Discovering the Tudors through the Archives

Hampshire Archives & Local Studies
Studying the Tudors through archives

There were a number of key events during the Tudor period which changed the relationships between Crown (both Head of State and their administrators) and the People. These events included the English Reformation and the Dissolution of the Monasteries, which in turn affected the way authorities dealt with poverty through the Poor Laws; outbreaks of disease, especially the Plague, which impacted on town health, welfare and development; and financial pressures of war which the Crown relieved by receiving rents from and by selling off former confiscated monastic lands.

All of the above events had an impact, for better or worse, at local level which is revealed through the surviving archival records, many of them held at Hampshire Record Office in Winchester. Records which survive for some of Hampshire’s more important towns and cities reflect many of the changes brought about in finance and justice, whilst records of parishes, both urban and rural, reflect the roller coaster ride of the Reformation in particular.

This aim of this resource is to identify for students and teachers which sources and which collections held at the Record Office best illustrate the events and changes mentioned above. It is worth mentioning at this point that many of the records in their original form are difficult to read, partly because of the handwriting and partly because of the language of the time. Where transcripts, summaries, or printed copies are available these have been identified in the footnotes and it is recommended that students and teachers use these alongside the original or copy of the original.

The subject headings in the text have been chosen to hopefully give a clearer understanding of how systems, organisations or customs worked or changed during the Tudor period. The examples of documents or collections given in the text are precisely that, as there were variations between districts or parishes and the way in which individuals at all levels dealt with change or the introduction of new laws. For example, one Justice of the Peace may have enforced taxation of Catholics to a greater or lesser degree compared to another depending upon their own religious standing or personal relationships. By the same token, one parish may have conformed to the religious mandates passed down from the Crown more speedily than another, such as removing or reinstating altars or books in their parish church during the Reformation.

In summary, the Tudor period represents a watershed in the social, political and economic history of England. The creation of a more bureaucratic system of national and local government, for example, through the introduction of parish records in 1538, has meant that some of these records are being used today by historians and by genealogists researching their family history in a way not necessarily anticipated by their creators.
Urban communities
Urban communities: borough & town records

Probably the best native’s view of England from early Tudor times is that written by John Leland during his Itineraries or travels up and down the country (his self-imposed itinerary also included parts of Wales) between the years 1534 and 1543. Leland was the keeper of the King’s libraries and undertook several journeys around England and Wales investigating the state of the land and the outcomes of the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

Leland visited Hampshire at the end of his West Country Itinerary in 1542. His tour took in the cities of Winchester, Southampton and Portsmouth. As expected, Leland focused his attention on the most prominent buildings and features. At Winchester, for example, he makes mention of the town walls and gates as well as the various religious houses including the cathedral. It is interesting that Leland uses the past tense in many descriptions, indicating changes having already taken place as a result of the Reformation, such as:

“There was a hospital for the poor just outside King’s Gate which was maintained by the monks of St Swithun, but it has been suppressed. Several of the parish churches which lay within the town walls were suppressed by Bishop Fox, and he invited the parishioners to maintain those that remained”.

The professed purpose of Leland’s Itineraries was to rescue and to preserve in the king's libraries the treasures of the monastic houses which had been disposed of at the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries before they were desecrated or lost forever.

Boroughs

The keystone to a medieval borough’s independence was its charter. Up to 1835 most boroughs had obtained their status by charter. Many had the right to levy a toll at the town market, to send a representative to the House of Commons and to hold a court which dealt with civil, and some criminal, matters.

Incorporated boroughs maintained their existence by having the right to buy, own and lease common property in the town’s name, and could profit from business ventures on the town’s behalf. At the same time, however, the cost of town maintenance increased (early town walls and defences for example), the paving, drainage and scavenging of streets, the guildhall, gaol and other municipal buildings. There was also a need for full-time salaried officers of town government such as clerks, recorders, coroners and constables, as well as beadles, ale-tasters, weighers and keepers of the market and town crier.

There are many good examples of borough records held at Hampshire Record Office including those of Andover and Winchester. One compact

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1 The most recent printed version of Leland’s work is that of John Chandler, *John Leland’s Itinerary: travels in Tudor England*, 1993
2 The Winchester City Ordinance Books record the decisions made at meetings of the city freemen in the borough mote which was their general assembly. They reflect all aspects of city government but in
example is that for the Borough of Lymington (HRO 27M74/DBC1) which is a paper book with parchment covers containing Lymington Corporation records for the late Tudor and early Stuart period. The book contains accounts, votes cast in the election of mayors and burgesses, names of bailiffs and ale-tasters elected, and records of various acts of the corporation. It also includes details about the levying of a rate to repair the town well (1600 and 1622) and the supply of tallow by named butchers to the town chandlers John Pratt (1594) and Thomas Turner (1615), and an order that no inhabitant "shall suffer their pigges to come within the High street uppon the Markett day being Satterday" (dated October 1615) and that corn landed at the Quay shall be sold at the market and not before. Records also show the purchase of a bell for the town hall in 1621. At the end of the book are given the names of weavers, tailors, drapers, inn-holders and tipplers and the amounts of their licences.

A page from Lymington Corporation Account Book c1593-1648 (HRO 27M74/DBC1). The signatures of members of the Corporation can be seen on the right hand side. One person has signed using the 'sign of a hand' which probably indicates that they were unable to write their name, whilst another has simply added his initials.

particularly they illustrate the involvement of the Mayor and Commonalty in the regulation of trade, the improvement of social conditions and the implementation of local government in Winchester. They contain a considerable amount of topographical and personal detail.
The records of the City of Winchester are one of the most extensive and complete borough or corporation collections held at Hampshire Record Office. Below are listed some of the key records for the governance of the city of Winchester.

**Ordinance Books.** The City Ordinance Books record the decisions made at meetings of the city freemen in the borough mote which was their general assembly. They reflect all aspects of city government but in particular they illustrate the involvement of the Mayor and Commonalty in the regulation of trade, the improvement of social conditions and the implementation of local government in Winchester. They contain a considerable amount of topographical and personal detail.

The First Book of Ordinances (ref HRO W/B1/1) was probably the 'newe paper booke' which was started to replace the Black Book of Winchester. This latter volume, which is now in the British Library, contains contemporary copies of all the decisions of the Winchester Corporation from the second year of Henry IV's reign (1400) to the fifth year of Edward VI (1552). The First Book of Ordinances which begins in 1552, continues a similar record of enactments. The Ordinance Books form a continuous series from 1552 to 1835 when the Municipal Corporations Act considerably altered the structure of the city's government.

Above: Winchester City Ordnance Book (HRO W/B1/1) set out regulations for various trades and practices.

