. The disappearance of richer taxpayers is handsomely confirmed by the scrapper evidence from Henbury and Thornbury where the number of £20 and greater taxpayers falls from 27 in 1522 to 4 in 1547 and one in 1552.

If we read the figures against a population of constant size and wealth, then we can argue that the taxation returns vary considerably in their reliability, the most reliable

⁷⁸ Figures taken from table 11 excluding (for ease of comparison) Tetbury.

TABLE 12

Taxpayers and capital assessed at £20 and more in selected hundreds, 1522–1552.

	Military Survey 1522	Lay Subsidy 1525	Lay Subsidy 1543	Lay Subsidy 1547	Relief 1548	Relief 1552
Bradley	29 £1,137	20 £1,246	36 £1,152	21 £674	22 £736	19 £628
Brightwells						
Barrow	26 £1,342	18 £1,311	23 £682	NI	23 £1,141	18 £1,141
Cirencester	29 £1,717	12 £885	26 £1,008	NI	14 £712	12 £590
Crowthorne	12 £517	13 £490	18 £530	8 £305	12 £588	8 £431
Longtree	35 £1,413	NI	43 £979	27 £1,075	31 £853	24 £613
Longtree (without Tetbury)	24 £1,137	16 £620	37 £834	17 £650	25 £707	20 £513
Minety	4 £342	2 £43	1 £40	1 £40	1 £20	1 £20
Rapsgate	17 £737	10 £392	10 £542	6 £256	3 £367	3 £587
Slaughter	33 £982	19 £569	36 £1,125	15 £551	13 £671	10 £388
Total six hundreds ^a	119 £4,852	80 £3,360	138 £4,223	68 £2,476	76 £3,089	61 £2,567
Total eight hundreds ^a	174 £7,911	110 £5,556	187 £5,913		113 £4,942	91 £4,298
Henbury	6 £133	2 £47	NI	0	0	0
Thornbury	21 £704	13 £667	NI	4 £146	14 £216	1 £30

NI = no information

^a Excluding Tetbury

Sources, see table ten

(in terms of the number of taxpayers and the capital discovered) being that of 1543. From that moment the system of assessment declined in efficiency. It is possible to see this in terms of the burden placed on taxpayers. The Military Survey (which was not, in the first instance, a taxation document), came close to being comprehensive. The 1543 lay subsidy, which placed a light burden on taxpayers, was the most successful. The lay subsidies of 1547 and the reliefs, all of which placed heavier demands on taxpayers, were the least successful in discovering taxable wealth or its owners.⁷⁹ They gave the greatest incentive to evade and escape the attentions of the subsidy assessors and commissioners.

There can be little doubt that the whole system of subsidy taxation became less efficient after 1550. This was a matter of comment by the end of Mary's reign. Elsewhere it has been suggested that the heavy percentage demanded of taxpayers after 1563 in particular was responsible for this. As taxpayers could not pay what was required of them on a realistic assessment of their goods, they therefore sought to reduce their assessment or attempted to disappear completely from the subsidy rolls.⁸⁰

⁷⁹ 1543, 1s 4d in the pound on those with £10, 2s in the pound for those with £20, all spread over 3 years. 1546–7, 1s in the pound for those worth £10, 1s 4d for those worth £20 in each of the two subsidy years; the reliefs, a flat 2s in the pound in each year.

⁸⁰ Hoyle, 'The record of Parliamentary taxation in the sixteenth century', *passim*.

Is evasion and the differential efficiency of the subsidy the sole explanation for the declining numbers of taxpayers and falling levels of taxable wealth?

There is a case to be made from these figures that the decline in the number of taxpayers and taxable wealth is a reflection of genuine difficulties within society. Taxation on goods (which was the basis of assessment for the majority of taxpayers) was on the taxpayer's assets rather than on the income which those assets produced. In the case of merchants, clothiers and urban retailers, the valuation included – was perhaps mostly composed of – their working capital and stocks of wool, cloth and goods for resale. The assessment of farmers included the value of their draught animals, cattle and sheep flocks (but not standing corn). As few held any sizeable proportion of their assets in coin, many must have been forced to sell assets little by little in order to meet the demands of the Crown. The commissioners for the collection of the anticipation in 1523 reported that 'many say they cannot make no mean shift to pay their subsidy so shortly and some have offered us cattle and other stuff'.⁸¹ The subsidy was a tax on capital. The direct consequence of taxation was that most taxpayers must have been forced to reduce the scale of their trading activities.

In turn, this means that they must have had fewer animals and employed smaller numbers of artisans and servants. The reality of this may be seen in the Amicable Grant. Having been persuaded by the duke of Suffolk to pay a sixth of their assets towards the grant, the Suffolk clothiers were forced to lay off their workforce.⁸²

We would therefore *expect* taxation on goods in one subsidy to be reflected by a diminished goods valuation in the next. In 1522–3 individuals with goods worth between £5 – £300 were asked to lend 10% of their substance to the king. Those worth up to £20 then paid a further 2½% to the king in the first subsidy, those worth more than £20 paid 5%.⁸³ A man worth £50 in the Military Survey would have paid first £5, then a further £2 5s 0d to the first subsidy. Allowing for rounding downwards, an assessment of £40 in the second subsidy roll might not be unreasonable. A man assessed on £20 might be reasonably assessed on 20 marks (£16 13s 4d) in 1525. The diminution in individual assessments we discovered previously may therefore be explained in part as a consequence of the loans and taxes.

If this assists our understanding of the individual experience, there is a more general way of approaching the experience of whole communities. This is comparing for whole hundreds the sums paid in taxation with the decline in capital values. The calculations are essentially rough and ready. The capital valuation of persons worth £5 and more in the Military Survey in the seven hundreds of Cirencester and Slaughter was £12,139.⁸⁴ The theoretical value of the loans taken in 1522–3 at 10% of declared asset values (ignoring the fact that those worth £300 and more paid at a higher rate) was therefore £1,214. The cost of the first subsidy in the same hundreds was about £520 although some of this was paid by persons worth less than £5. The cost of taxation to the inhabitants of these hundreds in the thirty or so months before the assessment of the second subsidy was therefore around £1,750. The decline in asset values between the military survey and the second subsidy was actually £2,648, suggesting that around two-thirds of the decline can be attributed to the payment of loans and taxes.

⁸¹ E179/113/215B, fo. 7v. On the shortage of coin to pay the Amicable Grant, Bernard, *War, Taxation and Rebellion*, pp. 115–7.

⁸² Bernard, *War, Taxation and Rebellion*, pp. 141–2.

⁸³ Arguably the loans should not count on the debit side – after all, they were (in the first instance) loans and so assets. But one would be surprised if they were generally considered to be so.

⁸⁴ Excluding Tetbury, table 11.

Making the same calculations for Thornbury hundred, we can estimate the cost of the loan and the first subsidy at £220, but the decline in capital values between the Military Survey and the 1525 subsidy is only £115. Similar calculations for Henbury are impossible due to the vagaries of the sources. Nonetheless, enough has been said to show that the weight of taxation may account for a proportion of the decline in values between the two returns.

The experience of the richer taxpayer in the 1540s can be summarised in similar terms. Worth £50 in 1543, the taxpayer paid 5% (£2 10s 0d) of his valuation in the first year of the subsidy, then 2½% in each of the following years, reducing his assessment to £45. He may also have contributed to one or more loans. In 1545 he paid 5% of his assessment to the benevolence leaving him with £43. With rounding, he was then worth £40. In the Summer of 1546 he may have been sufficiently unlucky to pay the Contribution at 1s 8d in the pound (8.3%), reducing his assessment to £36 17s 0d. During the following years he also paid 1s 4d (6.7%) in the pound in each year towards the subsidy. His valuation was only about then about £32 or, with rounding, £30. Hence, in the space of five years, subsidy taxation and the benevolence had reduced the value of his goods by two-fifths. To this needs to be added the payment of loans, the fifteenth and the locally carried costs of furnishing troops or personal war service.

Calculating how great a proportion of the drop in capital assets was directly due to taxation in the 1540s is complicated by our inability to discover exact figures for the cost of the subsidy hundred by hundred. A rough calculation would suggest that the inhabitants of the seven hundreds of Cirencester and Slaughter paid in all about £3,000 in taxes and loans between 1543 and the making of the subsidy roll for 1547.⁸⁵ The net capital assets of persons with £5 or more in 1543 was £13,614; by 1547 the figure had dropped by a quarter to £10,200 (an estimate to allow for missing figures). The decline in total asset value (about £3,400) is not a dissimilar sum to that expended in taxation (£3,000).

These approximate figures are intended to be illustrative of an argument rather than proof of a case. They make no allowance for the profits of taxpayers' assets in the intervening years, although in years of war and heavy taxation the rate of return might be assumed to be low. The conclusion which the figures lead us towards is that the evidence which the subsidy returns offer of a society in which fewer people had substantial wealth and the total wealth of the society was diminishing over time may not readily be dismissed as a sign that the system of taxation was progressively failing. The returns may be read as a genuine measure of a depressed economy. Conversely the great increase in the number of persons with taxable wealth and the gross sum of that wealth between 1525 and 1543 may not be claimed to be merely a sign of the increased efficiency or ruthlessness in the administration of the subsidy. As the 1543 subsidy made relatively small demands on taxpayers, they may have been more willing (or able) to pay it. But the returns also tell us that the years of peace and low taxation between 1525 and 1543 were an age of prosperity, accumulation and economic well-being. This was rapidly dissipated by taxation in the last five years of Henry VIII's reign. The death of the King did not bring a cessation of either war or taxation. Our typical taxpayer, worth £50 in 1543 but only £30 in 1547, paid an additional 5% a year in the four years 1549–52 towards the relief making him worth only £24 in 1553. Only then were there years of respite when the process of

⁸⁵ Estimated as follows: fifteenths granted 1540, £600, lay subsidies granted 1543, £1,200, benevolence £700, contribution £400, loan, 1544, £167.

accumulation and saving could start again. When read in this way the subsidies show the severity of taxation in the 1540s and the great damage that war finance inflicted on the fabric of local society. The idea that taxation could undermine the economy is not a new one, but has never received the attention it deserves.⁸⁶ Certainly the figures presented here point to a pessimistic reading of the economy in the later 1540s. There is also a case to be made that taxation may have had more general consequences by producing a slowing down in economic activity. Individuals whose assets were constantly diminished would be unable to either employ as many servants or journeymen as before. They might also be unable to supply the market with foodstuffs to the degree they had previously. This may make some sense of contemporary complaints of unemployment and of high prices, the last being normally blamed on monetary inflation rather than genuine scarcity.

This account has attempted to pioneer the comparative study of the Henrician Lay Subsidies and other taxation returns as a source for economic history. When other studies have been made (and there is a place here for close detailed studies of particular places), it may be possible to state unambiguously that the weight of taxation in the 1520s and 1540s resulted in the general impoverishment of society and contributed to the distress of the mid-Tudor crisis. This would be to give the state a larger part in determining economic fortunes than has sometime been the case. Whilst the military surveys and lay subsidy rolls will remain the key source for our understanding of population and wealth at the end of the Middle Ages, we must also remember that they taxed as well as described.

⁸⁶ See for instance C.V. Phythian-Adams, *The desolation of a City. Coventry and the urban crisis of the late Middle Ages* (1979), esp. pp. 62–3.

THE MANUSCRIPT

The manuscript is a book of 371 paper folios bound from nine irregular quires to which are added two flyleaves at each end. The page size is approximately 345mm × 245mm. The pages have not been trimmed. The manuscript was bound, probably in the later eighteenth century, in white parchment covered boards. The binding is quite tight and it is impossible to see traces of any earlier stitching. The spine bears the number 41 and a label 'Milit' Survey' under a coronet. The first flyleaf has the inscription (in a late eighteenth century hand) 'Lands, Goods and Arms of the Inhabitants of Gloucestershire, 8th [*sic*] of Henry 8th'. The manuscript was poorly described as select book 27 in the Jeayes catalogue of the Berkeley muniments. A label bearing this reference has been glued to the front.¹ The pages bear a pencil foliation added for the purposes of this edition. There are traces of an earlier original foliation in the form of numbers and letters at the bottom of pages. This shows that the quires of the volume were originally numbered independently, but a contemporary foliation in units of sixty suggests that the component parts were considered as one from an early date.²

The book is in excellent condition except for some fraying of the edges of the earlier folios. This is only serious for the first ten pages or so.³ There is some worm damage to the upper part of fos. 308–35. At some point, and probably before it was bound, the later folios were struck by a sharp object which punctured the pages. This has occasionally been repaired by pasting with paper, but these misfortunes have resulted in the loss of only the smallest portion of the text.

The arrangement of the volume is by hundred. There is no index, nor are there hundred totals. Each page bears an accountant's calculation expressed as dots; they have been omitted for the purpose of this edition.

The layout and general characteristics of the manuscript can be seen from the

¹ I.H. Jeayes, *Descriptive catalogue of the charters and muniments . . . at Berkeley Castle* (Bristol, 1892), p. 309.

² Grumbald's Ash, Thornbury, Pucklechurch, Henbury, Cheltenham and Cleeve hundreds (fos. 1–82) form the first two quires and probably comprise a single unit. This carries no page numbers. The third quire starts with Botloe at fo. 83 and is also without original foliation. The fourth quire (fos. 116–155) bears roman numerals to xx (fo. 135) but the latter part of the quire appears to be unnumbered. The fifth quire (fos. 156–203) has a foliation in small letters apparently starting on fo. 160 and extending to at least s (fo. 179). The sixth quire (fo. 204–248) carries roman numerals as far as xxij (fo. 222). The seventh quire (fos. 249–92) has no original foliation whilst the eighth (fos. 293–333) bears arabic numbers to 20 (fo. 312, end of Whitson Hundred). The ninth quire has no original foliation.

An attempt was made to divide the book into sixty page units: the figure lx can be found on the reverse of fos. 60, 61 (this cancelled), 122, 181, 182 (cancelled), 241, 242 (cancelled), 301, 302 (also cancelled), 362 and 363 (also cancelled).

There is a trace of a total pagination on fo. 371v in the lower left hand corner.

³ On four occasions lost names have been supplied by reference to Select Book 28. These names may be identified by their inclusion within square brackets.

Flaxley
Dona
Sicut

et aliorum de Flaxley facta
est, cum (aliquo) p[ar]te in

et aliorum p[ar]te
denotat in aliorum i.

Quoniam, p[er]sonas, sicut dicitur cum aliorum p[ar]te facta sunt tenentia de aliorum

- ii. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- iii. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- iv. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- v. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- vi. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- vii. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- viii. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- ix. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- x. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- xi. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- xii. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- xiii. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- xiv. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- xv. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- xvi. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- xvii. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- xviii. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- xix. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b
- xx. Dittus adas, ————— b ————— b ————— b

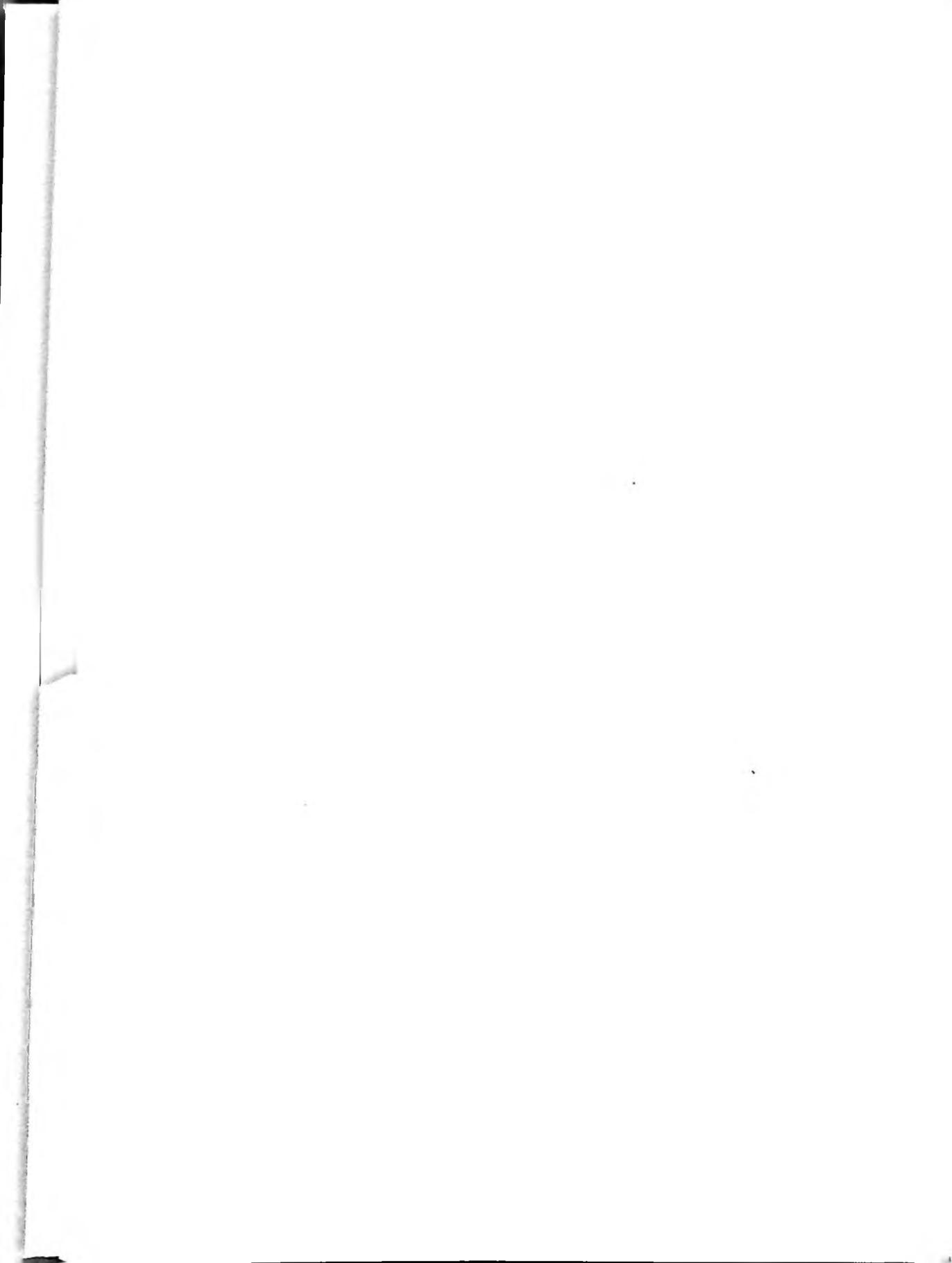
section for Flaxley which forms the plate opposite. The manuscript is written in latin although the descriptions of the harness and weapons are in an administrative dog-latin which uses English words (and occasionally slips into English). It is probably the work of three hands. The bulk is by a clerk who wrote in a good clear legal hand. Smaller sections are by two others. The overall appearance is that all three were careful and competent workers who looked over their text and made the occasional minor amendment. The majority of corrections can be seen to be occasions when the clerk's eye slipped between text: there is no sign that the manuscript was systematically revised to the advantage or disadvantage of those named within it. On one occasion the clerk was confused by the text before him and deletions had to be made.⁴

Every page bears a heading giving the name of the parish or tithing and then the headings to three columns labelled respectively *t[er]re*, *bona* and either *hernes* or *arma* or (sometimes) *arma & hernes*. The headings have been omitted in the present edition where it is to be understood that the first column of figures is the valuation on lands and the second goods. As only a minority of persons had lands to be assessed, the first column is normally blank. A high proportion of lines commence with a superscript 'a'. This is noted in the headings for Tewkesbury borough as indicating that a man was 'able' in the sense of a man fit or able to undertake military service.⁵ The manuscript is signed at the very end by two of the commissioners, Thomas Matson and Robert Wye, who may be identified as the members of the commission who delivered the survey to the Council in Star Chamber.⁶

⁴ Discussed above, pp. xvii-xviii.

⁵ The column at the head of fo. 255v reads, '*Abil' homine ubi proponuntur "A"*'; and that at the top of fo. 256r '*abil'*'.

⁶ *LP* III (iii) no. 3647.



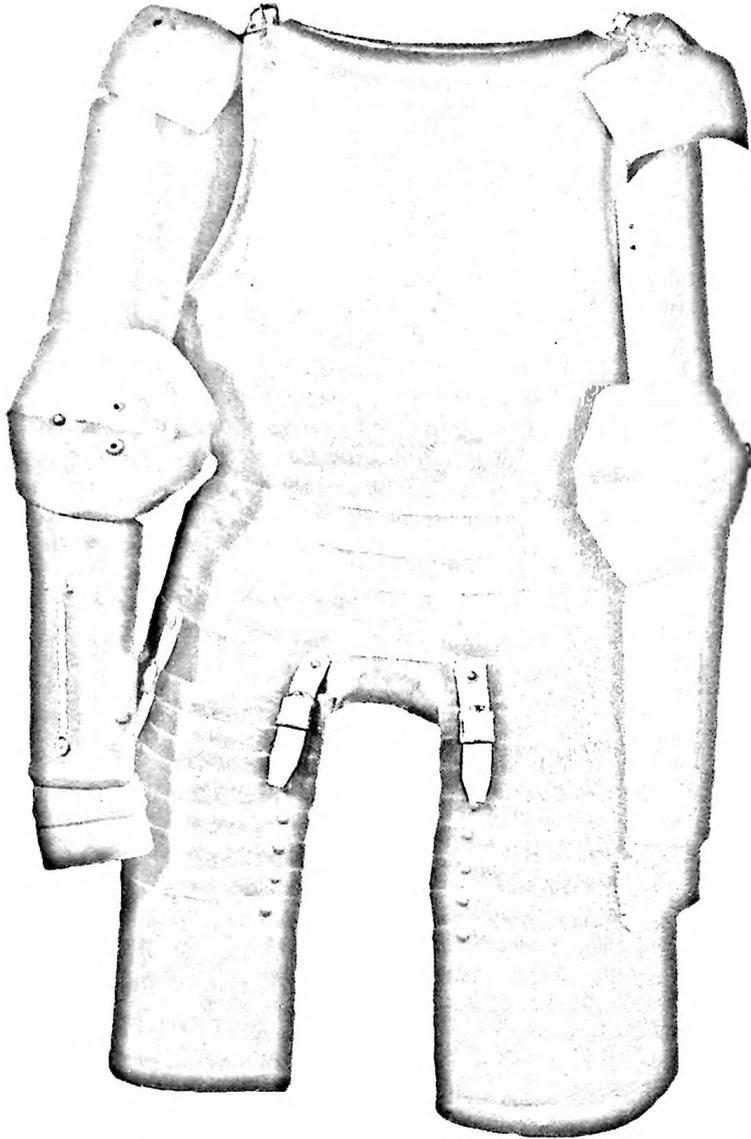
EDITORIAL METHOD

The text is presented here as an edition rather than a transcription of the manuscript. All latin text including forenames has been translated into English. Where this has not been possible with certainty, the text is presented in italics. The titles to tithings or parishes have been modernised according to contemporary use, but where the form used in the text varies from the standard form, the original form is either given in italics or, in the case of compound names, the element dropped in modern usage is given in italics. Names of religious houses have been modernised according to the forms employed in Knowles and Haddock, *English Religious Houses*. Minor names are reproduced exactly and italicised. Surnames are reproduced as they appear. Roman numerals have been converted to arabic and sums in marks to £sd.

However, particular difficulties arose in deciding between 'u' and 'n' where the clerk wrote with two minims. In these cases we have tried to discover the local usage by reference to later materials. We have also had problems in deciding whether a particular terminal flourish, often found after 't', should be ignored as a decoration or rendered '-ter'. Occasionally surnames which might be expected to end in '-ter' lack the flourish. As a result it is possible that in both circumstances we may not always have understood the clerks' intentions and those with local knowledge will wish to adjust the readings offered here accordingly.

The military equipment has presented considerable editorial difficulties. The manuscript uses latin nouns for some forms of equipment but is uninhibited in mixing latin with English as (for example) 'hernes pro j homine', 'j par de brigandires'. As is usual, the spelling is grossly inconsistent, for example on fo. 44r the spelling 'hernes' and 'harnes' appears in consecutive headings. The policy adopted here has been to present all the harness and armour in modern English whilst remaining alert to inconsistencies and variations in form.

Blanks in the text are indicated by []; illegible portions of the text by [.....]. Cancellations are noticed and are contained in angle brackets, so <John>. Illegible cancellations are marked by <...>. Where the manuscript offers the valuation 'nil', this is noticed in the text.



Almain rivets

This was a cheap and popular form of half-armor for infantry, imported in large numbers by Henry VIII. A suit comprised sallet, gorget, breast- and back-plates and splints. This example is from the parish collection of arms and armour at Mendlesham, Suffolk, and may be the only example surviving in England contemporary in date with the Military Survey. The sallet and gorget are missing and the buckles are new.

Reproduced by kind permission of the National Maritime Museum, London.

A GLOSSARY OF HARNESS AND WEAPONS MENTIONED IN THE SURVEY

In this glossary we present (for less familiar weapons) the modern form adopted in the text, the form used in the Military Survey where this is of interest and a brief description of the nature of the equipment. Where the equipment is found only infrequently, this is indicated.

The glossary rests heavily on the scholarship of Claude Blair, *European Armour* (1958) and Alan Borg, *Arms and Armour in Britain* (1986).

Almain rivets (<i>almayn revettes</i>)	Half armour comprising sallet, gorget, breast- and back-plates and splints imported in large numbers by Henry VIII.
apron (<i>j apurn mail</i>)	probably an alternative term for fauld. Rare.
bevor	plate face-guard attached to a helmet which could be worn open or closed. Rare.
bill	shafted weapon with a curved blade. A forest bill had a long spike behind the blade.
brigandines	breast and back plates made out of smaller plates laced together normally found as a pair. In effect an armoured quilted jacket.
coat	found as both a quilted coat or mail, it might be sleeved or sleeveless, full length or only to hips. Rare. A trussing coat was a quilted sleeveless garment worn under armour.
Crossbow (<i>arcubus</i>)	Rare.
fauld (<i>fall de mayl</i>)	short apron of plate hoops or mail to protect the hips, attached to the edge of a breast plate.
garters (<i>iiij guarteria</i>)	?protection for the knee or lower leg: found only once.
gauntlets	might be of either plate or mail on leather.
gestron (<i>gesterne</i>)	a mail shirt. Rare.
glaive (<i>gleif, gleyf</i> etc)	shafted weapon of the halberd type.
glove	either another term for gauntlet or a 'mitten' to protect the hand alone. Rare.
gorget	a collar of plate.
gussets (<i>j par de gossettes</i>)	small sections of plate or mail worn between the main pieces of armour to protect ankle or knee joints. Rare.
halberd	shafted weapon with a pointed blade and back spike about six feet long. Rare.

harness	suit of armour either for foot or horse. It is not clear whether harness implies the possession of a suitable horse (although this is sometimes indicated).
half harness	half armour for the upper part of the body of which almain rivets was a common type. Also back harness (rare).
hauberk	a mail shirt.
jack	a poorer sort of brigandine: sleeveless armour for the torso formed of small iron or horn plates sewn between canvas.
javelin	?a lance or throwing spear.
knife (<i>cultell'</i>)	apparently to be distinguished from a dagge. Rare.
poll axe	shafted weapon of the halberd family with a pointed blade and rear facing spike.
sallet	a short-brimmed helmet, sometimes with hinged visor.
skull	loose fitting brimless helmet.
splints	vambraces, protection for the outer arm, sometimes extending to the back of the hand.
tunic	presumably a quilted/mail jacket, perhaps another term for a jack.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Gloucestershire Record Series and the editor both wish to thank Mr John Berkeley and the Trustees of the Berkeley Muniments for permitting the publication of the Military Survey and for offering every facility to aid its transcription and passage through the press. In particular they thank the Trustees for allowing the manuscript to be deposited in the Bodleian Library, Oxford for the use of the editor, an act of generosity which materially expedited the completion of this edition.

The other acknowledgements are primarily mine alone. This edition forms a part of my continuing research into parliamentary taxation in the sixteenth century (although it is in fact one of the first parts of it to appear). It is also a by-product of the two years I spent teaching at the University of Bristol. The edition was made possible by the award of a grant by the research board of the University which in turn permitted the employment of Mrs Louise Curth as research assistant. Her transcription of the text, much revised and corrected, is the foundation upon which this edition stands. Amongst my colleagues at Bristol, I remain grateful to Bill Doyle and John Moore for their interest in the project and I owe an especially large debt to Roger Middleton for his interest and aid in the computing side of this project. (It may be of interest to a future historian of computer technology to know that the the basic text was typed directly from microfilm onto one of the first available laptop computers, itself, five years later, virtually obsolete.)

In Oxford Steven Tomlinson and the other Staff of the Department of Western Manuscripts of the Bodleian took charge of Select Book 27. I am grateful too to Magdalen College for the loan of a microfilm reader. Chris Thornton, Lynn Marston and Richard Sharpe all accepted my invitation to puzzle over the obscurer points of the text. The preparation of this text stretched through the entire period when I was a British Academy Research Fellow and I am once again greatly indebted to the Academy for their patronage.

At a late stage in the publication of the text, Nicholas Herbert gave the index of placenames an attentive reading. Messrs. Alan Sutton produced a handsomely laid out text from discs which I provided. David Smith has been a tower of support since this project was first conceived. To express my indebtedness to him for looking over the finished text and working out the table of harness and weapons is to thank him for only the smallest part of his contribution. His good humour when the preliminaries were lost in the post three times (on the last occasion incinerated in a post box fire) was much appreciated.

The completion of the Military Survey is an occasion of enormous satisfaction to its editor, a great relief to his wife and the moment when his son can have his playroom back now his father no longer needs it for 'sorting'.

RWH
Oxford
28 June 1993



The Military Survey of Gloucestershire, 1522

[Berkeley Castle, Select Book 27.]

lr

Decimo Tertio Regis Henrici Octavi

Grumbald's Ash Hundred

Tormarton, [West] Littleton and Acton Turville

Sir Edward Wadham is lord there and worth £30, goods £200. harness for ten men

John Wollecombe is *gardianus* or rector there and worth £25.

The abbot of (Pershore) Keynsham has a portion [of the rectory] there and it is worth 16s.

The prior of Bradenstoke 44s

Christopher Codryngton esq 40s

Lewis ap Hoell chaplain in stipend £6 13s 4d.

