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The Demolition of Reading Abbey.

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HE Account printed at end of these notes is believed to furnish information never before available, of the circumstances attending the first beginnings of the breaking-up of the fabric of Reading Abbey; and amongst other things fixes the date on which the destruction commenced. In the form of actual Receipts and Payments the Account gives details of when and by whom the work of disruption was first put in hand and for what purpose. The immediate object was to gain possession of the huge masses of lead that covered the roofs of the Church and other conventual buildings. The operations were carried out under the supervision of one George Hynde, of whom we have no particulars, beyond that he was apparently one of the smaller men in the service of the Court of Augmentations,2 authorised for the purpose by the King's Council-or more probably by Somerset himself. In this capacity Hynde received all moneys arising from sale of old material and otherwise as detailed; and paid all wages and expenses in connection with the erection of scaffolding, the taking down of roofs and the melting, refining and carting away of the lead. But where or into whose hands the lead went is nowhere recorded.

2 Established in 1536 for management of the vast possessions accruing to the Crown on suppression of the monasteries. Dissolved in Jan. 1554.

¹ Ministers' A/Cs Edw. VI. Divers Counties Bdle.774.

For centuries the document had remained unobserved till it was casually met with at the Public Record Office by the present writer a few years ago in searching amongst uncalendered monastic papers for other things.

The Account is of Hynde's making, and it will be observed is not in the form of a modern cash account giving receipts on the left-hand side and payments on the right. The receipts come first and the disbursements follow on. The pages are not added up, the Account is not balanced or signed, and there is no formal heading. Only a short period is covered by the account—just long enough in fact for getting possession of the lead. Its duration extended from 10 Feb. to 29 May in a year not stated, but which from internal evidence and other circumstances may perhaps be assigned to 1549.

In printing the Account the items for convenience of reference are numbered consecutively from I to 299.

RETROSPECT.

It may assist an understanding of the situation at date of the transactions recorded in the Account, to turn a brief glance backwards to the autumn of 1539. Before September of that year the Abbot had been arrested without any charges preferred against him, and thrown into the Tower. By the middle of the month the King's Commissioners in company with Thomas Vachell (who had been" making great cheer" for them at his own house) had assumed unwarranted possession of the monastery and all its belongings. Gold and silver plate of great value was impounded for the King's use, with stores of rich vestments and valuable fabrics. These and other things done, the Commissioners took their departure, but before leaving informed Cromwell by letter that the whole house and its vast possessions had been committed to the custody of one Penizon and that the plate. vestments, copes and hangings and so forth had been placed in the hands of Vachell.1

Vachell was a local resident of some standing, and since 1529 had been one of the members of Parliament for the borough. Later on he may be judged to have given proof of his willingness to act as required, as he was constantly being put on commissions of the Peace and of Oyer and Terminer and so forth—positions in which he could be of service to those in authority.

¹ Cott. MS. Cleop. E., IV., p. 266.

Girolamo Penizon, to give him his right name (variously spelt), was an Italian by birth¹ and one of Cromwell's compliant instruments. At Paris and other places abroad he had been in the secret service of the King and Cromwell for some years. Since 1536 he had been in England in some occupation connected with the King's stables. In August, 1538 we find him by instruction of Cromwell, convoying Madame de Montreuil and other ladies of the French Court, through London to Dover on their way from Scotland to France. The arrangements made by Penizon with the Lord Mayor for the reception of these ladies, and for presents to them of fish, wine and other good cheer make entertaining reading.² The King gallantly met the ladies at Dover and presented Madame de Montreuil and her daughter each with a diamond worth 300 crowns.³

For his pains in the matter, Penizon received a reward of £40, and about the same time was dubbed knight. In August 1539, this pushing mercenary was sending Cromwell a diamond" though not of the best," and also a "slender present" from his wife with thanks for the buck that Cromwell had given them that day. Penizon must have known at this date of the determination to get possession of Reading Abbey by any means fair or foul, as he thought it a good move to feed Cromwell with stories of the selling of sheep, corn and other commodities by the Abbot" to the disadvantage of the King."4

The mock trial of the Abbot took place in November 1539, and his execution with two of the monks followed about the middle of the same month. The dual management of the dissolved Abbey had not been in operation for more than a week before Penizon was at variance with Vachell and was writing Cromwell to beg his favour that Vachell might not interrupt him. It does not appear that Vachell suffered any eclipse in consequence; for a few months later his position was officially confirmed and strengthened by grant of the offices of Overseer of the abbey

¹ Letters and Papers Hen. VIII, Vol. 14, Pt. 2, p. 618.

² Ellis' Letters, Ser. I, Vol. II, p. 107. 4 L. and P. 14, pt. 2, p. 15.

³ L. and P. 13, pt. 2, p. 116. 5 Ibid, p. 58.

possessions and Bailiff of the town of Reading. Both posts were for life and at a comfortable stipend in each case. 1

Towards the end of 1540 Penizon also came in for official recognition. Notwithstanding the fall of his patron Thomas Cromwell, he was made chief steward of the Borough of Reading, and of the Berkshire possessions of the late Abbey at a substantial fee. Other minor offices were also included in his patent.²

CUSTODIANS OF THE ABBEY SITE.

It was in this way by the course of events that Penizon and Vachell became entrusted (amongst other duties) with the care of the Abbey precinct and of the Church and conventual buildings clustered within it. For the rest of the King's reign little change took place in this limited and crowded area of about thirty acres. beyond that lodgings were improvised for the King's occasional use, and stables provided for his horses. During these years nothing was brought into account for the profits of the precinct in the annual returns rendered to the Court of Augmentations by the officials responsible; because as stated in the Account for 1548/9 the site "was reserved to the use and commodity of our lord the King in custody of Sir William Penizon,"3 Penizon and Vachell were not however unmindful of their own personal interests; both managed to secure for themselves individually, freehold grants and advantageous leases of outside Abbey lands. In this respect however they were outdone by the huge grants of Abbey properties obtained in 1545 by the versifying William Gray of Reading, one of the followers of the future Duke of Somerset, and one of the band of adherents consigned with him to the Tower in October 1549.

CHANGES ON DEATH OF HEN. VIII.

Matters so drifted along till the death of the King early in 1547, when the rapid rise to power of the Seymours produced the opportunity and the signal for change. Within a day or two of

¹ L. and P. 15, p. 116.

² L. and P. 16, p. 142

³ Mins. A/Cs Berks Edw. VI, No. 11, m. 23.

⁴ L. and P. 20, pt. 2, p. 125/6.