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3 The Unitary Authorities of Portsmouth and Southampton hold their own archives for their respective cities.
4 another key borough collection is that of Andover, examples from this are given elsewhere in the text.
**Corporation Books**\(^5\). Whereas the Ordinance Books record the most important decisions of the City Freemen, the Proceedings Books and later the Proposal Books record the decisions of the Mayor and a small advisory group of former Mayors known as 'The Mayor's Brethren'. These men were part of the oligarchy known as the Twenty-Four and formed the Corporation's executive. Their decisions were generally of a more pressing nature than those recorded in the Ordinance Books. In particular, they dealt with matters of law and order, peacekeeping and financial affairs.

**Accounts**\(^6\). The City account rolls show the annual income and expenditure of the City's financial officers from 1352 to the 19th century. The early rolls incorporate the accounts of several officers. But by the 15th century the account is specifically the chamberlain's account.

The documents have been loosely described in the heading as city account rolls but the form of the document varies and from 1726 the documents are not rolls at all, but paper documents which have been filed or bundled together. The rolls vary in size and style and are naturally written in the legal and formal language of the time, Latin, until the 18th century when English is used.

The rolls, particularly those for the 14th to the 17th century are full of personal and topographical detail. They show the income and expenditure of the City down to the last farthing. Income came from special levies and from regular annual rates and rents. It was collected by the lghmen (later called the bagmen) and by the aldermen of the street wards. Expenditure was made for a wide variety of purposes. Some of the payments were made annually, including those to the city officers for their expenses and payments for repairs to city properties and to the city walls and gates. Other payments come under the extraordinary category (e.g. payment for a gift for the Black Prince in 1357)\(^7\).

The City’s Coffer Accounts reveal something of the lax nature of loans given to people of Winchester\(^8\) (HRO W/E6/1). On the first page there is a memorandum of a burglary at the Council house on 28th August 1590 in the reign of Queen Elizabeth 1 when the City Coffer was ‘forciblie broken uppe’ and the contents (including 3 city seals, coin worth £80, plate worth £16, various bonds and account books) stolen. It was during the investigation into the burglary that it was revealed that several people had taken substantial loans from the coffers and not repaid them. Loans, some to former Mayors, were long overdue, sometimes by more than 10 years. Interesting payments

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\(^5\) See also Andover Maneloquia 1501-75 minutes of town council (HRO 37M85/3/GI/20-27)

\(^6\) There are useful chapters which relate specifically to the accounts in the following books:- City Records of Winchester from the Records of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries by J Furley, Oxford, 1923 (especially chapters 8 and 9); Elizabethan Winchester by T Atkinson, Faber & Faber, 1963 (especially chapters 7 and 8)

\(^7\) See also Andover Account rolls (HRO 37M85/4/AC/1-2) 1513-59, 1598-1605

\(^8\) See Elizabethan Winchester by T Atkinson above (chapter 7)
in the Coffer Accounts include payments for gifts to Queen Elizabeth when she visited the city in 1591.

Above: HRO W/E1/96 a fragment of a Chamberlain's Account Roll 1569-70 showing rents from former monastic properties. The roll has been much damaged by fire on the right hand side.

**City Court**\(^9\). The main business of the city court from the 13th until the 19th century was to hear private pleas of debt and trespass; these were lesser civil cases not dealt with by crown justices or quarter sessions. The court was also concerned however with the purely economic regulation of the city's trades\(^10\).

Ninety-four court rolls survive for Winchester; these are mostly complete and date from 1270 to 1573/4. Each roll generally consists of a number of parchment membranes or 'rotulets' joined together at the head, although in a few cases only a single membrane survives. After 1433 standards of record-keeping appear to have deteriorated considerably; only four rolls survive from the years 1433-1500 and three of those are incomplete. Many more rolls survive for the sixteenth century. By this date, however, they are much smaller (1-10 membranes) and contain only the barest details of cases heard. The city court rolls are all in Latin and run from Michaelmas to Michaelmas unless stated otherwise in the list. Each roll usually has a formal heading giving the year date and the names of the mayor and bailiffs.

Books replaced rolls as the main record of Winchester city court proceedings in c1575 (the last surviving court roll is dated 1573/4; the first surviving court

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\(^9\) For a description of the court in the sixteenth century see the chapter on justice in T Atkinson's Elizabethan Winchester (Faber & Faber, 1963)

\(^10\) See also Andover Fine rolls (HRO 37M85/2/RF/2-6) 1507-96; Basingstoke Court book (HRO 148M71/2/1/ 1) Nov 1503 - Oct 1522 and (HRO 148M71/2/1/87 Court book Oct 1585 - Oct 1591.
As with the later court rolls the books record only the barest details of cases. The earliest books are simple parchment gatherings each running for one year from Michaelmas to Michaelmas. The later ones are bound paper volumes and cover between five and twenty years each (W/D1/96-105). They are in Latin apart from the Commonwealth period and in Latin again until 1733 after which they are in English.

Some presentations to the City Court record offences which we might refer to under planning regulations or public health today, such as ‘Presentments of nuisances and offences against the ordinances of the city, made by "Nycolas Barsdale and his felowes", 1 Sep 1578’. Offences include "suffringe a lyme pite" and "kepinge a hoggs sty" in a garden, and playing "unlawfulle games".

Royal Charters. The royal charters have always ranked amongst Winchester City Council's most prized possessions. Prior to the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, they represented the city's legal title to the privileges it enjoyed. Some of the charters have pointer-hands drawn into the margin of the document directing the reader to the important clauses and indicating the charters' frequent use as reference tools by the civic authorities.

Some of Winchester's Tudor charters include some interesting clauses, such as a charter of Henry VIII of 1516 ordered that the Mayor elect of Winchester shall from henceforth take his oath of office within six days of his election, before his predecessor as Mayor, the Recorder and two or three aldermen and in the City's Guildhall instead of before the Barons of the Exchequer. A subsequent charter by Henry in 1518 allowed the Mayor and Bailiffs of Winchester and their successors to hold two fairs annually: one on the Feast of the Translation of St Edward the Confessor (13 October) and on the day after and the other on the Monday in the first week of Lent and the day after.

A charter by Queen Mary and Philip of Spain given at Hampton Court in 1554 recites that in consideration of the decay into which the city had fallen and the expenses which the city had incurred on account of Philip and Mary's recent wedding there, they now grant to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonality of Winchester: rents of assize amounting to 44s 10d from properties in the City and Soke and 38 messuages and four gardens in the City and Soke which formerly belonged to St Mary's Abbey; rents of assize amounting to 3s 4d from properties in the City and Soke and a messuage and piece of land with appurtenances in the City and Soke which lately belonged to Southwick Priory; seven messuages with appurtenances in the City and Soke which formerly belonged to Wherwell Abbey; and property in the City and Soke which formerly belonged to the College of St Mary Kalender (sic), Winchester.

11 There are many other good examples of town charters, such as that for Andover (HRO 37M85/1/CH/10) Governing charter 21 May 1599. Recites and confirms charters of 15 John, 6 John, 40 Henry III and 2 Henry VIII, grants new privileges and reconstitutes the government of the town.
Joint portrait of Philip and Mary within a capital P from (HRO 4M53/20), a royal grant to John White of the manor of Wicor in Portchester, 11 June 1557.