Nicholas Casebryke chaplain has in stipend £6.

Thomas Oldefeld £30

^aJohn Frye £12

John Rede jun £7

Robert Clement £30

John Jonys his servant 20s

Thomas Isake £5

William Rede sen £30

lv John Rede sen 40s

Robert Okeford 20s

John Chestrowe labourer 20s

Richard Fowle 40s

Richard Camerey £12

Robert Isake 40s

William Butler 40s

John Olyver £3

Roger West 40s

John Sparowe 40s

John Harry 40s

Thomas Tylly 20s

Gillian Sylvester wid 40s

Henry Rome £5

John Bemer 40s

Thomas Smert 20s

harness
sword, dagger, bow,
arrows, sallet & splints
sword, bill, sallet
harness
bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
harness
sword & bill

sword & bill
brigandines, bow and
arrows
sword
sword
sword, bill & splints
sword & bill
sword

bill

	Thomas Rede <i>alias</i> Reve	£8	bow, arrows, sallet, splints & sword
	[Richard] Smyth	£5	bow, arrows & splints
	[Thom]as Russell	£10	sallet, splints, bow & arrows
	[.....]us Jacob	£3	sword & ½ sheaf of arrows
2r	^a Robert Merssh	£4	bow & arrows
	John Legge sen	£5 6s 8d	harness
	^a William Mabot his servant		
	^a John Davys	£4	sword & arrows
	^a Thomas Davys <i>alias</i> Smyth		
	John Legge jun	£4	bow
	Robert Horte	£4	sword, dagger & [.....]
	John Symes	20s	
	Henry Estmede	<20s> 40s	bill
	John Heywode	£4	sword, dagger & [.....]
	Robert Averej	£3	bow
	^a John Francombe	£3	sword & bow
	The pix of the church	nil	

Old Sodbury

The king is lord there and is worth [].

The prior of the cathedral church of Worcester is rector there and the rectory is worth £9 15s 0d.

Ralph Ascolomen, bishop, is vicar there and the vicarage is worth £10.

Sir Anthony Poyntz is steward to the king.

2v	John Monke	21s 8d	
	The dean of Westbury	66s 8d	
	William Kyngescot	40s	
	Hugh Yong	£9	
	Sir John Welssh	£35	
	Nicholas Parsonage	20s	£20 harness
	William Tylly	£10	sallet & splints
	William Darke	20s	bill
	John Mabson	£6	bow & arrows
	[.....]us Francombe	£3	
	John West	20s	bill
	John Collys jun	£13 6s 8d	brigandines
	John Martyn jun		
	[.....] Parker	£3	
	[Robert] Saundrys	£6	sallet
	[.....]birge	21s 8d	£13 6s 8d bow, arrows, sallet & splints
	[.....] Francombe	<20s> 40s	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows, sallet & splints
3r	[.....] Francombe labourer		
	William Yemans	40s	
	John Wodward labourer	40s	
	^a William Bayly labourer		
	^a Henry Sawear		
	^a John West jun	40s	bill
	^a William Frenssh	£16	bow, arrows, sallet & splints

^a William Hopkyns	40s	
^a William Bradley	£14	bow, arrows & sword
William Darke sen	£50	harness
John Darke his son		
^a John Yoman his servant		
John Darke sen	20s	
Robert Barowe	40s	
^a John Pontyng	20s	
^a Richard Nele		
^a John Bisshop	£7	sallet & splints
^a Richard Frensssh	£13 13s 4d	bow, arrows & [...]
^a James Jonson	£13 13s 4d	harness
The pix of the church	nil	

3v

Chipping Sodbury

The king is lord there and is worth [].
 Sir Anthony Poyntz is steward there.
 Maurice Berne chaplain has in stipend, £6 13s 4d.
 Humphrey Sayvell chaplain has for his stipend, £6.
 John Gallwey chaplain for his stipend, £6.

Sir John Welsh	40s
Nicholas Wykes esq	35s
Dorothy Codryngton wid	£5 6s 8d
John Smyth of the town of Bristol	53s 4d
[.....] Ywe gent	26s 8d
[...]us Saundrys	23s 4d
[.....] Whith	33s 4d
Thomas Burnell	20s
[.....]infyld	25s

4r

John Prowte	20s	
Master of the guild in the church of Sodbury	£13	
Thomas Taylor	20s	£100
William Corke	46s 8d	£5
^a Christopher Brown	£4	
Richard Adams	40s	£30
Edward Monner		£30
William Weyle		£5
John Tucker		40s
John Agaunte		20s
John Wattes		30s
^a John Thomas weaver		
John Harold		£4
		sallet, breastplate & splints
^a Henry Hyll	40s	
Joan Harrys wid	40s	
^a Thomas George	£3	sheaf of arrows
Walter Gylbart	40s	
^a Henry Webbe	20s	
Philip[?] Hyckyswell	£10	harness
William Webbe	20s	
Thomas Sharpe	40s	
Henry Gough	£5	
[.....]s Coke	20s	
[.....]us Smyth	20s	bill

4v

	David Raulyns		
	John Thomas labourer		
	Agnes Baker wid	£10	
	Edward[?] Borley	£20	harness
	[.....] Colymore	£100	harness for three men
	Richard Peynter	20s	
	Thomas Wolford weaver	40s	bill
	[.....] Maynston	£4	sword, bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	[.....] Underwod	40s	
	[Richard] Taylor	£6	sallet & splints
	[.....] Smyth	£26 13s 4d	harness
	[.....] Francombe cordwainer	40s	
5r	William Weriett	£5	sallet & splints
	^a Stephen Hancok	£5	harness
	Richard Birt	40s	
	Robert Hyll	£5	harness
	^a Peter Roche	£5	bow, arrows & sword
	Robert Boys	£4	bill
	^a Robert Shomaker journeyman		
	Christopher Clark	£5	sallet & splints
	Thomas Someres	(20s) £40	harness
	Nicholas Someres	20s	bill
	Thomas Darke	20s	bill
	^a John Hill tailor	£5	
	^a Richard Colymore	£13 6s 8d	sallet, bill & splints
	^a Henry Francombe		
	William Toker	£4	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a John Sheperd	£3	sallet
	^a Henry Serch butcher		
	^a Robert Perys	40s	
5v	Thomas Brayn	£3	
	Nicholas Taylor		
	John Weriat shoemaker	40s	
	George Hall weaver	20s	
	John Rode weaver	20s	
	William Belshere weaver	20s	
	^a John Hyckiswell weaver	nil	
	Robert Baker baker		
	Alexander Smyth tailor	20s	
	John Hoper weaver		
	John Berd labourer		
	Richard Haynes weaver		
	Edith Wattes wid	20s	
	Alexander [<i>Saundirs</i>] Smyth labourer	40s	
	The pix of the church	nil	

6r

Little Sodbury

	Sir John Welssh is lord there and lands worth £12, goods £100.		
	John Francombe has the rectory there worth £6 13s 4d.		
	Richard Berkeley	£16	harness
	Peter Tutsyn his servant	53s 4d	
	Elizabeth Abridge wid	£6 13s 4d	
	^a Roger Hobbys labourer	20s	bow
	Thomas Tilles	40s	

William Gele	£6	bow, arrows & splints
Philip Pyper	40s	bill
William Pynnok	40s	arrows
^a Robert Bele	20s	bill
Geoffrey More	£13	sallet & brigandine
John Abridge	40s	bill
John Buersdon	40s	
John Whichewell	53s 4d	arrows
John Dod	40s	
The pix of the church there	nil	

6v

Horton

William Knyght, doctor of laws, is lord of the lordship or prebend there and has lands worth £66 17s 10d.

Sir Thomas More is steward there.

William Dragley is rector there and the rectory is worth £10.

Anthony Clark chaplain has in stipend £6.

Sir John Briggess 20s

The heirs of John Mody 26s 8d

Richard Bayly 23s

Richard Adams 20s

John Coldwell 20s

Fulk Barker and Simon Kyrkeby £4 7s 10d

William Wychewell £6 13s 4d sallet & sword

Thomas Tanner 20s

[John] Pope £6 13s 4d bow & arrows

[.....] Benet his servant 20s

[.....] Wyncy £3 bow

7r Thomas Hobbys £4 bill

Alice Wychewell wid 40s

Nicholas Hobbys £16 brigandine

Nicholas Tanner *alias* Birte £6 sallet & bill

Thomas Androys 40s bill

Nicholas Pyers 40s bill

John Draycote £8 sallet & splints

John Whityng 20s

William Kyngescot 33s 4d £20 harness

William Kyngescot jun £10 bow & arrows

Richard Smyth his servant 20s

John Tanner jun 40s

Thomas Smyth 26s £16 sallet & brigandine

John Hathewey £18 sallet, splints

& brigandine

Thomas Cradok £4 bill

^aDavid Monke £10 bow & arrows

John Tanner sen £10 bow, arrows & ?sword

Robert Tanner £8 sallet & splints

7v Nicholus Tanner £8 bow & arrows

John Tanner 40s bill

Henry Luce 20s bill

Robert Hall his servant £4

William Benett £4 bow & arrows

Thomas Gele 20s £5

^aJohn Darke labourer 20s bill

William Wethir £4 sallet & bill

	Richard Wychewell	£10	brigandine
	John Graunte	£5	
	Richard Graunt his son	40s	
	David Luce his servant	20s	
	Richard Whityng	£18	brigandine, bow & arrows
	William Taylor labourer	40s	½ sheaf of arrows
	Thomas Adene	£12	brigandine & bill
	John Styffe	£3	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	Thomas Heynes	£4	sallet, bill & sword
	John Brown	£10	almain rivets
8r	^a William Penyll journeyman		
	^a Walter Marsshfeld	20s £12	bow, arrows & sword
	Robert Hickes labourer	£4	sword & bill
	Edward Tanner	40s	
	Thomas Busshop his son [<i>sic</i>]	£18	harness for a man
	The pix of the church	£4 15s 0d	

Dodington

Nicholas Wykes esq is lord there and the manor is worth £20, goods £40.

John Wycam is rector there and the rectory is worth £8.

	The prior of Bradenstoke	40s	
	The prioress of <i>Mighelskynton</i>	20s	
	Sir John Welsh	£5	
8v	Dorothy Codryngton wid	33s 4d	
	Thomas Baten	£5	
	Edward Baten	£6 13s 4d	sallet & splints
	John Bircombe	£13 6s 8d	almain rivets
	William Itt[er]ye	40s	½ sheaf of arrows
	John Monke labourer	20s	
	^a Thomas Polle	20s	
	^a Roger Shaylard	40s	½ sheaf of arrows
	The pix of the church	nil	

Boxwell & Leighterton

The abbot of St Peter's Gloucester is lord of the lordship or manor there with lands worth £17.

Sir William Compton is steward there.

John Mason is rector there and the rectory is worth £10.

9r	John Hycche curate there has for his salary	£6	
	John Mylward	£8	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	Richard Sprott	£7	sallet & splints
	^a Robert Cam	20s	
	^a Robert Milward	£10	sallet & splints
	^a John Smyth	30s	bow
	Thomas Atkyns	20s	
	John Atkyns	£7	sword & dagger
	Richard Crede	£10	trussing coat
	William Mode	£6	bill
	John Mode his son	£6	bill
	^a John Mars	30s	
	^a Edward Ady	£10	sallet & splints
	William Gulwell	£20	harness for a man

	John Selmon his servant	20s	
	^a Roger Brounyng	£22	harness for a man
	John Brounyng	£6	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	Alice Proute wid	£4	
9v	John Nuell servant to Alice Proute	20s	
	The pix of the church	66s 8d	

Didmarton

John Wrawton esq is lord there and has lands worth £8.
 Thomas Genyns is rector there and the rectory is worth £5.

	Thomas Wales	£5	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	Philip Rycheman	40s	½ sheaf of arrows
	John Baten	20s	
	Maurice Jakys	40s	
	Peter Bayle		
	The pix of the church	nil	

10r

Oldbury [on the Hill]

Joan Clifford wid is lady there and her lands are worth £16.
 Thomas Poyntz esq is steward there.
 William Frye is rector there and his rectory is worth £13 6s 8d.

	John Styff	20s	
	John Alwey	£40	harness for a man with horse
	Edward Alwey his son	£8	bow & arrows
	^a Robert Edwoldes	£7	
	John Edwoldes	£14	sword & trussing coat
	Thomas Jakes his servant	40s	
	^a Thomas Arnold	£12	sallet & splints
	William Rycheman	£6 13s 4d	sallet & splints
	John Rycheman his son	30s	
	Thomas Prene	53s 4d	bow
	Robert Jakys	£8	sallet & bill
10v	^a Robert Proute	40s	sword & dagger
	Robert Phelps	20s	
	Matilda Edwoldes wid	20s	
	Thomas Stambourn	20s	sallet
	William Kyngescot	40s	bill
	Johanna Edwoldes wid	20s	
	Robert Dyghton	£6 13s 4d	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	John Jakys	£4	sallet
	John Bleke	£6 13s 4d	sallet
	The pix of the church.	£4	

Codrington & Wapley

Christopher Codryngton gent is lord and worth £30.
 The abbot of St Augustine's Bristol has the rectory which is worth £13 6s 8d.

11r

	Thomas Long is vicar there and his vicarage is worth £8.	
	The Abbot of Stanley	£11
	Sir John Welssh	40s
	John Joachym gent	66s 8d

	John Polle	£10	½ harness for a man
	Christopher Polle his son	40s	
	Thomas Polle	£3	bow
	John Haukyns	£3	bill
	John Lypyat	£7	bow
	^a John Snaylam	£7	sword, bow & arrows
	Robert Smyth	£9	bow & arrows
	Philip Pakkar	£5	sallet
	^a Henry Prewett	£14	sword & arrows
	^a Thomas (Packer) Prewett		
11v	Thomas Collys	40s	bill
	John Fox	£5	splints
	William Byrdwod	20s	bill
	Philip Fowler	£13 6s 8d	½ harness for a man
	^a John Worlok	£13 6s 8d	½ harness for a man
	^a John Smyth his servant		
	Richard Coyttes	£6 13s 4d	bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Ocford	£8	bow, arrows & splints
	John Bampton	£26 13s 4d	harness for a man
	^a Robert Bampton his son	£10	
	William Atkyns	£10	½ harness for a man
	John Wychewell	£7	bow & arrows
	Philip Cleff	40s	bill
	Richard Packar	£8	sallet & bill
	Thomas Parker	£7	
	William Packar	£6 13s 4d	
	John Packar his son	£6 13s 4d	½ harness for a man
12r	Thomas Parker	£3	
	Richard Forde	£3	
	^a Thomas Joachym	£10	sallet & splints
	The pix of the church	40s	

Dyrham

	Sir William Denys is lord there and has land worth £30.		
	Robert Lewelyn is rector there and the rectory is worth £19.		
	Sir Anthony Poyntz	£11	
	Henry Weston gent	40s	
	William Were	£40	harness
	William Hiscok his servant	26s 8d	
12v	Thomas Taylor	£9	sword, bow & arrows
	John Willes	£6	
	John Dey	60s	bow & sword
	John Brayn	£7	sallet, splints & gorget
	Thomas Nycolles	£6	sword & dagger
	Richard Stevyns	40s	
	John Smyth	£10	½ harness for a man
	John Tyly his servant	40s	
	Thomas Morsley	£13 6s 8d	breastplate
	Philip Lewelyn	£16	sallet, splints, sword & dagger
	John Rogers	£8	breastplate
	Joan Rogers wid	£5	
	John Rewe	£4	sword & bill
	Richard Moremon	£7	sallet
	Thomas Rogers	£8	splints & gorget

	Richard Jenkyns	£8	bow & arrows
	Richard Morssceley	£8	breastplate
	Thomas Burford	£5	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	Robert Crewe	40s	½ sheaf of arrows
13r	^a John Stevyns	40s	bill
	John Hendy	£6	sallet & bill
	Robert Taylor	£10	breastplate
	Richard Lokston his servant	20s	
	^a Thomas Camborn	£5	bow & arrows
	John Cope	£6	sallet & bill
	Richard Mappet	£6	gorget & sword
	William Wylles	40s	bill
	Thomas Polle	£6	sallet & gorget
	Edith Tylle wid	£6	
	Thomas Hemyng	£4	splints
	John Moremon	40s	bill
	Richard Phelips	20s	
	The pix of the church there	nil	
Hawkesbury			
13v	The abbot of Pershore is lord and impropiator of the benefice there and is worth £124.		
	John Butler esq is steward there.		
	John Wilcokkes has the vicarage there which is worth £20.		
	Thomas Bray chaplain, chantrist at Hillesley, has for salary £6.		
	John Baron chaplain, has for salary £6		
	Thomas Hyckes chaplain, has in stipend £5 6s 8d.		
	Thomas Wattes chaplain, has in stipend 66s 8d.		
	Thomas Poyntz esq	40s	
	Christopher Broun	63s 4d	
	Thomas Corke	33s	
	Ambrose Codryngton	50s 4d	
	Thomas Matston	53s 4d	
14r	Richard Bayle	46s 8d	
	Thomas Crewe	£50	harness for a man and a half
	Clement Fen	40s	
	^a John Longdene jun	£6	bow & bill
	John Longdene sen	£7	sallet & bill
	^a John Styff	66s 8d	sallet
	William Longdene	£16	brigandine, sallet & bill
	Thomas Nycolles	66s 8d	½ sheaf of arrows
	^a Richard Pyers	£14	tunic, bill & ½ sheaf of arrows
	John Turner	£16	brigandine, sallet & splints
	Robert Russell	20s	
	Robert Hardyng	£12	sallet, gorget, splints & bill
	Thomas Hoper	£5	
	^a George Hoper his son		
	Alice Pen wid sen	£7	
	Alice Pen wid jun	£7	
14v	Walter Buttes	£8	bow
	John Wodrove sen	20s	

	^a Nicholas Lugge	£8	sallet & splints
	^a John Stevyns	66s 8d	bow
	^a John Hardyng	£8	sallet, bow & arrows
	George Bounde	£8	brigandine
	Nicholas Long his servant	20s	
	John Forde	£13 6s 8d	brigandine, sallet, splint & (sword) bill
	^a Robert Pole his servant	26s 8d	
	Thomas Forde	£8	sallet
	Thomas Bradley	40s	bill
	^a Thomas Webbe	60s £20	harness for a man
	John Bruton	£4	splints
	William Cosyn	£5	sallet
	Hugh Cosyn labourer	£4	
15r	^a Thomas Jenyns	66s 8d	½ sheaf of arrows
	John Crewe	66s 8d	bill
	^a Ralph Wyckam	40s	bill
	Agnes Ryché wid	£3	
	Edward Riche his son	20s	
	^a Richard Cosyn	£9	sword
	Thomas Fowlar	£18	sallet
	^a William Hobbys his servant		
	^a John Bourton	£5	sallet & bill
	Edward Riche	40s	bow
	Robert Ryché	£5	
	John Mey	£13 6s 8d	brigandine & bill
	^a Roger Mey his son		
	Thomas Haynes	40s	
	John Benett	£3	gorget & bill
15v	Nicholas Colyns	40s	
	^a William Olyff	40s	bow
	^a John Clerk	£10	brigandine, bow & arrows
	^a Walter Clerk his son		
	Nicholas Balant	20s	
	William Holborowe	£3	sallet
	Joan Holborow wid	20s	
	^a Robert Pache	£4	bow
	William Alwey	£5	½ sheaf of arrows
	John Marten sen	<40s>	
	^a Nicholas Marten his son	£30	harness for a man
	^a John Marten his son		
	Thomas Pleyer	£4 £40	harness for a man, bow & arrows
	Thomas Heynes	£10	sallet, splints & bill
	John Wyckam	40s	bill
	Thomas Benet	£3	bill
16r	^a John Cycell journeyman		
	^a Thomas Pycher	£10	harness for a man
	^a John Fowlar his servant		
	William Pycher labourer	£5	bow & arrows
	^a Arthur Wymbold journeyman	40s	bill
	^a William Fyssher	£8	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a Thomas Whithed	40s	½ sheaf of arrows

	^a John Sheperd		£5	bill
	^a William Brounyng		£4	½ sheaf of arrows
	Richard Taylor		£5	arrows
	Matilda Downe wid		20s	
	John Edwardes	20s	£10	brigandine
	John Pen		£8	bow
	Thomas Dawe		£6	sallet
	^a John Walker	20s	40s	bow
	John Holborowe		£10	brigandine
16v	Richard Adise		40s	
	William Bense labourer		£5	arrows & bill
	^a Richard Bense labourer		40s	
	John Byeke		£5	splints
	^a Richard Adene		£5	bill & sallet
	Thomas Turnar		£9	sallet & bill
	Alice Mare wid		£5	
	^a Thomas Myll labourer		£3	bill
	^a John Styffe		£10	sallet, gorget & splints
	Nicholas Prowte	40s	£46	harness, bow & arrows
	^a Robert Prowte his son		£10	brigandine
	Nicholas Heynes		30s	
	Nicholas Mekyns his servant		30s	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	Isabel Polyng wid	26s 8d	£9	
	John Dirrant her servant		£3	
17r	^a John Cam		£10	bow, arrows & splints
	^a Nicholas Cam his son		£5	
	Catherine Magor wid	66s 8d	£6	
	Thomas Tortworth her servant		£4	bow
	John White labourer		66s 8d	arrows
	Edith Wymbold wid		26s 8d	
	^a Richard Wymbold his son		40s	bow
	^a Anthony Downe		£4	bow
	^a William Styffe		£13 6s 8d	sallet & splints
	^a Arthur Lypyat	40s	£20	harness for a man
	Henry Wall journeyman		66s 8d	
	Robert Wymbold		£9	bow, arrows & gorget
	Nicholas Pyers		£13 6s 8d	brigandine, sallet & splints
	Thomas Compere		20s	
	^a Robert Pole		£10	sallet & splints
	Nicholas Wattes		66s 8d	
	Thomas Ady		£17	sallet & splints
17v	John Tayler		£5	splints
	^a Nicholas Longdene		£20	harness for a man
	^a Thomas Wescote		£12	sallet, splints & bill
	Edward Fowlar		20s	
	^a William Prowte		£25	brigandine, sallet & bill
	John Togghyll		£5	bill
	Richard Bussher		20s	
	John Dawe		40s	bill
	^a Thomas Galon		£13 6s 8d	harness for a man
	Thomas Heth		£8	bow
	Thomas Arkyll		40s	
	The pix of the church there		£15	

18r

Doynton

William Tracy esq is lord there and worth £40.

Richard Harres has the rectory there which is worth £13 6s 8d.

The free chapel is worth 53s 4d.

William Atwood	40s	£100	harness for three men
John Wolle		£8	brigandine, ½ sheaf of arrows
Thomas Hoddys		£11	sallet, splints, bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
Thomas Dymok		£8	brigandine & bill
John Peny sen		66s 8d	bill
Richard Hall		40s	bill
Richard Heynes		£7	sallet
^a John Thomas		£5	bow & arrows
^a Thomas Packar		66s 8d	
William Busshe		20s	bill
John Taylor		40s	sword
John Packar		40s	sword
Walter Tylar		(£10) £9	
18v John Beker		£8	bow & arrows
^a Thomas Cope		£4	bill & sword
^a Thomas Kyett		20s	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
John Smyth		40s	splints & bill
^a John Grene		20s	sword
^a Thomas Jonys			
Roger Dymok		£3	
Robert Taylor		20s	
The pix of the church		£5	

Bitton

Sir Maurice Berkeley and Nicholas Wykes are lords there.

The same Maurice £26

The same Nicholas £10

19r The rectory there is worth £33.

The vicarage there is worth £6 13s 4d.

James Pennemen curate there has for his salary £5.

Ralph Prigget chaplain has for salary £6.

Richard Harper chaplain has for salary £6.

The abbot of Keynsham £29

The prior of [Monkton] Farley 40s

Sir John Welsh £4 13s 4d

John Kekewych £9

Giles Basset esq £15

^a John Underhyll		£12	sallet, splints, bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
^a Thomas Britten sen		£10	brigandine & sallet
Thomas Horne		40s	bill
John Bryant		£5	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
19v Robert Hardyng		£13 6s 8d	brigandine & sword
^a John Britten		£8	sallet & brigandine
^a Walter Twyneborow		£13 6s 8d	bow & arrows
John Tybbot		£4	bow & arrows
John Crewe		£8	bill & sword

	^a David Jonys		20s	
	John Rede		£7	splints & sallet
	Christopher Hye		£4	sword & bill
	John Rundell		£5	bill & sword
	John Tybott labourer		£4	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	Isabel Appowel wid		40s	
	Henry Weston gent	£10	£40	harness for a man
	John Jonys		£20	harness for a man
	^a John Taylor		£10	breastplate & backharness
	^a Thomas Briant sen		£4	sallet & sword
	^a Thomas Bryant jun		£3	bow & sword
	^a Thomas Crede		40s	sword
20r	John Wylles		20s	
	Agnes Lewys wid		20s	
	Nicholas Craston		£3	sword
	^a John Smyth		£5	sword & gorget
	John Briant sen		40s	bill
	Thomas Smyth		£5	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	William Grene		£4	bill & dagger
	John Wodehous		20s	
	^a William Waron		£3	½ sheaf of arrows
	John Stappyster		20s	
	William Jonys		20s	
	^a William Byrd		£4	bow, arrows & sword
	Richard Gonwyn labourer		£3	sallet
	John Warkeman		£7	splint, gorget & bill
	^a John Smyth		£3	sword & bill
	Thomas Burnell		£10	breastplate & backharness
20v	John Byrd		20s	
	Thomas Tybbys labourer		40s	bill
	Elizabeth Jonys wid		£3	
	John Shercham		66s 8d	bow
	William Waron labourer		66s 8d	arrows
	John Colly		£6	
	^a Thomas Hart labourer			
	^a John Stowte jun		£3	
	^a John Bryant		£3	sword & dagger
	John Byrdes		20s	
	^a Nicholas Yong	40s	£40	harness for a man with horse
	^a Nicholas Briant his servant			
	^a Ambrose Skelton		£20	harness for a man
	Nicholas Grene		20s	
	^a John Grene his son			
	Henry Smyth jun		£4	
	^a John Ryggewall		£20	harness for a man
21r	Thomas Jonys		20s	
	Richard Riche		20s	
	^a John Mors		20s	
	William Tybbot		20s	
	William Lewys		20s	
	William Smyth		£5	brigandine

	^a John Pycher	£5	bill
	John Jonys	£5	bow
	^a Roger Approser	40s	
	Henry Smyth sen	£3	
	Robert Waron	£6	sallet & splints
	John Stevyn labourer	20s	
	John Jonys	40s	½ sheaf of arrows
	^a John Lewys labourer		
	^a John Boundy labourer		
	John Staunton sen	£3	£4
	John Staunton jun		sallet & sword
21v	Thomas Tebott		£5
	John Crewe		£30
	John Hardyng		40s
	William Hardyng sen		40s
	John Burnell		£4
	^a William Burnell		£16
	Thomas Charke		£3
	John Grome		£10
	Thomas Shepard		£4
	^a John Cristofer		40s
	John Heggys labourer		£3
	Robert Haukyns sen		£4
	Robert Haukyns jun, labourer		£4
	^a William Hardyng jun (John Burcom)		£4

22r

Tortworth

William Throgmorton esq, John Baynham esq, Richard Horde gent and the heirs of John Ogan are lords and are worth £24.

John Jenkyns has the rectory there which is worth £12.

David ap Hoell chaplain has for his salary £6 13s 4d.

John Hycyks chaplain has for his salary £6.

	^a Thomas Hyckes	40s	£26	harness for a man
	^a John Bowser		£30	harness for a man
	John Potter		53s 4d	
	^a William Duswell	20s	£7	
	John Heriott his servant		£3	bill
	Richard Yonge		£10	½ harness for a man
	^a John Stryng		£15	harness for a man
	Thomas Stynchecombe		£20	harness for a man
	^a Thomas Skey		£10	½ harness for a man
	^a Robert Worlok		£7	bow & arrows
22v	Robert Stynchecombe		£5	bow
	Robert Smyth		40s	
	John Duswell		£5	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a John Yong		£6	bow & arrows
	John Worlock		£7	bill & sallet
	Thomas Bayle		£3	bow
	William Duswell jun		£6	bill
	William Stynchecombe		£3	arrows
	^a William Barton		66s 8d	bill & sword
	William Stompe		£5	sallet & splints

Richard Jakeman	£6 13s 4d	bill & sword
^a Richard Spoke	40s	bill
^a Richard Graye	£6	bow & arrows
William Skay	40s	
Geoffrey ap Jenkyn	£4	sword & bill
The pix of the church	nil	

23r

Charfield

William Throgmorton esq, John Baynham esq, Richard Horde and the heirs of John Ogan are lords and are worth £24.

Thomas Wolworth has the rectory there and is worth £8.

Richard Cover gent	£4	
John Joachym gent	20s	
Thomas Poyntz esq	40s	
William Hyckys	£16	harness for a man
^a Richard Hyckys		
Robert Knollys	£5	bow
Robert Legge	£10	sallet, bow & arrows
Hugh Taylor	£10	brigandine
^a John Tayllor	40s	bow
^a James Taillor	40s	sword
^a William Bery	£13 6s 8d	harness for a man
^a John Yeddysford his servant		
^a John Hyckes	£3	sword
Thomas Were	20s	
^a John Legge	20s	sword
^a Richard Gaye		
^a Thomas Colycke		
^a William Hithell	£10	arrows
Robert Hyckes	20s	
^a Richard Hyckes		
The pix of the church	nil	

23v

Great Badminton

John Butler esq is lord there and is worth in lands £30, in goods £200.

The abbot of Lillishall has the rectory there which is worth 40s.

Richard Harres has the vicarage there and which is worth 66s 8d.

William Smyth curate has for his salary £6.

^a John Jonys	£4	bow & arrows
Thomas Mertyn	40s	bill
John Jonys	40s	bill
^a Thomas Brigge	20s	
John Smyth	£4	sallet
Robert Dawys	20s	
Robert Smeth	40s	bow
Nicholas Smeth	30s	
^a Thomas Masun	£7	brigandine
Robert Colymore	£5	sallet & splints
John Webbe	£3	
John Brownyng	30s	
Thomas Berd	£8	brigandine
^a Robert Whityng	40s	bill
^a Richard Stevyns		
John Gurgefilde	£6	sallet & splints

	William Mertyn		
24v	William Punter	40s	
	Thomas Peres	£5	bow & arrows
	<i>Avisia</i> Butler wid	£5	
	The pix of the church	nil	

Frampton Cotterell

Lord Dawbeney is lord there and is worth £25.