Henry's death Edward Seymour, Lord Hertford, was created Duke of Somerset, Protector of the Realm and Guardian of the royal person. It was quickly recognised that amid his larger preoccupations he had a keen eye for anything tending to his own personal enrichment. Within six months he had obtained from the youthful King a grant of the reversion to all the lands settled on the widowed Queen (Catherine Parr) at marriage; and not content with this had made use of his position to get into his own hands an enormous slice of the possessions of the late Abbey of Glastonbury. Words were specifically introduced into the instrument to make it clear that both the Abbey precinct there and the lead on the great Church and other buildings were to pass into Somerset's hands.2 Immediately Somerset began to lay his plans to secure for himself a similar prize at Reading. Minor obstacles there were, but the Protector cautiously set about to overcome them. It is significant to note that in July 1547 Vachell is found surrendering "by royal request" his office of Supervisor of the possessions of Reading Abbey, and is rewarded "by the advice of Edward Duke of Somerset "with an enlarged annuity of £20 p.a. for life.3 No duties were attached. For less work or no work Vachell was to get higher pay. Such is the definite evidence afforded by the documents of Somerset's personal intervention at this stage in the affairs of Reading Abbey. Vachell's enforced resignation was no case of disability by reason of age or infirmity, as he retained his other paid offices under the Crown till his death in 1553. Some policy Somerset must have had in getting rid of

¹ Before the date of this grant Somerset's younger brother Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, had secretly married Catherine Parr the queendowager. She died in childbed in Sept. 1548; and immediately afterwards Thomas Seymour renewed his suit for the hand of Princess Elizabeth. Early in 1549 he was attainted on various charges and beheaded in March of the same year. Somerset was one of the signatories to his brother's death warrant.

² Cal. Pat. Edw. VI, 1547/48, p. 129.

There are indications however that Somerset was never able during the short period that the Glastonbury property remained in his ownership, to reduce the lead—valuable as it was—into his own possession. It may be that an unremembered Crown lease of the Abbey precinct, issued to one Speke before the date of Somerset's grant, blocked the way.

³ Aug. Off. Misc. Bks. 218, f. 81.

Vachell and leaving Penizon in sole control as Keeper of the Abbey precinct at Reading. What that policy was, subsequent events may perhaps shew.

Again to look a little further. Was it merely accidental that Roger Amyce, one of the principal officials of the Court of Augmentations and also Surveyor General of both Reading and Glastonbury Abbeys since 1540, should immediately proceed to imitate Vachell by sending in his resignation of the latter offices, merely to receive in return a fresh appointment for life at an increased fee? Somerset may have thought it politic to cultivate the goodwill and acquiescence of so influential an official, and one who till recently had been fellow M.P. for Reading with Vachell. 2

GRANTS TO SOMERSET.

With an appetite sharpened by his recent acquisitions at Glastonbury, Somerset did not long delay his first raid on the Abbey possessions at Reading. In July 1548 he is found extracting from his youthful nephew a grant in fee of the lordship and manor of Reading, the Park and Manor of Whytley, and a variety of other lands with two yearly fairs in the Forbury.3 Hardly had this been accomplished when in September 1548 Amyce presents a report4 calling attention to valuable material in the form of lead on monastic buildings, bells and so forth that awaited realization at Abingdon, Reading and other places within his circuit. Confining ourselves to Reading and slightly paraphrasing the report, Amyce said that "by commandment" he had measured the unmolten lead on the late monastery and connected houses at Reading (which were still intact and in custody of Sir William Penizon) and found that the lead at the rate of fifteen square feet to the fother amounted to 417 fothers.5

With the prospect thus opened up to Somerset of obtaining a large sum of money easily and quickly, it can hardly be doubted

¹ Aug. Off. Misc. Bks. 217, f. 59.

² Borough Records, Reading, I, p. 192.

³ Cal. Pat. 1548/9, p. 28.

⁴ Exch. K.R. Church Goods $\frac{8}{23}$

⁵ An old unit of weight of rather more than a ton.

that Amyce's report was the proximate cause of the steps soon afterwards taken for recovery of the mass of lead on the Abbey roofs. That this was the whole object and purpose of the works described in the Account is made plain by the fact that as soon as possession of the lead had been obtained, the operations ceased and the Account came to an end.

DEMOLITION ACCOUNT.

We may now turn to Hynde's Account itself. In passing, it may be noted that according to the implication of Item 296 the demolition work was undertaken by order of the King's Council. In the case of water laid on to the King's stables, it is definitely so stated in Item 245. No confirmation of these statements can however be found in the Acts of the Privy Council as published, but Somerset being the dominant spirit in the Council at the time, the instructions doubtless emanated from him. Whatever the precise authorisation may have been, it is clear that the operations were carried out under the supervision of one George Hynde, a minor official of the Court of Augmentations and by trade apparently a plumber. Ordinarily this man was resident in London, but on the present occasion and accompanied by his servant "tarried" at Reading for ninety-eight days "to oversee the works and workmen."1 Under Hynde was a Clerk of the In various places Hynde describes himself as "the accomptaunte hereof," and as such his performances exhibit no more than the usual defects of the mediaeval book-keeper.

RECEIPTS.

The section of the Account relating to Receipts is perhaps the most interesting part of the whole record. It may safely be assumed that years before these transactions, the greater part of the movables and equipment of the Abbey had been sold or otherwise disposed of; the *miscellanea* now realised, merely represented a general sweep-up of anything left that could be turned into money. Even the gravestones in the churchyard were sold.

¹ Item 297.

² Item 93 et al.

The Receipts as detailed will amply repay attention, and for the most part are self-explanatory. Some of them are of exceptional interest. We are told for instance of what happened to "all the olde glasse" (which may have included the painted windows) and are given the name, address and occupation of the purchaser with the price paid (Item 27). Into the same hands went (Item 28) "all the images and stones standing at the high altare." The sale of roofs, chapels and portions of the fabric en bloc will be remarked. St. Mary's Church, Reading, was in course of rebuilding at the time, and definite portions of the Abbey Church (Items 46 and 54) were sold for re-erection there. Corresponding entries in the Accounts of the Wardens of that church establish the reality and trustworthiness of our new source of information.

Doubts whether the great central tower carried a spire are set at rest by Item 56, which states that £3 was received from two joint purchasers "for the roofe of the spere steple." Although not free from ambiguity in other respects the entry makes it reasonably clear that the central tower was surmounted by a spire. Almost certainly it was of wood and not of stone, but whether or not covered with lead is uncertain.

A curious procedure is disclosed by items 63/65³ inasmuch as they tell us that Hynde the surpervisor himself dabbled as purchaser in certain stores that happened to be on hand at the conclusion of the work. The value was considerable. The method of disposal of these stores rather suggests that the work did not come to a natural end, but was somewhat hurriedly terminated. For the three stocks of metal in question, Hynde "allowed to the King's Majesty" sums totalling to £37 13s. 4d. For some reason not mentioned, it appears from a note on the front page of the Account that Hynde did not clear away his

¹ Comparison will shew that certain of the buildings mentioned in the Account are missing from the plan and particulars of the Abbey, published by the late Dr. Hurry. For instance, the library of which Vachell purchased the roof for £6 (Item 49) appears to have been a separate building, and is not mentioned on Hurry's plan. He thought it might have formed part of the cloister (p. 9.) There are other similar instances.

² Hurry, p. 140.

³ The arithmetic of Item 63 is peculiar.

purchases but left more than sixteen tons of " lead ashes" on the site.

The concluding item of the Receipts (No. 66) in conjunction with items 307 to 315 of the Payments (to be noticed later) is illuminating. The Treasurer of the Augmentations by order of the Chancellor of the Court (Sackville) hands over to Hynde no less than £60 of public moneys (in modern currency about £720) towards the "taking down and melting of lead and other necessaries." For this the Crown got nothing. At the same time the Chancellor was accepting large benefits for himself without payment.

PAYMENTS.