In January 1558 a charter of Elizabeth I, granted a new constitution to the city of Winchester. Given at Westminster, the charter recites that the city has from time immemorial been governed by a Mayor, six aldermen, two bailiffs, two coroners, two constables and other public officers. The citizens have enjoyed various privileges and the city has celebrated many special royal events. However it has now fallen into ruin and various ambiguities have arisen concerning previous charters. This charter is therefore granted on the petition of Francis Walsingham, esq, the Queen's Principal Secretary and High Steward of Winchester, in order to improve the standing of the city.

The charter then sets out how the governing body should be constituted. ‘The city shall be a corporate body, called The Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty, with power to hold property, to have privileges and to defend them in the courts and to have a seal. Its government shall be by a Mayor, Recorder, six aldermen, two bailiffs, two coroners and two constables, chosen from the elder, better and more honest of the citizens. There shall also be a body of 24 people from this same group of citizens who shall assist the Mayor and shall be known as The Twenty Four’. Various prominent citizens are named with their titles such as Mayor and Recorder.
The charter then goes on to recite the privileges of the City in the following form; ‘The Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty shall hold a Court of Record in the Guildhall on Wednesdays and Fridays in each week to hear cases of debt and trespass, agreements, and contracts. All jury panels, enquiries, attachments, precepts, warrants, court orders and so on shall be issued by the sergeants at mace acting for the Mayor. The Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty shall keep all profits of the court for the benefit of the city. They shall also hold a Boroughmote court in the city twice a year in the customary manner. There shall be two markets in the city each week, one on a Wednesday the other on a Saturday. There shall also be three fairs each year, on the Feast of St Edward and the vigil and day following; on the Monday and Tuesday in the first week in Lent; and on the feast of St Swithun (15 July) and the vigil and day following. They will keep a piepowder court for the duration of the fairs and will keep the profits of the court’.

Furthermore, the charter states that ‘The Mayor shall be the Clerk of the Market and the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty shall hold assizes for bread, wine, cloth (cernisie) and other victuals. They shall have the weights and measures and shall punish offenders as they are punished in London’; ‘The Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty or the greater part of them shall establish a guild or fraternity of one Master and two wardens of each art, mystery or trade within the city and they shall make orders for the public benefit and better government of the city. They shall punish those who infringe the ordinances provided the ordinances are not contrary to the laws of the kingdom’.

Initial letter showing Queen Elizabeth 1 on the Charter of Elizabeth I, granting a new constitution to the city of Winchester, 23 Jan 1588, (HRO W/A1/25/1)

Subsidies. These documents are the account rolls of taxes levied from the City for the King. The particular taxes to which these rolls relate are the

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12 The following books provide useful information about these documents and their context:
'Fifteenths and Tenths' and the 'Subsidy'. Both were granted periodically to the monarch by parliament to support necessary and specific expenditure.

The Fifteenth and Tenth was an assessment made upon a person's moveable goods (including crops). It dated from the reign of Henry II. One fifteenth of the valuation was levied from rural areas and one tenth from urban areas. The Winchester rolls are misleadingly headed 'taxation of a fifteenth' but in fact the Winchester assessment, like all borough assessments, was one tenth. By the early sixteenth century, the revenue brought in by this tax had dwindled considerably and although Parliament granted multiple Fifteenths and Tenths, Henry VIII introduced a supplementary tax called the Subsidy in 1514. The Subsidy was a direct tax based on a yield of 4s in the £ from land and 2s 8d in the £ from goods; servants' wages were also included. No other new tax was introduced in the 16th century after the Subsidy, but the multiplier steadily increased.

The collection of these taxes was the responsibility of local men. They paid the money to a high collector, who was answerable to Commissioners, appointed by the Lord Chancellor and responsible for payment to the Exchequer. Generally the rolls bear a list of names with the sum of money levied listed beside each name. Sometimes, additional information about the individuals is given; sometimes the amount of the valuation is also stated. The headings of the rolls sometimes include a copy of the indenture, which was essentially the contract between the Commissioners and the High Collector. It gives the names of these people and states the amount to be paid to the collectors.\(^\text{13}\)

An example (on the following page) shows Winchester Account roll 1584-1585 below which begins as the title suggests in the aldermanrie of the High Street (HRO W/E4/11)\(^\text{14}\).

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\(^{13}\) There are a number of examples of Lay Subsidy Rolls across Hampshire. A good set exists covering Basingstoke, Kingsclere, Alton, New Forest, Portdown and Fawley divisions (HRO 44M69/G4/1/1-18) for 1576, 1586, 1596, 1603, 1620. Many rolls name the commissioners and collectors.

\(^{14}\) There is a printed transcript of the roll in 'The Hampshire Lay Subsidy Rolls 1586' ed C R Davey (Hampshire Record Series vol IV, 1981)
Coffer\textsuperscript{15}. The City Coffer was the place where the City's valuables were kept. They included not only the various sums of money paid in by the City's revenue-collectors but also the City's plate, seals, legal documents and any other moveable property of value. The Coffer was kept at the Guildhall and the Mayor was usually responsible for authorising payments from it. It was essentially the City's bank, or treasure-chest.

Payments into the coffer came from rents, court fines, trade gild admission fees, property sales and benefactions. Payments out of the coffer were various and included payments for the repair of City properties, for dinners and entertainments, for salaries, for travelling expenses and for charitable donations.

\textsuperscript{15}According to T Atkinson (Elizabethan Winchester p118) the City's coffer was 'the safe deposit in order to avoid keeping large sums of money in their own hands and as a reserve on which they could draw when called upon to meet any heavy expenditure'.
Town & Country:
Town & Country:

There were a number of organisational units which impacted on communities across the county and their records can be found in both urban and rural collections. These included manorial records, tithe records and parish records. There is a selected list of Tudor records for major towns and most of the older parishes in Hampshire to be found later in this document.

Manors

A manor was the basic unit of feudal tenancy and farming economy since medieval times. Usually one village but not necessarily identical; some villages may contain more than one manor each appearing under the same village name for several tenants. Domesday Book is essentially a manorial record listing all of the manors in 1086 shortly after the Norman Conquest.

The manor court was the central institution of medieval life. Each lord of the manor held a court there by right and attendance at the court was one of the duties of his tenants. The function of the court was administrative, supervising the organisation of the agrarian and social life of the manor, and regularly interpreting its customs as cases were brought before it.

In the manor, the responsibilities of the lord’s officials, steward, bailiffs and reeves, are recorded in the manor court rolls, as are the status of the lord’s villeins (tenants or subjects), his services, rents and other obligations such as working the lord’s land so many days of the year. The rolls themselves are usually found to be entered on membranes of vellum or parchment, stitched together in a bulky roll. The manor would form part of a complex range of units within a county or shire including hundreds and tithings for administrative purposes. A hundred being an administrative division of a shire (e.g. Hampshire), probably established in the 10th century, whose influence declined as parochial, manorial and judicial bodies became more important. A Tithing being a land division, once regarded as a tenth of a hundred.