Sir Maurice Berkeley is steward there.

William Collyngnam has the rectory there which is worth £11.

Sir Anthony Poyntz has lands worth £8 10s 0d.

	^a John Yewen	£6	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows & sword
	Thomas Atwodde	£5	bow, arrows & sword
25r	^a William Strong	£3	bow, arrows & sword
	Richard Herte	£4	sallet
	Thomas Radman	£4	splints & bill
	^a Robert Watkyns	40s	sword & bill
	^a Lewis Hastynges		harness for a man
	Richard Gyde	40s	sword
	William Dagge	£8	sallet, splints & bill
	John Crocker	£3	sallet, bill & sword
	William Amyes	£8	bow, arrows & splints
	William Lewelyn	20s	
	William Millet	£3	
	John Cole	20s	
	Richard Somers	£3	bill
	John Smyth	40s	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	John Robyns	£3	tunic & bill
	John Dawe	40s	bill
	^a John Dawe his son		
25v	^a John Nelme	£6	bow, arrows & sword
	Thomas Perys	40s	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	John Slon	£5	bow, arrows & sword
	William (Chevell) Chenell	40s	sallet & bill
	William Duswell	40s	
	Thomas Nelme	£7	tunic & sallet
	^a Nicholas Tyler	£3	bow & sword
	^a John Wiltshire	20s	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	Thomas Trewman	£6	sallet
	John Symons	40s	bill
	John Robartes	20s	bill
	Thomas Nelme	40s	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	The pix of the church	40s	

26r

Acton Ilger

Sir Anthony Poyntz is lord there and is worth £4.

	Margaret Bampton wid	40s	£6 13s 4d	
	Thomas Kembrige	40s	£3	brigandine
	^a Richard Belshire		£11	tunic, sallet & sword
	Thomas Holastre		40s	sword & bill
	^a William Hoper		20s	bow, arrows & sword

^a Roger Thomas	£5	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
^a John Wylles	40s	sword & bill
Alice Sysford wid	£5	
Petronilla Rodley wid	£4	
Christiana Thomas wid	40s	

Alderley

Sir John Fitzjames, Thomas Poyntz esq and Thomas Matston are lords and are worth £30.

The same Thomas Poyntz is worth in goods £266 13s 4d.

26v	Robert Hyckes has the rectory and is worth	£10.	
	John Plomer	£50	harness for a man
	John Knolles his servant	£3	
	Thomas Buclond	£4	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	Nicholas Packar	20s £10	sallet & splints
	John Hygges his servant	66s 8d	
	Roger Bedill	£10	sallet, splints, bow & arrows
	John Hewys	20s £7	bow, arrows & sallet
	Robert Whichwell	£6 13s 4d	
	^a John Baldon	£10	brigandines
	Thomas Derham	£10	sallet & bill
	Robert Whityng his servant	20s	
	^a William Smyth	£4	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a Richard Byddell	£6 13s 4d	
	^a John Geffreys <i>alias</i> Cookes	40s	bill
	^a Richard Coldwell <i>alias</i> Colyns	£6 13s 4d	harness for a man
27r	^a Henry Richardes	40s	
	Giles Lypyate journeyman	20s	
	^a Henry Archer journeyman	40s	
	Nicholas Henbury journeyman	40s	
	Matthew Hall labourer	20s	
	Elizabeth Webbe wid	£14	
	Robert Coke	£6 13s 4d	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	The pix of the church	£7	

Alveston

Sir William Denys is lord there and is worth £30.

	Sir John Mordant	£4	
	Sir Anthony Poyntz	33s 4d	
	William Sydnam esq	44s 0d	
27v	John Warde sen	26s 8d	
	The feoffees of Sir William Notyngam	40s	
	John Tylar	£12	
	Thomas Webbe his servant	20s	
	John Warde	53s 4d	bow & six arrows
	Philip Merik (servant to Henry Demery)	20s	
	Henry Demery	£3	bow & arrows
	John Colymore	£3	sallet
	Richard Colymore his son	£4	splints
	Henry Parker	20s	

	William Mertyn		
24v	William Punter	40s	
	Thomas Peres	£5	bow & arrows
	<i>Avisia</i> Butler wid	£5	
	The pix of the church	nil	

Frampton Cotterell

Lord Dawbeney is lord there and is worth £25.

Sir Maurice Berkeley is steward there.

William Collyingham has the rectory there which is worth £11.

Sir Anthony Poyntz has lands worth £8 10s 0d.

	^a John Yewen	£6	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows & sword
	Thomas Atwodde	£5	bow, arrows & sword
25r	^a William Strong	£3	bow, arrows & sword
	Richard Herte	£4	sallet
	Thomas Radman	£4	splints & bill
	^a Robert Watkyns	40s	sword & bill
	^a Lewis Hastynge		harness for a man
	Richard Gyde	40s	sword
	William Dagge	£8	sallet, splints & bill
	John Crocker	£3	sallet, bill & sword
	William Amys	£8	bow, arrows & splints
	William Lewelyn	20s	
	William Millet	£3	
	John Cole	20s	
	Richard Somers	£3	bill
	John Smyth	40s	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	John Robyns	£3	tunic & bill
	John Dawe	40s	bill
	^a John Dawe his son		
25v	^a John Nelme	£6	bow, arrows & sword
	Thomas Perys	40s	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	John Slon	£5	bow, arrows & sword
	William (Chevell) Chenell	40s	sallet & bill
	William Duswell	40s	
	Thomas Nelme	£7	tunic & sallet
	^a Nicholas Tyler	£3	bow & sword
	^a John Wilteshire	20s	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	Thomas Trewman	£6	sallet
	John Symons	40s	bill
	John Robartes	20s	bill
	Thomas Nelme	40s	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	The pix of the church	40s	

26r

Acton Ilger

Sir Anthony Poyntz is lord there and is worth £4.

	Margaret Bampton wid	40s	£6 13s 4d	
	Thomas Kembrige	40s	£3	brigandine
	^a Richard Belshire		£11	tunic, sallet & sword
	Thomas Holastre		40s	sword & bill
	^a William Hoper		20s	bow, arrows & sword

^a Roger Thomas	£5	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
^a John Wylles	40s	sword & bill
Alice Sysford wid	£5	
Petronilla Rodley wid	£4	
Christiana Thomas wid	40s	

Alderley

Sir John Fitzjames, Thomas Poyntz esq and Thomas Matston are lords and are worth £30.

The same Thomas Poyntz is worth in goods £266 13s 4d.

26v	Robert Hyckes has the rectory and is worth	£10.	
	John Plomer	£50	harness for a man
	John Knolles his servant	£3	
	Thomas Buclond	£4	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	Nicholas Packar	20s £10	sallet & splints
	John Hygges his servant	66s 8d	
	Roger Bedill	£10	sallet, splints, bow & arrows
	John Hewys	20s £7	bow, arrows & sallet
	Robert Whichwell	£6 13s 4d	
	^a John Baldon	£10	brigandines
	Thomas Derham	£10	sallet & bill
	Robert Whityng his servant	20s	
	^a William Smyth	£4	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a Richard Byddell	£6 13s 4d	
	^a John Geffreys <i>alias</i> Cookes	40s	bill
	^a Richard Coldwell <i>alias</i> Colyns	£6 13s 4d	harness for a man
27r	^a Henry Richardes	40s	
	Giles Lypyate journeyman	20s	
	^a Henry Archer journeyman	40s	
	Nicholas Henbury journeyman	40s	
	Matthew Hall labourer	20s	
	Elizabeth Webbe wid	£14	
	Robert Coke	£6 13s 4d	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	The pix of the church	£7	

Alveston

Sir William Denys is lord there and is worth £30.

	Sir John Mordant	£4	
	Sir Anthony Poyntz	33s 4d	
	William Sydnam esq	44s 0d	
27v	John Warde sen	26s 8d	
	The feoffees of Sir William Notyngam	40s	
	John Tylar	£12	
	Thomas Webbe his servant	20s	
	John Warde	53s 4d	bow & six arrows
	Philip Merik (servant to Henry Demery)	20s	
	Henry Demery	£3	bow & arrows
	John Colymore	£3	sallet
	Richard Colymore his son	£4	splints
	Henry Parker	20s	

	Thomas Dymry	£4	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	Richard Grove	66s 8d	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	William Warde	20s	sword
	^a William Rode	40s	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	Thomas Haynes labourer	20s	
28r	John Haynes	£12	almain rivets & sword
	John Shepard	£5	bow & arrows
	Thomas Ady	53s 4d	sword & bill
	John Grafton	£4	sallet & bill
	John Taylor	53s 4d	sword & dagger
	Thomas Grafton	£6 13s 4d	almain rivets
	John Peyrres labourer	40s	

Wickwar

Sir Thomas West, lord of Lawarre is lord there and is worth £28 10s 0d.

John Whytyngton is steward.

George Colyer clerk has the rectory there which is worth £10.

The abbot of Kingswood £3 6s 8d

John Champneys £5 6s 8d

28v The master of the hospital of St Bartholomew of the town of Bristol, in lands £4.

John Wyloughby £4 4s 2d

Edward Webbe 20s

Richard Dorney 33s 4d

John Colwell 40s

John Brayn 66s 8d £22 harness for a man

^aJames Webbe £7 £30 harness for a man

^aAlexander Tomys 53s 4d £13 6s 8d sallet, splints, bow & arrows

^aThomas Crome £26 13s 4d harness for a man

William Baker 40s

John Foule £6

^aJohn Foule his son £9 breastplate & sallet

^aWilliam Coke £10 sallet, splints & bill

John Walcat £7 bill & splints

John Bunbury £6 13s 4d

Walter Coke £6 bow & arrows

29r ^aRichard Hunt £4 bow & arrows

Thomas Stamburne £6 13s 4d bow & arrows

^aJohn (Gro') Godstone £5 bow & arrows

^aJohn Hoper 40s bow & arrows

^aRichard Dunsy £8

Thomas Wyllys £6 13s 4d sallet & bill

Nicholas Wolworth 40s

^aWilliam Hoskyns £4 bill

Robert Wylshire 50s

John Berybowne 40s

Thomas Robertes £7 sallet

John Walcat £6 bow

^aThomas Legg 40s

John Edwardes £6 arrows

John Webbe 40s

Christopher Burton 20s

	Richard Harold	£4	
29v	Thomas Sachefeld	40s	
	Thomas Walkar	20s	
	^a William Barrell	40s	
	Richard Harold	£4	
	Richard Crochyn	40s	
	^a John Harald	20s	
	John Underwod	£3	arrows
	^a Robert Underwod his son		
	Walter Toppe	26s 8d	
	^a Henry Grene	40s	bill
	Thomas Ayston journeyman	20s	bill & ½ sheaf of arrows
	Roger Droman tocker	20s	bill
	^a Richard Lewys labourer		
	George Squalle weaver	40s	bill
	^a Thomas Tayler weaver	20s	bill
	Thomas Smyth tailor	20s	bill
30r	John (Acr) Acurs journeyman	20s	bill
	John Blakden	30s	bill
	^a Thomas Brayn	40s	bill, brigandines
	^a Richard Olyver labourer	40s	½ sheaf of arrows
	Joan Tomys wid	40s	
	Edith Dunsey wid	40s	
	Katherine Knyght wid	40s	
	Margery Perkyns wid	£3	
	The pix of the church	nil	

Rockhampton

Sir Maurice Berkeley is the guardian of John Berkeley, lord there, and his lands are worth £30.

Robert Harres has the rectory there which is worth £15.

30v	John Colwell chaplain has for salary	£5 6s 8d.	
	Edward Waren	40s	
	Thomas Walker	£10	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows & sword
	^a Richard Russell	£12	brigandines, bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a Thomas Olyver	£8	
	^a William Malett	£10	
	^a John Howell	£10	bow & arrows
	John Pyrlyng	£7	bill & splints
	John Pyrlyng his son	£3	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a John Pyrlyng his son [<i>sic</i>]	£4	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	Walter Colens	£6	sallet & sword
	Thomas Stonys	£12	sallet, tunic & sword
	William Russell	£4	
	^a James Lacy	£5	bill
	John Adams	£4	bill
31r	^a Richard Russell jun	40s	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a John Wasborow	£4	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows

^a John Walker	40s	gorget
William Richardes	20s	sword
^a John Tylar	£3	sallet & bill
^a John Sowthern	£3	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
Thomas Wylkyns	£15	brigandine, sallet & sword
Thomas Wylkyns his son	40s	sword
Richard Whether	£4	sword
^a Thomas Phelyps	20s	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
^a William Morys	40s	sword
John Lyncke	£3	sword & bill
John Atcok	£9	almain rivets
Robert Hyckes	£10	sallet & gorget
The pix of the church	£5	

31v

Winterbourne

Anthony Bradston gent is lord and has lands worth £20, goods £20.

Robert Gylbert has the rectory there worth £15.

Henry Justice is the warden of the chantry there worth £13 6s 8d.

John Wotton, curate there, has for salary £6.

Sir Anthony Poyntz £8

The master of [the hospital of] Gaunt's in the town of Bristol, 20s.

The chantry of Frampton Cotterell 40s

John Gervys	£17	harness for a man
Thomas Dagge	£13 6s 8d	brigandines
John Gaywode	£4	tunic
^a William Bowyer	£13 6s 8d	sallet & brigandines
^a William Hasyll	£8	sword, bow & arrows
John Tybott	£10	sallet, splints & bill
32r ^a Richard Colyer	£5	sallet & tunic
Thomas Bowyer	£3	nil
^a Richard Clerk <i>alias</i> Holaster	20s	bow
John Medylton	£5	tunic
John Webbe	20s	
^a John Syrman	20s	sword
Thomas Tove	20s	
Roger Were	20s	
Richard Wayfere	20s	
^a Thomas Medilton his servant		
Robert Goodson	20s	
^a Thomas Plouchard		
John Bole	20s	
^a Edward Smyth		
^a William Cole	20s	
Thomas Dagg	20s	bill
Lawrence Harres	20s	
^a John Colyer	£3	
John Segur	£3	

32v

Hambrook

	Anthony Bradston is lord there and is worth	£6 13s 4d.	
	Sir Anthony Poyntz	£9	
	The heirs of Robert Morton	£3	
	Andrew Norton esq	33s 4d	
	Robert Peseley	20s	
	^a John Webbe	22s	40s
	Thomas Lewys		£6 13s 4d
	Richard Lewys		26s 8d
	Ralph Elys		£6 13s 4d
	Robert Peseley		£8
	^a John Peseley his son		
	Thomas Lyllye		30s
	^a William Coke		
	^a Thomas Whytherley		£3
	^a Thomas Hasyll		
	^a John Athelam		£3
33r	^a Nicholas Prigge		£5
	John Phelyps		20s
	^a John Dagg		40s
	Thomas Athelam		£6 13s 4d
	William Gervys		£4
	John Stevyn		20s
	^a Thomas Heynes jun, labourer		20s
	Isabel Webbe wid		20s
	Joan Prygg wid		20s

Almondsburyhill, Hempton, Patchway & Woodlands

	The abbot of Tewkesbury	£3 10s 0d	
	The abbot of St Augustine's Bristol	£6 13s 4d	
33v	Sir Maurice Berkeley	£4	
	Sir John Welsh	£12	
	Richard Yve gent	£5	
	John Prowtyng	24s	
	John Alyn	26s 8d	
	The chantry priest of Almondsbury hill	20s	
	Sir Anthony Poyntz	33s 10d	
	^a John Hancock	£8	bow, arrows & sword
	Nicholas Dodyng	£25	harness for a man
	^a John Nelme	£6	bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Hanley	£3	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	Nicholas Prowte labourer	£4	sword, bill & splints
	^a Robert Bartlat	£10	sword, splints & sallet
	Edward Marys	£13 6s 8d	bow, arrows, sallet & splint
	^a Thomas Marys his son		
34r	William Eswold	£10	sallet, splint & gorget
	William Typpet	£4	sword
	Robert Taylor	20s	bill
	Thomas Pyn	£6	splints & bill

^a Henry Ambrosse	£4	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
William Hancock	£6	sallet & bill
^a Thomas Hunt	£4	sword & bill
^a John Bartlat	30s	sword
^a John Bartlat his son		
^a Nicholas Bartlat	£20	harness for a man
William Harald	30s	bill
Richard Jakson	40s	bill & sword
^a John Kyet	£10	sword & sallet & splints
^a William Pusse	£10	splints, sword & sallet

34v

Olveston

The prior of Bath is lord and impropiator of the benefice there and is worth £25.
Sir Henry Marney is steward there.

Sir John Welsh (£20) £44

Thomas Wodhouse has the vicarage there which is worth £18.

John Plumton curate has in salary £6.

John Pecher chaplain has in salary £6.

Thomas Bellyng chaplain for his salary £6.

John Towe 20s

John at Wall 20s

^a John Baker	40s	½ sheaf of arrows
Robert Baker labourer	40s	bill
^a John Wall	40s	bill
35r ^a John Goodman labourer	40s	sword
^a John Emons	£20	harness for a man
^a William Long his servant	£5	
William Hancock	£12	splints, pollaxe & sword

William Hyll £4

John Baker £5

^a John West	£8	bow, arrows & sword
^a John Gyde	£3	bow & arrows

^a George Tybottes	£13 6s 8d	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows & sword
		brigandines, splints & sallet

John Hall sen £10 sallet, splints & sword

^a John Hall jun		
^a John Baxtar	20s	sword

^a Thomas Machyn		
John Barfote	20s 40s	bill & arrows

^a John Clerk	20s	bill
John Coke labourer	20s	bow

35v Thomas West	£16	harness for a man
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^a Edward Spendlow	20s	
Robert Clyfton	20s	bill & sword

Richard Bewer	20s	bill
^a John Fowle labourer	20s	bow

Robert Smyth	20s	bow
^a Thomas Gevyns	£10	brigandines

Joan Smyth wid	£7	
^a John Long	40s	bill & sword

Thomas Towe	£20	harness for a man
Joan Towe wid	40s	

Joan Beke wid	£4	
^a Edward Holester	£5	bow & arrows
John Fowlys	£12	tunic, bill & sallet
John Elyott	20s	bill
Richard Seger	£6	sallet, splints & sword
John Seger his son	£4	
The pix of the church	£4 9s 10d	

36r

Tockington

William Barkeley esq is lord there and has lands worth £40.		
	£8	
The abbot of Tewkesbury		
The abbot of St Augustine's, Bristol £20		
	20s	
Sir John Welsh		
	£3	
The prior of St James's, Bristol		
The tenants of the lands of the chantry in Almondsbury £4 14s 4d		
	20s	
Richard Yve gent		
	20s	
William Dyar		
	20s	
John Hyll		
	20s	
John West		
	20s	
John Webbe		
	£13 6s 8d	
Richard Berkeley		
	£5	
	£10	harness for a man
^a John Towe	20s	brigandines
William Dyer		
	£13 6s 8d	harness for a man
^a John Dyer	£11	harness for a man
36v ^a Richard Goodman, servant to John Dyer		
^a John Walys	£8	sallet, splints & sword
Maurice Dyer	£20	harness
John Stokes his servant		
	20s	
Henry Parnell	£8	sallet, splints & bill
William Amortemer, his servant		
	40s	
Richard Haynes	£10	brigandines & sword
Richard Parnell	£12	sallet, splints, bill & sword
^a Thomas Hyll	£6	bow, arrows & sword
^a William Smyth	£7	bow, arrows & sword
^a John Gybbes	£3	sword & bill
Thomas Large	£5	sallet & bill
^a John Large his son		
^a Robert Webbe	40s	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows & sword
^a Henry Walkar	£5	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows & sword
John Hort	£3	sallet & bill
^a John Symons	66s 8d	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
37r Joan Pylond wid	20s	
Margaret Fowle	20s	
Isabel Tove wid	20s	
Thomas Pylond	40s	sword
^a John Webbe	£3	splints & sallet
John Pullen	£6 13s 4d	
Thomas Howell	40s	sword & bill
^a John Byrdenwell sen	40s	bow, arrows & sword
^a Richard Peren	40s	sword

	^a John Byrdenwell jun	20s	bill & sword
	^a James Farre	£5	bow, arrows & sword
	William Jorden	£6	brigandines
	Nicholas Abroke	20s	
	^a John Aprone	£6	bow, arrows & sword
	^a John Walkar	£3	bow
	William Barelay	40s	sword & bill
	^a John Rode	£3	bow, arrows & sword
37v	^a John Peccam		
	John West	£7	brigandines
	^a Maurice Smyth	£3	sallet, bill & sword
	Joan Haynes wid	40s	
	John Morse	£3	£12
	^a William Morse his son		sallet & splints
	Agnes Drewar wid	40s	
	John Holway	£10	brigandines
	John Tastare	£3	splints & bill
	^a John Peryman	£6 13s 4d	brigandines
	^a John Stoke		
	^a John Hyllysley		
	William Maunsell	£5	splints & bill
	^a Robert Crede	£5	bow, arrows & sword
	^a William Peyrse	£5	bow, arrows & sword
	Thomas Powffe	20s	
38r	^a Richard Wylcokkes, servant to	40s	bow & ½ sheaf of
	Thomas Powffe		arrows
	^a Thomas Taylor	£4	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
			& sword
	^a John Brownyng	£4	sword & bill
	John Hyckes	£12	brigandines & arrows
	Edward Sampson	£6 13s 4d	sallet, splints & bow
	^a John Hort	£4	sword & bill
	Thomas Hall	£4	bow & arrows
	Thomas Dymry	£6 13s 4d	sallet & splints
	William Wympeny	£3	sword & bill
	William Hall	20s	bill
	Ellen Rede wid	40s	
	John Rede	20s	bill
	William Wade	£6	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a Richard Regers	40s	sword & bill
	Richard Taylor	40s	bow & sword
	Robert Sewall	40s	sword
38v	Nicholas Lewelyn	20s	bill
	Thomas Locat	£3	sword & bill
	^a William Dowdyng sen	£4	sallet & splints
	^a John Barelay	(20s) 40s	sword
	^a William Barelay	20s	sword
	Thomas Baland	20s	bill

Over

William Berkeley esq is lord there and is worth £16.

The free chapel 66s 8d

^a John Crede	£4	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
		& sword
Robert Tyler	40s	sword & bill

	John Chersam sen	£3	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
39r	Richard Wele	£5	sallet, splints & sword
	Richard Baker	£7	sallet, splints & bow
	Thomas Grill	£40	harness for a man
	Nicholas Gryll his son	£5	sword & bill
	^a John Goodman		
	Thomas Hortt	20s	
	Thomas Crede	£4	bill & sword
	Richard Crede his son	20s	
	^a John Stevyns	£3	bow, arrows & sword
	^a John Bondy	£6	sallet & sword
	John Tayler	£4	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows & sword

Littleton upon Severn

	The abbot of Malmesbury is lord there and is worth £21.		
39v	Sir William Compton is steward there.		
	Thomas Smyth has the rectory there which is worth £5.		
	John Baker clerk has a pension of 66s 8d.		
	Morgan Smyth, curate there, has for his salary £5 6s 8d.		
	^a William Orchard	£7	sallet, bow & arrows
	William Grill	£9	bow, arrows & sallet
	John Gryll his son	£4	bow, arrows & (sallet) sword
	^a Philip Jonys	£5	sword, bill & sallet
	Thomas Orchard	£8	bow, arrows & sallet
	Nicholas Orchard his son	20s	
	Thomas Orchard jun	40s	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	Walter Whitfeld	£3	sallet, bill & sword
	^a William Tommys	20s	bill & sword
	^a Robert Boyes	£10	brigandines & sallet
40r	^a Robert Smyth	£3	bow, arrows & sword
	Robert Pryar	40s	bow
	^a Thomas Bussher	£10	harness for a man
	William Tylar	40s	bill
	^a Thomas West	£5	splint & sword
	John Lattryg	40s	bill & sword
	Joan Dryver wid	£3	
	Ellen Norys wid	20s	
	The pix of the church	nil	

40v *blank*

41r

Thornbury Hundred

Thornbury Borough

The king is lord there and worth [].
 Sir William Kyngeston is steward there.
 The abbot of Tewkesbury is rector there and is worth £40.
 Thomas Key is vicar there and is worth £20.
 Richard Watson chaplain, in stipend £6 13s 4d
 Thomas Smyth chaplain, in stipend £7

	Thomas Jenettes chaplain, in stipend £5 6s 8d		
	John Ball chaplain, in stipend £5 6s 8d		
	Thomas Stonys chaplain, in stipend £5 6s 8d		
	Sir Maurice Berkeley	20s	
	Anthony Adams	£6 13s 4d	
	Humphrey Smert	£6 13s 4d	
	John Amorgan	20s	
	^a Humphrey Fouke	£4	£66 13s 4d harness for two men
	William Prowtyng		40s
	^a Robert Kele		40s
41v	^a William Hobbys		£10
	^a Thomas Wythe	£4	£13 6s 8d sallet, splints & bow harness
	^a Thomas Lewys		40s
	^a William Whitfeld		40s
	Richard Serch		20s sword
	^a Henry Lydyate		£6 13s 4d sallet & gorget
	^a John Bocher		£6 13s 4d bow & arrows
	^a Richard Smyth		20s
	^a Thomas Baker		£5 bow & arrows
	John (Bocher) Goodman		40s bill
	William Bussher		20s
	James Wylles		20s
	William Tyler		20s sword
	^a John Barton		20s
	^a Thomas Slymbruge		£9 bow, arrows & sword
	^a Richard Hyfeld	40s	£26 13s 4d harness for a man
	Thomas Bussher		£6 13s 4d sallet, bill & sword
	Walter Smyth		£5
	^a William Dorney		£4 bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Johnson		£10 coat, sallet & splints
	John Rewe		£6 13s 4d sword, sallet, bill & splints
42r	^a Richard Roborowe		£6 13s 4d bow, arrows & sword
	^a Thomas Hylpys		£20 harness for a man
	^a Robert Hoper		£6 13s 4d (harness)
	^a Richard Jonys		20s
	Thomas Lynet		40s bow
	^a Richard Martyn journeyman		
	Thomas Pyccher		£40 harness for a man
	^a William More		£20 harness for a man
	^a John Barbor		£13 6s 8d harness for a man
	Robert Carpynter		20s sword
	William Chamber		£40 harness for a man
	Oswald Badyngton		20s bill & sword
	^a John Gee		40s sword & bill
	^a William Dey		20s bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	John Thomas		20s bow & arrows
	^a Richard Fowle		20s sword
	John Robyns		£4
	John Williams		40s
	William Scott		20s
	^a Thomas Fowler		60s bow & arrows
	John Thurston		£10 sallet & bill
42v	^a Thomas Smyth labourer		
	^a Richard Farr		£10 sallet, splints & gorget

John Foster		40s	bow & bill
John Hylp	60s	£30	harness for a man
^a Thomas Orchard	40s	£20	harness for a man
Thomas Fydler		40s	sword
^a Hugh Morgan		£40	harness for a man
Richard May labourer		20s	
William Pyccher		40s	bow & bill
Michael Geynor		£3	bow, arrows & sword
^a Walter Mapson		40s	bill
John Shake labourer		20s	
^a Robert Pynchyn		40s	bow, arrows, sallet & gorget

Oldbury [upon Severn]

	The king is lord there and worth [].		
	Christopher Throgmorton	£5	
	Joan Champneys wid	£8	
43r	Thomas Phelps	£5	sallet & splints
	^a John Walker	£6 13s 4d	bow & arrows
	^a John Fowler labourer		
	Robert Thurston	£4	bill & sword
	William Thurston	£12	bow, arrows & sallet
	Henry Lynke	26s 8d	
	Richard Heryng	40s	bill
	Robert Adams	£20	harness for a man
	Thomas Heryng	20s	
	^a John Payn	£6	bow & arrows
	^a John Payn his son		
	John Lynke	£3	bow & six arrows
	^a William Lynke his son		
	Thomas Linnay	20s	
	Edward Stambourne	£11	brigandines
	Robert Donster	£5	arrows & bill
	^a John Donster his son		
	Robert Fydler	£4	bill & sword
43v	John Thomas	£3	bow & sword
	John Thorn	£3	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	John Howell	20s	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a Thomas Foulter	£6	sallet & bill
	William Lynke	£6	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	John Lynke his son	£5	
	Thomas Danyell	£4	bill
	^a John Atkyns	£4	bill & sword
	Robert Rysby	£4	sword & bill
	Robert Foulter	£6 13s 4d	sword, bow & arrows
	^a John Lynke	£4	bow & arrows
	Richard Dunstar labourer	£3	bill & sword
	Richard Yerle	£5	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	John Floyd	£6	sallet & splints
	^a Thomas Broke	£3	sword & bill
	John Thurner	£5	bow & arrows
	Nicholas Pycher	£4	bow & six arrows

	^a Thomas Corbett labourer		
	^a Thomas Note labourer		
44r	^a Richard Clement	20s	
	^a John Hall	40s	bill
	William Broke	£7	bow & arrows
	^a William Barowe		
	^a Thomas Lynck		
	John Wethir	£5	bow
	^a Richard Atkyns	40s	
	^a John Dunston	£7	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a Thomas Clement	20s	bill
	Richard Jonys	£9	brigandines

Morton

	The king is lord there and worth [].		
	Thomas Fouler	£8	sallet, bow & arrows
	Thomas Williams	£3	bill & sword
	^a William Smyth labourer		
	John Wethir	40s	sallet & bow
	John Ade	£3	sword
44v	William Brigge	66s 8d	bill
	^a Richard Worlok labourer		
	^a John Jonys	£8	sallet, bow & arrows
	^a Humphrey Barton	£7	sword, bow & arrows
	William Worlok	£10	sallet, splints, bow & arrows
	Thomas Holbroke	£4	bow & arrows
	John Colymore	£8	bow & arrows
	John Agrove	20s	bill
	John Patche	£4	bow, arrows & sword
	William Howell	£4	arrows
	Richard Jonys	£7	sallet, sword & bill
	Thomas Pycher	£4	
	^a William Sheperd		
	^a John Thurston	£5	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows & sword
	Richard Baker	£3	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	Robert Fouler	40s	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	John Selcok	20s	sword & bill
	Henry Holbroke	£3	bill & sword
	^a John Stonys	£7	bow & arrows
45r	Thomas Alen	£6 13s 4d	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	Thomas Pacche	£7	bow, arrows & sword
	Roger Lusty	20s	bill
	^a John Edwardes	£3	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	John Thorn	£13 6s 8d	brigandines
	Thomas Bayle	£5	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows

Kington

The king has lands there worth £40. [*Added*] Nil, because in the hands of the king.