The Payments are divided into several sections under the dates specified. The first date given is 10 February, which if rightly attributed to the year 1549 fell on a Sunday and marks the actual commencement of the demolition work. The ending date was 29 May (item 251), and by then we must conclude that the Abbey Church and principal conventual buildings had been reduced to a state of ruin. The commencing Payments (Items 70 et seq) are for wages of carpenters engaged in taking down the timbers of the roofs, and are followed (Item 81 et seq) by the pay of common labourers for the pulling down of lead and lading it into carriages to be taken away.

Other entries will be found to give details of the various classes of craftsmen and labourers engaged on the work, with their names, number and rates of pay. Amongst them were carpenters, sawyers, plumbers, a freemason, a tyler and a refiner. Three keepers of the gates were on duty¹ and many men were employed at nights² "for watchyng of the Kings leade and Tymber from stealing and imbeseling." The various expenses of plant, tools and materials used are carefully put down. The only special expenditure was the cost of conveying water from "the King's place at Reading to the King's stable there" at the relatively small outlay of £3 10s.³

¹ Items 200/202.

² Items 213/228.

³ Items 246/9.

Nothing is specified in the Account for Hynde's personal services, except such as may be embraced in the riding charges and expenses of himself and servant for 100 days £15 14s.1

LEAD FROM THE ROOFS.

As regards the lead itself, the Account shews (Item 292) that the quantity recovered from the roofs came to slightly over 406 fothers (perhaps about 450 tons); and the cost of taking down, melting and casting it totalled 161 6s. This was after an outlay of 116 2s. od. for refining nearly seventeen fothers at 20s. a fother. The close agreement of the weight actually recovered, with Amyce's estimate of 417 fothers will be observed. There are various charges for the carriage of lead to the waterside (e.g. items 167/8), but its destination is nowhere stated, nor whether sold or how disposed of. The value was very considerable. Accounts of St. Mary's Church inform us (Garry, p. 3) that about this time lead was fetching at Reading £6 16s. 8d. per fother. On this basis the recovered lead was worth in money of the time about £2770, or approximately the equivalent in modern currency of about £30,000. If sold for the king's benefit so large a sum might be expected to appear in the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations; but so far it has not been traced. What is the inference? Did the lead or the proceeds of sale in some way get applied to Somerset's own purposes? Circumstances presently to be narrated may supply a probable answer.

RESULTS OF THE ACCOUNT.

The net result of the Account as shewn by Hynde's figures is to make Receipts come to £206 3s. 8d. (Item 67) and Payments to £193 9s. $10\frac{3}{4}$ d. (Item 299) leaving a balance unaccounted for of £12 13s. 9d. In point of fact there are several errors in the additions and otherwise, and the balance to be accounted for was a larger sum. In what way George Hynde discharged himself of this liability there is nothing to shew. To arrive approximately at the equivalent in modern currency, the figures of the Account may be multiplied by ten or twelve.

The memorandum or statement by Hynde at the end of his cash transactions gives the impression of a man at once cautious and mindful of his own safety. The memorandum

¹ Items 296/7.

is of astonishing character and gives particulars (Items 301-316) of "suche parcells as was lately remayning upon the sayde late supp'ssed house of Reading" as had been appraised and delivered respectively to the Duke of Somerset and the Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations (Sir Richard Sackville). For these "parcells" Hynde put it on record that he received nothing for the King's use—in short that they had not been paid for. The amounts involved were large. It may be assumed that Hynde's action was by way of precaution and for his own protection in case of subsequent inquiry or trouble.

Sackville was a man of genial and accommodating nature, always ready to make use of his official position to his own profit. He acquired great riches. Under the division agreed upon between them Somerset became possessed of the roofs of the body of the Church, and of the chancel (immense in their extent); as well as of several other portions (Items 301-306); whilst the Chancellor's allocation included the roofs of both aisles of the choir, of the magnificent chapter-house, the lady chapel, and a variety of old material (Items 307/315). No date is given for these transactions, but they may reasonably be supposed to have taken place within the period covered by the Account.

Probably it is no injustice to Somerset or Sackville to suppose that either had any scruple in accepting the benefit of misappropriations of this kind, provided knowledge of them could be masked from the common eye. The whole business illustrates the peculation going on around the King by some of the highest officers of State.

FALL OF SOMERSET.

Somerset's first fall occurred in the following autumn, when with "Gray of Reading" and other adherents of higher rank he was sent to the tower 14 October 1549. Amongst the charges brought against him was that of converting to his own use the "lead, stone and stuff of Sion, Reading and Glastonbury of great value." Here we may have the secret of Hynde's activities; in view of the allegations made, it is not improbable that in Hynde's

¹ Dormer, Gray of Reading, p. 47.

² Froude, IV, p. 486 n.; and State Papers Dom., Edw. VI, Vol. IX, No. 53.

Account we have before us the very transactions that helped to incriminate Somerset and that played a part in bringing about his final downfall and ruin. After his release from the tower in February 1550 Somerset gradually regained some part of his previous influence and power, but was never again Protector of the Realm. His advance in popular and royal favour was again rapid, and aided by a petition from the lords of the Council he obtained from the King in June 1550 a comprehensive new grant re-establishing his title to the possessions previously made over to him at Glastonbury and Reading. 1 But he did not long retain them. At Reading the Abbey site and certain other extras were thrown in, but by this time the once coveted lead had been torn away and the roofless church shewed gaping voids where but lately richly painted windows had been. Chapterhouse, cloisters and many another fair structure stood mutilated and abandoned—a pitiful scene of unreasoning spoliation and destruction.

Somerset's short after-career, and the fate that overtook him are matters of national history. At his trial in December 1551 it is well to remember that the charge of which he was convicted was felony and not treason. The usual sentence for felony—death by hanging was adjudged, but considerations of rank secured for him the alternative of the axe, and he was beheaded 22 January 1552. Thus, at the early age of forty-five, perished a man of undoubted ability, of distinguished presence and much grace of manner. If less rapacious and less unscrupulous Somerset might well have proved an ornament to his generation and a public servant of real usefulness to the State.

It would appear that, exceptionally, Somerset's conviction for felony occasioned no forfeiture of lands or dignities; but to surmount this an Act was passed through Parliament in April 1552 declaring his possessions forfeited. By virtue of this legislation the site of Reading Abbey again became vested in the Crown. Its subsequent fortunes are sufficiently well-known to render further mention in these notes unnecessary.

¹ Cal. Pat, 1549/51, p. 430 et seq.

² D.N.B. XVII, p. 1245/6; and Lords' Journals I, p. 425.

DEMOLITION ACCOUNT, 1549.