Sample page from Court book of the manor and hundred of Odiham 1509-1517 HRO 25M63/M4. The pages were damp damaged and have been repaired.

An example of some issues covered by a town court can be seen below, taken from the court roll for Basingstoke in the reign of Edward V1 in 1550.

‘The road leading from a bridge called Coppidde bridge, to the market place, is in a bad state and dangerous; therefore it is ordered that the entire tithing is to repair it before Lammas Day (1st August) under penalty of 20s, and that every one possessing a cart shall carry four cartloads of stones under penalty of 6s 8d each.

The boundary marks are in a ruinous and decayed state, therefore it is ordered that the entire tithing repair them before the feast of St John the Baptist (24th June) under penalty of 40s.

The common hall called le mote hall, is not yet repaired as the bailiffs were ordered to do at the last view (court) under penalty of 20s, and it is now ordered that the said bailiffs now repair it before the feast of St John the Baptist (24th June) under penalty of 40s.’

Rates
A rate is a levy for local purposes based on an assessment of the yearly value of property. Rates of various kinds were levied now and then in different parts of the country from at least the 14th century onward. For example, drainage and bridge rates, Church rates etc. Compulsory rating throughout the country had its origin in the 1601 Act for the Relief of the Poor. Earlier Acts had, however, been gradually introducing an element of compulsion into the Christian duty of almsgiving, and an Act of 1552 ordered the regular weekly collection of alms in each parish, while that of 1562 ordered that those who
refused to contribute voluntarily should be assessed by the Justices of the Peace to pay a regular weekly sum.

The primary use of rate books (and similar types of records) for historians, is that they give the names of families and individuals living in a parish and the number of occupied houses or tenements. From these it is often possible to discover when houses were first occupied and therefore an approximate date for when they were built, and also the date when particular street names came into use.

A local example includes rates set for hundreds near Basingstoke, (HRO 44M69/G3/1157), which are various accounts or rates, stitched together. They include: charge of the hundred of Pastrow for 30 carts of timber, which lists the names of those in each tithing who made a contribution towards the cost of transporting the timber; charge of the hundred of Pastrow for ‘the setting out of soldiers 1601 into Ireland’, listing the names of those in each tithing who contributed; an account of money collected in Evingar Hundred for the charge of the carriage of wood and timber, 1601; book of names of those who have been charged with the carriage of Talwood and billets requested by Thomas Jerkins, purveyor, and also towards the cost of setting forth 100 soldiers for Ireland, 1601, from the hundreds of Odiham, Evingar and Chuteley, and for the liberty of the Bishop of Winchester.

The rates coincide with the final years of the 9 Years (1594-1603) War between Irish earls and the English. At the height of the conflict more than 18,000 English soldiers were fighting in Ireland (mainly in Ulster). The war culminated in the Siege of Kinsale (near Cork) in which the Irish leaders Hugh O’Neil and Red Hugh O’Donnell, supported by Spanish troops, were defeated by the English forces. O’Donnell subsequently fled to Spain and O’Neil having initially fled to his native Ulster later went on to live in Spain.

HRO 44M69/G3/1157, various accounts or rates chargeable and paid by hundreds in the Basingstoke area, stitched together, 1601.
Tithes
From AD 787 (reign of King Offa) compulsory tithes made up of one-tenth of all produce were collected from the laity by the Church. There were three kinds of tithes: ‘predial’ (on agricultural crops), ‘mixed’ (on farm stock), and ‘personal’ (from mills and fisheries). The Tudor Reformation saw the transfer of a large proportion of this income into the hands of lay rectors (men who bought or were granted former Church property and rights), although the greater part remained in the hands of parish clergy.

In some districts payment of a money rent from titheable lands was substituted for the more inconvenient payments in-kind (crops, livestock etc). However, there continued to be secular resistance to the payment of tithes especially in the 18th and early 19th centuries as the agricultural revolution gained momentum and landowners wanted more profit from the land.

For a local example see the Tithes of Pennington (HRO 24M61/1), below, which is a certified copy of a grant taken from part 1 of Patent Roll, Elizabeth 1, 1577. The grant by the Queen was of land formerly belonging to the dissolved priory of Christchurch Twynam, in consideration of the surrender of the manor of Merriott, Somerset, to Ambrose Smythe of the City of London, mercer, and Henry Smythe, his son, of manors, etc, in Glocestershire, Yorkshire, etc, including the tithes of corn, grain, hay, salt, flax, wool, cumin, and lands in the fields or hamlets of Walhampton, Sharpricks, Baddesley, Pilley, Boldre, Pennington and Lymington, for a rent of 45s 8d.
Rentals
It was important to be able to account for and record monies gathered in from rentals, whether they were private rentals, corporation rentals or parish rentals. Formal records were kept either as individual slips of paper or parchment, or bound into official books.

During the 16th century prominent members of the Corporation of Andover were told to write down what they knew about the ancient lands owned by the Corporation from which rents were gathered annually. The answers concerning those ancient demesne lands of Andover Corporation and the whereabouts of certain Borough documents were given by Nicholas Venables, esq, Peter Noyes, sen, gent, Robert Noyes, gent, William Blake, sen, gent, Andrew Twichin, gent, Robert West, gent, William Jervis, gent, William Blake, jun, gent; Joseph Hinxman, gent; Bartholomew Wayte, gent; John West, gent; and Joan Blake, widow – it was recorded:

‘that the said deeds, charters, evidences & peces of evidences Court Rolles, Court Bookes, Rentals, Escrips, Muniments, terriors, boundaries, & other writings have bin anciently kept and used to be kept in Certaine Coffers & Chests Lockt with great Locks & Keyes in the Common Hall called The Towne hall of Andover aforsaid....' Keys normally kept by bailiff or chamber lain; to be lent out on occasion but with 'such caucion & warnies....'

Venables also admits to having in his possession an ancient rental in parchment concerning the Manor and notes in paper about a legacy of £100 by Richard Venables of London, merchant (HRO 37M85/2/TS/8).

Of individual’s rentals, the rental of the lands of Peter Blake of Kings Enham in Andover on the following page, which were left to him by his father in 1582, are one of the finest in the Archives (HRO 30M64/1). The rental is illuminated with a coloured view of Andover (below left), coats of arms and mottos, and has decorated borders.
The people: parish records, wills & inventories and Quarter Sessions

There are three sets of records which affected almost everyone to a greater or lesser degree, rich and poor, town and country. These were parish records, personal wills and Quarter Sessions.

Parish Records
The English parish dates back to Saxon times and in some villages can be seen in the context of earlier pagan sites. Written records from the earliest parishes are very rare and it was not until Tudor times that it was redeveloped as an administrative unit. Parishes were autonomous, self governing communities, independent of the aristocracy but amenable to the authority of the established Church. During the Tudor Reformation they became subjected to the patronage of the newly emerging gentry.