	William Whitfeld	£13 6s 8d	sallet & brigandines
	John Kyng	£13 6s 8d	brigandines, sallet & sword
	Thomas Tanner	£10	brigandines, sallet, bill
	^a William Burges	20s	sword
	William Kyng	£8	bow, arrows & sword
	^a Thomas Thurston	£7	splints, bow & arrows
	John Adye	£6	
	John Whitfeld labourer	20s	
45v	John Whitfeld sen	£5	
	^a Thomas Erle	£4	
	^a Walter Theyn	£5	bow & arrows
	John Whitfeld	66s 8d	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a John Smyth	£10	
	John Graunger	20s	sword
	Richard Fouler labourer	£4	sword & bill, bow & arrows
	^a John Wayte labourer	£4	sword & bill
	Thomas Crome	£3	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a John Brown	40s	
	^a William Wyke		
	John Pacche	£6 13s 4d	sword & bill

Falfield

The king has lands there worth £7. [*Added*] Nil, because in the hands of the king.

	William Berkeley esq	40s	
	The heirs of John Champnes	£8	
	^a John Skeg	£13 6s 8d	harness for a man
	^a John Dole his servant		
46r	^a John Were labourer	40s	
	John Smyth	20s	bill
	^a John Parker	£10	sallet, bow & arrows
	William Selman	66s 8d	bill & sword
	Thomas Phelyps	£6	sallet, splints & sword
	^a James Were	26s 8d	
	Robert Coke	20s	
	John Lewys	26s 8d	
	John Artous	40s	sword
	^a Lewis Worlok labourer	20s	

Rangeworthy

The king is lord there and lands worth [].

	Lord Lyle	£6 13s 4d	
	John Hamlyn	£6 13s 4d	
	William Vyncent	£6 13s 4d	
	William Nele curate there in his stipend,	£4 13s 4d.	
46v	William Barnard	53s 4d	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows

Matthew Hobbys	40s	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
Nicholas Tucker	40s	arrows
Richard Nycols	20s	bill
William Sherman	66s 8d	bill
^a Walter Dole	£12	harness for a man
John Lynsey	40s	bill
Thomas Alen	40s	bill
William Stynchcombe	53s 4d	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
John Sendall	20s	bill
Nicholas Bedyll	£3	sallet & splints
John Laurence	20s	bow
John Aleyn labourer	20s	bill
Robert Laurence	40s	sword
John Jey labourer	20s	bow
William Freman	£5	bow & arrows

47r

Tytherington

Lord Broke and Sir Giles Strangwyssh are lords there and are worth £50.

Sir Maurice Berkeley is steward.

The prior, house and church of Llanthony have the rectory which is worth £12.

Richard Brode is the vicar there and the vicarage is worth £12.

Thomas ap Yeuan curate has in stipend £6.

Sir Adrian Fortescue 20s

Richard Agrove 40s

John Hokke £10 sallet, splints & bill

^aRobert Skay £10 bow & arrows

^aWilliam Hyckys journeyman 40s

^aThomas Polyng £7 gorget, sallet & arrows

^aWilliam Polyng his son 40s bow & arrows

^aJohn Bugegode 20s bow

^aJames Bugegood £8 sword

47v ^aThomas Bugegood, son of James Bugegood

Richard Grove £3 splints & sword

William Berser 20s bill

Philip Hobbys 20s

William Hobbys 40s

^aRobert Hobbys £5 splints & sword

^aJames Hobbys his son

John Hobbys £5 splints & sword

John Colymore £7 sword & arrows

^aJohn Smyth 20s

Philip ap Merik £4 sword

^aRichard Sageborowe £16 bow, arrows & sword

Robert Pakkar 40s bill

^aThomas Grafton 40s bow & ½ sheaf of arrows

^aThomas Pryme 20s sword

Richard Hobbys 66s 8d bill & sword

^aThomas Lynche £3 bow

^aJohn Lynche his son

48r John Hobbys labourer 40s

(John Wattes [*cancelled*] Hobbys [*overwritten and cancelled*] sen)

John Smyth sen	£6	bow & arrows
^a John Colymore	40s	sword
William Colymore his son	20s	
^a John Kery labourer		
^a William Patche	£6 13s 4d	brigandines
John Frend	£3	bill & sword
Anthony Knyght	40s	
^a Thomas Body journeyman	40s	
^a John Rowborowe	20s	sword
^a William Holder	53s 4d	bill & sword
^a John Ewardys	£5	
^a John Webbe	£10	sallet & splints
Robert Knyght		
The pix of the church	nil	

48v

Iron Acton

Sir Anthony Poyntz is lord there and is worth £44.

John Haley is rector there and his rectorry is worth £8.

Thomas Taylor curate has for his salary £6 13s 4d.

Lord Lyle 40s

Nicholas Willys £10

Richard Patche 40s

^aThomas Webbe £6 13s 4d splint, sallet & bow

^aThomas Berceley 40s sword & bill

Robert Smyth £4 splints & sword

^aThomas Symondes £8 brigandines

^aGilbert Clerk 40s bill & sword

^aThomas Broun £3 sword & bill

Robert Milward £4 sallet & bill

^aThomas Milward 40s sword & bill

Richard Marys 40s bill

William Chapleyn £5

^aRichard Prygge 40s bill

John Materface 20s bow

Thomas Knollys 20s bow, ½ sheaf of arrows

John Palsar 40s (bow), bill & sword

Thomas Taylor 20s

John Wethirley tailor 20s bow, ½ sheaf of arrows

^aJohn Wethirley smith 40s bow, ½ sheaf of arrows

Thomas Barceley £3 bow, ½ sheaf of arrows

& sword

Thomas Adys £6 13s 4d sallet, splints & bill

^aJohn Cookys 40s sword

John Robyns £6 13s 4d splints, sallet & bill

Robert Colymore £6 13s 4d sallet & splints

John Adys £10 brigandines & bill

^aJohn Barowe £3 bow & arrows

^aWilliam Wylcockes £3 bill & sword

Thomas Webbe £3 coat & bill

^aWilliam Webbe 20s bow, ½ sheaf of arrows

Thomas Bampton £10 coat & sallet

The pix of the church £8

49r

49v

Gaunts Earthcott and *Iles*

The lord of [the hospital of] Gaunt's in the town of Bristol is lord there and lands are worth £26.

Sir Anthony Poyntz	40s	
John Walle	£20	harness for a man
^a Thomas Hewys labourer	40s	sword & bill
Nicholas Jenkyns	£4	sword & bill
Thomas Crede	40s	splint
John Sooche	20s	
John Ewens	20s	bill
William Canynges	20s	harness for a man

50r

Marshfield Borough and Little Marshfield

The abbot of Keynsham is lord there and worth £67.

Sir William Kyngeston is steward there.

The abbot of Tewkesbury has the rectory there which is worth £36.

Thomas Parker is vicar there and is worth £20.

Richard Houseman curate has for salary £6 13s 4d.

John Whithed chaplain has for his salary £6.

John Rosden chaplain has for his salary £6.

	Sir Anthony Poyntz	£12	
	Elizabeth Kaylewey wid	£5	
	John Benet	20s	
	John Milward	£30	harness for a man
50v	John Weffyll	£100	harness for two men
	William Pleyer	£8	sallet & splints
	^a Robert Albert	£20	harness for a man
	^a Thomas (Pla) Palmer	£26 13s 4d	harness for a man
	John Ball	£26 13s 4d	harness for a man
	Richard Croche	£13 6s 8d	almain rivets
	John Hoggys	£40	harness for a man
	William Osborne	£16	sallet, brigandines & splints
	^a John Osborne his son	£13 6s 8d	sallet & splints, bow & arrows
	John Pomfre sen	40s	
	^a John Hemyng	£10	brigandines, sallet & sword
	^a Thomas Bysseop	£20	harness for a man
	^a John Fowlys	£20	harness for a man
	John Lewys	£10	sallet, splints & sword
	John Croche	£3	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	Richard Man	40s	bill & sword
	^a Robert Bocher <i>alias</i> Rogerson	£5	bow, arrows & sword
51r	^a Robert Typpar	£5	bow, arrows & sword
	^a John Typpar his son	£4	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	Richard Hackeborne	40s	bill & sword
	^a Robert Ball	£13 6s 4d	
	^a Walter Chamberleyn	£13 6s 4d	brigandines
	John Dawysse carver	40s	bill
	^a John Gybbes	£4	sword & bill
	John Eliatt	£6 13s 4d	sallet, bill & sword

	Thomas Weffyll	£13 6s 8d	sallet & almain rivets
	Thomas Brewer	£10	splints, bow & arrows
	Thomas Mordok	£3	bill & sword
	Thomas Rede	£3	bill & sword
	^a John Hoggys sen	40s	
	Robert Hasilwod	40s	
	William Cavsey labourer	20s	
	John Hall labourer	20s	
	William Mawnsell	20s	
51v	^a John Nete	40s	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	John Smyth	40s	sallet & bill
	Robert Beriett	£8	sallet, bill & sword
	John Bartlat	£50	harness for two men
	^a William Sondye	£10	splints
	^a Thomas Tylve	£10	sallet, splints & sword
	^a Robert Wykam	£6 13s 4d	bow, arrows & sword
	^a John Champyon	£3	sword
	^a Thomas Maynard	£5	bill & sword
	Robert England	£13 6s 8d	brigandine
	^a Robert Harford labourer	40s	
	John Clement	£8	bill & sword
	Thomas Blackeborowe	£10	sallet & splints
	John Grom	£12	sallet, splints & sword
	Margery Beriett	40s	
	^a John Gorslade	£26 6s 8d	harness for a man
	William Blackeborowe his servant	£6 13s 4d	sallet
52r	John Grawy servant to John Gorslade	40s	sword
	John Blakborowe	£4	bill & sword
	John Baret his servant	26s 8d	
	^a William Beriett	£5	bill & sword
	^a John Gonwyn	£5	
	James Hogys	£5	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a John Dole	£5	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows & sword
	^a William Southwod labourer	£5	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a John Hopkyns	53s 4d	bill & sword
	^a Robert Byke	£6 13s 4d	splints & sword
	Thomas Pleyer	£3	bill & sword
	William Berd	40s	
	^a Thomas Powell labourer	26s 8d	
	^a Thomas Modye	£6 13s 4d	
	^a John Bysshup	£5	
	^a Thomas Packer	40s	
	^a Robert Berkeley	40s	
	^a John Armerer		
52v	^a William Beryet	40s	
	^a Thomas Frend	40s	
	^a Thomas Raynold	£5	
	^a Robert Rede	£4	
	^a William Kylbery	£3	
	^a John Dawysse carpenter	53s 4d	
	^a Richard Atwod	40s	
	^a Thomas Nelme	£4	
	^a John Pomfrey jun	53s 4d	
	^a John Williams		

^a Thomas Gonwyn	£10
Agnes Maunsell wid	£6 13s 4d
Margery Fowle wid	£5
Agnes Gyes wid	40s
The pix of the church	nil

[At the bottom right hand corner of the page]

Hundr' £2,556 13s 4d

53r

Pucklechurch Hundred

Pucklechurch, Westerleigh and Wick

The bishop of Bath and Wells is lord there and it is worth £110 10s 0d.

Sir Amyas Pollet is steward there.

The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Wells have the rectory there which is worth £27 2s 6d.

Hugh Veyse has the vicarage there which is worth (£6) £8.

Ralph Stakhous curate in stipend £6, goods nil.

	John Denys	£5 6s 8d	£40	harness for a man
	William Pymon his servant		20s	
53v	Humphrey Lyeuwelyn	26s 8d	£10	
	James Leuwelyn		£13 6s 8d	
	^a John Forde		£5	brigandines
	^a John Tiler of <i>(Artwood) Shortwode</i>		£4	bow and arrows
	^a Henry Tiler his son		nil	
	^a John Hobbis		£7	sword & bill
	^a Robert Longe		£7	bow and arrows
	^a Hugh Rede		£7	sallet, sword & splints
	Thomas Rede his son			
	Ralph Rede			
	^a William Hobbys		£5	sword, bill & dagger
	^a John Parker		53s 4d	bill
	^a William Taylor		40s	splints
	^a Robert Taylor		£5	bill, sword
	^a John Chestrow		£4	sallet, bow and arrows
	Gregory Hardyng		20s	bill & sword
	^a John Wychem		£5	bill & sword
54r	^a John Wicham		20s	{.....}
	Thomas Wicham			
	William Hyll		40s	{dagger} sallet & sword
	Joan Tiler wid		£3	
	^a Philip Cotes		20s	sword
	Thomas Grewe		20s	
	^a John Tiler		40s	
	Joan Kyd wid		£3	
	Edith Hiscote wid		40s	
	In church goods		40s	

Westerleigh

William Weston curate there has for stipend £6.

54v	Sir Anthony Pointz	47s 0d
	The heirs of William Avere	55s 4d
	Sir John Welsh	£10
	^a Thomas Shepard	20s

	^a John atte Wood	£5	sallet, sword, dagger, sheaf of arrows
	Richard Thomas labourer	40s	
	^a Thomas Stevyns	£4	bill
	Thomas Rogers	£4	bow and arrows
	John Amys	£5	splints
	^a John Strete		bill
	^a William Prige	40s	bill
	William Skeye	£3	bill, sword & dagger
	Thomas Strete	£8	bill
	Elizabeth Hollester	40s	bow and arrows
	^a William Hollester her son	40s	sword
	Philip Wicham	£6 13s 4d	bill, sallet & splints
	William Cooke	40s	
55r	Margaret Strete wid	£6	bow, arrows & (dagger) sword
	^a Thomas Hollester		
	^a William Strete	66s 8d	½ sheaf & sword
	Elizabeth Baker wid	£3	
	^a John Wicham		
	Margery Wicham	20s	
	William Wicham her son	20s	
	Thomas Somers	20s	sword
	Thomas Prige	£3	bill
	^a William Smyth	£5	coat & sword
	^a John Smyth his son		
	^a William Wicham	£3	bill & sword
	^a Thomas Stevyns	40s	
	^a John Periman	20s	bow
	(^a) John Syfford (his son)	£6	bill, sword & dagger
	^a Thomas Syfford		
55v	^a Thomas Organ	£5	sallet, sword & splints
	John Rogers	£6	sallet, splints & bill
	Richard Laurens	£5	bill, sword & dagger
	Thomas Clarke labourer	20s	sword & dagger
	Nicholas Campe	20s	
	John Rogers	£3	sword, dagger & bill
	^a William Parker		brigandines
	^a Thomas Jochym	£20	harness for a man
	William Prige	40s	bill
	^a Thomas Smyth	40s	
	^a William Smyth la[bourer]	53s 4d	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a Richard Frende		
	Robert atte Wode	20s	
	Thomas Frend	£6	sallet & splints
	^a Thomas Webbe	£10	brigandines & sword
	^a John Halle	£6	splintes, sword & dagger
	John Gogh	40s	
56r	John Periman	£10	bow and arrows
	^a Thomas Periman		
	^a Robert Peryman		
	John Wicham	£6	sallet
	^a John Chestyntre	£4	
	^a William Smyth		
	Richard Skydmore	£4	splints & sword

	Thomas Frende	40s	bill
	^a Thomas Jonis labourer	20s	
	John Rogers	£5	sallet & (dagger) gorget
	^a William Nassh labourer	40s	
	^a William Hollester	£3	bow
	John Sket	£15	coat, sallet, splints & gorget
	William Cox his servant	40s	bill
	Thomas Nassh	£7	bow and arrows
	^a John Prige jun	40s	bow
	Thomas Foule	£20	harness for a man with bow and arrows
56v	John Prige saver [sic]	40s	sword & dagger
	Roger Coke	£8	sallet, splints & gorget
	^a Richard Pekerd	£6	sallet & splints
	^a John Hiscok	£6	brigandines
	^a John Chaumburleyne	40s	
	John Kyd	40s	
	^a John (Bocher) Pecher		

Wick and Abson

	Walter Morgan is curate there and has for his salary, £6 13s 4d.		
	William Tracy	46s 8d	
	Giles Bassett	40s	
	Lancelot Lyke gent	£8	
57r	Humphrey Lewlyn	£6	
	Master Norres	£3 6s 8d	
	Edward Gregory	£10	body of harness
	John West	£20	harness for a man
	^a Thomas West	£5	bill
	John Grene	40s	
	^a William West		
	William Staunton	40s	bill
	Joan Tilere wid	20s	
	William Martyn	£5	bow and arrows
	^a John Jamys	20s	
	^a John Sifford	£3	sallet, splints, sword & dagger
	John Tayllor	40s	sword & dagger
	Richard Loostone	40s	bill
	Roger Jonys	40s	bill, sword & dagger
	^a Thomas Jonys		
	John Gregory	£6	sallet, splintes & ½ sheaf
57v	John Plummer	£3	bow
	Robert Bussher	20s	bow & ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a William Hardyng	£8	sallet & splints
	^a Robert Pleyer	£4	sword, dagger & gorget
	Richard Plomer	£4	sword, dagger, bow & arrows
	Roger a Lie	£4	bow and arrows
	Robert Geffreys	20s	
	Thomas Mutford	£6	sallet & splints
	William Grene	£4	

Joan Snayleham	£4	
John Snayleham her son	£4	splints
Robert Combe	£5	coat, sallet, gorget & bill
John Ward	£10	
The pix of the church	nil	

58r

Siston

Sir William Denys is lord there and it is worth £30.

Thomas Swetnam is rector there and the rectory is worth £4.

William Hyll is curate there and has in stipend £4.

Walter Straunge	£8	£10	harness for a man
John Clerke		£13 6s 8d	
^a Robert Cokeson		£8	sallet, sword & splints
William Tayler		£6 13s 4d	brigandine
^a Nicholas Jonis		£8	brigandine
John Browne		£6	
William Tyre		£6	bill & sword
Richard Dymmoke		£4	bill & sword
John Sebarne		40s	sword
John Rogers		40s	
William Baker		£6 13s 4d	bow, arrows & sword
^a Richard Browne		£3 6s 8d	sword, bow & arrows
58v Roger Nele		26s 8d	
Thomas Pynner		£4	
^a William Roo		40s	
Dean of Westbury	20s		
The pix of the church		nil	

Cold Ashton

The prior of Bath is lord there and it is worth £32.

Sir Henry Marney is steward there.

Thomas Key is rector there and the rectory is worth £14 13s 4d.

John Benet and John Tynte £7 14s 0d

Leonard Broun chaplain there has in stipend £3 6s 0d.

Robert Tyle		£33 6s 8d	almain rivets
Thomas Gunwyn		£13 6s 8d	brigandines & bill
John Gunwyn		£3	byll, sword & dagger
^a Edward Frye		£10	
^a Robert Frye			
59r John Wodward		53s 4d	
^a William Brewer		£6 13s 4d	brigandines & sword
(William Brewer)			
Thomas Shepperd		£10	brigandines
^a John Clerke		20s	sword
^a Thomas Mede		£5	bow, arrows & sword
^a Philip Pall			
William Chilston		£6 13s 4d	sallet, splints, bill & sword
John Best		20s	sword
^a Thomas Best			
Denise Tilly wid		20s	
Robert Warne		20s	bill, sword & dagger
^a William Tile		53s 8d	bow and arrows
Thomas atte Mill		30s	

^a Walter Woodward		
William Waren	£3 6s 8d	
Thomas Jeverelle	20s	
Margaret Tracy wid	£15 6s 8d	
John Waron her servant	£5	bow and arrows
Thomas Tayllor	£5	
The pix of the church	nil	

59v blank

60r

Henbury Hundred

Westbury [on Trym]

The bishop of Worcester is lord of the hundred.

Sir Anthony Poyntz is steward.

Joyce Yong

[]

John Audelet

£18 17s 4d

The Prioress of the monastery

of the blessed Mary Magdalen in Bristol £5 10s 0d

Philip Hall

[]

Henry Lewes

£17

Thomas Riche

26s 8d

John Jenkyns

20s

£10

bow, sheaf of arrows,
splints & sallet

Thomas Hunte

40s

40s

Thomas Haynes

£20

William Southwod

20s

bill

Thomas Collys

40s

bow

Thomas Tailor

£4

brigandines

60v

William Reynoldes

£6 13s 4d

harness complete for a
man

John Mulgrove

£13 6s 8d

brigandines, sallet
& bill

Richard Gardener

£4

bow & sheaf of arrows

John Middleton

40s

William Laverounce

£4

bill

^aWilliam Fyll

53s 4d

bow & sheaf of arrows

Francis Large

£10

harness for a man

Nicholas Erle

£20

harness complete for a
man

^aJohn Fyll

40s

bow

John Kemys

£6 13s 4d

bow, sheaf of arrows

John Hasyll

£4

jack, sallet & bill

William Masy

£3

bill

Thomas Wyllyngton

£20

harness complete for a
man

William Browne

£3

William Horte

£16

harness complete for a
man

^aJohn Edmondcs

£8

sallet, splints

John Saunsom

£8

bow & sheaf of arrows

61r

John Goodman

40s

bill

Thomas a Wode

£6 13s 4d

sallet, splints & bill

^aJohn Griffith

£3

harness for a man

^aMaurice Saunders

£13 6s 8d

bow

	^a Richard Saunders	£6 13s 4d	bow & sheaf of arrows
	John Soddener	40s	
	Roger Yonge	£3	coat, sallet & bill
	John Evans	£4	sallet, splint & bill
	Thomas More	40s	bill
	^a Henry Smyth	£6 13s 4d	bill
	John Reve	£4	bow
	^a Arthur Wilshire	£6 13s 4d	sallet, bow & sheaf of arrows
	Thomas Yong son of Roger Yong	40s	
	^a William Byngley	20s	bow and arrows
	Thomas Fysshepill	20s	
	^a Robert Lynche	£4	
	^a John Vynpeny	20s	bow
61v	John Tyllye	£13 6s 8d	harness complete for a man, bow & sheaf of arrows
	William Avyn	40s	
	Walter Pere born in the king's island of Guernsey	20s	
	^a John Dyppyll	20s	
	John Gye	20s	
	William Mille	20s	
	^a John Nethewey	40s	
	William Deyne	£5	harness complete for a man
	^a John Morce	20s	
	^a John Mey	£4	bow & sheaf of arrows
	John Prewett	40s	bill
	^a Robert Donne	40s	bill
	Richard Mattok	20s	
	Richard Fisshepill	£3	bill
	William a Felde	40s	bill
	^a Thomas Stokes	20s	bill
	^a John Nicholles	£5	bow, sheaf of arrows
62r	John Heynes	£3	bill
	Clement Thomas	£4	bill
	William Kysshams	40s	
	^a Walter Nethewey	20s	bow
	^a John Vympeny	£4	
	^a Walter Bondy	20s	
	William Bayly	20s	
	Thomas Welyngton jun, son of	20s	
	Thomas Welington sen		
	William Saunders servant	40s	
	William Sory servant	20s	
	^a James Alek, retained with Sir	20s	sword & bill
	John Rodney		

Henbury

The bishop of Worcester is lord of the vill and the vill is worth [].

Sir Anthony Poyntz is steward.

62v [has the title Henbury and headings but is otherwise blank.]

63r	Thomas Chittowe	40s	bow
	William Hychchyns	20s	
	James Parsons	20s	

	John Cockes	£6 13s 4d	
	Nicholas Yemans	26s 8d	
	Thomas White	20s	
	^a John Squyer	£4	bow, sheaf of arrows
	William Edwardes	66s 8d	
	William Matokke	66s 8d	
	Richard Nicholas	£4	sallet, splints
	John Large the elder	£5	bow & sheaf of arrows
	John Large jun	£6 13s 4d	
	^a John Harper	£5	bow & sheaf of arrows
	John Boyes	£4	
	John Algar	£6 13s 4d	bow & sheaf of arrows
63v	^a John Stokes	£4	
	Richard Dyar	£10	bill
	Richard Prowtyng	66s 8d	bow & sheaf of arrows
	Thomas Stevyns	£4	
	^a William Colyns	£5	sallet
	^a Walter Puffe	£10	sallet & splints
	^a Walter Puffe	£5	bow, sheaf of arrows
	John Walyngton	£6 13s 4d	

Charlton

	John Cockes	66s 8d	
	^a Edward Lyne	£8	bow & sheaf of arrows
	^a John Wattes	40s	
	John Small	20s	
	^a William Dymok	£4	bow, sheaf of arrows
	^a William Samson	£3	bow, sheaf of arrows
64r	Thomas of Anne	20s	
	^a William Beilly	£6 13s 4d	bow, sheaf of arrows & sallet
	^a William Wade	£6 13s 4d	
	Thomas Holaster	£5	
	^a Thomas Holwey	66s 8d	
	Richard Stephyns	20s	
	William Savage	40s	
	^a Simon Holwey	£6 13s 4d	
	John Harman	53s 4d	
	^a John Wasshborough	£3	
	John Gryffyn	£5	
	^a Robert Yonge	£4	almain rivets
	John Edwardes	£4	bow, sheaf of arrows
	Richard Cromehale	£3	bow, ½ sheaf of arrows
	^a John Small	£5	
	John Lyne	£5	

64v

Henbury [continued]

	^a John Shipward	£3	
	^a William Harper	£10	almain rivets complete
	William Assheford	£10	
	^a Richard Vympeny	£6 13s 4d	sallet & splints
	John Grey	£5	jack
	^a John Atwell and Alice Prowde in goods held together	£7	
	^a Thomas Lyne jun	53s 4d	

	John Rawlyns	£6 13s 4d	sallet, splints
	^a Thomas Nicholas	£6 13s 4d	bow, sheaf of arrows
	Thomas Hort	£26 13s 4d	bow, sheaf of arrows, splint & sallet
	Richard Canynges	66s 8d	
	John Rome jun	£6 13s 4d	bow, sheaf of arrows
	^a John Lyne	66s 8d	bow
	^a William Mitton	£13 6s 8d	harness complete for a man
	John Holwey	£6 13s 4d	
	^a John Rome sen	£6 13s 4d	brigandines
	William Crome	40s	
65r	^a John Holborough	£4	
	Nicholas Wade	40s	
	^a Edward Browne	66s 8d	glaive
	Thomas Lyne	£26 13s 4d	almain rivets
	^a Thomas Edwardes	£6 13s 4d	sallet, hauberk
	^a John Yemans	£5	jack, sallet, splints
	Richard Body	£6 13s 4d	in the custody of the said John [Yemans]
	^a Thomas Strete	£6 13s 4d	brigandines, sallet & splints
	John Poleyn	£4	bow, sheaf of arrows
	John Coston	40s	
	^a John Grene	£3	
	John Stokes	£6 13s 4d	
	^a William Holway	£6 13s 4d	
	^a William Hort	£10	bow, sheaf of arrows
	John Holewey	£6 13s 4d	
	John Pryor	40s	
65v	^a John Arome	£5	retained to Sir Edward Wadham
	^a William White	£3	bill
	^a William Peryn	40s	bill
	Edward Mattok	40s	retained to Sir Edward Wadham
	William Hill	nil	
	^a John Morys	40s	bill, r[etained] with Sir Edward Wadham
	^a John Wassheborogh	40s	bow, sheaf of arrows
	John White	40s	
	William Nelme	20s	bill
	^a John Rede	£10	bow, sheaf of arrows
	^a John Welyes		
	Richard Holewey	£6 13s 4d	
	Thomas Tutson	26s 8d	
	Richard Shervyngton clerk, chaplain, for his salary	£6, goods	£4
	Richard Wolworth chaplain of the chantry there, which is worth	£6, goods	20s.

66r

Itchington

	Richard Perymon of Itchington	40s	
	^a John Perymon his son	40s	
	John Colymore	£4	
	^a John Hobbys	£10	bow, sheaf of arrows
	William Alpeys	20s	bill

	John Abridge	£6	bill
	Roger Nele	66s 8d	
	^a John Lynch servant of the said Richard [sic]		
	Richard Williams	66s 8d	
	William Holder	66s 8d	
	^a Richard Bruton	40s	bill
	Thomas Colymore	40s	
	^a Robert Legge	40s	bill
	Robert Tiler	40s	bill
	^a John Lokke		
	William Bayly	nil	
	Yate		
66v	^a Laurence Wyllys	20s	bill
	^a John Colyns	53s 4d	
	^a Thomas Colyns	£3	
	^a Robert Byrchall	40s	
	William Nele	£4	
	Walter Broun	£3	hauberck
	Robert Broun	53s 4d	
	John Somers	£6	bill
	James Rodman	40s	bill
	^a Thomas Broun	20s	
	William Spencer	40s	
	John Kembrugge	40s	
	Robert Corbett	53s 4d	
	Thomas Nele	40s	
	^a William Wadley	40s	
67r	Robert Nele	£3	
	^a Thomas Elmeley		
	^a Nicholas Brown	20s	
	William Nele	40s	
	^a John Nele jun	40s	
	^a Thomas Hoskyns		
	^a Thomas Dymrey servant	20s	
	^a John Russell journeyman		
	^a Richard Broun servant to Richard Spencer		
	^a Walter Hawkys journeyman		
	^a William Malet servant, labourer		
	Master Edward Sheafyld is rector there and the rectory is worth £24.		
	Thomas James chaplain has for his salary £6.		
	^a Thomas Burnell	£10	£10 harness for a man
67v	^a John Torner	£5	
	John Nele	£12	
	John Tromplyn	£6 13s 4d	harness complete for a man
	Richard Ilys	40s	
	William Hancok	£4	
	^a William Walker	£3	
	William Demerey	40s	
	^a John Hoskyns	20s	
	^a John Coke jun	40s	
	^a Thomas Forde	£4	bow, sheaf of arrows
	^a Alexander Beynham	£10	brigandines
	John Coke sen	£3	bow, sheaf of arrows

	John Walker	£4	jack, bill
	Thomas Russell	40s	bill
	Edward Smyth	53s 4d	
	^a John Packer		
	^a Thomas Mattock		sallet, bill
68r	^a (Thomas) Richard Torner	20s	
	William Coke		
	^a John Birchall	£5	harness complete for a man
	Alexander Colyns	£5	
	^a Richard Shorte	40s	
	John Belsyr	£5	sallet, bill
	^a Robert Belser	20s	
	^a John Hoper	40s	
	^a Thomas Belsyr	40s	
	John Peerce	40s	
	^a John West weaver, servant	20s	
	^a Walter Colyns servant	20s	
	^a John Bowser weaver, journeyman	26s 8d	
	^a Edward Hawke labourer	20s	
	John Nele labourer	20s	
	Nicholas Nele labourer	20s	

68v

Little Stoke

Sir John FitzJamez is lord of Little Stoke and Stoke Magna *alias* Stoke Gifford and it is worth £40.