[RECEIPTS]

(1)	Itm Receyved of Thomas Stan- shell for horlyche ¹	_{xiij} s _{iiij} d
(2)	Itm R of Henry Skynnar for v ^c	
	paving tyles	iij ^s iiij ^d
(3)	Itm R of John Nyxson for a frame	
	that the Organs stode upon	xxx ^s
(4)	Itm R of Thomas Alworthe for vj	d
<i>(</i>	gravestones broken and hole	_{xiij} s _{iiij} d
(5)	Itm R of the said Thomas	
	Alworthe for vij broken Sells	. c
<i>(</i> 6)	in dortare	xv ^s
(0)	Itm R of the said Thomas for a	
(-)	pticon before a Chappell	x ^S
(7)	Itm R of the sayde Thomas for	
	one thowsande of pavyng Tyle of the smaller sorte	vs
/ 8\	Itm R of John Redges for an olde	V
(0)	chamber	xxxiijs iiijd
(0)		xxxiij ³ iiij ⁴
(9)	Itm R of the sayd John for	-
	iiij ^{ml} of pavyng Tyles	_{xxvj} s _{viij} d
(10)	Itm R of the sayde John for iii	
	olde bedsteds an olde Table iij	
	formes and an olde portall	vij ^S
(11)	Itm R of the sayde John for an	ia
	olde Organ Case	vjs
(12)	Itm R of John Heythe for iiij	
(\	lytle gravestones	vs
(13)	Itm R of Robert Style for vj	٠٠٠ ٠٠٠ ١
/- ^\	monks Selles in the dorter Itm R of Thomas Chamberlayne	xxvj ^s viij ^d
(14)	for M ^l M ^l of pavyng Tyles	_{xiij} s _{iiij} d
	for me me of pavying Tyles	viil. IIIl.

¹ Haulage.

	2	
(15)	Itm receyved of Fraunces Beyke	
	for one Thousaunde of pavyng	_
	Tyles	$_{ m vj^{ m S}}$ $_{ m viij^{ m d}}$
(16)	Itm R of John Fawsebye for v ^c	
	of pavyng Tyles	iij ^s iiij ^d
(17)	Itm Receyved of Mr Riggs for all	
	the Cabens in the Fermerye	
	wherin the sycke monkes laye	iij ^{li}
(18)	Itm receyved of Richard Mathewe	
	for vij ^C of smalle paving	2.2
	Tyles	iij ^s viij ^d
(19)	Itm receyved of Mr Rocklyff for	,
	one Thowsande of pavyng Tyles	vj ^s viij ^d
(20)	Itm recevyed of Mr Dobskott for	
	vj ^c of pavyng Tyles	iiij $^{\mathbf{s}}$ ij $^{\mathbf{d}}$
(21)	Itm receyved of Mr Vachell for a	•
	halpasse of wayneskott ¹ that	
	the Abbott made for a respecte	
	to the Churche	XLS
(22)	Itm Receyved of Mayster	
	Anthonye Brygame for fyve	
	broken gravestones	viij ^s viij ^d
(23)	Itm receyved of Thomas Seynt-	
	man for a gravestone	vj ^s
(24)	Itm R of Mr Fen' for xij marble	
	stones broken and hole	xxviij ^s
(25)	Itm Receyved of Willyam Draper	
	for a partycion afore our ladye	
	Chappell and a Rayle on the	
	Southe syde of the quyere	xx^S
(26)	Itm Receyved of Mr John Sands	
	for certen Stones fallen downe	
	upon twoo sydes of the Cloyster	LS

¹ A dais or high step (haut-pas) of a superior quality of foreign oak. N.E.D.

	[RECEIPTS contd.]	
(27)	Itm Receyved of William Draper	
	of London Iremonger for all the	
	olde glasse ¹	vj ^{li} xiij ^s iiij ^d
(28)	Itm R of the sayd William Draper	
	for all the Images and stones	
	standing at the highe Altare	xlvj ^s viij ^d
(29)	Itm receyved of the sayd William	
	Draper for x ^c of olde Iron at	
541	vj ^s the C Sm ^a	iij ^{li}
(30)	Itm R of the Churche wardens of	
	Seynt Mary Churche of Reding	
	for the Monks stalls in the	_
e.	Quyre	Liij ^s iiij ^d
(31)	Itm R of John Revell Carpenter	
	for iiij ^c of olde Iron at vj ^s the	
	C. Sm ^a	xxiiij ^S
(32)	Itm receyved of Thomas Mawks	
	for the Comen Jakeses of the	
	dortare	xv^S
(33)	Itm R of Mighell Hopen the	
	Kings Smythe of Wyndesore	
	for vij ^c of olde Iron at vj ^s the	
	hundreth Sm ^a	xLij ^S
(34)	Itm R of William Orpen for iij ^c	
	of olde Iron at vj ^S the C. Sm ^a	xviij ^S
(35)	Itm R of Thomas Alderw' othe	
	for C. of olde lathe bourdes	iiij ^s
(36)	Itm R of Henry Hawthorne for	
	C. of olde lathe bourdes	iiij ^s
(37)	Itm Receyved of Richard Smythe	
	for half a hundred of olde lathe	
	boards	ij ^s

¹ From the price realised this may have embraced some or all of the painted windows.

ijS

(38) Itm R of William Hande for half

a hundred of olde lathe bourds

(39) Itm R of Mayster Greye for the	
stone upon two sydes of the	
Cloyster ¹	XLS
(40) Itm R of the sayd Mr Greye for	
xv Jakes stoles	xs
(41) Itm R of the sayd Mr Greye for	
plaster of parrys that wente	
aboute the Quyere	_{xxvj} s _{viij} d
(42) Itm R of the sayd M ^r Greye for	
the lytle rofe standyng at the	_
ende of the Fratrye	_{xxvj} s viij ^d
(43) Itm R of the sayd M ^r Greye for a	
shedde and a wyndowe	XLS
(44) Itm R more of the sayd Mr Graye	
for certayne stone that wente	
aboute the southe syde of the	
Churche under Bartlements	xiij ^s iiij ^d
(45) Itm R of Mr Beke and Mayster	
Alworthe for a porcollys of	
stone standyng afore the Quyere	-
dore	xxvj ^s viij ^d
(46) Itm R of the Churchewardens of	
seynt Maryes in Reding for iij	
pillors of Stone standing in the	
olde Chapple 2	xs
(47) Itm R of M^r Redkowte for a lytle	•
lodgyng	_{Liij} s _{iiij} d
(48) Itm R of M ^r Warde for an olde	7.
lodgyng behynde the Fermerye	iiij ^{li}
(49) Itm R of M ^r Fawchyll for the	ı <u>ī</u> :
Rofe of the lybrarye	vj ^{li}
(50) Itm R of Mr Warde for an olde	
halle	iiij ^{li} x ^s

¹ The purchaser of this and following items may no doubt be identified with William Gray, the M.P. for Reading, whose career was in 1923 so well sketched by Mr. Ernest W. Dormer.

2 A corresponding payment appears in the published accounts of St. Mary's Church, Reading (p. 3) where George Hynde is styled "Serjeaunt" Hynde.