The surviving archives show that from 1538 the parishes, along with Justices of the Peace, developed new responsibilities and powers to administer the running of the church and its wider community. The evidence for this lies in the parish records many of which date from 1538 onwards. These include the registers recording births, deaths and marriages, the churchwardens accounts for the maintenance of the church and the religious behaviour and changes of the priest and congregation, vestry minutes recording agreements, and disagreements, at parish meetings, as well as poor relief accounts and charities.

Above: page from Eling parish register (HRO 4M69/PR1) which records baptisms, marriages and burials in the ancient parish between 1538-1673.

16 A Mandate, formulated by Thomas Cromwell in 1538, instructed each parish to purchase a ‘secure coffer’, the parson to have one key and a churchwarden another. Each marriage, christening and burial was to be registered weekly by the minister with the churchwarden acting as witness; these records were then to be deposited in the coffer or parish chest. Not all registers were bound and so few early records survive. In 1598 incumbents were instructed to send copies of the entries in their parish register to the diocesan bishop each Easter.
Churchwardens accounts provide us with an overview of the roller coaster of changes that took place in parishes across the country at the time of the English Reformation, such as the taking down and restoration of altars. However, they also give us an insight into religious practices and daily activities. For example, the earliest surviving accounts for the parish of Fordingbridge (HRO 44M81/PW1) include details such as an inventory of church goods taken in 1490; churchwardens' accounts, 1490-1506; notes of church collections, 1507-21; and memoranda concerning church lights (Our Lady of the North Aisle, Our Lady of Pity, All Souls, St George, St Christopher, Trinity) 1517-1519. The church goods include the many colourful vestments used by the clergy during their services throughout the year (see next page).

Above Fordingbridge churchwardens accounts, (HRO 44M81/PW1) include an inventory of the church goods begun in 1490 which has the following religious vestments listed:

- Sets of vestments in red, white, checker, and black
- A set of green vestments for Sundays and one for weekdays
- A cope and chasuble of red for Good Friday
- A pair of purple silk vestments of St Margaret’s light of Burgate (presumably funded by offerings made before a particular altar light)
- A pair of blue vestments given by Isowede Knollys

From Tudor times down to the decline of parochial authority in 19th century England, many aspects of the social, religious, economic and administrative
life of our parishes can be found in the parish records. There is a selected list of parish collections later in this document, but of those containing good early records covering the period of the Tudor Reformation the following are worth looking at:

- Andover (HRO 37M85/13/PA/2) churchwardens accounts 1470-1473\(^{17}\)
- St John’s, Winchester (HRO 88M81W/PW1) Churchwarden’s account book, 1549-1596, 1605\(^{18}\)
- St Peter Chesil, Winchester (HRO 3M82W/PW1) Churchwardens' account book 1566-1642\(^{19}\);

**Wills and inventories**

Originally a will dealt with real estate (land, buildings) and a testament dealt with personality (gifts to family etc), but it is now common practice to combine the two in one document and refer to it as a will.

Wills are normally written on paper or parchment, but may vary in size from a single small to twenty or more large sheets. Only is very early ones is the language other than English (occasionally in Latin). Up to the 18\(^{th}\) century it was the custom for the opening phrases to be of a religious nature, bequeathing at great length the testator’s soul to God and the body to Christian burial in a specified place (usually church or churchyard).

The information from wills for the historian can sometimes be disappointing in detail, but for those searching their family history they can be a gold mine, revealing unknown relatives or confirming a family’s makeup. They can also cast light on the personality of the testator and help ‘bring them to life’.

Above: (HRO 1613B/24/1) Will of John Frost of Hoddington, Upton Grey, Hampshire, 1613

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\(^{17}\) the accounts 1470-74 have been published in 'The Early Churchwardens' Accounts of Hampshire' ed. J F Williams 1913

\(^{18}\) the accounts to 1600 have been published in 'The Early Churchwardens' Accounts of Hampshire' ed. J F Williams 1913

\(^{19}\) the accounts to 1600 have been published in 'The Early Churchwardens' Accounts of Hampshire' ed. J F Williams 1913
At the time of probate or administration being granted, executors or administrators were required to produce to the court an inventory of the deceased’s goods and debts. This was partly for the protection of executors of the will and of relatives of the deceased, and partly to assess court fees.

The contents of an inventory can reveal much about the deceased and their lifestyle. They were often carried out room by room providing an approximate plan of the house e.g. Hall, Chamber, Kitchen. The items listed in each room can tell us something of their contents e.g. Cupboard, Table, Chair or Form, and at the same time a guesstimate of their status e.g. wooden or pewter plates, iron or brass pans.

Often a person’s occupation is stated and their ‘tools of the trade’ listed. Some trades such as blacksmith, butcher or baker may reveal equipment similar to those used by those crafts today, but occupations which no longer survive or those that have changed significantly may reveal unusual equipment or working methods. Shops or merchants homes can make very interesting reading especially if they traded in commodities such as spices, cloths or unusual foodstuffs. These help us glean something about diet and health of the people at the time.

It is worth comparing the items found in a household inventory with items displayed in a museum such as plate or furnishings, specialist equipment such as that belonging to physicians, surgeons and apothecaries.

Left: (HRO 1613B/2) Inventory of John Frost of Hoddington, Upton Grey, Hampshire
Quarter Sessions

The court of Quarter Sessions was one of the chief instruments of Tudor local government. Its work was revised and defined in the final years of the reign of Elizabeth I and the courts continued until the Local Government Act of 1888. Sessions were held four times a year by unpaid Justices of the Peace whose task was both judicial and administrative. The powers delegated to them by the Tudor monarchy was very extensive, including jurisdiction over nearly every crime except treason.

The Justices, or JPs, maintained law and order in their locality, and provided the vital contact between the crown and the county, supervising the work of the many and various parish officers. By the 17th century the JPs were virtually rulers of the counties.

Records of Hampshire Quarter Sessions, both judicial and administrative date from 1559 until 1971 when Quarter Sessions were abolished. The records have been arranged under several broad headings: the court in session; financial records; other administrative records; enrolment, registration and deposit; Justices of the Peace; Clerk of the Peace; courts of Petty Sessions; Lieutenancy; Shrievalty.

The earliest example of a court of County Quarter Sessions held at Hampshire Record Office (HRO Q3/1) covers the period between Midsummer 1559 and Easter 1577. Its contents include Quarter Sessions with Gaol Delivery (February and July); the Sessions record consisting of jury list, constables elected, persons fined, writs to sheriff and many recognizances (to keep the peace, to give evidence or prosecute, for ale house licences etc.); Gaol Delivery consisting of jury list, writs to sheriff and occasionally other business. This early book includes a copy of a royal warrant exempting Isle of Wight inhabitants from foreign service (f.25); receipts of money from hundreds and parishes for prisoners in the Gaol and payments on their behalf, January 1573-August 1576 (ff.148-164); heading of an inquisition concerning a witch, December 1572 (f.164v).