	William Sowley	£6	
	William Hen	£10	bow, arrows & sword
	William Palmer	40s	sword
	Richard Wodde	£5	bow, arrows & brigandines

Stoke Magna *alias* Stoke Gifford

John FytzJames is lord there and is charged under Little Stoke.

	^a George Shypward	£20	
	William Ball	£3	
	John Wodde	30s	bow
	John Slowley	£4	sword
	William Sheperd	£4	bill & bow
69r	John Hall	£5	sallet
	Nicholas Davys	£3	bill
	John Jenyns	40s	sword
	Thomas Legge	40s	
	John Seymer	40s	bill
	Thomas Pope	£3	sheaf of arrows
	William Mericke	20s	bow
	Eleanor Milward	£13	bow and arrows
	^a Thomas Coley	20s	
	William Yong	40s	bill, sword & dagger
	John Tybott	£4	bill & sword

69v blank

70r

Cheltenham Hundred

Cheltenham

The abbes of Syon is lord and lands worth £70.

The abbot of Cirencester has the rectory there which is worth £70.

The chantry of the Blessed Mary £4 13s 4d

The chantry of St Katherine £4

The churchwardens of the church 15s

Richard Drake chaplain has for stipend, £6 13s 4d.

Sir William Compton £4

Margery Grevell 20s

Robert Wye and Peter Coleyn £9 12s 0d

Henry Knyght 53s 4d

The heirs of the land called *Westlandes* 20s

John Machyn 20s £50

harness for two men

Richard Stubbe 5s £18

harness for a man

70v Thomas Wa(1)gar 10s £7

Walter Pate 40s £20

Thomas Newe 40s

^aJohn Estwode 3s 4d 40s

Walter Sewell 30s

Richard Stewe 20s £16

William Machyn 40s £60

harness for a man

John Marden 26s 8d £14

James Newbriche 6s

Henry Machyn 40s £40

harness for a man

Agnes Hall 4s

John Garne 40s

Robert Kympe 30s

Morgan Jones 40s

Reginald Clerk 13s 4d

William Fostard 26s 8d

Richard Serill 20s

71r Thomas Lynett 53s 4d

Henry Stile 16s

Richard Hawstyd 16s

Thomas Pakker 8s £60

harness for a man

Thomas Wager 30s

[] Baldewen 10s

Thomas Spede 4s

Andrew Grenehull 13s 4d

William Combe 5s £3

The abbot of Tewkesbury 10s

Henry Coston 5s 8d £6

Eleanor Wode 5s 8d

John Hall 4s £50

harness for two men

Robert Welar 8s

Alice Stile 10s

Thomas Yardyngton 6s

71v John Currior 4s £3

John White 6s £30

harness for a man

William Jakman 4s

John Wode 3s 4d £4

^aHenry Tanner 5s £6

Thomas Lane 16s 40s

Thomas Clerk 10s £30 harness for a man

	Thomas Selam	2s		
	The churchwardens of Uckington church	7s		
	John Webbe	4s		
	Alexander Bathorn	3s 4d		
	Robert Gregory	8s		
	Thomas Fyssher	8s		
	John Benfeld	10s	£26	harness for a man
	Reginald Frenche	2s		
	Roger Onyon	3s		
72r	^a Robert Spencer	5s	£8	
	John Frenche	2s		
	Richard Wylles	13s 4d		
	William Slade	2s		
	John (Slade) Milton	9s		
	Thomas Elborowe	10s		
	Thomas Butler	10s		
	Walter Pate	8s		
	George Hurst		£20	harness for a man
	Roger Pate		(£20)	
	Walter Combe		£4	
	Henry Stile		£12	
	^a John Stile		£12	
	Thomas Butler		£16	
	William Wade		£3	
	William Elbroke		£8	
	William Currrior		£5	
72v	Edward Hall		£10	
	Thomas Byssshop		£5	
	Robert Wode		£7	
	Mathew Tykell		£3	
	Richard Vaughan		£4	
	^a Thomas Alderon		£7	
	^a Thomas Copland		40s	
	^a Walter Lane			
	Walter Higges		£4	
	Robert Worteley		40s	
	Richard Daffoy		40s	
	^a Walter Hoke		40s	
	Richard Bradborne		40s	
	Thomas White		40s	
	John Colyns		40s	
	John Norton		£4	
	Thomas Pakker		£8	
73r	Richard Davys		40s	
	^a Thomas Russell			
	^a Robert Harbard			

Swindon

	James Clifford	£20		
	Sir John Bruggez	40s		
	Richard Cockes	8s		
	The prior of Saint Margaret, Gloucester	20s		
	The rectory is worth £10.			
	Richard Wellys		£50	harness for a man
	Thomas Clifford		£6	
	John Lokke		£8	
	Richard Hamon		40s	

73v

〈Great Barrington

Peter Colyn in all his lands	£80	£20
Robert Wykyng		£20)

[Both margins] Cancelled because part of 〈Cheltenham〉 Slaughter Hundred.

Swindon [continued]

William Clifford		£4
Richard Kemet		£3
Thomas Miller		£3
Nicholas Wodchester		40s
^a John Adams		

Charlton Kings

	Sir Edward Grevell	£20	
	John Goderich	20s	
	Joan Goderich	10s	
	Margaret Swynerton	£4	
	The churchwardens there	10s	
74r	William Balle	5s	£10
	Richard Alexander		£50
			harness complete for two men
	John Brevell		£20
	Thomas Lynett		£20
	William Keke		£20
	^a John Alexander		£10
	John Wheler		£6
	Robert Rogers		£6
	John Hewes		£7
	John Hyxe		£12
	Walter Belyngar		£16
	John Taylor sen		40s
	John Taylour jun		£13
	John Lovar		£10
	Walter Gorle		£10
	Richard Whitehorne		£12
74v	Thomas Kemet		£4
	^a Henry Robertes		£4
	John Elborough sen		£4
	^a John Wheler		40s
	John Colyns		£5
	John Elborough jun		40s
	Thomas Elborowe		£3
	William Pate		£12
	Robert Barne		£7
	Thomas Taylor		£12
	Robert Hawthorn		£5
	William Gayle		£3
	William Brevell		£3
	Thomas White		40s
	Walter Crompe		40s
	Walter Gostlyng		40s
75r	John Cleveley		40s
			harness for a man

Walter Miller	40s
William Holyng	40s
Walter Currar	40s
William Lane	40s
Thomas Daffoy	£3
Thomas Reynoldes	40s
Thomas Hawthorn	40s
Thomas Fayraunter	40s
Thomas Bleke	40s

Alstone

	Thomas Brushh	£6 13s 4d	£20	harness for a man
	Walter Mathewe	33s 4d	£6	
	Alice Pate	33s 4d		
75v	John Frenche	10s		
	Richard Gregory	6s 8d		
	Agnes Gabbe	10s		
	Agnes Crompe	10s		
	John Gifford	10s		
	Joan Hulton	13s 4d		
	Reginald Clacke	13s 4d		
	Joan Hibard	13s 4d		
	Alice Lane	13s 4d		
	John Sturmy	13s 4d	£10	
	Nicholas Stile	6s 8d	40s	
	Thomas Dychefeld	10s		
	Sebastian [<i>Baston</i>] Hey	10s		
	William Machyn	12s		
	William Frenshe	13s 4d		
	Walter Irelond		£20	harness for a man
	Thomas White		£8	
76r	Thomas Frenche		40s	
	Thomas Chaundeler		£5	
	William (Cr) Clerk		£10	
	William Hybard		40s	
	^a John Hixe		40s	
	John Sturmy		40s	

Westal, Sandford & Naunton

	Margary Grevell	6s 8d		
	Joan Whethorne	6s		
	John Frenche	8s	£18	
	Robert Peynton	10s		
	John Cromley	10s		
	Reginald Taylor	10s		
76v	William Holder	10s		
	John Smyth	10s		
	Richard Brusshe	9s		
	John Stokke	11s		
	Thomas Walkar	10s		
	John Lovyar	4s		
	John Hygges	10s	£18	
	Thomas Lynett	10s		
	Walter Pate	10s		

Walter Belyngar	4s	
Walter Mathew	5s	
Alice Pate	4s	
John Hewes	2s	
The abbot of Cirencester	14s	
^a Thomas Hygges		£3
William Lane		£6
^a Walter Lane		40s
Thomas Whithorne		40s

77r

Arle

Lord Beauchamp	10s	
Margary Grevell	53s 4d	£40
Thomas Brussh	53s 4d	
The prior of Llanthony	53s 4d	
The prior of St Mary Magdalen	7s	
Thomas Sharford sen	26s 8d	£12
John Kemp	26s 8d	
Thomas Grynton	26s 8d	£6
William Gregory	26s 8d	
Robert Grevyll	7s	
William Fynche	6s 8d	
Robert Kyrkeby	6s 8d	
Walter Pate	5s	
Walter Mathewe	13s 4d	
John Fortey		£3
^a William Byke		£12
Robert Gregory		£12

77v

Leckhampton

Henry Knyght	£20	£200
Edward Corbett	£4	
The rectory there is worth £15.		
William Davys		£60
^a William Fynche		£20
Thomas Yardington		£24
William Crompe		£3
William Grundell		£10
John Tanty		£10
William Tanty		£4
Thomas Church		£3
Walter Hore		£3
Robert Belyngar		£6
Robert Hore		£4
Richard Hore		£5
John Gonne		40s
[] Crompe		£12

harness for a man

78r

Cleeve Hundred

[Bishop's Cleeve]

The king has lands there parcel of his duchy of Lancaster, £24.

The king has lands parcel of the earldom of Warwick, 70s.

[*Added against both*] Nil, because in the hands of the king.

	John Huddelston esq	£5 10s 0d	£100	harness for 10 men
	John Baret	£15 14s 0d		
	John Lorwynche	£10	£5	
	The bishop of Worcester	£55 12s 0d		
	The abbot of Tewkesbury	£27 6s 8d		
	The college of St Mary Magdalen in Oxford	26s 8d		
	Lady de Pynley	13s 4d		
78v	The prior of Deerhurst	4s		
	William Tracy esq	66s 8d		
	Richard Pykax	38s		
	[] Godman	40s		
	Richard Pendok	£5 6s 8d		
	Thomas Grenyng	5s	£6	
	John Garon	26s 8d		
	Thomas Tichett	20s	£20	harness for a man
	William Hathwey	12s		
	John Tanty	18d		
	John Styte	12d		
	The churchwardens of Woolstone	16d		
	Henry Powell	16s		
79r	John Honne and Henry Pyke	22s		
	William Grymer	20s		
	Thomas Erdyngton	3s 4d	(£20) £24	
	Roger Holkes	6s 8d		
	William Mors	2s		
	Thomas Coke	2s		
	Guy Rede	13s 4d	£10	
	James Smyth	12s		
	Walter Weler	13s 4d		
	Richard Sewell	£5 6s 8d		
	John Stille	26s 8d		
	William Hall	10s		
	[] Rede	16s		
	Richard Baron	2s	£3	
	William Drake	2s		
	Sir John Bruges	£13 6s 8d		
	Gilbert Slaughter	18s		
79v	Richard Smethesend	£3		
	Lord Lyle	26s 8d		
	John Vampage	4s		
	Thomas Harrys	5s		
	The church there	4s		
	The rectory there is worth	£85.		
	The pix of the church	£5		
	Richard Weller	£40		harness for two men
	Richard Southall	£30		harness for a man
	George Walweyn	£30		
	Robert Weller	£20		harness for a man
	^a Richard Pendok with William his son	£40		harness for a man

	John Kemett	£8
	Robert Spiryng	(£6) £8
	Richard Taylor	£6
	William Steward	£5
	Richard Pyffe	£10
80r	Richard Webbe of Gotherington	£5
	John Webbe	£7
	John Chapman	40s
	Robert Cokkes	40s
	William Castell	£14
	Richard Hardeman	40s
	Thomas Carpynter	£4
	Thomas Chapman	£3
	William Shepster	£8
	William Smyth	£6
	Thomas Kere	40s
	Robert Newman with his son	£16
	John Stevyns	£12
	John Newman	£6
	Richard Newman	£6
	John Hobbes of Southam	£8
	William Rede	£10
80v	Richard Webbe of Cleve	£7
	William Hobbes	£16
	John Spencer	£3
	John Rede	£4
	John Hobbe of Brockhampton	£3
	Richard Elborowe	£6
	John Lorwynch jun	£3
	William Grymer sen	£4
	William Gryme [<i>sic</i>] jun	£3
	^a Zacharias Davys	£8
	William Lorwynch	£3
	Roger Hobbes	£8
	John Smesend	£7
	Edward Hampton	£5
	Richard Robyns	£4
	Richard Byglyn	£6
	John Grenewey	£10
81r	Robert Hyott	£18
	Roger Grenewey	£4
	Thomas Fowler sen	£5
	Thomas Fowler jun	£5
	John Fowler jun	40s
	Edward Wynnyng	40s
	^a William Lawsen	40s
	John Geynerd	40s
	John Jurden	40s
	William Farmor	40s
	Richard Steward	40s
	^a William Wyllis	40s
	Thomas Howes	40s
	John Garde	40s
	John Marchar	£3
	John Fosse	40s
	William Kere	40s
81v	Thomas Milward	40s

Richard Hallyng	40s
Thomas Hallyng	40s
Richard Smyth	40s
Nicholas Fynche	£10
John Biglyn	40s
Thomas Hawkys	40s
Michael Kere	
Richard Wellys	
John Taylor	
John Duston	
William Patrike	
William Meryman	

82r-v *blank*

83r

Botloe Hundred**Town of Newent**

The master of the college of the blessed Mary of Fotheringhay is lord of the vill and worth in temporalities £50 and in the rectory and other spiritualities, £34. William Rudhale serjeant at law [is] steward.

^a Richard Crons	40s	£6 13s 8d	glaive
^a Thomas Dewcy	20s	£4	glaive, sword
John Keys		20s	
John Cuffe		£6 13s 4d	
^a Richard Clerk		£6 13s 4d	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
^a Walter Giles		£6 13s 4d	sword & dagger
^a Richard Wode		40s	sword
John Knollys sen		£3	glaive
John Knollys jun		20s	
^a John Pace		£4	glaive, sword, dagger
Thomas Beke	20s	20s	glaive
^a Alexander Hall		20s	glaive, dagger
83v Roger Hatton		40s	glaive
^a Thomas Beche		53s 4d	glaive & dagger
Thomas Clerk			bow and arrows
Richard Shawe			bow and arrows
Thomas Swayn			bow and arrows
^a William Pelley		26s 8d	

Compton [Green] which is a member of Newent

^a Guy Dobyns sen	£6 13s 4d	£20	harness and horse for a man, great coat, sallet, bow and arrows
Henry Mayoo	20s	£20	horse & harness for a man, coat, sallet & glaive
^a Guy Dobyns jun	£6 13s 4d	£5	bow, sheaf of arrows, glaive
Roger Frewen		£5	sword, glaive & dagger
Richard Wattes		£5	great coat, halberd, sword & dagger
William Wattes		40s	glaive
Thomas Kettle		20s	glaive
84r William Frewen		26s 8d	bow and arrows

William Wetherlok		20s	bow and arrows
Richard Wetherlok			bow and arrows
Robert Taylor		£5	bow, arrows, glaive, sword, dagger
Henry Solam		53s 4d	
Thomas Messynger		66s 8d	
The heirs and tenants of the lands late <i>Eylandes landes</i>		66s 8d	

[Great] Bouldson which is a member of Newent

	John Yong		40s	glaive, bow & arrows
	Thomas Beche sen	13s 4d	20s	two glaives, sallet
	Robert Curtes		£30	horse, harness for a man, sallet, ½ cote, gauntlets & axe
	John Pride		£6 13s 4d	sallet, glaive, sword
	Richard Reynoldes			
	Richard Lucas		20s	bow and arrows
84v	William Mody	£3	£10	two sallets, two bows, arrows, sword & horse
	Robert Ede		£13 6s 8d	harness for one man
	Robert Milward		20s	sallet, hauberk
	John Ramston			bow & arrows
	Laurence Hanshawe		40s	
	Thomas Hanshawe		20s	
	Edward Payn	£8	£13 6s 8d	horse & harness for a man
	Morgan Dier		20s	glaive
	Thomas Morton	20s	£10	harness for a man
	John Adys		20s	
	Thomas Large			bow & arrows
	Robert Large			bow & arrows
	Thomas Bochor		40s	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	Richard Symondes		10s	
	John Broun			bow & arrows
	John Tustyll			bow & arrows & sword
	John Somerset jun		20s	bow & arrows
85r	^a William Hobbyes	13s 4d	66s 8d	glaive, hauberk, dagger
	Thomas Fauconer		40s	glaive, sword & dagger
	^a Humphrey London			bow and arrows
	^a John Davys		60s	bow, arrows & sword
	^a Thomas Williams tailor		40s	bow and arrows
	^a Thomas Knollys	13s 4d	£6 13s 4d	bow, arrows, glaive sword & dagger
	John Wilsher		40s	
	John Walker		20s	glaive
	Roger Curtes	16s	£10	glaive, sallet, bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Comedewe			bow and arrows
	John Curtes	10s	40s	bow, arrows & two hauberks
	William Botell		40s	cote, glaive
	Thomas Wheler		20s	
	^a Thomas Hoper			bow and arrows
	^a John Tiler		40s	bow and arrows
	Richard Bocher		£5	glaive, sword, dagger

85v	^a John Gillam		£3	bow, arrows, knife
	Richard ap Rees		40s	bow, arrows, glaive
	^a Thomas Baker		20s	bow, arrows, glaive
	Edward Bowr		40s	jack, sword, dagger, glaive
	John Hoper			bow and arrows
	Thomas Trotty		20s	bow and arrows
	John Hayle		66s 8d	horse, sword, glaive
	^a Thomas Wilshire		20s	bow and arrows
	^a William Hoper	£10	£50	harness & horse for a man
	^a Richard Hoper	33s 4d	20s	bow, arrows, glaive & pollaxe
	^a Robert Rymer		40s	sword, dagger, bow and arrows
	^a Thomas Adys		£10	sallet, sword, glaive
	^a John Fortey		£4	cote, sallet & hauberk
	^a Thomas Fortey		20s	bow, arrows
	^a William Lucas		£6	bow, arrows, glaive & dagger
86r	^a Thomas Horsam		26s 8d	bow and arrows
	Martin Peynter		20s	
	^a Walter Faukoner		53s 4d	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	^a Richard Came		53s 4d	pollaxe, sword & dagger
	^a Florence Lee	26s 8d	£40	½ lance, horses and harness for herself and four men complete
	William Colwall	£6	£5	
	^a Robert Barbor		20s	hauberk
	John Ledbury			
	Thomas Came	20s	40s	coat, sallet, glaive, bow & arrows
	^a David Capper		53s 4d	glaive, sword
	^a Richard Don	26s 8d	£4	two sallets, hauberk, glaive, sword & dagger
	^a Robert Tiler		£3	
	Christopher Cockes			glaive
	Roger Vernall		20s	
	^a Giles Hartlond	10s	£4	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
86v	Thomas Hert		20s	
	^a James Knollys		53s 4d	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	Henry Gwilym		20s	
	Nicholas ap Res	10s		
	Julia Grene wid		£10	
	John Hoper chaplain, in his salary, £10, goods £10.			
	John Cusson chaplain, in his chantry, £6.			
	Roger Wattes chaplain receives for his service, £5 6s 8d, goods 40s.			
	Thomas Clerk chaplain, in salary £5 6s 8d.			
	Roger Porter		£50	£26 13s 4d
	Ursula Cassye		£10	£10
	Richard Buklond		60s	
	The heirs of John Elond		£8	
	[] Dodyngton		£6	

87r

Dymock Woodend

Thomas Poyntz esq is the lord there in the right of lady Ferrers his wife and it is worth £34.

John Whittington steward.

^a Edward Caple	53s 4d	£20	sallet, glaive & dagger
^a William Brugges	£13 6s 8d	£13 6s 8d	sallet, glaive, bow, arrows & horse
Edward Berston	£10	£4	
^a Thomas Barston	66s 8d	£13 6s 8d	harness complete for a man & is servant to lord Ferrers
Edward Wyls sen	13s 4d	£10 1s 0d	glaive, horse
John Wynnyet of Grange	26s 8d	£40	glaive, great coat
Edward Wyls jun		20s	
^a Thomas Gibbons			dagger
William Tanner		46s 8d	halberd, dagger
Richard Wyls		£5	glaive
^a Thomas Wils son of Richard			bow, arrows & dagger
Thomas Wils of <i>Rok</i>		£5 1s 8d	
^a John Shawe	33s 4d	66s 8d	glaive, sword & dagger
^a Thomas Hill		20s	bow and arrows
87v Ralph Wyls	20s	£7	glaive
^a Thomas a Brigges		£8 6s 8d	sallet, sword & shield
John Broun		£4 6s 8d	sword & dagger
John Loverich		£3 3s 4d	glaive
^a Thomas Loverich			bow and arrows & dagger
^a Robert Ryley		53s 4d	coat of mail, sallet & dagger
^a John Wode			
^a Thomas White			
^a Nicholas Jones			sword & dagger
^a Thomas Willyms			
^a Martin Jeram		20s	bow, arrows, sword, dagger
Walter Jeram	13s 4d	40s	sword, glaive, splint & gauntlets
John Perkyns		40s	glaive, dagger
^a Roger Hill		20s	glaive
^a William Walys			bow, arrows & sword
^a John Hill		20s	sword & dagger
Richard Dunbrigge			glaive, sword, & dagger
88r Ralph Loverich	21s	23s 4d	
Edward Sheile of Woodend	20s	40s	
^a Richard Sandye		40s	
Edward Hill		20s	
^a John Solance		20s	glaive
^a William Hill			bow and arrows
^a William Blunte			
^a John Sheile		40s	glaive, dagger
^a Richard Hill	13s 4d	£6	glaive, sword & dagger
^a Thomas Hill of Gamage Hall	20s	£13 6s 8d	sword & dagger
^a John Brodford sen	26s 8d	£13 6s 8d	jack, sallet, & gorget

Dymock Rye Land

	Roger Wele	26s 8d		
	The same Roger Wele		£7	
	^a Thomas Hill of Huntles	20s	40s	bow, arrows, sword, dagger
88v	William Fermor		£5	glaive, sword, sallet
	Thomas Wodley	28s 4d	42s	glaive, dagger
	[] Alcok		20s	
	^a Lewis Phelpottes			
	Roger Byspe		46s 8d	glaive, dagger
	^a Roger Spilman		20s	bow and arrows
	Hugh Coper		20s	glaive
	^a James Caple		nil	bow, arrows, sword, dagger
	John Wele	10s	£5	glaive
	^a Thomas Gatton			bow and arrows
	John Worthe		26s 8d	
	^a John Birche		20s	bow, arrows, sword, dagger
	Thomas Awylton	40s	£10 6s 8d	sallet, glaive
	^a Thomas Gode	26s 8d	£6 13s 4d	glaive
	^a Edward Sheyle	40s	£3	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	^a John Wele of Uckington	10s	£5	bow and arrows
	^a James Hill		£4	
89r	Thomas Hoper	6s 8d	20s	
	William Wele		£3	
	^a John Wheler		£3	bow and arrows
	Robert Wodward		43s 4d	
	^a Edward Spylman		20s	glaive, bow & arrows
	Henry Housom		40s	
	John Sandy		20s	glaive, sword
	^a Roger Awilton			bow and arrows
	^a John Hide			bow and arrows
	John Fermor			bow and arrows
	Thomas Webbe			bow and arrows
	^a Richard Fermor			bow and arrows
	^a William Powes			bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	William Stephyns		20s	
	^a Thomas Cowper		£3	

89v

Leadington in Dymock

	Richard Hankyns	26s 8d	£10	sallet, sword, bow and arrows
	Richard Gamond	20s	£13 6s 8d	
	John Wynnyet of Netherton	20s	40s	
	Roger Wyls	26s 8d	£9	glaive
	^a John Wyls		40s	bow and arrows
	^a Thomas Brodford		£9	sword & dagger
	^a William Wyls			bow and arrows
	^a William Wynnyet		£4 6s 8d	sallet, glaive, dagger

	Thomas Keys	40s	40s	sword & dagger
	Thomas Drewe	13s 4d	£4	glaive, dagger
	William Came	46s 8d	£6 13s 4d	sallet
	^a Thomas Wynnyet	20s	£3	bow and arrows
	^a Humphrey Gondy	20s	£3	glaive
	Stephen Wyls		£3	glaive & dagger
	^a William Bolly		20s	bow, arrows, sword
90r	^a John Brodford jun		26s 8d	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	^a Richard Hoper		40s	bow, arrows
	^a Thomas Pewteras		26s 8d	bow, arrows & dagger
	^a Richard Wyls			bow, arrows
	^a John Gorle			bow and arrows
	^a John Gondy		20s	
	^a William Jeram			glaive
	William Mynet		40s	
	Thomas Heyward			bow and arrows
	^a Guy Humfrey		40s	
	Matthew Mayoo			glaive
	Richard Adys		20s	bow and arrows
	John Cradok		20s	sword
	William Parker			sword & dagger
	^a John Pyrry		40s	
	Richard Brodford		26s 8d	£3
90v	^a Thomas Brodford			40s
	John Velnyll			40s
	William Gamon			bow and arrows
	Roger Pewteras		20s	
	William Wynnyet			bow and arrows
	Richard Pewteras			glaive, dagger
	^a Miles Walys			
	^a James Brodford			
	^a John Sybys	20s	40s	retained by lord Ferrers
	Roland Morton	£10	none there	
	John Hill		40s	
	William Colwell		20s	
	William Clynton		£3	
	Thomas Hankyns clerk, vicar of Dymock. worth per annum £10.			
	John Came chaplain, in his salary, £5.			
91r	The abbot of Flaxley		£15 10s 0d	

Parish of Newent [*continued*]

	Reginald Pytte		£6 13s 4d	bow, arrows, sword, dagger
	Richard Beche		£3 6s 8d	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	William Whitford		40s	sword, dagger, glaive
	^a John Harries		20s	sallet, gauntlet
	Thomas Comedewe		£4	glaive
	Geoffrey Haynes		20s	
	John Beche		40s	dagger
	Thomas Teylowe		36s 8d	
	Nicholas Woke [<i>added</i>] at Stoke		6s 8d	
	Robert Clifford		6s 8d	

Kilcot in Newent

	Ursula Cassy	£3		
91v	^a Richard Comedowe	13s 4d	£10	sword, dagger, hauberk, bow and arrows
	Thomas Horne	26s 8d	£13 6s 8d	sword, dagger, glaive & horse
	James Keys		66s 8d	hauberk, dagger, sword
	Henry Davys	13s 4d	40s	glaive
	Walter Hill		33s 4d	bow and arrows
	^a John Hill		20s	bow, arrows
	Thomas Hope		20s	bow and arrows
	^a Christopher Comley			bow and arrows
	^a James Colwall		£3	bow and arrows
	William Taylor		26s 8d	bow and arrows
	^a Walter Clerk		20s	bow and arrows
	John Cuffe			bow and arrows
	^a Richard Hoke sen	10s	26s 8d	
	John Birche	10s		
	Christopher Sidnam	40s		

92r

Cugley

	^a Roger Pytte		£20	coat, sallet, halberk sword, dagger & horse
	Thomas Astmond		66s 8d	glaive, dagger
	^a Thomas Walsheman		£4	
	^a John Pitte		£4	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	Richard Jenyns		53s 4d	glaive, sword
	^a John Stevyns		20s	sword
	^a John Astmond			bow and arrows
	^a William Astmond			bow and arrows
	^a John Warde			bow and arrows
	John Pytte jun			bow and arrows
	^a John Smyth		20s	glaive, dagger, bow & arrows
	Roger Astmond	10s		
	John Overthrowe		20s	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	Alice Overthrowe wid		£6 13s 8d	

92v

Taynton

	Lord Ferrers		£20	
	William Rudhale serjeant at law steward.			
	Richard Ede clerk is the rector there and the rectory is worth £8, goods £12.			
	Roger Aylewey	£5 6s 8d	£20	harness for one man, bow & arrows
	John Horne	33s 4d	£10	glaive, splints, sword & dagger
	^a John Nelme		£10	glaive, sword & dagger
	^a William Wattes	10s	£5	bow, arrows, sword & dagger

	^a Richard Smyth		£6		bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	John Shepard		£6 13s 4d		glaive, sword & dagger
	^a Thomas Boughan		40s		bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	^a Richard Nelme		£3		glaive
	William Sloyde		40s		glaive
	^a John Fyssher		40s		bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	^a Richard Aylewey		40s		sword, glaive
	^a John Elly		£4		glaive & dagger
93r	^a Hugh Cradok		20s		glaive
	^a Martin Adams	6s 8d	40s		glaive, sword
	^a William Wele	16s	40s		bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	William Tayler				glaive
	^a William Aylewy jun		20s		bow, arrows, sword
	^a John Fauconer		£6 13s 4d		glaive, sword & dagger
	William Fauconer	10s	£4		glaive, sword & dagger
	George Phypys		40s		glaive, sword & dagger
	^a Roger Overthrowe		40s		bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	^a Robert Clerk				bow and arrows
	William James		20s		glaive
	^a James Sloyde		26s 8d		bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	^a Richard Gybons		£3		bow and arrows
	^a William Elly				
	William Crocker	3s 4d	26s 8d		glaive, sword & dagger
	John Fauconer				bow and arrows
	^a John Semon				glaive, sword & dagger
93v	Thomas Sheparde		26s 8d		glaive, sword & dagger
	^a John Bond				bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	Richard Sloyde				bow, arrows
	^a Gilbert Wadam				bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	John Boughan		40s		
	John ap Thomas		26s 8d		
	Thomas Whittington		26s 8d		

Tibberton

The king is lord of the vill there, parcel of his duchy of Lancaster and it is worth
[].