(51)	Itm R of John Cowper for the	5.
	Jaks howse	$\mathbf{x}^{\tilde{\mathbf{l}}\mathbf{i}}$
(52)	Itm R of Barnarde Moore for a	
,	lytle roofe	xL ^S
(53)	Itm R of Mr Bregame and John	
(33)	Redges for a lytle howse stand-	
	· ·	
	ing by the water syde called a	=
	Slaughter howse	ĽŠ.
(54)	Itm R of the wardens of Seynte	
	Mary Churche for the olde	=.
	Chapell roofe ¹	vj ^{li} iiij ^s
(55)	Itm Receyved of M ^r Dabskott for	_
	the priors halle roofe	iiij ^{li} x ^s
(56)	Itm R of Henry Hynde and	•
,	William Draper for the Roofe	
	of the spere steple ²	_{iij} līi
(57)	Itm R of Maister Venare for an	,
(3/)	olde lodgynge	vli
(~Q\		V
(20)	Itm R of Stephen Christyan for a	_{iij} lī
(\	litle howse by the water syde	11]**
(59)	Itm R of Thomas Malthowse	
	and Richarde Watlyngeton for	
	certen stone of the Bartlements	
	being broken withe taking	
	downe of the rofe	LS
(60)	Itm R of M ^T Bradshawe for the	
	tymbre of the Northe Ile of the	
	Churche	xL ^S
(61)	Itm Receyved of Sir John	
	Gresham for iiij ^{ml} of howse	
	Tyle at v ^S the Thowsande Sm ^a	xx ^S
(62)	Itm R of John Nixson plumber	
	for MlMl of howse tyle	x ^S
	•	

¹ The relative amount in the churchwardens' own accounts (p. 4) stands at £6 ros. 8d.

² A steeple surmounted by a spire.—N.E.D.

(63) Itm the aforesayde George
Hynde the Accomptaunte herof
allowith unto the Kings Ma^{tie}
for iiij^C of lavar mettall w^{che}
he hadde according to the
praysement therof at xxx^S the
C. Sm² 1

xxxili

(64) Itm the said Accomptaunte allowithe also unto the Kings highnes for iiij^C waight of Copper after the rate and praysement thereof at xx^S the C.

iiiili

(65) Itm the said Accomptante lykewise allowithe unto the Kings Maiestie for a sowe of glasse metalle wayeng viij^C at vj^S viij^d the hundred Sm^a

Liij^s iiij^d

(66) Itm Receyved of Sir John
Wyllyams Knight Treasourer of
the Courte of Thaugementacons
by twoo warrats directed from
Maister Chauncellor of the same
Courte towards the chardgs of
the taking downe and Meltinge
of the same leade and other
necessaryes

_{Lx}Īi

(67) The Some of all the Receipts aforesaid

ccvj^{li} iij^s viij^d (£206 3s. 8d.)

The three items 63 to 65 were evidently stocks of material that happened to be on hand at date the account came to an end, and were taken over by the supervisor at valuation price.

¹ The arithmetic of item 63 appears to be faulty. Precisely what "lavar mettall" was intended to mean has not been traced.

A curious memo on the outer sheet of Hynde's account says that 16 fothers of "lead ashes" were remaining on the abbey site (date not given) in the charge of one Norres servant to the Marquis of Northampton "left there by George Hynde, plumber." From this it would appear that for some reason Hynde feared or neglected to carry away or dispose of his purchases.

[PAYMENTS]

Money layde fourthe by George Hynde the Accomptaunte herof from the xth daye of February untill the iiijth daye of Marche¹ as hereafter followithe.

Carpentars working by the daye as well for taking downe of Tymber of the roofes as covering the same and for making of Skaffolds and gynnes.

(70) First to George Barfoote for xviij dayes	_{xiiij} s _{ij} d
(71) Itm to John Nayse for xvj dayes	xij ^s
(72) Itm to Henry Sowthe for xvj	•
dayes	xij ^S
(73) Itm to Thomas Daye for xvj dayes	xij ^S
(74) Itm to John Cottrell for xvj dayes	xij ^S
(75) Itm to John Martenley for iiij	
dayes	iij ^s
(76) Itm to John Tallarde for vj dayes	_{iiij} s _{vj} d
(77) Itm to William Gybbes for iij dayes	_{xxj} d

Laborers to the Carpentars.

(78) Itm to George Bawle for xvj dayes	viij ^s
(79) Itm to Wyllyam Deane for xvj	
dayes	viiis

Comon Laborers by the daye for pullyng downe and caryeng of leade from the place wheare yt was molten and wayede and for ladyng it to the Cariage.

(81) Itm to Thomas Lyghtfoote for xviij dayes and ix howres

ixs iiijd ob

¹ Probably 1549.

(82) Itm to George Gettons for xvj dayes and ix howres	viij ^s iiij ^d ob
•	viij iiij ob
(83) Itm to Robert Tayllar for xvj dayes and ix howres	viijs iiijd ob
(84) Itm to John Watlyngton for x	
dayes	v ^S
(85) Itm to Henry Counsell for x dayes	iij ^s iiij ^d
(86) Itm to Robert Hytchens for xj	•
dayes	iij ^s viij ^d
(87) Itm to Water Bernam for ij dayes	$_{ m xij}{ m d}$
(88) Itm to William Roberts for vij	
dayes	$_{ m iij}$ s $_{ m vj}$ d
(89) Itm to Rychard Marten for v	
dayes	_{ii} s _{vi} d
(90) Itm to Thomas Barthelett for vj	, ,
dayes	iij ^s
(91) Itm to John Wallys for viij dayes	iiij ^S
	111)
(92) Itm to John Morgan for xvj	viijs iiijd
dayes and ix howres	VII) III)
Clerke of the works.	
(93) Itm to Robert Huggens for xxj	
dayes	xiiij ^S
dayoo	. •
Empcyons.1	
(94) Itm payde to Wyllyam Lightfote	_x d
for vj baste Ropes	Χď
(95) Itm payde to John Rychardson	.a
for iij hande maunds	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathbf{d}}$
(96) Itm payde to Richard Smythe	•
for a basket	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j^d}$
(97) Itm payde to Edmonde Shere-	
wood for vj loodes of Sand	iij ^s
•	

c conca.j	
(98) Itm payde to William Lightfoote	
for ij baste ropes	$_{ m iiij}{}^{ m d}$
(99) Itm payde to Peter Gonstone for	
iij quyer of paper	$_{\mathbf{i}\mathbf{x}}^{\mathbf{d}}$
(100) Itm payde to John Breche for vj	
hande Ropes	$\mathbf{v^s}$ $\mathbf{ij^d}$
(101) Itm payde to William Hanare for	
a beryng Tubbe	$_{ m xiiij}{ m d}$
(102) Itm payde for a loade of powles	$_{\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}}\mathbf{d}$
(103) Itm payde to John Breche for	_
Liiijlb of ropes at ijd the lb	ix ^s iiijd
(104) Itm payde to Edmonde Shere-	
wood for iiij loodes of Sand	ij ^s
(105) Itm payde for iiij Stocke locks	iiij ^s
(106) Itm payde for xxiiij ryngs for	
waights and a cole rake	vj ^s iij ^d
(107) Itm payde for a Skommer for the leade	
	$^{ m xv^d}$ $^{ m ob}$
(108) Itm payde for a howke and a	a
dryf pyn and ij harde Chyssells	xxij ^d ob
(109) Itm payde for ij Crowes of Iron	iij ^s xj ^d ob
(IIO) Itm payde for iiij pynnes to the drouge	a
(III) Itm payde for a locke and a	$_{ m XX}$ d
dryff pyn	$_{ m vi}$ d
(112) Itm payde for a newe Stoke locke	vi ^d xij ^d
(113) Itm payde for a keye and	xıju
mendyng of tooles	$_{\mathbf{x}}\mathbf{d}$
(114) Itm payde for a Gryndestone	ij ^s viij ^d
(115) Itm payde for a newe keye and	ij viij "
mending of an olde locke	vi^d
(116) Itm payde for a Crowe of Iron	xvi ^d
(117) Itm payde for a marking Iron and	AV J
a plate for the skales	viijd
(118) Itm payde for a fyer forke	_{xxj} d
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,

(119) Itm payde for ij Ryngs for the leade molde

(120) Itm payde for mendyng of a Crowe of Iron and ij dryffe pynnes

 ix^d

(121) Itm payde for ij draggs of Iron to drawe leade

xviii d

Londe Cariage of leade.