20 For a guide to Hampshire Quarter Sessions records see, 'Quarter Sessions Records in Hampshire Record Office', by P White (1991)
(HRO Q/3/1) Quarter Sessions Minute book 1559-1577

The above book is similar in arrangement to the first Order Book (Q1/1) and may be the only record of Quarter Sessions made for the City of Winchester. It has been suggested in the past that Winchester was first granted the right to hold its own Quarter Sessions (as distinct from the jurisdiction of the county sessions) by the Elizabethan charter of 1587. However, one historian has suggested that the city was first granted the right to hold a court of Quarter Sessions by Henry VI in 1442, and that the 1587 charter was, in this respect at least, merely a confirmation of existing practice.

The Winchester Sessions was held four times a year and two of these sessions were held jointly with the city burgh-mote. The Mayor, Recorder and aldermen acted as magistrates in the court, which usually sat in the Guildhall. In common with other similar courts, it dealt with administrative and criminal matters. In some cases it has not been possible to determine from the records when the Mayor was acting as leading representative of the townspeople and when as chief magistrate.
Examples of Tudor town documents in the Archives
(individual parish record collections appear later in the list)

Whitchurch

19M61/4499 Letters patent under the Great Seal of Henry VIII granting ‘the manors of Sydmanton, part of the possessions of the late monastery of Romsey; Sandeford, of the late monastery of Godstowe, and Luddeshulfe (Litchfield), of the late monastery of Hyde, to John Kingsesmyll of Whitchurch, esquire, 1539’

44M69/E1/2/55 Rental of Whitchurch, listing tenants, land held and annual rents, with various notes added by Sir Richard Paulet about tenants and tenancies, 1552

44M69/J23/1 Poor rate assessment, Whitchurch, 1597

44M69/D1/15/22/2 Copy grant by Elizabeth I to the Mayor and Burgesses of Whitchurch to be newly incorporated as a borough, with various liberties and privileges attached (all described and detailed in the grant). Signed by Edward Coke - the grant was to have been passed to Elizabeth I to sign, but her death prevented this. The grant was therefore presented to James I to sign.

Odiham


44M69/G3/107 `A Booke of the charge for the wheate' delivered to Reading for the use of the Queen's household from Odiham hundred, 28 Elizabeth (1585-1586)

106M97 Copy presentment of customs of the manor of Odiham, 1588.

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21 Originally a township or group of townships possessing its own church and parson, to whom it paid its tithes and other ecclesiastical dues. A parish could contain one or several manors. During Tudor times parishes became increasingly secular through meetings of the Vestry, which had the power to levy a church rate, poor rate and raise taxes for highway repairs.

22 Open letters, usually embodying a grant of a holding or privilege – generally given by the king or queen.

23 Manor: an estate held by a landlord (not necessarily a titled person), who himself was a tenant of the Crown or other lord.

24 A register of rents due.

25 The office of Overseer of the Poor was established by the Poor Law Act 1597/8 and he was responsible for levying a poor rate and supervising its collection and distribution.

26 Chartered boroughs in Hampshire were Andover, Basingstoke, Christchurch (now Dorset), Petersfield, Portsmouth, Romsey, Southampton, Whitchurch, Winchester.

27 An administrative division of a shire (e.g. Hampshire), probably established in the 10th century, whose influence declined as parochial, manorial and judicial bodies became more important.

28 A Tithing: land division, once regarded as a tenth of a hundred.
Note of the post horses 'imposed upon the hundred of Odiham', listing names of individuals with the number of horses and 'furniture' (bridles, saddles etc) to be available for the service of the Queen's household on set dates, 1597.

Subsidy for the Odiham hundred

Copy grant of the Hundred of Odiham by king James I to the Earl of March, 1603

Stockbridge

Abstract of lease by Queen Elizabeth dated 1565 to Richard Gyfford, esquire of the site of the manor of Somborne, with 5 pastures and common for sheep for 41 years, 1588. Includes note on rents of assize in Stockbridge.

Kingsclere

Translation of a Crown grant to John Kingsmill of Whitchurch and Constance his wife of various lands and pensions (see description) 1540. Includes two mills at Kingsclere.

Translation of a Crown grant to Sir William Poulett, KG, Lord St John, of various lands (see description) to hold in chief by the service of 1/40 part of a Knight's fee. Lands include: rectory, church and advowson of Kingsclere with Oakley chapelry, subject to life interest of Anne of Cleves under a grant of 20 Jan 1540/1, valued at £29 6s 8d yearly (formerly belonging to Bisham Abbey, Berkshire).

'A Royal Purveyance, 1575'. Volume containing copy documents relating to the assessment of wheat, stirks, lambs and poultry on the hundreds of Evengar, Chuteley, Kingsclere, Pastrow, and Overton (ie the parishes in the north west corner of the county), as a purveyance for the maintenance of the royal household. NOTE: The volume has been printed as 'A Purveyance of the Royal Household in the Elizabethan Age', editor Walter Money (Newbury, 1891).

Survey of lands for assessment for provisions for the Queen's household from the hundred of Kingsclere (as above).

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29 Lay Subsidy was a tax on a person’s moveable items first used in 1181 – the so-called Saladin Tithe, at a rate of one-tenth of their value. Later the tax, paid by lay people only, was standardised at one tenth for town residents and one fifteenth for country dwellers. It was last collected in 1623.

30 Leasehold: tenure held by lease, sometimes for a fixed number of years, or for a certain number of 'lives'. When one of the 'lives' died a new name could be inserted into the lease on payment of a fee.

31 A free or customary rent which had become fixed.

32 Knight’s Fee, a variable measure of land considered to be the amount of land which could support a knight and his family for a year. In return a knight would be expected to provide military service (fully armed) with his servants for 40 days a year. It was abolished in 1660.
Accounts of money paid from Kingsclere division, 1578.

Lay subsidy roll with indenture for Kingsclere and Alton divisions, 1586. Names the commissioners and collectors.

Subsidy book for Kingsclere division, granted in 1592-1593 but compiled in 1595.

Proportion for Kingsclere division for the poll pence, c17.

Book containing the names of the hundreds, villages, hamlets, lords and freeholders in the divisions of Basingstoke, Andover, Alton, New Forest, Fawley, Portsdown and Kingsclere, 1599.

Rough pedigree showing descendants of William Fauconer of Kingsclere, c17.

Proportion on Kingsclere Division for paying 100 soldiers for Ireland, 1601.

**Bishops Waltham**

Court roll, 1503-04. Comprising the tourns (regular circuit or turn) of Martinmas and Hockday of Bishops Waltham, Bitterne and Droxford.

Grant by Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, to Thomas Wriothesley, of the mastership of game within his lordships, manors and warrens of Fareham, Havant and Alverstoke, and permission to hunt in his parks of Marwell, Bishops Waltham, Hursley, East Meon and Highclere, 1542.