Sir William Kyngston steward.

	John James		53s 4d		glaive
	^a John Clerk		£4 13s 4d		bow and arrows
	Richard Biford		40s		sallet, glaive
	^a John Baker sen	20s	£12		glaive, sword & dagger
94r	^a William Houman	10s	£6 13s 4d		bow, arrows
	^a William Morgan		£8		glaive & dagger
	^a John Baker jun		£3		bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	Hoell ap Robert		£3		
	Thomas ap Rees		£3		glaive

	John Hoper		£6 13s 4d	bow and arrows
	^a Richard Baker	10s		
	John Gwillim		£3	
	^a John Coke			bow and arrows
	Richard Poyte		20s	
	^a Thomas Roue			bow and arrows
	John Roue		40s	
	Thomas Hendy		20s	glaive, dagger
	Richard Houman		£4	glaive
	^a Richard Houman jun		33s 4d	
	John Roode		20s	
	Robert Turnor			bow, arrows & sword
	Thomas Byforde			bow and arrows
94v	^a John Clerk jun		20s	bow and arrows
	^a Richard Adams		£3	bow and arrows
	William Chaundler		20s	bill
	William Garnyston			bow and arrows

John Eylond is rector there and the rectory is worth £10, goods £4 13s 4d.

Rudford

The abbot of St Peter's Gloucester is lord of the township and it is worth £10 16s 2d.

Sir William Compton steward there.

	^a John Ocle		£10	sallet, bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	Thomas Crocker		£10	glaive, sword & dagger
	^a Martin Crocker		£8	bow, arrows, sword
	Thomas Jenkyns		40s	sallet, dagger
	Hugh Jenkyns sen		£3	sallet, glaive & dagger
	Hugh Jenkyns jun		53s 4d	
95r	William Pyrry		£3	bow and arrows
	Robert Nelme		£4	
	^a John Bleth		£4	sword
	John Crocker sen		£8	glaive
	John Crocker jun			bow and arrows
	John Shepard			bow and arrows
	John Pope		£3	bill
	William Sismore			bow and arrows
	^a John Bery			bow and arrows
	Thomas Ocle			bow and arrows

Thomas Southwod clerk, rector there and the rectory is worth £10, goods £5.

Kempley

The manor and lordship there are in the hands of the King during the minority of lord Grey [of] Wilton and are worth [].

95v	William Berkeley	6s 8d	£5	glaive, sword & dagger
	Richard Morell		£3	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	Thomas Bullok		£5	jack, glaive
	Humphrey Wode		66s 8d	bow and arrows
	Walter Barne		20s	(bow and arrows,) sword & glaive
	^a William Barne		20s	bow and arrows
	Roger Morell		66s 8d	glaive, pollaxe
	^a Thomas Morell		20s	bow and arrows

	Thomas Harold	20s	glaive, sword & dagger
	^a Thomas Comyn		great coat, bow, arrows & sword
	John (Morell) Mayoo	40s	glaive, sword, dagger
	Roger Morell		bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	John Morell	40s	
	^a Thomas Reynoldes	20s	bow and arrows
	Hugh Mathewe	20s	glaive, sword & dagger
	John Vole	20s	
96r	Nicholas Mayle	66s 8d	
	^a Thomas Barkeley		bow and arrows
	^a Christopher Brige	£4	bow, arrows & sword
	William Ludby	53s 4d	glaive
	^a Thomas Wyld	53s 4d	bow, arrows & sword
	^a Thomas Hooper	26s 8d	bow and arrows
	William Edwardes		bow and arrows
	^a John Mathew	£6 13s 4d	glaive, sword & dagger
	Philip Heuxley		glaive
	George Blundell clerk, vicar there, and the vicarage is worth £8.		
	The master of the hospital of Ledbury £4		
	Sir Christopher Baynham	23s 4d	

Upleadon

	The Abbot of St Peter's Gloucester is lord of the vill and it is worth [].			
96v	^a William Keys	40s	£10	glaive
	^a John Clerk		£20	sallet, glaive & dagger
	William Clerk of the Hill		£7	glaive, dagger
	^a Thomas Mors		53s 4d	glaive
	William Cuffe		£4	glaive
	John Chedworth		20s	glaive
	John Crowse		20s	
	Henry Crouse		£6 13s 4d	glaive, sword
	Thomas Brodford		43s 4d	bow, arrows & glaive
	^a Hugh Brodford	20s	£3	
	Robert Crous		20s	bow and arrows
	^a John Halyday		20s	halberd
	William Clerk of Hay		£5	glaive, dagger
	William Smyth		20s	glaive
	^a Humphrey Gosselyng		£5	glaive, sword & dagger
	John Rocke		£4	glaive
97r	John Rok jun		40s	
	^a John Heyward		£5	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	Henry Baldewyn			bow and arrows
	William Twynnyng		£11	sword, glaive & dagger
	John Kynges		£5	sallet, glaive & dagger
	James Wilylms is rector there and the rectory is worth £6, in goods £12.			

Bromsberrow

	^a William Whittington is lord of the vill and 4lands worth			harness complete
	£20, goods £20			& horse for a man
	Henry Tony	40s	£10	glaive
	Robert Cockes	20s		
	^a John Gorney	26s 8d	£6	bow and arrows

	^a Roger Brodford		£6 13s 4d	bow and arrows
97v	^a John Stone	20s	£9	brigandines, bow
	Thomas Broke	13s 4d	£4	sallet, glaive, bow & arrows
	^a William Grove	20s	40s	bow and arrows
	John Duyke sen	10s	40s	
	John Duyke jun		£4	sallet, glaive
	^a Thomas Stone		£4	bow and arrows
	Henry Broke		40s	
	^a Geoffrey Broke			
	^a John Broke			
	Robert Stone		40s	(bow and arrows)
	Thomas Holship		20s	hauberk
	William Spilmon		20s	
	John Forde			bow and arrows
	Robert Broune			bow and arrows
	John Holford sen		20s	harness nil
	John Holford jun			bow and arrows
	^a John Webbe			
98r	^a John Mayoo			
	Guy Whittington rector there, worth £8.			
	Sir Gilbert Talbot		40s	
	John Piccher		40s	
	{ } Hoke wid		26s 8d	
	John Machyn		23s	
	John Wynston		20s	
	John Bele sen		17s	
	Thomas Barnard		10s	
	Nicholas Waters		10s	

Pauntley

	John Whittington is lord there and lands worth £20, goods £100			harness for six men
	Edward Payn steward			
98v	^a Richard Hoke	66s 8d	£6 13s 4d	sallet, bow and arrows
	^a John Bowdok			bow and arrows
	^a James Hill		£10	sallet, bow and arrows
	^a Thomas Wall		£20	bow and arrows, glaive, sword & dagger
	^a William Bernard	13s 4d	£4	
	Thomas Adys		£6 13s 4d	sword & dagger
	^a John Maundefeld		40s	sword & dagger
	^a John Gode		£3	sword & dagger
	^a John Adys		£6	
	^a William Birche		26s 8d	
	^a Thomas Turnor		£4	glaive, dagger
	John Turnor		20s	
	William Turnor		£4	sword
	John Whymon		20s	
	^a John Umfrey		20s	sword, bow & arrows
	John Walter		26s 8d	sword, glaive
	^a John Maundefeld		£4	bow, arrows & dagger
	^a Richard Cockes		26s 8d	bow and arrows
	^a Robert Pole			sword, dagger, bow & arrows

99r	Thomas Fynche	26s 8d	glaive
	^a Richard Sawear	20s	bow and arrows
	^a Walter Baker	53s 4d	bow and arrows
	^a Richard Agwill	20s	glaive & dagger
	Robert Hale	20s	
	^a William Davys		bow and arrows
	William Wall		bow and arrows
	William Webbe		bow and arrows
	Thomas ap Rece		bow and arrows
	William Dabytot	40s	
	Thomas Good	42s	
	Thomas Horewod	6s 8d	
	James Fisser, clerk, chaplain, for his salary £5 6s 8d, goods, 40s.		
	John Vale chaplain, for his salary £5 6s 8d, goods 40s.		

99v

Oxenhall

The earl of Northumberland is lord of the vill and it is worth £22.

Roger Porter steward

Richard Hyll 40s £16 glove of mail, sallet, sword, dagger & horse

William Clark 40s

^aWilliam Hill £10 sword, dagger, glaive

Roger Hill 26s 8d bow and arrows

John Hill 20s bow and arrows

William Comyn 26s 8d

^aThomas Comyn bow and arrows

William Wode £3 glaive, dagger

^aGuy Woode 20s sword, bow & arrows

^aWilliam Wodde 20s bow and arrows

Thomas Wetherlok 53s 4d

^aRichard Nutte 66s 8d bow, arrows, sword & dagger glaive

Richard Wode £3

^aRichard Wode jun 40s

William Welar 40s

^aJames Nutte 33s 4d bow and arrows

100r Thomas Peter 53s 4d glaive, sword & dagger

John Peter bow and arrows

^aThomas Hill 53s 4d bow, arrows, sword & dagger

^aJames Birche £4 glaive, sword & dagger

^aJames Birche jun 20s bow, arrows, sword & dagger

William Hopkyns 53s 4d glaive

^aHenry Ryley 20s bow and arrows

^aJohn Nutte 20s bow and arrows

^aRichard Nutte jun 33s 4d bow, arrows, sword & dagger

Richard Poynard 40s glaive, sword, dagger

^aRoger Stokke 13s 4d £8 glaive, pollaxe, sword & dagger

William Adys chaplain, for his salary £5 13s 4d, goods 20s.

Thomas Massynger 20s

The prior of Llanthony £8

100v The earl of Northumberland 53s 4d

The tenants of the lands and tenements called *Pourtes landes*, 13s 4d.

Kempley [*continued*]

[] Dawes of London	42s
The prior of the Hospital of St Bartholomew, Gloucester, 6s.	
[] Walwyn wid	13s 4d
The prioress of Aconbury	12s 6d
John Wynyet	9s
The abbess of Cook Hill	3s

101r

Bledisloe Hundred

Alvington

Lord Latemer is lord of the hundred, £22.

The abbot of Tintern is rector there and the rectory is worth £3.

The vicar of Woolaston is vicar there and has a pension of 5s.

William Cheltnam is curate to the vicar for a salary of £5.

The prior of Llanthony £23

^a John Madok	£6	£20	harness complete for a man
Evan, <i>famulus</i> of the said John.			
^a John Malet sen		£20	bow and arrows
^a Thomas Spynner			bill
Thomas Morys		£3 13s 4d	
^a Thomas Hore		46s 8d	bill
101v Richard Marshe		40s	bill
^a Thomas Marshe			bill, bow & arrows
^a Thomas Bide		20s	sword
^a Robert Howlett		£3	glaive & dagger
Thomas Coke		20s	glaive
^a John Ball		20s	bill, sword
Nicholas Slede and Henry Slede, in goods held together		20s	bow and arrows
^a William Slede		20s	bow and arrows
Walter Driver		20s	bow and arrows
^a William Payne		£3 6s 8d	
John Fox		26s 8d	
Edward Longe		53s 4d	born in Ireland
^a James Phelpys		20s	bow and arrows
^a Morgan Lewes			sword
John Rede		66s 8d	bow, arrows & sword
102v ^a William Hall		20s	bow and arrows
Henry Adams		46s 8d	bill
^a Henry James		£10	glaive & dagger
^a Nicholas Adams		20s	glaive
^a John Stocke		3s 4d	bow, arrows & dagger
John Kydwelly		20s	dagger
^a John Slede		20s	bow and arrows
John Burne		53s 4d	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
^a John Hempstede		26s 8d	bill
Thomas Brasier		£3	
James Hoskyns		20s	
^a John Hankyns		{20s} 10s	bow and arrows
John Hoskyns sen		{20s} 40s	bill
^a John Bawgh		26s 8d	glaive, sword & dagger

	John Marshe		10s	bow and arrows
	^a John Webbe		10s	glaive, sword
	John Burges		10s	
102v	Philip Burges			bow and arrows
	^a John Taylor		20s	bill
	Thomas Smyth of <i>Conne</i>		20s	coat, sallet
	Robert Morys	12s	20s	
	Thomas Smyth		20s	glaive
	^a Thomas Hempstede		13s 4d	
	^a John Smyth		20s	
	Peter Gilbert		20s	
	^a Edward Shoyer		£6	bow & sallet
	Edward Shoyer		£6	bow and arrows
	Mathew Bocher		£3	bill
	William Stokes		£4 13s 4d	bill
	^a John James		40s	
	Richard Hore		66s 8d	
	^a Thomas Marshe		20s	bill, dagger
	^a Thomas Adams		26s 8d	glaive
	Robert Dale		40s	glaive
	^a John Longe		13s 4d	bow & arrows
103r	John Nowell		33s 4d	bill
	^a John Nowell jun			bow and arrows

Hagloe and Poulton

	Lord Daubeny	£14		
	Thomas Aboxer	6s	£10	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	John (Martyn) Marcus		£20	harness complete for a man
	^a John Adene	26s 8d	£20	bow, arrows, sword
	^a John Byrkyn	20s	£5 13s 4d	
	Thomas Hyman	9s	£8	glaive
	John White		£3	bow, arrows & bill
	John Dryver		£4	glaive
	^a John Marcus		53s 4d	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	David Jones		26s 8d	hauberk
	^a Thomas Birkyn		40s	bow, arrows
	John Birkyn		40s	bow, arrows & dagger
103v	^a John Hyemon		46s 8d	bow and arrows
	^a Richard Byrkyn			bow and arrows
	The abbot of Flaxley	43s 2d		
	Stephen Herfordshir		£5	
	Nicholas Tiler	6s 8d	40s	bow, arrows, splints, glaive & dagger
	^a William White		40s	bow and arrows

Awre

The abbot of Flaxley 60s
 Roger Porter is steward to lord Latemer, lord of the hundred of Bledisloe.
 The prior of Llanthony is rector there and worth £14 6s 8d.
 The same prior 8s 7d
 John Wynston chaplain is vicar there and the vicarage is worth £12, in goods £20.

104r	Richard Berowe	£16		
	Henry Frenshe	£4 8s 0d		
	John Briggeman	£5		
	Walter Yate	{ }		
	John Prince	40s		
	Robert White		£4	
	James Nasshe	8s	40s	
	^a John White	8s	£5	glaive, bow & (arrow)
	John White jun			bow & arrows
	William Trippet		20s	glaive
	^a John Awr	53s 4d	40s	glaive & dagger
	^a William Teythegeye		40s	bow & arrows
	John Davys		53s 4d	
	^a Edward Nasshe			bow & arrows
	John Baylye	10s	40s	glaive
	John Baylye jun			bow & arrows
	^a John Grenyng	3s 4d	£5 6s 8d	glaive
104v	^a William Grenyng			bow & arrows
	John Dedyck		£4	bill & sallet
	John Grey			bow & arrows
	William Selwyn		13s 4d	bow & arrows
	John Jones			bow & arrows
	John Harrys		20s	
	^a Robert Harrys			bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Hathirley			bow & arrows
	^a Richard Hatherley		20s	bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Spicer		66s 8d	bow & arrows
	^a William Brown		£3	bow & arrows
	Thomas Davys			
	^a Thomas Cosyn		£8	bow, arrows and horse
	Philip Shoyer	40s	£14	glaive
	Thomas Bayly		20s	bow & arrows
	^a James Boxer		£5 6s 8d	bow & arrows
	Alexander Hopkyns	20s	£6 13s 4d	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	^a Walter Hopkins	40s	£3	glaive
105r	Henry Trippet	40s	40s	bow, arrows & glaive
	^a Richard Athrome		£6 13s 4d	bill
	^a William Danger			bow & arrows
	John Flour		£3	
	Edward Griffith		20s	
	^a Robert Taylor		40s	bill, dagger
	^a Edward Hopkyns		33s 4d	glaive
	^a Richard Flour		40s	glaive
	^a Walter Roberdes	20s	£12	sword, glaive
	Robert Exhall his servant			bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Tiler			bow & arrows
	^a John Griffith			
	^a Robert Awynston		£5	bow & arrows
	George White			bow & arrows
	^a John Shoyer	20s	£13 6s 8d	bow & arrows
	^a William Griffith			

		Etloe		
105v	Lord Latemer	£5 6s 8d		
	^a John Adene	8s	20s	bow & arrows
	^a William Nasshe		40s	glaive
	^a John Tiler	33s 4d	£6 13s 4d	bill
	Richard Kedick his servant			bow & arrows
	^a Robert White		40s	bow & arrows
	Richard Tethlette		20s	
	Thomas Griffith		20s	glaive
	(Thomas Griffith)			
	^a John White		20s	bow & arrows & dagger
	^a John Davys		53s 4d	
	^a Thomas Davys		26s 8d	glaive
	Robert Davys		10s	
	^a John Sutton	7s	£4	sword & dagger
	^a John Wayte		40s	bow & arrows
	^a Robert Hogges		40s	glaive
	Richard Trippet	6s 8d	20s	
	^a Nicholas Hogges		26s 8d	glaive
106r	John Holford	(£3) £2	20s	
	Robert Hevyn		53s 4d	bow & arrows
	Walter Tiler		26s 8d	hauberk
	^a Robert Frend		40s	bow & arrows
	^a John Hyneman	10s	40s	bow & arrows
	Thomas Wrogan	20s	£6 13s 4d	bow & arrows
	^a William Hogges	46s 8d	£5	hauberk, gauntlet
	^a William Sergeaunt			bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Dene		40s	bow & arrows
	Richard Heyward	13s 4d	£4	bow, arrows, splints & sallet
	^a Thomas Glewe		£3	
	John Glewe of <i>Shattysbury</i>	20s		
	^a John Fortey	6s 8d	30s	glaive
	^a Thomas Heyward		40s	bill
	Nicholas White		26s 8d	
	John Sternold sen		£6	glaive, sallet, & splints
	^a John Sternold jun		40s	bow & arrows
106v	Richard Nurse	40s	£6 13s 4d	bill, sallet & splints
	^a Robert Nurse		53s 4d	bow & arrows
	^a Walter Broun		10s	glaive
	^a Henry Baylye		33s 4d	glaive
	Robert Hankyns		33s 4d	bow & arrows

Purton

	Elias chaplain in the chantry there which is worth £5 6s 8d.			
	David Gwillim Morgan	£4 19s 0d		
	Roger Came			bow & arrows
	John Hill		40s	bow, arrows & sword
	^a Thomas Laurence		46s 8d	hauberk
	^a Henry Buryet		53s 4d	bow & arrows
	^a John Buryet			bow & arrows
	^a Richard Buryet			bow & arrows
107r	^a John Floure		26s 8d	bill

	^a John Floure jun			bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Hill		£3	glaive
	^a John Waren	20s	£5	bow, arrows & sallet
	^a John Came jun		40s	sword, bill
	John Gwynneth			bow & arrows
	^a John Horsam		£4	bill
	John Erewith		£5	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	^a Laurence Barette		66s 8d	bill
	^a Thomas Tege		40s	bow, arrows & dagger
	Thomas Malett		20s	bow & arrows
	William Heochyns	7s	40s	bill & dagger
	^a John Johnson		20s	bill
	^a Thomas Pricke		40s	bill
	^a Roger Harrys		40s	bill
	Margaret Garet wid	£10 2s 4d		
	Nass			
107v	Sir Christopher Baynham		£10	
	^a John Sternold	40s	£6 13s 4d	bill
	^a Thomas Farre		66s 8d	bill
	Thomas Farre sen		£5	glaive
	^a Richard Milward	10s	26s 8d	bill
	^a Richard Heochyns	26s 8d	£6	glaive
	William Heochyns		66s 8d	bill, sword & dagger
	^a William Laurens	40s	£6 13s 4d	glaive & dagger
	Aylburton			
	The prior of Llanthony		£19	
	^a John Kendall clerk		£5 6s 8d	bow & arrows
	^a Edward Codyngton		£13 6s 8d £10	harness complete for a man & horse
	^a John Leacke			nil because dead
108r	John Henry		53s 4d	glaive
	Thomas Hoord	10s	£4	glaive
	^a Thomas Donnyng		£3 6s 8d	glaive
	Thomas Shypman		30s	
	William Jaye		£13 6s 8d	glaive
	^a Anthony Bucke	26s 8d	£10	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	^a Robert Moyses	6s 8d	40s	sword
	^a Richard Raglan		20s	
	^a John Burne		66s 8d	bow & arrows
	^a William Taylor		46s 8d	glaive
	^a John Bide		46s 8d	bill & dagger
	^a William Shipman	£4	£8	glaive
	Thomas Bowlton		66s 8d	glaive
	^a Mathew Cachemay		40s	bill
	^a Thomas Breche		33s 4d	glaive
	^a Richard Aleyn	12s	46s 8d	glaive
	John de Uley			bill
108v	^a Mathew Burne	6s 8d	£3	glaive
	^a Mathew Plomer		£3	bow & sallet

	John Morton		£4	
	^a Thomas Kylling		33s 4d	bill
	^a John Donnyng		£4	glaive & sallet
	^a John Raglan		26s 8d	glaive
	^a Thomas Jones			bow & arrows
	^a Evan Henry			bill
	^a Robert Wynter		£4	glaive & dagger
	^a Thomas (Wynter) Hanley		40s	bow & arrows
	John Edy	£4	£10	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	^a Thomas Pyrton		40s	glaive
	John Cachemay		£4	glaive
	Thomas Oswald		20s	
	William Cuffe		20s	
	John Cuffe		20s	bow
	Robert Waren		20s	bill
	John Paynter		66s 8d	glaive, dagger, bow & arrows
109r	^a John Henry			glaive
	^a Richard Baker			bow & arrows
	^a Richard Shipman			glaive
	^a William Byde		40s	bow & arrows
	^a Richard Tymber			bow & arrows
Lydney				
	The king in lands there	[]		
	^a John Came		26s 8d	bow & arrows
	^a James Michell	20s	66s 8d	bow & arrows
	John Adene		40s	bow & arrows
	Richard Erewyth		£4	bow & arrows
	John Wynter			
	^a Walter Baret		£4	bow, arrows & horse
	Thomas Hankyns		40s	bill
109v	^a William Kere			bill
	^a John Came jun	13s 4d	53s 4d	bow & arrows
	Laurence Adene		20s	brigandines, fauld of mayl & hauberk
	^a Richard Bide			bow & arrows
	William Bocher		26s 8d	bill
	^a John Prenttes		£4	bow, arrows & sword
	Nicholas Byde		40s	bill
	Robert Hill		13s 4d	hauberk
	^a Mathew Gayner		40s	bow & arrows
	Robert ap Rece	13s 4d	40s	bow & arrows
	^a Nicholas Kere		20s	sword
	Thomas Bocher		40s	bow & arrows
	^a Richard Acourte	£4	£12	glaive, sword, sallet & horse
	^a Richard Harrys			
	^a Philip Kere	10s	£3	sword, dagger & bill
	Thomas Hoore		40s	bill
	^a Richard Hoore			bow & arrows
110r	^a Edward Hamond		£10	coat, glaive, sword, dagger & horse
	^a Richard Fisser			bow, arrows & glaive
	^a John Edy	20s	40s	

	^a Thomas Tayler	£8		bow, arrows, sword, dagger & horse
	^a William Mors		40s	bow & arrows
	Thomas Swayne			bow & arrows
	Lord Latemer	£25		
	The earl of Shrewsbury	£6		
	The canons of the cathedral church of Hereford have the rectory there worth £16.			
	The vicarage there is worth £9.			
	John Symondes chaplain of the chantry there, which is worth £5 6s 8d.			
	John Twayereold clerk, deputy vicar, in stipend £6.			
	Robert Hatton chaplain of the service of the blessed Mary in his salary £5.			
110v	William Kyngescot	£3		
	James Abridge	53s 4d		
	^a Thomas Hiot	£20	£20	harness complete for a man
	^a William Wirall	£21	£20	harness complete for a man
	^a Thomas Amorgan	£5 6s 8d	£10	horse
	^a William Scryvener <i>alias</i> Harres		40s	bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Pembrigge	40s	£5	hauberk, horse
	^a John Barbor	20s	£6	glaive
	Agnes Morgan wid	53s 4d		
	^a John Shipmon of Aylburton		40s	bill
	^a Edward Prentes		£8	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	Edward Burne	20s	20s	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	^a Robert Wynter		66s 8d	bill & sword
	^a James Adene		40s	bow & arrows
	^a John Hevy		£4	bow & arrows
	^a John Bawgh		20s	bow & arrows
	William Nayler		40s	bow & arrows
	John Donnyng		£8	glaive
111r	^a James Tayler			bow & arrows
	William Wyllys		20s	glaive
	John Lugge sen		40s	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	^a John Lugge sen [<i>sic</i>]	13s 4d	40s	sallet, glaive, sword & dagger
	^a Richard Gardyner			bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Coke			bow & arrows
	^a Richard Marshall			bow & arrows
	John Webbe	40s	40s	bow, arrows, two glaives & dagger
	^a Robert Dureham			
	William Came	6s	£5	glaive, skull
	Robert Body	5s	6s 8d	
	Edward Laurence		53s 4d	bow & arrows
	^a Edward Donnyng	26s 8d	£10	
	^a Robert Donnyng			bow & arrows
	^a John Wynter		20s	bow & arrows
	^a Richard Flour		20s	bow & arrows
	^a John Cardemaker		40s	bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Morys		20s	

112r

Tibblestone Hundred**Beckford and Ashton [under Hill]**

The master of the college of Fotheringhay £22

Dominus William Russell is curate and has for his salary £5 13s 4d, goods (£24) £5.

The master of the college is rector and the rectory is worth £24.

	Thomas Freman	16s	£13 6s 8d	
	William Vampage		£100	
	^a Richard Gateley		£10	harness for a man
	^a Henry Gateley		40s	
	John Jonis		£10	
	^a John Tasker		40s	
	Henry Jonson		40s	
	Thomas Tasker		66s 8d	
	^a John Davys		£9	
	Robert Corbet		£6	
112v	^a Richard Dobyns			
	^a John Whyte			
	^a John Robertson		66s 8d	
	John Haukes		£5	
	^a Henry Hawkes			
	^a Thomas Harrys		40s	
	^a Thomas Hyott		£40	
	^a John ap Rees		£10	
	^a Thomas Dobyns		£10	
	Richard Rowbery			
	^a John Harrys		40s	
	^a William Gylbart			
	^a Thomas Gateley			
	Edward Andrewse		£7	
	^a Richard Nynde		40s	
	^a Edward Bekynsale		£6	
	Christopher Farley		66s 8d	
	^a William Derke		£8	
113r	William Fermor		£8	
	Edward Robertes		£13 6s 8d	
	Thomas ap Rees and Edith Pyffe		£6 13s 4d	
	Henry Calt		£5	
	William Newman		40s	
	John Barnard		£7	
	William Barnard			
	Nicholas Robertes		£10	
	John Derk		£6 13s 4d	
	William Stevyns		£5	
	Thomas Robertes		£30	
	John Farley		66s 8d	
	William Robertes		£20	
	John Dobyns		40s	
	Thomas Bradley		£4	
	William Pyrkys		[]	
	William Body		£5	
113v	William Farley		40s	
	Robert Fraunces			
	Thomas Stokes			

Ashton [under Hill]

The master of the college of Fotheringhay £50

The same master is rector there and the rectory is worth £30.

Thomas Turnor clerk, curate there, in salary £5 13s 4d, in goods £5.

John Pakynton steward.

John Newe	£13 6s 8d
John Stokes	£66 13s 4d
Thomas Besaunt	£60
Henry Hickys	£24
Richard Bele	£38
^a John Baldewyn	£30
^a William Whyte	£10
John Skeirr	£10
Thomas Baynham	£13 6s 8d
^a William Rawlyns	53s 4d
^a John Besaunt sen	£10
John Symondes sen	£6 13s 4d
^a John Aleyn	£5
^a John Walwyn	£24
John Hyott	£8
^a James Kemys	£4
William Baylly	£5
John Curtes	£20
John Besaunt jun	£13 6s 8d

114r

Hinton [on the Green]

114v

The abbot of St Peter's Gloucester £20

The rectory is worth £14 13s 4d.

John Fynche	35s	£4
John Tytlow	25s	£4
^a James Compton	6s 8d	£10
^a George Daston		£20
^a Edward Charlet		40s
^a Thomas Baron		£6
^a Thomas Martyn		£4
William Russell		£4
^a John Yonge		£5
William Fynch		£6 13s 4d
William Dynnynge		£13 6s 8d
Richard Reve		£3
Robert Whelar		40s
^a Thomas Russell		£10
John Fylyp		
^a William Ball		
^a Thomas Smyth		
^a Thomas Milward		
Robert Shepard		40s
John Fraunces		40s
Edward Sandell		£10
John Reve		£5

115r

115v *blank*

116r

St Briavels Hundred

[English] Bicknor

Lord Ferrers is lord of the vill and lands worth £12.

William Rudhales steward.

Thomas Worth rector there and the rectory is worth £15.