(122) Itm paide to Thomasyn Nicholas for xj dayes and a half carieng of leade to the water syde

xvs iiijd

(123) The Some of the payments and Empshions afore rehersed

xj^{li} xiij^s v^d(£11 13s. 5d.)

Money payde by the sayde Accomptaunt from the ixth daye of Marche to the vth daye of Aprill.

Carpenters working by the day aswell for taking downe of Tymber of the rofes as cov' yng of the same and for makyng of Gynnes and Scaffoldes.

(126) Itm to George Barfoote for xxiij dayes and xxiij howres

xxs iid

(127) Itm to John Tailler for xxij dayes and xxij howres

xviij^s iiij^d

(128) Itm to John Nayse for xj dayes and xj howres

ix^s ij^d

(129) Itm to Henry Southe for xxij dayes and xxij howres

xviij^s iiij^d

(130) Itm to John Cotrell for xxij dayes	
and xxij howres	_{xviij} s iiij ^d
(131) Itm to John Martynley for xxij	
dayes and xxij howres	xviij ^s iiij ^d
(132) Itm to Thomas Daye for xxij	
dayes and xxij howres	$_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathbf{S}}}$ $_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathbf{d}}}$
(133) Itm to William Gibbes for xxij	
dayes and xxij howres	xiiij ^s viij ^d
(134) Itm to Richard Cottrell for xvj	
dayes and xvj howres	_{xiij} s _{iiij} d
(135) Itm to Richard Bowyer for xvj	
dayes and xvj howres	_x s _{viij} d

Laborers to the Carpenters.

(136) Itm to George Bawle for xv dayes	
and xxij howrs	ix ^S
(137) Itm to William Deane for xxij	
dayes and xxij howres	$xj^s xj^d$

Comon Laborers working by the daye for pullyng downe and drawyng and caryeng of Sowes of leade to suche places as it was wayed and ladyng to cariage.

(139) Itm to William Lightfoote for	
xxiij dayes and xxiij howres	xij ^s v ^d ob
(140) Itm to John Morgan for xxiiij	
dayes and xxiiij howres	xiij ^S
(141) Itm to George Gettons for xxiiij	
dayes and xxiiij howres	$_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{v}}$ s $_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}}\mathbf{d}$
(142) Itm to Richarde Tayller for	
xxiiij dayes and xxiiij howres	xijs
(143) Itm to John Walles for xx ^{ti} dayes	
and xx ^{ti} howres	_x s _x d

(144) Itm to Thomas Bredes for xxiij dayes and xxiij howres	xijs vd ob
(145) Itm to John Wallington for ix	XIJ- V - OD
dayes	iiij ^s vj ^d
(146) Itm to Henry Counsell for xxiij dayes	vij ^s viij ^d
(147) Itm to John Trowe for xxiij dayes	, •
and xxiij howres	xijs vd ob
(148) Itm to Robert Hychens for xxij	•
dayes	_{vij} s _{iiij} d
(149) Itm to John Wyat for xxj dayes	•
and xxj howres and ij nyghts	xijs iiijd ob
(150) Itm to Thomas Sussex for xxiiij	
dayes	xvj^S
(151) Itm to William Hemmyng for xvj	
dayes and xvj howres and ij	
nyghts	ix ^s viij ^d
(152) Itm to William Waller for xij	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
dayes and xij howres	vjs vjd
(153) Itm to Thomas Tanner for xj	
dayes and xj howres	vj ^s
(154) Itm to Edmond Wright for viij	
dayes and viij howres	iiijs iiijd
	• •
Clerke of the works.	
(155) Itm to Robert Huggons for	_
xxviij dayes	xviij ^s viij ^d
Empcyons.	. •
(156) Itm payde to John Breche for	
xxiiij lb of hande ropes	iiij ^s
(157) Itm payde to George Barfoote	•
for iij shovells	$_{\mathbf{ix}}\mathbf{d}$
(158) Itm payde to John Revell for	
Ryding chargs	xLviijs
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•

(159) Itm payde to John Breche for a	
gyn rope	xiiij ^s ob q
(160) Itm payde to Thomas Sussex for	
xxv ^{lb} of ryngs and boltes	_{ij} s _{xj} d
(161) Itm payde for making of an Iron	
staff for to knytt the conduite	
pypes	ij ^s
(162) Itm payde to the praysers in	
rewarde	ij ^s
(163) Itm payde for xlb of Staples of	
Iron of the Kings the worke-	•
manship therof	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$
(164) Itm payde for mendyng of a	
crowe of Iron and a newe Keye	$_{ix}d$
(165) Itm payde for xiiijlb of boltes for	3
the Gynne	ijs iiijd
(166) Itm payde for ij pykeaxes	iiij ^s ix ^d

Cariage of leade and tymbre to the water syde.

(167) Itm payde to Tomasyn Nicholas	
for cariage of leade	_x s _{viij} d
(168) Itm payde to M ^T Mayer for cariage	
of leade	_{xxvj} s _{viij} d
(169) Itm payde to John Cowper for iij	
dayes caryage	iiij ^s
(170) Itm payde to Edmonde Sherewood	
for vj lodes of Sande	iij ^s
(171) Itm payde to Mr Rowte for cariage	_
of leade	$v^{s} x^{j} d$
(172) Itm payde to John Cowper for	_
cariage of xvij lodes of Tymbar	v ^s viij ^d

The Some of the payments and

empcyons afore specyfyed

xxiiijli xviijs ixd ob qa

(£24 18s. 9\frac{3}{4}d.)

(173)

Money also disbursed and payde by the forseyd Accomptaunt from the vjth daye of Apriell unto the thirde day of Maye.

Carpenters working by the day in man' and forme before declared.

(176) Itm to George Barfote for xxij dayes and xxij howres	_{xx} s _{ij} d
<u> </u>	xx° ij °
(177) Itm to John Tayllo ^r for xviij	•
dayes and xviij howres	xv ^s
(178) Itm to Richard Cottrell for xx ^{t1}	_
dayes and xx ^{ti} howres	xvj ^s viij ^d
(179) Itm to John Martynley for xx	
dayes and xx howres	_{xvj} s _{viij} d
(180) Itm to John Cottrell for xxj dayes	
and xxj howres	_{xvij} s _{vj} d
(181) Itm to Henry Southe for xx dayes	
and xx howres	_{xvj} s _{viij} d
(182) Itm to William Scargell for xij	
dayes and xij howres	xs
(183) Itm to Thomas Daye for xx dayes	
and xx howres	xv ^S
(184) Itm to William Magytt for xviii	
dayes and xviij howres	_{xiij} s _{vj} d
(185) Itm to Richard Bowyer for xxj	
dayes and xxj howres	xiiijs
(186) Itm to William Gybbes for xxj	•
dayes and xxj howres	xiiijS
	,
Laborers to the Carpenters.	
(187) Itm to William Deane for xxj	
dayes and xxj howres	xis iiiid ob
,	,,

(188) Itm to William Waller for xx

dayes and xx howres

xs xd

(189)	Itm to Thomas Tanner for xviij	
	dayes and xviij howres	$_{ix}$ s $_{ix}$ d

(190) Itm to Water Syngleton for xviij dayes and xviij howres

ixs ixd

(191) Itm to Robert Mowneford for xvj dayes and xvj howres

viijs viijd

(192) Itm to Richard Combey for xviij dayes and xviij howres

ixs ixd

Sawyers.