Volume containing a survey of Bishops Waltham manor, including Swanmore, Shedfield, Hill and part of a rental for Droxford, 1552.

**Petersfield**

Membrane of account roll with extracts of ministers' accounts for part of possessions of former monastery of Keynsham (Somerset) in Petersfield, Buriton and Sheet, 26 Elizabeth I (1583) and 7 Charles I (1631).

Roll, containing depositions (statements) of William Yalden, of Sheet, and John Payne of Petersfield, in the case Hansbury versus Bold, concerning the Borough of Petersfield, c17.

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33 A division was a convenient district for civil purposes between the county and hundreds, although no courts were held within them. The nearest modern-day equivalent would be the area covered by a district council. Chiefly associated with taxation e.g. subsidies, poll tax etc.

34 Poll Tax: a form of personal tax which was imposed three times in the 14th century, and which was revived in 1513 and on several occasions in the 17th century.

35 Transfers or grants of land were recorded on the rolls of the Courts Baron resulting in title deeds; appointments of manor officers and the punishment of minor offences were recorded in the rolls of the Court Leet and View of Frankpledge.
101M87/1 Rental for the Borough of Petersfield for Thomas Osborne, Mayor there, 1591.

20M67/1 Grant: shop or Shambles in the Market Place, Petersfield, 1603.

**Lymington**

24M61/1 Tithes\(^{37}\) of Pennington: certified copy of grant taken from part 1 of Patent Roll, 19 Elizabeth 1, 1577. Sold 1578.

1M53/1333 Letter from William Bulkeley to the Constables of the hundred of Christchurch and Westover and the other queen's officers of the towns of Lymington and Christchurch asking for details of boats and men available for transport to the Isle of Wight, 1579.

27M74/DBC1 Paper book with parchment covers (8½" × 12") containing Lymington Corporation records c1593-1648. Book contains accounts, votes cast in the election of mayors and burgesses, names of bailiffs and aletasters elected, and records of various acts of the corporation including orders concerning the leasing of Holmes Mead (see 27M74/DBC191-201, 209, 210) the levying of a rate to repair the town well (1600, 1622) and the supply of tallow by butchers (named) to the town chandlers, named as John Pratt (1594) and Thomas Turner (1615), order that no inhabitant "shall suffer their pigges to come within the High street uppon the Markett day being Satterday" (October 1615) and that corn landed at the Quay shall be sold at the market and not before. Records purchase of a bell for the town hall, 1621. At end gives names of weavers, tailors, drapers, innholders and tipplers and the amounts of their licences.

**Romsey**

5M50/2704 Statute merchant\(^{38}\) of John Foster of Baddesley, Esquire, James Paget of Bury, Esquire., and Andrew Foster of Baddesley, gent, to William Fleming of Broadlands in Romsey, in £1300, acknowledged before Richard Buller, mayor of Southampton, keeper of the greater part of the statute seal, and Robert Knaplock, clerk of the Crown and keeper of the smaller part of the seal, 1565.

102M71 Fleming of North Stoneham papers inc court books for Romsey

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\(^{36}\) Up to 1835 most boroughs had obtained their status by charter. Many had the right to levy a toll at the town market, to send a representative to the House of Commons and to hold a court which dealt with civil, and some criminal, matters.

\(^{37}\) The tithes, theoretically a tenth part of a person’s income, went towards the upkeep of the incumbent of the parish church. An Act of 1391 obliged monastic rectors to use some of their tithe income to support the parish poor. The Reformation complicated things because many monastic lands fell into the hands of the Crown and then into lay hands. This made collecting tithes very difficult for rectors after the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

\(^{38}\) An ancient form of security dating back to 13\(^{th}\) century relating to the staple or public market and its seal of authenticity, or guarantee on goods traded through it.
102M71/E74 Lease for 21 years at 13s 4d rent: moiety of a 'great house' in Mill Street, Romsey (comprising shop, workhouse, loft over hall and other 'necessary rooms'), dated 9 Jul 35 Elizabeth I, 1593. Covenant that Agnes Morris of Romsey, widow, will scour, cleanse and repair the Fosters’ (father & son) armour for 3s 4d per annum. Schedule of armour enclosed, same date.

**Andover**

44M69/L55/58 Survey of lands in Andover, c16.

37M85/1/CH/6 Grant to the men of Andover of the right to hold a fair on the first, second and third days of May, granted 1512.

5M53/158 Letters patent of the bailiffs of the town and hundred of Andover granting to Thomas Wriothesley the office of high steward of the town or hundred, 1543.

37M85/14/CC/25 Charity records: Maude Hanson: copy of will of Maude Hanson of Andover, widow, 1569: 20/- to poor of Andover.


37M85/7/MR/2 Andover manor court roll, 1574.

37M85/10/GB/1 Register of deeds: 'The Great Book of Andover' containing copies of grants etc by Corporation, 1574-1653.

30M64/1 Rental of William Blake of Kings Enham in Andover which were left to him by his father in 1582. The rental is illuminated with a coloured view of Andover, coats of arms and mottos, and has decorated borders. At the bottom are notes on the testator’s charitable bequests.

4M53/140 Letter and memoranda book of Sir Henry Whithed, JP. The contents represent a wide range of matters in which he was concerned as a Justice of the Peace, relating to the county in general and Andover Division in particular, 1600-24.

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39 Wills concerned real estate such as land and buildings, which was regarded, technically, as the Crown’s property. The Testament concerned personal estate such as furniture, belongings, crops, debts etc; this was regarded as a gift of God and bequeathable by the testator.

40 A manorial court (aka Court Baron) which enforced the customs of the manor. It was the property of the lord and was a private jurisdiction. The main business of the court included surrenders and transfers of land, the agricultural management of commons and wastes, and the rights of lord and tenants.

41 The role of JP or Justice of the Peace date back to the 13th century then known as Keeper of the Peace. Originally there were four per county but by 1565 there were thirty or forty per county. JPs would sit during the Quarter Sessions (law courts held four times a year) and dispense justice in a wide range of issues including criminal cases, laws against Catholics, hawkers and brewers, and oversaw the administration of the Poor Laws.
Two papers describing customary drove ways in the Andover area and listing field names in columns, early c17.

**Basingstoke**

148M71/2/1/65 Court book 1 Nov 1503-4 Oct 1522. Consists of a number of small books with paper or parchment leaves, bound together in a leather cover.

For translated extracts from this roll please see Baigent and Millard, 'A History of the Ancient Town and Manor of Basingstoke' pp309-325

57A03/1 Letters patent of Henry VIII confirming the Fraternity or Guild of the Holy Ghost as a perpetual corporation, 16 Nov 1524. Petition by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Sandys. The brothers and sisters of the fraternity are to choose one alderman and two wardens. Latin. Green and cream plaited cords, seal missing.