	^a Philip Thomas			bow & arrows
	^a John Beynham	£30	£13 6s 8d	
	^a Thomas Taylor			bow, sword & shield
	^a John Yerworth	6s 8d	£8	
	William Suffaunce		£8	
	^a Thomas Moungey		40s	
	William Howell		20s	
	James Griffith	5s	20s	
	^a John Gamull	6s 8d	20s	
	^a Roger Taylor			bow & arrows
	John Urgan	5s	53s 4d	
	William Yeman		nil	bow & arrows
	^a Richard Mungey	40s	40s	bow & arrows
	^a Henry Godwyn	6s 8d	40s	sword & dagger
	Lewis Mason		40s	sword, bow & arrows
116v	^a Andrew Doll	6s 8d	53s 4d	
	John Gamull sen	6s 8d	£10	bow, sheaf of arrows, sword & shield
	Thomas Gamull	3s 4d	£6 13s 4d	
	^a Edward Gamull		66s 8d	bow & arrows
	^a John Bike		20s	
	William Stevyns		20s	
	^a William Jurden	13s 4d	£13 6s 8d	bow & arrows
	^a William Dreue			
	William Curtes		53s 4d	glaive & dagger
	^a David Meredith		26s 8d	
	^a Thomas Jurden jun	13s 4d	66s 8d	sallet, sword & glaive
	William Godwyn	6s 8d	£6 13s 4d	
	^a John Hopkyns	33s 4d	£5	bow & arrows
	Philip Asshurst	3s 4d	26s 8d	
	^a William Hyggyns		40s	
	Hoell ap Jevan		20s	dagger
	^a Thomas Prest		20s	sword, shield, bow & arrows
	^a Philip Waythen		£5	retained with lord Ferrers
	Thomas Curtes		20s	bow, arrows & sword
	James Godwyn	6s 8d	20s	glaive
	James Well		nil	forest bill
117r	Philip Avenell	3s 4d	£4	
	^a Thomas Clerk		66s 8d	sword, dagger
	Richard Taylor	6s 8d	20s	glaive
	Thomas Jurden	10s	£7	
	^a Philip Yerworth	3s	66s 8d	sword, shield, bow & arrows
	^a William Tumplyn			bow, arrows & dagger
	Francis Coberley	8s	40s	
	^a Thomas Fermor		40s	
	Thomas Godwyn			bow & arrows

Mitcheldean and Abenhall

Sir Alexander Beynham lord of Mitcheldean and worth £20.

George Beynam esq lord of Abenhall and is worth £15.

Thomas More rector there and is worth £13 6s 8d.

	^a John Pengree	£5 6s 8d	£10	horse and harness
117v	^a John Wodward	£10	£13 6s 8d	harness complete for a man
	Thomas Cokes	33s 4d	£66 13s 4d	almain rivets & staff
	^a John Seriant	4s 8d	£40	coat, sallet & staff for a man
	Philip Dike	10s	£7	horse
	^a Edward Nurse		26s 8d	bow & arrows
	^a William Thomas	20s	£13 6s 8d	sword & shield
	^a John Pyrke	40s	£5	staff, fauld of mail, gussets, horse
	Thomas Boroll		13s 4d	
	Jevan Talley			glaive, dagger
	^a John Packer		53s 4d	horse
	^a John Typpyng		40s	glaive, horse
	Henry Halyday		15s	
	^a William Hebbys			bow & arrows
	John Rok		13s 4d	
	Walter Adams	40s	£12	harness for a man
	Walter Thee			
	^a Henry Bonde		£5	bow & arrows
	^a John Phelpot			bow, arrows & dagger
118r	^a John Dale		£3	bill, dagger
	^a Thomas Brayne	£10	£146 13s 4d	harness for two men & two horses
	^a John Amadok	40s	£16	sallet, sword, glaive & horse
	John Body		20s	
	Thomas Hurdson		20s	
	^a Thomas Whyot		40s	glaive, lance with dagger
	^a John Cradley	10s	£10	harness for a man
	^a William Hankyns		53s 4d	bow, arrows & dagger
	Walter Halyday		£6	
	William Handes		20s	jack, glaive
	John Kyng sen		40s	jack, sallet, gussets, dagger
	(Walter) William Poleyn		20s	sword, dagger
	^a David Tailor		53s 4d	jack, sword, bow, arrows & glaive
	^a William Sawear		20s	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	^a Henry Coke	£8	£40	harness & horse for a man
	^a William Tanner		40s	sword & dagger
	John Milward	26s 8d	£5	
	John Broun		£5	
	^a John Serch		£7 6s 8d	sword, dagger, bow & arrows
	Thomas Ewen		40s	bow & arrows
	^a John Sandye		66s 8d	bow, arrows & dagger

	James Morgan		£3	sword, dagger, gorget & gauntlets
	James Samford		20s	
118v	^a Henry Colier	23s 4d	£3 6s 8d	sword, bow & arrows
	William Souche		20s	bow & arrows
	Richard Lauerens	6s 8d	£8 13s 4d	hauberk, dagger
	^a Thomas Fremon	6s 8d		glaive, dagger
	Thomas Hale		40s	
	^a Thomas Drinkwater		£3	sword & dagger
	William Wright			sword & dagger
	George Brayn		£13 6s 8d	bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Wyllys		13s 4d	
	^a Richard Morce		£6 13s 4d	sallet, bow & arrows
	^a John Benyas	10s	£3 6s 8d	bow & arrows
	Hugh Meredith		26s 8d	
	^a William Couper			
	Thomas Rok		40s	sallet, two glaives
	Richard Guye	10s	£10	glaive
	^a John Adams		£5	bow & arrows
	William Cockesale		£5	hauberk
	John Henbarowe		40s	
	John Nasshe			glaive, dagger
	^a John Yvaunce		20s	bow & arrows
	^a John Brugeman	£20	£146 13s 4d	harness and horse for two men
	^a Thomas Jenkyns			
119r	John Adams sen		40s	glaive, sallet
	Henry Blast		33s 4d	sword, bow & arrows
	Thomas Noble	53s 4d		
	Thomas Mors			harness for a man
	Thomas Bayly		40s	hauberk, dagger
	^a William Wodcock jun	13s 4d	£13 6s 8d	sword, dagger & glaive
	^a William Wodcok sen	40s	£16	two saletts, bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	Walter James			
	^a Edward Guye		20s	glaive, dagger
	Thomas Bocher		20s	
	^a John Affoule	66s 8d	£6 13s 4d	harness for a man except sallet
	^a John Mason		40s	bow, arrows, dagger
	^a Henry Wodward		£3	
	William Dulle		£5	
	^a Thomas Broke	13s 4d		
	Henry Taylor		53s 4d	bow, arrows & dagger
	Hugh Phillye		£6 13s 4d	glaive, hauberk, gauntlet & dagger
	^a Reginald Jenyns		40s	bow & arrows
	John Bochor		40s	
	^a William Jenyns		33s 4d	
119v	^a William Nassh			glaive, dagger
	^a Clement Guye			hauberk, dagger
	^a Richard Hickers		26s 8d	sword
	John Abeyton		20s	bow, arrows, glaive
	^a Walter Southen			bow & arrows
	Thomas Rugge			bow, sheaf of arrows
	^a John Kyng jun		£6 13s 4d	sword, dagger, glaive

Edward Baylif	20s	bow, arrows & dagger
William Dier		glaive
John Walshman	20s	glaive
^a William Rok	£13 6s 8d	harness for a man
John Cockes		bow & arrows
^a John Tippyng	40s	
Thomas Adams	20s	
^a William Comedene	53s 4d	
John Newman	40s	
Alexander Kyng	40s	sword, sallet

120r

Newland and Coleford

The king is lord of of the vill of Newland and is worth £10. [*Added*] Nil because in the hands of the king.

Sir William Kyngston steward.

Sir Christopher Baynham lord of Coleford and is worth £20.

The rectory of Newland worth [].

James More vicar of Newland and the vicarage is worth £18; the vicar has in temporalities £7.

John Bolter clerk of the chantry there, has in lands £6, goods £3 6s 8d.

Richard Norton clerk in temporalities, 13s 4d.

The same Richard has the benefice worth £7.

^a Roger Writer	13s 4d	bow, arrows, sword
John Hunt	40s	
Hopkyn ap Thomas	40s	bow, arrows, dagger
^a Edward Norton		bow & arrows
William Tomes	£3 6s 8d	
^a John Tomes		bow & arrows
Edward Tomes		bow & arrows
^a John Presten	£6 13s 4d	
Richard Wenlok	£6 13s 4d	glaive, dagger
^a Henry Nayler	£6 13s 4d	bow, arrows, dagger
^a John Huyden		sword, dagger, glaive
Richard Palmer	14s £4	sword, dagger, glaive
^a John Seymor	£10	
^a William Erdesley	£10	bow, arrows & dagger
John ap Adam		glaive
Richard ap Adam		sword & dagger
^a Edward ap Adam		
^a Thomas Dey	40s	bow & arrows, glaive
^a Thomas Seymor		bow, arrows & dagger
John Erdesley	£6 13s 4d	bow & arrows
John Davys		bow & arrows
^a William Edy jun	20s	sword & dagger
^a Henry Percy	£10	bow & arrows
Robert Lewes	40s	sword & dagger
Richard Jurden		glaive & dagger
^a John Amorgan		
^a Andrew Erdesley	£4 13s 4d	
Roger Mershe	8s 20s	bow, arrows, glaive
^a Thomas Hervy	£8	bow, arrows, sword
^a Richard Cachemay in lands and fees, £18, in goods, £26 13s 4d		harness for two men
^a John Yevance	40s	born in Brittany

	^a Thomas Davy			
	^a Richard Oldefeld	18s	26s 8d	bow, arrows, sword
	Thomas Yeme		66s 8d	bow & arrows
	^a Hugh Eronowe		£13 6s 8d	bow, arrows, dagger
	William Ede	20s	£5	
	William Parker		66s 8d	
	Reginald ap Rece		20s	sword
	^a Walter Rawlyns			bow, arrows, sword & shield
	Richard Heyne		66s 8d	bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Wilcockes		£5	bow & arrows
	^a Richard Smert			glaive, dagger
	^a George Hathurley			
	John Pride			salet
121v	William Dull yeoman of the crown		£12	
	^a Robert Nayler	£10	£30	harness for a man
	^a James Walby			bow & arrows
	Thomas Boverey			bow & arrows
	^a William Starky		£3	jack, sword
	Robert Smyth		43s 4d	bow & arrows
	^a Nicholas Ingkyns		20s	bow, arrows, dagger
	^a Richard Griffith			
	John Sernell		26s 8d	glaive
	William Aylewey		20s	
	^a Edward Hale		20s	
	Philip Fisser	10s	26s 8d	
	John Flowr		53s 4d	glaive & dagger
	^a William Hamond	20s	53s 4d	bow, arrows & dagger
	^a Nicholas Getyn			
	John Gevens		£3	salet, sword, dagger, hauberk
	^a William Monmouth	20s	£10	bow, arrows, sword, dagger
	John Bufford	15s	£4	
	Henry Bufford			bow & arrows
	Thomas Slye			bow & arrows
	Richard Bufford			bow & arrows
122r	John Slye		16s	bow & arrows
	Ralph Hill		40s	
	^a John Harrys			
	John Jurden		40s	
	Richard Percy		20s	
	James Monmouth		53s 4d	glaive
	Richard a Monmouth		20s	
	^a Richard Morton		£4	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	^a John Rice		40s	
	John Yeme	£3	£10	harness for a man
	^a John a Monmouth	40s	£26 13s 4d	gorget, sword, shield
	Thomas Percy	£12	£66 13s 4d	
	Robert Elye		£3	sword & dagger
	Thomas Shapden	20s	£4	sword, dagger & glaive

Clearwell

	Sir Christopher Baynham	£30	£333 6s 8d	
	John Wodward		20s	
122v	David Powell		20s	glaive
	Robert Parterich		£3	
	^a Henry Furnessh			bow, arrows
	Roger Lauerens		20s	
	Ralph Mauncell		40s	
	^a William Jurden		66s 8d	
	John Birte	7s		
	^a Henry Hulyn		66s 8d	
	Henry Suffaunce		£3	
	^a William More			sword
	Richard Taylor	8s	£4 10s 0d	sword, bow & arrows
	Richard Tonker		20s	
	^a George Kyn	10s	£3	
	^a Thomas Kere		26s 8d	
	^a Henry Kere		20s	sword & dagger
	Thomas Kechewyn	26s 8d		
	Christopher Cony		40s	
	James Birte		26s 8d	
	William Bond	£7	£40	harness for a man
	Christopher Bond	40s	£10	sword, dagger, bow & arrows
123r	^a John Urgan	33s 4d	£14 6s 8d	
	Edward Dull	£6	£13 6s 8d	splints, glaive
	^a Robert Mathewe		£4	sword & dagger
	Thomas Wever		£3 13s 4d	
	^a John Mathewe	16s	£6 13s 4d	
	^a Thomas Stradue		20s	
	^a Richard Yerworth		£4	almain rivets, sallet, gorget & sword
	John Roberts	£4	£13 6s 8d	
	William Broun		36s 8d	
	^a Henry Dull		53s 4d	dagger
	Richard Donley	10s	26s 8d	
	Thomas Potter	13s 4d	40s	glaive
	William Taylor	33s 4d	£9 10s 0d	glaive, dagger
	Thomas Mors			bow, arrows & dagger
	William Beynam		46s 8d	
	^a Roger Writer		20s	
	^a John Thorne		53s 4d	bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Flowan		£3	glaive & dagger
	William Palmer	8s	£6 13s 4d	
	^a John Sledde jun		£10	bow, arrows & dagger
123v	^a Thomas Bristowe		40s	almain rivets, gorget, gauntlets
	John Whitson	20s		
	Henry Whitson		20s	bow, sheaf of arrows, dagger
	William Bond		£3 6s 8d	

John Bonde	12s	26s 8d	
John Kachewyn	66s 8d	£12	sword & dagger
George Slyde		£3	glaive
William Skynne	£3	£3	glaive, dagger
William Hathull	20s	£3	
^a Robert Broun		(£3) £4	
Richard Tiler	13s 4d	£10	glaive & dagger
Robert Urgan		66s 8d	sword & arrows
William Tiler		48s	bow & arrows
Richard Mason		20s	
Richard Thorne		£4	glaive
George Tailor		66s 8d	bow, arrows, sword & dagger

124r

Town of St Briavels

The king is lord of the vill and hundred which is worth £10. [Added] Nil because in the hands of the king.

Sir William Kyngston steward and constable of the castle of St Briavels and the king's forest of Dean.

^a Thomas Whittington	£10	£13 6s 8d	sallet, splints, two glaives, bow, two swords
^a Thomas Hathwey		£10	bow, sword & dagger
^a Mathew Whittington	36s 8d	£20	sword & dagger
^a Thomas Mason	73s 4d	£13 6s 8d	bill, bow & sallet
Thomas Tiler	18s	£5	sword, glaive
^a Robert Tiler		£10	sword & dagger
^a Robert Foulter	14s	£10	glaive, dagger
John Coryor	20s	40s	sallet, glaive, dagger
John Coryor		66s 8d	glaive, dagger
John Tiler		20s	glaive
Nicholas Hopkyns	13s 4d		
John Tiler		£13 6s 8d	
Richard Andreus		30s	
124v John Machyn sen		66s 8d	
^a William Cachemay			bow, arrows, sword & dagger
^a Thomas Hopkyns	46s 8d	£3 6s 8d	
Thomas Dull		£6 13s 4d	bow, arrows & sword
^a Thomas Machyn		£3 0s 8d	glaive, dagger
John Tanner		26s 8d	
Thomas Machyn		66s 8d	
John Hevlyn		40s	glaive, sword
^a William Hewlyn		£4	
Mathew Hopkyn		20s	
Edward Watkyns		40s	glaive
Thomas Raulyns		40s	splints, glaive, sword & dagger
Richard Smyth		40s	
Hugh Yerworth		20s	
^a William Wyllyms		£3 10s 0d	glaive, dagger
^a David Penre		£7	sword, dagger
Henry Machyn		40s	sword, bow & arrows
Thomas Machyn jun			
125r Mathew Machyn			
Thomas Mershe		£6 13s 4d	
Stephen Hoskyns	26s 8d	£10	

^a John Driver	£4	£10	sallet, bow, arrows, sword, dagger, two glaives
William Jones		£10	sword & dagger
Philip Reve	£5	£20	sword, dagger & glaive
^a John Cachemay	£8	£20	
Thomas Tayler chaplain has the service there which is worth in his salary £6, in goods £3.			

125v

Bream

The king is lord of the township and worth [] and is included in the parish of Newland above.

^a John Laurence	£7	£8	
Richard Plomer	40s	46s 8d	
John Mathewe	16s		hauberk
^a John Cornow		£5	bow, arrows & dagger
^a John Forde		£4	
^a Thomas Walsshman		40s	
John Hoper		26s 8d	
^a Thomas Matheue	20s	£5	bow, arrows & dagger
Alexander Pyrye		40s	
Robert Hevy		40s	
Hopkyn ap Thomas		53s 4d	bow, arrows & dagger
Edward Cotynton	23s 4d		

126r

Hewelsfield

The king is lord of the vill and lands worth [].
Sir William Kyngston steward.

^a Edward Waren	53s 4d	£4	bow, arrows, sword & horse
^a John Hopkyns	20s	£6 13s 4d	glaive, dagger, two sallets, jack horse, glaive
John Laueraunce	13s 4d	£7	
^a John Willyms	12s	£11	glaive, sword & dagger
William Wyllyms		£3	
William Phelpotes	13s 4d	20s	
John Watkyns		£4	
^a Robert Laueraunce	26s 8d	£9	sword, dagger & glaive
Richard Taylor		£3	
John Nicholas		46s 8d	bow & arrows
William Griffyth		50s	
John Cloterboke		£3	
Thomas Pardee		40s	
Thomas Gethyn		£6	sword, glaive, dagger, horse
^a Thomas Jane		£4	sword, dagger, glaive
^a Mathew Jane	20s	£6	glaive, sword, dagger, horse
^a Thomas Watkyn		£4	sword
William Spicer		20s	
^a Roger ap Philip	13s 4d	40s	glaive, dagger
John Turnor		26s 8d	bow, arrows & sword
John Frenshe		£4	bow & arrows
^a Richard Broun <i>alias</i> Alvyngton		40s	sword, dagger, bow, arrows

Robert Wever chaplain receives for his salary £5 6s 8d, goods £4.

Staunton

	^a John Staunton lord of the vill and worth in lands £13 6s 8d, goods £46		gorget, gauntlets, bow, arrows, glaive
	Thomas Goldsmyth steward.		
	Rector there and the rectory is worth [].		
	Thomas Fernall, parish chaplain, has in salary £5 6s 8d.		
127r	Richard Smythe	26s 8d £6	sword & dagger
	Robert Longe	£4	
	John Norton	26s 8d	
	^a Philip Williams	13s 4d £5	
	William Smyth	20s	
	Thomas Smyth	10s	£3
	Andrew Waldyng		£3
	Philip Hanley		26s 8d dagger, glaive
	Thomas Almery	8s 20s	
	John Almery		glaive
	^a Walter ap Adam		66s 8d sword, glaive
	Philip Yevance		£6
	^a John Abadam		bow, sword, glaive
	Richard Davys		glaive
	^a Hugh Davys		bow, sheaf of arrows, dagger
	Thomas Hygyn		£4
	^a Thomas Birte		20s
127v	Philip Martyn		26s 8d glaive
	^a Rotherie Davy		glaive, dagger
	^a John Here		20s sword
	^a Richard Elye	26s 8d £6 13s 4d	bow, arrows, sword, dagger
	^a Richard ap Adam		bow, arrows, dagger
	John Cadle		40s
	^a Richard Taylor		bow & arrows
	Thomas Davys		bow, glaive
	^a Thomas Jenkyns		40s
	^a Hugh Suffaunce		bow, arrows
	^a Thomas Norton		20s sword, bow, arrows
	John Almery		bow & arrows
	John Yevans		bow & arrows, glaive
	William Long		bow & arrows
	James Birte		bow & arrows
	^a John Chamber		bow & arrows
	Thomas Long	18s £3	fauld of mail
	Thomas Wade		53s 4d
	John Norton		bow & arrows

128r

Churchend Beam in Newland

	^a John Mason	66s 8d £20	
	John Trested sen		£4 6s 8d
	John Sled	40s	£10
	^a Richard Treheron		40s bow & arrows
	John Treheron		£5 bow, arrows, sword, dagger

	^a Thomas Payn		20s		glaive
	^a Henry Elye	£7	£13 6s 8d		harness for a man complete bow & arrows
	^a William Elye				
	William Taylor who lives at Clearwell		20s		
	^a Richard Norton	40s	£4		
	Henry Wenlok	10s	26s 8d		
	John Welar				bow & arrows
	John Reynoldes		33s 4d		
	Thomas Bocher				sword, dagger
	John Apotkyn		13s 4d		
	William Touker		20s		sword, dagger, glaive
	^a John Elye	£5	£20		glaive, bow & arrows
	Richard Frend	40s	£5		brigandines, sword, dagger
128v	^a John ap Gwillim		£12		bow & arrows
	Thomas Harrys		20s		bow & arrows
	David Thomas	£4	£13 6s 8d		hauberk, sallet, glaive
	Philip Ely	£3 13s 4d	£5		sword
	William ap Gwillim	13s 4d	£5		glaive
	^a Ludovic Tanner		£12		glaive
	John Hunt		40s		
	Thomas Yevan	40s	40s		
	Richard Burford	13s 4d	53s 4d		bill & dagger
	John Hunter		20s		
	Richard Ewen		26s 8d		
	^a William Hall	£6 13s 4d	£12		harness for a man
	John Rosse		£5		
129r	Edward Mathew		£3 13s 4d		bow, arrows
	John Watkyns		£4 6s 8d		bow, arrows
	^a Richard Birley	6s	40s		
	^a John Yagge		40s		glaive, dagger
	^a John Hyggyns		£6 13s 4d		
	Henry Hyggyns		20s		
	^a Jevan ap Hoskyn		£3		bow, arrows, sword
	^a John George	20s	26s 8d		sword & dagger
	Christopher Frend	40s	£13 6s 8d		coat, sallet, bow, arrows & sword
	^a William Hardewyk		40s		hauberk, bow & arrows
	^a William Bond				bow & arrows
	^a Edward Norton				bow & arrows
	Thomas Ocle		£11		
	^a David Harper				
	^a John ap David				
	William Byrt				bow & arrows
129v	^a Thomas Wethir				bow, arrows & dagger
	^a Edward Dull				bow & arrows
	^a John Wethir	16s	£3 6s 8d		bow, arrows, glaive
	^a James Bonde	13s 4d	33s 4d		
	^a Walter Dull	26s 8d	£4		bow, arrows & glaive
	Richard Elly		£7		bow & arrows
	Phillip ap Gwillam				bow & arrows
	The canons of the cathedral church of Hereford,		15s		
	John Percyvall of Monmouth	13s 4d			
	Hugh Corveser of the same	9s			

130r

Little Dean

	The abbot of Flaxley	£6		
	Sir Alexander Baynham steward.			
	The same Alexander	£4		
	William Wright clerk in his salary	£5.		
	William Coke chaplain of the chantry there,	£5.		
	William Scarlet clerk <i>in servicio suo</i>	£5.		
	Richard Ketford	£20	£26 13s 4d	harness complete for a man
	John Pleyer	40s	£12	
	Robert Peryn			bow & arrows
	Thomas Mongey		£12	bow & arrows
	Guy White	13s 4d	£5	sallet & hauberk
	Thomas Britton			bow & arrows
	John Ball jun	20s	£4	hauberk
	John Gough		£6 13s 4d	glaive
130v	William Burges	26s 8d	£4	hauberk, sword
	John Brewarn			
	Thomas Carles		£4	glaive
	Richard Archard			hauberk, sword
	John Wylmottes		40s	glaive
	Richard Pomfrey	33s 4d	£4	hauberk
	Clement Wygan		26s 8d	
	William Nayler			bow & arrows
	Richard Hobbys	£5	£4	hauberk
	Henry Burford			glaive
	James Hankyns		40s	hauberk
	Henry Braban		40s	
	Roger Haselwood		20s	
	Richard Kyng		30s	bow & arrows
131r	^a Thomas Passhgrove		20s	bow & arrows
	^a John Wylkynson			
	^a William Peryn		40s	bow & arrows
	William Peryn		26s 8d	
	^a Henry Evan			
	^a John Parkes			bow & arrows
	William Saunders			hauberk
	William Countas jun		£4	bow & arrows
	John Knollys		40s	bill
	^a Thomas Nasshe jun			bill
	^a John Breche			bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Lovell			bill
	John Abayton		40s	
	Peter Pemberton		40s	
	William Halyday		£4	
	^a John Holyday		£10	hauberk
	^a Thomas Broun		40s	bow & arrows
131v	John Rocke	26s 8d	£10	
	Richard Edwardes		40s	bow & arrows
	^a John Walssheman			
	William Peryn		53s 4d	
	Walter Halyday		40s	bill
	Thomas Broun			bow & arrows
	^a James Countas		13s 4d	
	^a Henry Hebbys			bow & arrows

^a Ralph Wylkynson			
Thomas Pytte		30s	
^a James Pytte			bow & arrows
Richard Mors		13s 4d	bow & arrows
^a Henry Lovell		53s 4d	bow & arrows
John Smyth	£5		sallet, hauberk
Richard Lovell		66s 8d	sallet, two gauntlets, two hauberks
Thomas Coppe		£3	

132r

Lea Bailey [Le Lee]

William Throkmerton		£4	
John Wykes steward.			
Thomas Davys chaplain has the chantry which is worth in lands £5 6s 8d, in his goods £5 6s 8d.			
^a John Digas	£10	£30	harness complete for a man
^a Robert Philip his servant			bow & arrows
^a John Adys his servant			bow & arrows
Henry Tayler	13s 4d	£10	sallet, bow & arrows
^a John Tayler			bow & arrows
Thomas Lovell		66s 8d	glaive
^a William Coton		£4	bow & arrows
^a John Smyth		£4	bow & arrows
^a George Keys		£3	bow & arrows, hauberk
^a Henry Lovell		£5	glaive
^a Richard Lovell			bow & arrows
Henry Lovell			bow & arrows
^a Thomas Gorwey	6s 8d	nil	harness complete for a man
James Gorwey			bow & arrows
132v John Colyer		£4	bow & arrows
William Colley		53s 4d	bow & arrows
Thomas Adys		53s 4d	
Thomas Harrys	4s	£4 13s 4d	
John Harrys		26s 8d	
John Lovell	10s	66s 8d	
Henry Haynes		40s	

Ruardean

Sir Alexander Baynham		£6	
Sir Christopher Baynham		£14	
Robert Benet chaplain has for his salary, £4 13s 4d, goods £10.			
^a Thomas Adene	66s 8d	£6 13s 4d	and is retained by lord Ferrers as bailiff of Bicknor
^a John Pygge his servant			bow & arrows
133r Walter Carpinter	26s 8d	£20	
^a John Hiott		£6	
^a Robert Alye			sword & dagger
^a Thomas Doll		£6 13s 4d	
John Doll his son			sword & dagger
^a Robert Sutton		£4	bow, arrows, sword & dagger

	^a Thomas Derby			bow & arrows
	^a John Smert		£13 6s 4d	bill
	^a Robert Smert his son			bow, arrows, bill
	Anne Broun wid	66s 8d		jack, sallet & axe
	^a Edward Broun her son			bow & arrows
	^a (Edward) Henry Banckes		20s	sallet
	^a Thomas Davys		26s 8d	bow, arrows & sword
	Ralph Athurst his servant			bow, arrows & sword
	^a James ap Lewes			javelin
	Thomas Colyer			
	^a James Eme	40s	£20	sallet, horse
133v	^a Thomas Eme son of James			bow & arrows
	^a Richard Wolffe <i>famulus euisdam</i>			
	^a Thomas Durham			bow, arrows, brigandines
	John ap Philip			bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Crewith		£16	sallet, bow & arrows
	^a Hugh Walker		£13 6s 4d	glaive, sallet
	^a Henry Pyrton		40s	horse
	^a William Jones			bow & arrows
	^a William Carpinter		66s 8d	sword
	^a John Bayly	66s 8d	£6 13s 4d	bow & arrows
	^a Hugh Mors		£5	glaive, sallet
	^a John Curtes his servant		£4	sword & dagger
	^a John Eme	18s	£8 13s 4d	sword, dagger & bill
	John Longe		£5	bow & arrows
	Henry Davys			bow & arrows
	John Mill		£3	
	Richard Whitston			
134r	John Wall		£6 13s 4d	horse, bill
	^a Richard Wylmot	16s	£20	
	William Marten		53s 4d	
	^a Henry Morgan	13s 4d	£20	bill, horse
	^a Thomas Morgan his son		£13 6s 4d	bow & arrows
	Thomas Doll, Henry's servant			bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Johnson [Henry's] servant			
	Arthur Wilkynson			
	^a Thomas Rocheford		£20	horse, bill
	^a Robert Waters his servant			
	Robert Rose his servant			
	^a Thomas Vaughan		£13 6s 8d	bill
	^a Thomas Berowe		£6 13s 4d	glaive
	Richard Watyr			
	Thomas ap Guillam	40s	53s 4d	bow & arrows
	^a Robert Sybrond his servant			bill
	^a John Benet		£7	bow & arrows
134v	^a John Stery		53s 4d	glaive & sword
	^a John Sebright		£5	bow, arrows, sword & shield
	Robert Wylmotes		£20	
	^a Richard Eme		£40	
	Thomas Flemsted		£13 6s 8d	sallet, glaive
	John Stevyns		£10	glaive
	John Milward			bow & arrows

John Grene sen			bow, 12 arrows
^a John Grene his son			bow & arrows
^a Henry Doll	£10		glaive
Lewis Scibroad	£6		bow & arrows

Northwood

The abbot of Flaxley is lord of the vill and worth £11.

Sir Alexander Baynham steward.

	Roger Hampton and John Hampton	£10		two glaives
135r	John Hampton sen	£5		glaive, glaive [<i>sic</i>]
	^a Richard Mon	6s 8d	£8	bow & arrows
	^a Thomas Arthur	13s 4d		bow & arrows
	^a Henry Henbarow his servant			bow & arrows
	^a Walter Man		£6	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	^a John Aleyn		40s	glaive
	^a John Hyot	20d	£10	bow & arrows
	John Menske	14s 4d	£9	
	^a William Hampton		£3	bow & arrows
	^a Richard White		£4	bow, arrows & dagger
	John Boughton			bow & arrows
	^a John ap Jenkyn	6s 8d	£3	bow & arrows
	^a John Affowle		£6 13s 4d	glaive, bow, arrows, bill & glaive
	Richard Smyth		16s	bow, arrows

135v

Flaxley

The abbot of Flaxley has land there worth £10.

Sir Alexander Baynham is the abbey's steward.