(193) Itm to Thomas Cotrell and Jeamys
Wolberd for xj dayes and xxij
howres

xiiijs viijd

(194) Itm to Henry Reade and John Payne for viij dayes and xvj howres

_xs _{viii}d

Fremason.

(195) Itm to Henry Mercer for xvj dayes and xvj howrs

xiijs iiijd

Laborers to the Mason.

(196) Itm to John Morgan for xxij dayes and xxij howres

xjs xjd

(197) Itm to Robert Tayller for xxij dayes and xxij howres

xjs xjd

Tylar.

(198) Itm to William Samforde for vj dayes and vj howres

vs

Laborer to the Tylar.

(199) Itm to William Twynne for vj
dayes and vj howres iij^s

iijs iiijd

Keepers of the gates.

(200) Itm to William Lightfote for xxiiij dayes and xxiiij howres xiiijs
(201) Itm to John Wright for xxiiij dayes and xxiiij howres and one nyght xiiijs vjd
(202) Itm to Henry Counsayll for xviij dayes vis

Comen Laborers working by the daye and for pullinge downe of leade and other things as afore is declared.

(204)	Itm to William Hemynge for xxj	
	dayes and xxj howres	_{xj} s _{iiij} d
(205)	Itm to John Walles for xviij dayes	_
	and xviij howres	$ix^s ix^d$
(206)	Itm to Thomas Brede for xviij	
	days and xviij howres	$_{ m ix}$ s $_{ m ix}$ d
(207)	Itm to Thomas Baylye for xiiij	
	dayes and xiiij howres	vij ^s vij ^d
(208)	Itm to Robert Foxe for xj dayes	
	and xj howres	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^\mathbf{s}$
(209)	Itm to John Browne for xvj dayes	
	and xvj howres	_{viij} s _{viij} d
(210)	Itm to Henry Penny for vij dayes	
-	and vij howres	_{iij} s _x d

Clerke of the workes.

(211) Itm to Robert Huggons for xxviij
dayes xviij^s viij^d

For watchyng of the Kings leade and Tymber from stealing and imbeseling.

(213) Itm to Robert Spaffolde for iiij	
nyghts	ij ^s viij ^d
(214) Itm to Henry Deakyn for x nyghts	vj ^s viij ^d
(215) Itm to Thomas Ratclyf for iiij	•
nyghts	ij ^s viij ^d
(216) Itm to Richarde Derelove for	
viij nyghts	v ^s iiij ^d
(217) Itm to William Hande for ij	
nyghts	xvjd
(218) Itm to John Haywood for iiij	
nyghts	ij ^s viij ^d
(219) Itm to Robert Deacon for vj	
nyghts	iiij ^s
(220) Itm to Robert Martyndale for	
iiij nyghts	ij ^s viij ^d
(221) Itm to Robert Sturrye for v	, ,
nyghts	_{iij} s _{iiij} d
(222) Itm to William Goodyere for vj	, ,
nyghts	iiij ^s
(223) Itm to Thomas Hyllar for vj	,
nyghts	iiijs
(224) Itm to John Morgan for iiij	,
* **	ij ^s viij ^d
nyghts	-j +j
(225) Itm to George Gyttons for viij	_v s _{iiij} d
nyghts	v 1111
(226) Itm to John Wayte for iiij	ij ^s viij ^d
nyghts	. 1j- VIIj-

(227) Itm to William Hemmyng for iiij nyghts

ijs viij d

(228) Itm to Willia' lightfore for ij nyghts

xvid

Empcyons.

(229) Itm payde to Richard Gonson for ij Quyres of white paper

vid

(230) Itm payde to Thomas Baylye for Newe Stocke locke a staple and nayll

xiiijd

(231) Itm payde to the said Thomas

Baylye for making of a newe

Crowe of Iron and steeling of
ij Crowes and taking downe of
the Iron of ij wyndowes

xviijā

(232) Itm payde to Edmond Sherewood for x loades of Sande

vs

(233) Itm payde to Thomas Lightfote for an axe and a bowle

 $\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$

(234) Itm payde to Richard Gylbarde for v^c of vj pennye nayles and ij^c lathe nayles

ijs ixd

(235) Itm payde to John Fawsebye for one C. of lathe vj^d A pecke of Tyle pynnes ij^d and CC of iiij pennye nayles viij^d Sm^a

 $\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$

(236) Itm payde for a newe Buckett

(237) Itm payde to William Bayllye for xij b of longe spryggs at ijd ob the b

ijs iijd ob

(238) Itm payde to the same William for working of xj^{lb} of the Kings yron

xid

(239) Itm payde to John Revell Carpenter for his ryding chardges for xxiiij dayes at ij^S the daye

XLVIIIS

(240) Itm payde to Thomas Sussex for mendying of driffe pynnes

_xd

Cariage of leade and tymber by lande to the water syde.

(242) Itm payde to Richarde Rowe for the Carriage of leade and tymber for xxiiij dayes at ij^s viij^d the daye

iiili iiiis

(243) Itm payde to John Cowper for the cariage of leade and Tymbre to the water syde

xijS

(244) Itm payde to Richard Thorne for the Carriage of leade and Tymbar for ij dayes at ij^s viij^d the daye

vs iiiid

Charges for the conveying of the water from the Kings place at Reding to the Kings Stable there as by a warraunt directed from the Kings Ma^{ts} Counsayle assigned and subscribed w^t vj of their hands it dothe appeare.

(246) Itm payde to Water Reynam for digging and casting of the Trenche, and filling it agayn and for pavyng certayne places wheare nede was

XXXS

(247) Itm payde to William Hande for buryeng and layeng of the pypes

 xx^s

Cocke

(248) Itm payde for xxxii ib of Sowder at vi d. the lb xvjs (249) Itm payde to John Sewell for a iiijS

The Some of the payments and (250)xxxiiij^{li} xxiiid Empcions afore rehersed (£34 1s. 11d.)

Money also payde and layde fourthe by the Accomptant herof from the iiijth daye of maye unto the xxixth daye of the same Moneth.

> Carpenters working by the daye in and aboute suche busynes as ys before rehersed.

(253) Itm to John Revel for his ryding chardges for hymself and his horse for xxiiij dayes at ijs the **x**Lviij^S dave (254) Itm to John Barfote for xxiiij dayes and xxiiij howres xxijs (255) Itm to John Tayller for xxiiij XXS daves (256) Itm to Richard Cottrell for xx^{S} xxiiij dayes (257) Itm to John Martyngley for xx^s xxiiii dayes (258) Itm to John Cotrell for xxiiij xx^s dayes (259) Itm to William Magett for xxiiij xx^s days (260) Itm to Henry Thowse for xxiiij xx^s days

Carpenters Prētyses.

(261) Itm to John Hyllyar for xxiiij
dayes xvjs
(262) Itm to Thomas Daye for xxiiij
dayes xvjs
(263) Itm to Richarde Bowyer for xxiiij
dayes xvjs
(264) Itm to William Gybbes for
xxiiij dayes xvjs

Sawyers.

(265) Itm to Henry Reade and John
Payne for xviij dayes

(266) Itm to Thomas Cotrell and
Jeamys Wylberde for xxiiij
dayes

xxxijs

Tylar.

(267) Itm to William Sampforthe for xxiiij dayes xxs

Laborers to the Tyler.

(268) Itm to William Teven for xxiiij
dayes
xijs
(269) Itm to Richard Combe for xxiiij
dayes
xijs

Comen laborers working by the daye as is before lymyted.

ixs

(271) Itm to John Bredes for xviij dayes

[11111111111111111111111111111111111111	
(272) Itm to Thomas Tannar for xviij	
dayes	ix ^S
(273) Itm to John Wyat for xxiiij dayes	
and xxiiij howres	xiiij ^s
(274) Itm to Robert Tayller for xviij	
dayes	ix ^s
(275) Itm to John Wallys for xviij dayes	ixs
(276) Itm to Water Henyell for xviij	
dayes	ixS
(277) Itm to William Dean for xviij	
dayes	ix ^s
(278) Itm to Dennys Chylde for xviij	
dayes	ixs
(279) Itm to Thomas Cocker for xij	
dayes	vj ^s
(280) Itm to John Hyde for xij dayes	vj ^s
(281) Itm to William Waller for xij	
dayes	vj ^s
(282) Itm to Thomas Lyghtfote for	
xxiiij dayes	xijS

Empcyons.

(283) Itm payde to Peter West and Nicholas Warde Collyars for	4
iiij vj quarters of Coles at xd the quarter Sm ^a	iijli _{xj} s viij ^d
(284) Itm payde to Lypskom for vj quarter of lyme at ijs the	
quarter	xij ^s
(285) Itm payde for vj lodes of Sand	iij ^s
(286) Itm payde for ij lodes of poles	iij ^s iiijd

Cariage of leade by lande.

(288) Itm payde to Richarde Rowe for iiij dayes Carriage at ijs vid the dave

χS

(280) Itm payde to John Cowper for vij daves Carriage at iis vid the

xvijs vjd

(290) Itm payde to Richarde Turn' for the Carriage of Henry Halls tooles to Redinge

vis viiid

Fynar.

(291) Itm payde to Henry Hall for fynyng of xvj foother of leade and ijciij gurt's at xxs a foother xvili ijs ixd

Plombers.

(292) Itm payde to Robert Spaffolde Henry Deacon and Thomas Ratclyff for the taking downe melting and casting of iiii^Cvi foothers xc qrts and viilb of leade at iijs the foother Sma 1

Lxili vis

Clerke.

(293) Itm paide for the making wrytinge and ingrossing of this boke of accompt

ziijs iiijd

¹ Weight 406 fothers 10 cwt. (of 120 lbs.) and 7 lbs. The money computation seems to be slightly inaccurate.

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[PAYMENTS contd.]

(294) The some of the paymets and empcyons afore specified

Cvij^{li} xxj^d
(£107 1s. 9d.)

(295) The totall some of the payments conteyned in this boke amountith to

CLxxvijli xvs xd ob qa (£177 15s. 103d.)

(296) The sayd George Hynde Thaccomptant herof askith allowaunce for his ryding Chardgs from London to Reding at ij sundry tymes at the Comandemet of the Counsayle to survey and view the forsayde works

 xx^s

(297) Also the sayd Accomptaunt askithe allowaunce for his riding a chardges for hym and his s' vnt to Reding and for their chardgs and expenses taryeng there, ov' seing of the works and workemen for iiij xviij dayes From the xth day of Februarye untill the xxixth daye of Maye that is to say for hymself ijs the daye and his man xij^d the daye Sm^a

xiiijli xiiijs

(299) Thole payments of this boke with thallowances amoutith to

xx ciiij xiii^{li} ix⁵ x^d ob q^a (£193 9s. 10¾d.)

1 Made up as follows:—

item 123 £11 13 5
173 24 18 9\$
250 34 1 11
294 107 1 9

177 15 10\$

(300) HEREAFTER followith suche parcells as was lately remayning upon the sayde late supp' ssed house of Reading, the whiche was praysed to the sev' all somes hereafter specyfyed. The whiche was delyv' ed unto the Duke of Som'sett and unto M^r Chauncello^r of the Co^rte of Thaugementacyons For the whiche there is nothing receyved by the sayd George Hynde for the Kings use.

(30 1)	First to the Duke of Som' sett his	
	grace the rofe of the Bodye of	
	the Churche praysed at	
(302)	Itm delyv' ed to the said Duke	

the rofe of the Chauncell being praysed at

(303) Itm delyv' ed to the said duke the rofe of the lower Dorter being praysed at

(304) Itm delyv' ed to the said Duke of Som's the rose of the higher Dorter being praysed at

(305) Itm delyv'ed to the sayd Duke the fenistre rofe being prased at

(306) Itm delyv'ed to the sayd Duke the Fermery rofe being praysed at

(307) Itm delyv' ed to Mr Chauncellor of the Augementacyons x^c of olde Iron being praysed at vj^s the C. Sm^a

(308) Itm delyv' ed to the said M^r

Chauncellor M^IM^I of pavyng

Tyles being praysed at vj^s viij^d

the M^I Sm^a

_{xvi}li

iijli _xs

xiili

vili

iiili

iijli xs

iijli

xiij^s iiijd

(309) Itm delyv' ed to the sayd Mayster	
Chauncellor the rofe of the	
Northe syde of the quyer being	
praysed at	iij ^{li} vj ^s v i ij ^a
(310) Itm delyv' ed to the sayd Maister	
Chuncello ^r the rofe of the	
South syde of the quyer being	77
praysed at	iij ^{li}
(311) Itm delyv' ede to the sayd Mr	
Chauncellor the Rofe of the	
Chapyter house being praysed at	XLS
(312) Itm delyv' ed to the sayd Mr	
Chuncello ^r the rofe of o ^r ladye	. .
chappell being psed at	iij ^{li}
(313) Itm delyv' ed to the sayd Mr	
Chauncello ^r vij ^{MĪ} of howse tyle	
of the greater sorte being	t.
praysed at vs the MI Sma	XXXVS
(314) Itm delyv' ed to the sayd Mr	
Chauncellor xviij tonne of Stone	
being praysed at	xxiiij ^s
(315) Itm delyv' ed to the sayd Mr	
Chuncello ^r ij ^c waight of olde	
Iron being praysed at	xij ^s

(316) The some of the parcells delyv'ed and nothing receyved for the same amountith to

Lxij^{li} xj^s (£62 11s. 0d.)

ARTHUR E. PRESTON.

ABINGDON,
August, 1935