All residents there are the servants, household and tenants of the abbot.

	^a William Bowear	26s 8d		sword, dagger & glaive
	^a William Bayly			
	^a John Rogers		20s	bill
	Richard Cole			bow & arrows
	^a William Collys		£5	glaive, sword & dagger
	^a Richard Awre			bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	^a John Frenshe			bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	John Neblett		40s	glaive, glove of mail
	Robert Sebright		40s	glaive
	John Tanner		£3	sword
	John Ardelond		40s	
	^a William Ardelond			bow, arrows & sword
	^a Robert Williams		20s	bow, arrows & almain rivets, sallet & gorget
	George Cole		40s	glaive
136r	^a Henry Wylmotes		20s	glaive
	^a Richard Bullok		20s	bow, arrows, sword & dagger
	Richard Frere			bow, arrows, sword & dagger

136v *blank*

137r

Slaughter Hundred**Stow [on the Wold]**

	The abess of Syon	£7 9s 6d	
	John Horne	53s 4d	
	The abbot of Bruern	26s 8d	
	Ralph Sanford	£6 18s 4d	£6
	John Gayes	26s 8d	
	John Bradshawe	20s	
	Richard Symes	13s 4d	£20
	William Evans	13s 4d	£6
	Thomas Belamy	13s 4d	£12
	John Okeley	26s 8d	
	William Byssshop	26s 8d	
	John Daston	53s 4d	
	Thomas Layland	50s	
	William Hall chaplain	30s	
	Thomas Adenys	20s	
	John Bolton chaplain	20s	
137v	William Baylif	8s	
	John Dewe	26s 8d	
	William Hale	20s	
	John Aleyn	26s 8d	
	Margaret Buryman	6s 8d	
	The rectory there is worth £24.		
	The abbot of Evesham has a pension there which is worth £5.		
	Thomas Harrys	9s 8d	£24
	Robert Ayleworth	66s 8d	£20
	William Cowpar	13s 4d	
	John Pagott		£50
	Richard Gerves		£20
	Richard Hyll		£28
	^a Richard Wynnysmore		£14
	Richard Hutman		£16
	^a John Wynfford		£10
138r	John Spire		£8
	^a William Baron		£10
	Hugh Careles		£4
	Thomas Stratton		£5
	Robert Careles		60s
	Thomas Gay		£6
	Thomas Egeley		£4
	Thomas Metam		£4
	Thomas Jones		£5
	Richard Wylly		£4
	John Wylson		£4
	William Dorne		£3
	Edward Johnson		£5
	The pix of the church		£10

harness for a man

harness for a man

harness for a man

harness for a man

138v **Bourton [on the Water] and Clapton [on the Hill]**

	The abbot of Evesham	£10	
	The same abbot has a pension there which is worth £6 13s 4d.		
	The rectory there is worth £16.		
	[] Trapnell	33s 4d	
	Henry Taylor	£20	
	John Coke	£18	
	John Lane	£40	harness for two men
	John Hawkys	£6	
	John Houe	£4	
	Hugh Hunter	£4	
	Lewis Hawkyns	40s	
	Thomas Umfrey	40s	
	Richard Budde	£6	
	John Tommes	£8	
	John Hyxe	£4	
<i>139r</i>	Richard Perott	£8	
	Robert Humfrey	£6	
	Laurence Tommes	£6	
	Robert Curteys	£6	
	Henry Cornewall	40s	
	Robert Tommes	40s	
	^a Thomas Maysmore	40s	
	John Ryche	£3	
	William Were		
	Richard Paxford		

Donnington

	The abbot of Evesham	£6	
	John Bewe	10s 8d	
	Alice Robyns	£20	
	William Sheylehorne	£8	
<i>139v</i>	Thomas Peryn	£6	
	Thomas Porter	£4	
	Richard Benett	£4	
	John Lancaster	£4	
	Thomas Hall	£4	

Broadwell

	The abbot of Evesham is lord and lands worth £13.		
	The same abbot has in a pension from the rectory £6.		
	The rectory is worth £6.		
	The rector of Upper Slaughter in pension there £12.		
	Richard Liggon	£9	
	John Jacob	£30	harness for a man
<i>140r</i>	John Carter	£20	harness for a man
	Thomas Kyte	£20	harness for a man
	Richard Sheylard	£30	harness for a man
	William Saunders	£6	
	John (Knyght) Kyte	£12	

	The rectory there is worth £12.	
	Richard Draper	£8
143v	William Arkill	£6
	Edward Hycheman	£16
	Richard Hycheman	£4
	Thomas Spencer	£8
	John Hulles	£10
	William Gyllett	£4
	Richard Arkyll	£8
	William Herbert	40s

Little Barrington

	Simon Milborn esq	10s	
	Peter Coleyn	£10	
	Thomas Chadwell	10s	
	Robert Tante	13s 4d	
	The abbot of Bruern	5s	
144r	Thomas Coke	6s	
	John Frankleyn	6s 8d	
	The prior of Burford	4s 6d	
	John Forte	4s	
	John Wollyng	5s	
	The vicarage there is worth £4 13s 4d.		
	John Warde		£6
	Thomas Chadwell		£4
	(Thomas) John Sclatt		40s
	^a Robert Peyton		40s
	Thomas Baker		40s

Windrush

	Thomas Lovette esq	£9 9s 8d	
	Sir John Hungreford	£6	
	The abbot of Winchcombe	27s	
	Thomas Lane	20s	
144v	Thomas Lane of Gloucester	20s	
	Elizabeth Forest	8s	
	[] a merchant of Bristol	40s	
	John Fyssher		£20
	Robert Paten		£10
	^a Robert Peers		£8
	Thomas Pemerton		£3
	John Bromfeld		40s
	Thomas Bayly		
	Christopher Frether		

harness for a man

Sherborne

	The abbot of Winchcombe is lord there and is worth £40.		
	The rectory there is worth £10.		
	The vicarage there is worth £10.		
	John Humffrey	8s	£3
145r	Robert Tailor		£60

harness for two men

	Richard Meriot	£50	harness for two men
	Thomas Hall	£20	harness for a man
	Roger Elhill	£20	harness for a man
	^a Richard Rolright	£12	
	Henry Smyth	£12	
	John Thorp	£12	
	Nicholas Sheylard	£12	
	^a John Hall	£10	
	Henry Pemerton	£8	
	Richard Hall	40s	
	Thomas Lokke	40s	
	John Gylez sen	£10	
	John Gylez jun	40s	
	Henry Crace	£4	
	John Godwyn	£8	
	Richard Howse	£3	
	John Williams	40s	
145v	William Phelpys	40s	
	Robert Grene	£6	
	Thomas Ryley	£3	
	Robert Lambert	40s	
	Thomas Handy	£4	
	Thomas Grene	40s	
	William Grene	40s	
	Richard Fortey	40s	
	William Smyth	40s	
	John Smyth	40s	
	John Vale	40s	
	John Caffold	40s	

Great Rissington

	Sir William Sandys is lord there and lands worth £29.		
	Simon Milborn esq	£4 6s 8d	
	The abbot of Bruern	53s 4d	
	Arthur Sampford	25s	£10
146r	William Chadwell	15s	£20
	William Gonne	£3	£10
	Robert Chadwell	10s	£6
	Richard Kyte	10s	
	William Kympe	3s 4d	
	Robert Saunders	3s 4d	
	Robert Archer	13s 4d	
	The rectory there is worth £25.		
	Robert Gonne	£40	harness for two men
	Robert Lumbarde	£4	
	Thomas Symondes	£8	
	William Clerk	40s	
	^a Thomas Cockes	40s	
	Richard Grene	£3	
	Richard Jeynkyns	40s	
	Christopher Gonne	40s	
	John Wakefeld	£6	

146v

Lower Slaughter

The abess of Syon	£16 13s 4d	
Walter Washeborne	40s	
John Huntley	40s	
The chantry there is worth	13s 4d.	
Thomas Harrys	6s 8d	
John Layland	8s	
Thomas Adams	£20	harness for a man
Thomas Kyte	£10	
Henry Grene	£8	
William Wright	£6	
Roger Muscow	£5	
William Hokdon		
John Andrews		

Lower Swell

	The abbot of Hailes	£24	
	The abbot of Notley	£6 13s 4d	
147r	Ralph Sanford	5s	
	Richard Rogers	6s 8d	
	John Aleyn	20s	£30
	The vicarage there is worth	£6 13s 4d.	
	John Aleyn	nil because above.	
	Thomas Holford	£20	harness for a man
	Daniel Laughton	£8	
	Robert Fyssher	£8	
	Thomas Jarrard	£5	
	^a Thomas Roche	£4	
	Thomas Roche jun	40s	
	William Holford	£4	

Wyck Rissington

	Sir Thomas Luce	£6 13s 4d	
	The abbot of Evesham	£7	
147v	Ralph Sandford	40s	
	William Bery	33s 4d	
	Gilbert Slaughter	11s	
	William Mynchyn	6s 8d	£36
	John Mynchyn	5s	£16
	John Wakefeld	4s	£3
	Thomas Hope	13s 4d	
	The rectory there is worth	£5 6s 8d.	
	Nicholas Warde	£5	
	Richard Shene	40s	
	Thomas Kenche	40s	
	Robert Wakefeld	£3	

Oddington

	The lord Cardinal	£32	
	The rectory there is worth	£20.	
148r	^a William Hale	£50	harness for a man
	Richard Skay	£30	harness for a man
	John Toly	£12	

John Meysmore	£16
Richard Meysmore	£12
John Hale	£6
Richard Hale	£3
Thomas Godfrey	£4
Richard Malyn	40s
John Hathewey	40s
^a Thomas Hale	

Westcote

	William Hale	10s	
	The rectory there is worth £12.		
	John Smyth		£10
	Henry Colet		£12
148v	Thomas Smyth		£6
	Thomas Parsons		£3

Icomb

	John More esq	£16	£10
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Naunton

	The prior of Little Malvern	£4 6s 8d	
	The prior of St Oswald's Gloucester	£4 6s 8d	
	Thomas Bell	£4 13s 0d	
	John Ayleworth	3s	
	Richard Jones	10s	40s
	The rectory there is worth £16.		
	^a William Somerfeld		£5
	Robert Dall		£40
149r	^a John Dall		£20
	Richard Wyet		£5
	John Warmeston		£5
	John Hicheman		£6 13s 4d
	Thomas Dowdeswell		40s

harness for two men

149v

Bisley Hundred**[Painswick and Edge]**

	Lord Lisle	£84	
	The abbot of St Peter's, Gloucester 33s 4d		
	The prior of Flanesford	£6 13s 4d	
	The prior of Llanthony is rector there and the rectory is worth £10.		
	The vicarage there is worth £13 6s 8d		
	The prior of St John of Jerusalem	20s	
	William Clynton	40s	
	Agnes Broke	35s 4d	
	John Loveday	26s 8d	
	Thomas Taylor	40s	
	Thomas Loveday	40s	
	John Twynnyng	nil	£30
	Richard Dene		£20

harness for a man

harness for a man

	Thomas Barston	£20	harness for a man
	^a John Kyng		
150r	John Gasard	£20	harness for a man
	John West	£40	harness for a man
	Robert Olyver	£18	harness for a man
	Richard Coke	£13	harness for a man
	^a John Motley	£14	
	Walter Broke	£16	
	William Mede	£12	
	Thomas Bayly	£10	
	Thomas Hamond	£13	
	John Broun	£7	
	William Westthrop	£6	
	John Loveday	£7	
	William Blisse	£7	
	William Clotte	£10	

150v

Spoonbed

	John Peers	£5
	Thomas Lymerik	£7
	John Copnore	40s
	John Mylle	£8
	Thomas Elys	
	Maurice Peers	
	John Jyfford	
	Maurice Copnore	

Sheepscombe

	William Osborne	£6
	William Whityng	£13
	William Colyns	£4
	Thomas Clerk	£6
	Thomas Pole	£6
	Thomas Chedworth	£8
151r	Thomas Pytte	£13
	Richard a Kanell	£4
	Richard Gyde	£10
	Richard Tounsill	£4
	Thomas Colyn	£13
	Robert Pyncote	£6
	Agnes Burges	£10
	Elizabeth Pekke	£12
	John Kyng	£13 6s 8d
	Thomas Coke	£13 6s 8d
	William Smyth	£10
	John Gardener	£6
	John a Mere	£4
	William Blysse	£10
	Thomas Loveday	£6

151v

Winstone

The queen is lord and is worth £8. [*Added*] Nil because in the hands of the Queen.

The rectory there is worth £8 8s 8d.

	The prior of Hereford	8s	
	John Fraunsamm	18s	
	John Carpenter	12s	
	John Churchveys	2s	
	Thomas Combe	6s	
	Thomas Bourton	6s	
	Thomas Scotte	10s	£20
	Christopher Sydenham	2s	harness for a man
	Thomas Cherington		£12
	Thomas Elys		£3
	John Scotte		£7
	John Nores		40s
	John More		40s
	Thomas Collys		£4
152r	Walter Elys		40s
	William Cheryngton		40s

Miserden

The queen in lands there []

The prior of St John of Jerusalem £4 3s 4d

	Sir John Brugez	5s	
	Richard Chedworth	20s	£10
	John Smaleruge	40s	£10
	John Ocolt	£3	
	Robert Clemens	20s	£6

The rectory there is worth £6.

	John Gyes esq		£50
	John Ocolt sen		£20
	John Ocolt jun		£10
	Thomas Bonde		40s
	Richard Combe		£12
152v	Thomas Legge		£10
	John Scott		40s
	William Bukland		40s
	William Payn		40s
	William Lymerik		40s

Tunley

	Robert Wye esq	14s	
	Giles Test clerk	53s	
	William Reome	20s	
	The abbot of Cirencester	5s	
	Sir John Bruges	3s 4d	
	John Fleccher	5s	
	Richard Freme sen		£30
	William Freme		£24
	Richard Freme jun		£24
	John Freme		£24

harness for a man
harness for a man
harness for a man
harness for a man

153r

Sapperton

Leonard Pole esq	£16 18s 0d	£200	harness for six men
The rectory there is worth £20.			
John Gybbes		£30	harness for a man
Edward Spekke		£20	(harness for a man)
Thomas Gorwey		£20	
Robert Bydfeld		£5	
Henry Freme		£7	
Thomas Symondes		£6	
John Man		£16	
Richard Birte		£16	
Kenelm Birte		£6	
Thomas Tyler		40s	
John Androws		40s	

Througham

	The abbot of Cirencester	£6 13s 4d	
	Christopher Sydenham	8s	
153v	Churchwardens of Cirencester	8s	
	John Haliday	8s	
	Richard Clevishale	40s	£16
	^a Thomas Smarte		£20
	^a William Turnor		£18
	Richard Lowe		£4
	John Hunt		£4
	William Borowe		£6
			harness for a man
			harness for a man

Bidfield

The farm of the king's lordship there is worth £100 13s 4d. [*Added*] Nil because in the hands of the king.

Paganhill

	William Pawn	£10	
	^a Giles Feld	£9	
	Christopher Sydenham	£4	
	Thomas Gardener	33s 4d	
154r	Richard Stratford	40s	£10
	^a William Bourne	40s	£10
	Richard Freme	3s 4d	
	The heirs of John More	20s	
	Edward Bygge		£20
	Richard Gardener		£26
	^a William Clayfelde		£12
	John Mery		£8
	Thomas Elond		40s
	Thomas Plummer		£3
			harness for a man
			harness for a man

Lower Lypiatt

	William Fream	£7	£20	harness for a man
	John Whityngton	£6		
	Christopher Pyard	£6		
	John Bigge	66s 8d		

	Thomas Balkereve	20s	
154v	Sir John Bruggez	26s 8d	
	The prior of St John of Jerusalem	£6 13s 4d	
	Thomas Sewell	£200	harness for three men
	Thomas Hyot	£20	harness for a man
	Walter Sewell	£133	harness for two men
	Roger Fowler	£240	harness for three men
	^a William Sewell	£20	
	John Sherman	£5	
	Richard Long	£5	
	John Davys	40s	
	John Peryn	£5	
	^a Richard Gryme	£6	
	William Jones	40s	
	Henry Benet	40s	

155r **Frampton [Mansell]**

	Robert Wye esq	£8	
	The abbot of Cirencester	10s	
	Thomas Payn	18s	
	Thomas Gardener	7s	
	The abbess of Syon	2s 8d	
	Leonard Pole	3s 4d	
	Walter Lane	5s	
	John Elond	4s	
	Walter Blisse	£4 13s 4d	£20
	Giles Cokkes	16s	
	William Clyver		£16
	Simon Fraunsom		£14
	John Peers		40s
	John (Wych) Wyttes		40s
	Christopher Hapton		40s
	^a John Blise		

155v **Steanbridge**

	John Churchneys	20s	
	Henry Clissale	£30	harness for a man
	William Furnor	£10	
	Thomas Lynet	£3	
	William Westthrop	£10	
	Thomas Newman	40s	
	John Ayleruge	£3	
	John Egles	£10	
	William Dower	40s	
	John Tailor	40s	
	John Aylerugge	£4	
	Richard Churcheis	40s	
	John Churchneys	£5	
	Thomas Edmondcs	£7	
	John Horwode	£10	

156r

Upper Lypiatt

	Robert Wye esq	£13 6s 8d	£100	
	Giles Test	56s		
	Sir John Brugez	23s 4d		
	Thomas Stancombe	20s	40s	
	Christopher Spicer	18d		
	Thomas Balkereve	20s		
	Robert Hukvale	£6		
	Hugh ap Hoell	13s 4d		
	John Benett	13s 4d		
	The abbes of Syon	13s 4d		
	John Bigge	20s		
	Giles Kyn	10s		
	The abbot of Cirencester	10s		
	John Payn	20s		
	Richard Daa	£4		
	John Reynoldes	20s		
	William Pettitt	13s 4d		
156v	Giles Feld	7s		
	The abbot of Kingswood	13s 4d		
	Churchwardens of Rodborough	20s		
	Thomas Tomson		£50	harness for a man
	William Culla		£50	harness for a man
	John Freme		£3	
	Thomas Hay yeoman of the crown		£6	
	Thomas Clerk		£4	
	Richard Meriot		£3	
	Richard Sewell		£4	
	Robert Harpar		40s	
	Walter Teyte		40s	
	Edward Wattes		£10	
	John More		40s	
	John Loveday		£5	
	Robert Peers		£6	
157r	Thomas Wether		40s	
	Robert Nycollys		£6	
	^a John Dowre		£4	
	John Ireland		£4	
	William Dolman		£14	
	John Swayn		£13	

Edgeworth

	Anthony Rawley	£12		
	The abbot of St Peter's, Gloucester	36s 8d		
	Robert Cobbe	13s 4d		
	John Saunders	6s 8d		
	The prior of Hereford in pension	10s		
	The rectory there is worth	£10		
	Robert Byng yeoman of the crown		£30	harness for three men
	John Heyward		£20	
157v	Robert Whityng		£24	harness for a man
	Simon Teynton		£6	
	Richard Newman		£5	
	^a Thomas Currior		40s	

Bisley

	The queen is lord there and it is worth £40. [<i>Added</i>] Nil because in the hands of the queen.		
	Lionel Norres	24s	
	Gavin Myll in annuity	40s	
	The earl of Arundel	8s	
	Thomas Sewell	18s 8d	
	John Rymell	6s 8d	
	John Knyght	6s 8d	
	Walter Blise	19s	
	Thomas Gardener	66s 8d	
	The wardens of the chapel of Rodborough	29s 8d	
158r	Thomas Stancombe	30s	
	The wardens of the chapel of St Thomas in Cirencester	£3 13s 4d	
	John Blakwell	13s	
	Richard Freme	2s 8d	
	Walter Lane	2s 8d	
	John Rodwey	11s	
	Anthony Rawley	16s	
	Richard Clevishale	8s	
	William Mede	13s 4d	
	John Haliday	30s	
	William Reome	5s	
	Christopher Sydenham	6s	
	The rectory there is worth £26.	£4	
	The rectory in lands		
	The bishop of Worcester in pension	26s 8d	
	The archdeacon in pension	20s	
158v	The prior of Worcester in pension	10s	
	The vicarage there is worth £14.		
	William Compton	£133 6s 8d	harness for two men
	John Taylor	£24	harness for a man
	John Calfowe	£20	
	William Clerk	£10	
	John Ouwyn	£10	
	Henry Broughton	£10	
	John Frethe	40s	
	Richard Taylor	40s	
	^a John Butte	40s	
	John West jun	40s	
	Richard Bourne	40s	
	John West sen	£5	
	Nicholas Barons	£4	
	Thomas Tokenell	£3	
159r	^a Richard Batte	40s	
	^a Richard Folde	40s	
	Robert Boresley	40s	
	Richard Snowe	£10	
	John Pope	£3	
	William Benet	40s	
	John Dowre	£7	
	Henry Kyng	£5	
	John Gurdeler	£5	

	Robert Bullok	£5
	John Smyth	40s
	Robert Barkeby	£5
	Robert Clerk	£3
	Thomas Peers	£3
	John White sen	£3
	^a Thomas Griffen	
	^a Thomas Benet	
159v	^a John Stokys	
	^a William Wever journeyman	

160r **The liberty of the seven hundreds of Cirencester**

The town of Cirencester

Chipping Street

	The abbot of Cirencester has in lands for all of the town of Cirencester. £70.		
	Hugh Nores	£200	harness for three men
	Henry Tapper	28s £200	harness for three men
	Christopher Tolle	40s £280	harness for five men
	Richard Vampage	66s 8d £18	
	Robert Osmond	£15 £20	
	John Stocke	40s £30	harness for a man
	Alice Pratte wid	£80	
	Catherine Marshall wid	£10	
	John George in lands throughout the county	£10 £20	harness for a man
	Thomas Dorman		
	^a Thomas Leyceter	£40	harness for a man
	Richard Hogges	£26	harness for a man
160v	William Wode	£66 13s 4d	harness for two men
	^a Thomas Donne	£20	harness for a man
	Thomas Whiting jun	£20	harness for a man
	William Castelcombe	£40	harness for a man
	John Phelpys	£60	
	John Payn	£5	
	Morgan ap Rece	40s	
	John Owen	£8	
	Richard Jones	40s	
	Thomas Yorke	£4	
	William Dubber	40s	
	Thomas Webbe	£3	
	Thomas Tykeley	£13	
	Richard Noxon	£3	
	John Hall	£6	
	John Neucombe	£5	
	^a James Sadeler	£4	
	^a Ralph Sadeler	£8	
	Thomas Norys	£60	
161r	^a Adam Staunton	40s	
	^a Thomas Rydler	40s	
	^a Henry Wynyard		

Abbot Street

Churchwardens	40s		
John Straunge	13s 4d		
Richard Beller		£60	harness for (one) two men
Robert Coke		£20	harness for a man
John Stone		£8	
^a William Stone		40s	
^a Richard Reve		£6	
Robert Malteman		40s	
Thomas Essex		£4	
^a John Dawbeney		£4	
William Dubber		£5	

161v

Cricklade Street

Richard Patteshale	£8	£26	harness for a man
Richard Solars	40s	£26	harness for a man
Richard Scarnyng	13s 4d		
Thomas Whityng sen		£26	harness for a man
William White		£20	harness for a man
^a John North		£6	
Henry Hichons		£6	
Thomas Edlot		£5	
Richard Smyth		£4	
^a William Long		40s	

Gosditch Street

	John Straunge	13s 4d		
	Richard Scarnyng	26s 8d		
	John Marshall	26s 8d	£120	harness for two men
	Richard Routhale	53s 4d		
162r	William Blyse	20s		
	Thomas Habgode		£26	harness for a man
	William Whityng		£26	harness for a man
	William Soundes		£26	harness for a man
	Richard Vynor		£26	harness for a man
	Thomas Matson		£20	harness for a man
	Miles Pytte		£6	
	William Floke		£3	harness for a man
	Hugh Lewes		£4	
	Richard Stokke		£6	
	Roger Pudsey		£10	four sallets
	(William) John Crickhowell		£3	
	William Goswayn		£16	
	John Wexman		£5	
	Thomas Asplyn		£6	
	Thomas Snell		£10	
	^a Ralph Barbor			
	^a John Pargue			

162v

St Cecily Street

John Marshall	13s 4d	
John Hedde		£3
John Gefferes		£3
Thomas Vale		40s

Castle Street

Christopher Sydenham	£5	
Churchwardens of Cirencester	20s	
Tibby Haliday	20s	
John Hatcombe		£66
William Forte		£66 13s 4d
John Dey		£13 6s 8d
John Foxcote		£6

harness for two men
harness for a man

St Lawrence Street

John Marshall	13s 4d	
Leonard Pole esq	26s 8d	
William Longe		£3
163r Thomas Newen		
William Warton		
John Laurence		

Minety

	The abbot of Cirencester	£8 18s 0d	
	Sir John Brugez	£4	
	Christopher Sydenham	40s	
	Tibby Halyday	26s 8d	
	^a Thomas Brether	40s	£6
	Leonard Pole	26s	
	John Mille, Richard Bagot & Richard Butler	20s	
	John Lytell	10s	£16
	Richard Sawear	6s 8d	£3
	The prior of Llanthony	13s 4d	
	John Marshall	13s 4d	
163v	William Taylor	6s 8d	40s
	Robert Taylor	6s 8d	£10
	Robert Riche	6s	£20
	Richard Burnham	6s 8d	
	Richard Patteshale	20s	
	Henry Heyward	10s	
	Richard Sapcotes esq (in all his lands in all counties) nil, because in other counties (£200)		£266 13s 4d
	William Haukyns	£26	
	John Rydler	£30	
	John Mille	£6	
	Richard Miles	40s	
	John Pegeler	£4	
	^a Thomas Shirmore	£5	
	William Bagott	£4	
	^a Richard Butler	40s	
	Thomas North	£3	
	Thomas Lytell	£6 13s 4d	
	Robert a Water	£3	

harness for a man
harness for a man

164r

Crowthorne Hundred

Down Ampney

Sir John Hungerford	£30	
The wardens of the chapel of St Thomas the Martyr in Cirencester	40s	
John Taylor	10s	
The abbot of Cirencester	10s	
^a John Smyth		£10
Richard Ruchons		£12
^a Richard Preston		£13
John Davys		£15
John Brigfeld		£10
Robert Page		£10
William Cosyn		£8
John Hignell		£10
Richard Kemyll		£10
Philip Lok		£6 13s 4d
164v Nicholas Fisser		£12
Thomas Gary		£4
Richard More		£7

Meysey Hampton

John Zouche esq	£20	
The rectory there is worth	£16.	
Richard Scarnyng		£20
William Robyns		£20
Robert Hycheman		£18
John Sclatter		£13
John Smart		£10
Walter Monke		£12
Thomas Goldyng		£6 13s 4d
^a Robert Sclatter		£6
William Hichons		£5
Thomas Grenewod		£4
Richard Miller		£3

165r

South Cerney

Thomas Nevell	£20	
The prior of Llanthony	£14	
The abbot of St Augustine's Bristol	£8	
The prior of Bradenstoke	6s 8d	
William Mabley	6s 8d	
The abbot of St Peter's Gloucester has the rectory there,	£16.	
The vicarage there is worth	£10.	
Richard Tryndar		£13 6s 8d
John Brayn		£4
John Capull		£5
John Welavysed		£6
John Slye		40s
Robert Ingram		£6
John Jones		£6
Thomas Brownyng		£6
^a John Avey		£4

165v	Robert Gase	£6	
	John Rymyngton	£3	
	Thomas Father	£6	
	Thomas Machyn	40s	
	William Brayn	60s	
	William Thacher	£6 13s 4d	
	Richard Tippar	£10	
	William Portlake	£6	
	John Kemys	40s	
	Robert Robyns	£3	
	^a John Hall		
	^a William Walker		

Ampney St Mary

	The abbot of St Peter's Gloucester	£14	
	The abbot of Cirencester	£9	
	The rectory there is worth £4.		
166r	Robert Trynder	£70	harness for two men
	^a Thomas Smert	£40	
	Robert Wyllys	£4	
	Thomas Wyllys	40s	
	John Smarte	40s	
	Henry Templar	£8	
	Thomas Rodwey	£4	
	John Clerk	40s	
	^a Henry May	40s	
	John Heynes	40s	
	^a William Ludlowe	£4	
	William Brown	£3	

Bagendon

	The chantry of Holy Trinity, Cirencester	£14	
	John Marshall	33s 4d	
	William Gycote	66s 8d	
166v	Robert Peers	£5	
	Thomas Foxley	£10	
	William White	£3	
	William Heynes	40s	

Duntisbourne Abbots

	The abbot of St Peter's Gloucester	£10 13s 4d	
	The rectory there is worth £10.		
	John Turnor	£13 6s 8d	
	Thomas Brode	£10	
	Richard Brode	£5	
	Robert Foxley	£5	
	^a William Morton	£10	
	^a William (Ocolte) Okeholte	£3	

167r

Daglingworth

Sir Maurice Berkeley is lord and worth £8.

Richard Reve 26s 8d

Christopher Sydenham 20s

Alice Gerves wid 53s 4d

The rectory there is worth £6 13s 4d.

Richard Hancok £20

harness for a man

Thomas Geffes £10

Richard Heynes £3

William Dee

Harnhill

Sir Edward Tame is lord and worth £10.

The rectory there is worth £5.

Robert Hay £13

John Smyth £6

167v ^aJohn Smythiar £8

Robert Calfowe £4

John Wever £6 13s 4d

William Peter 40s

^aJohn Misselyn**Ampney Crucis**

The abbot of Tewkesbury is lord there and worth £22.

The prior of Bradenstoke 33s 4d

Sir Edward Tame 46s 8d

The abbot of St Peter's Gloucester 20s

Christopher Sydenham £3

William Meysy 20s

Richard Brigfeld 20s

The rectory there is worth £6.

The vicarage there is worth £8.

John Lynsey £70

168r John Wytنام £60

harness for a man

Robert Harbart £6 13s 4d

^aRichard Adams £10

Thomas Sheperd £10

Thomas Hardyng 40s

William Bubbe £3

Robert Humfrey £4

Robert Robyns 40s

John Bye 40s

John Hardyng £3

John White £3

Thomas Archar 40s

Thomas Baste £5

Richard Bagot £5

Richard Bruggeman 40s