57A03/2 Letters patent of Philip and Mary to restore the Fraternity of the Holy Ghost. Petition supported by Reginald Pole, Cardinal Legate and Archbishop of Canterbury. A priest is to be provided to conduct Divine Service and also for the education and instruction of young men and boys. Restored estates include land called Frymles or the Holye Gost farm, with a horse mill and a piece of land in Wote St., a tenement called Harryards in Northbroke St., three acres of arable land called Northfield, a tenement called Spicers in the Holye Goste Street otherwise called Whitewaye and the Holye Gost barn with 100 acres of arable land in the common fields of the town. Latin with English place names. Portraits of Philip and Mary. Green and cream plaited cords, seal missing.

23M58/246 Charter of Thomas Canner, son of John Canner formerly of Basingstoke, deceased granting to Anne Dynett of Basingstoke, widow a messuage in North Roke Street, Basingstoke called Wulfys with lands in the town and fields and a messuage with cellar in the market place next to the common hall of the town and a messuage between the tenement of William Gret and the tenement of John Coke, esq and a messuage and curtilage in Wote Street, Basingstoke, 1550.

73M96/2 Part of a survey of lands believed to be between Winchester and Basingstoke, possibly owned by the Third Marquis of Winchester, 1580s. Lands mentioned include the 'Land of Holye Gost', 'Kings Furlonge', 'Bryncklowes Lande' and land on the 'Winckneys Burye'. (transcript available).

44M69/G3/98 Poor rate assessment made under the statute of 14 Elizabeth (1572) from the hundred of Basingstoke Extra, 1573. Individuals are named, with amount to be paid weekly or quarterly. Also lists individuals to be relieved, arranged by parish.

44M69/G3/108 `Vewe of corn' taken by the constable in the parishes in Micheldever hundred giving name of farmer and quantity of corn, 1585-86.
Endorsed with account of levy of 37 quarters of wheat for the Queen's household, from the division of Basingstoke.

44M69/G4/1/1 Lay subsidy roll with indenture for the Basingstoke division, 1576. Names the commissioners and collectors.

44M69/G3/115 Papers relating to disorder at Basingstoke when John Taplyn was assaulted for buying up so much corn that the price had risen, 30 Apr 1595.

44M69/G3/115/3 Draft warrant by two JPs to the Constable of Basingstoke requiring them to find out which householders are storing grain in their barns and which are growing grain on their land, c1595.


44M69/G5/20/5 Brief notes of arms to be brought to muster at Basingstoke, 1588.

44M69/G5/20/47 Note of men appointed in Basingstoke Division to go into Ireland. Letter of Anne Poulet concerning estate matters on reverse, 1599.

44M69/G3/154 Articles agreed at Basingstoke by JPs, Constables and 'best inhabitants' of the division, following the 'late' proclamation concerning the plague, 1603. Lists provisions (hay, straw, corn, wood, coal, mutton, beef and horses) for Winchester with their prices, bedding to be provided, measures taken for preventing entry of beggars and idle persons to the city, also of purveyors for the King, and arrangement to circulate throughout the county, the articles for the prevention of plague.

44M69/G3/104/5 Schedule of those who did not pay towards the House of Correction (on account of death, departure from the county or refusal) from Alton Division, 1578.

154A05/1 Lay subsidy account for Alton Division: subsidy granted 35 Elizabeth I (1592/3) and collected, 1595/6. The cover is a reused Alton deed of 1571, with annotations relating to Butler family births, 1580-1601.

Winchester

W/A1/22 Charter of Henry VIII allowing the Mayor and Bailiffs of Winchester and their successors to hold two fairs annually: one on the Feast of the Translation of St Edward the Confessor (13 October) and on the day after and the other on the Monday in the first week of Lent and the day after, 1518.

W/B6/3 Volume into which printed proclamations (16th cent to 1719) have been pasted.

5M53/59 Letters patent of the Warden, Scholars and Fellows of St Mary's College, Winchester [Winchester College], appointing Thomas Wriothesley steward of their manors and possessions for life, 1543.

5M53/994 Letters patent of Henry VIII granting to Thomas, Lord Wriothesley for £500, the site or precinct of the late College or Chapel of St Elizabeth, founded in the meadow of St Stephen (near Wolvesey Castle or Palace, Winchester), with the church, bell tower, cemetery, buildings, barns gardens etc, and the manors and rents of the same, 1544.

252M87/1 Household account book of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester. Contains for each year (the year commencing at Michelmas): weekly accounts of household expenditure under the headings wheat, wine, drink, spices, beef, mutton and pork, 'saltstores', chandlery, fuel, 'stable', 'apparelling', 'extraordinary' and 'cates boke'; quarterly accounts of wages paid to Gardiner's household (1546/47-1549/50 only); brief accounts of sums received from the Bishop's estates (Sep 1547-Nov 1550 only). At the back of the volume are a number of pages of undated rough accounts. The weekly accounts of household expenditure include several references to services provided for the Bishop during his imprisonment at the Tower of London. The quarterly wage accounts name the members of Gardiner's household. Note: Bishop Gardiner's signature at the foot of the 1546/47 section of weekly accounts.

W/B1 Ordinance books. The Ordinance Books form a continuous series from 1552 to 1835 when the Municipal Corporations Act considerably altered the structure of the city's government.

W/A1/23/1 Charter of Philip and Mary, in remuneration for holding their wedding in Winchester, 1554.

W/B6/4 A view of able men, armour and weapons taken in the City of Winchester, 26 Sep 1 Elizabeth (1559).

W/A1/24 Inspeximus charter (reconfirmed from previous charter) of Elizabeth I, 1561.

W/D1/88 Court roll, 5-6 Elizabeth I, 1563-4. Enclosed loose within the roll is "certificate" with preamble, made by the mayor and justices of Winchester fixing the wages of "artificers, labourers, servauntes of husbandri and apprentices" within the city, 7 July 1563 (The wage rates were required to be

42 The City Ordinance Books record the decisions made at meetings of the city freemen in the borough mote which was their general assembly. They reflect all aspects of city government but in particular they illustrate the involvement of the Mayor and Commonalty in the regulation of trade, the improvement of social conditions and the implementation of local government in Winchester. They contain a considerable amount of topographical and personal detail.
set by the act "touching divers orders for artificers, labourers" etc of 1563 [5 Eliz Cap IV]).

Individual parish collections containing records including baptism, marriage and burial registers and/or churchwardens accounts for the Tudor period 1509 – 1603

**Abbots Ann**
24M68 Parish collection includes: parish register of baptisms, marriages and burials 1561-1603+ (in uniform hand to 1599); parish register transcript (1561-1603+)

**Andover**
60M67 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, 1588-1636; marriages, 1587-1634; burials 1587-1623

**Bentley**
1M80 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1538-1603+, marriages 1541-1603+, burials 1538-1603+

**Bentworth**
25M73 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1559, 1603+; burials 1559, 1603+; marriages, 1603+

**Bighton**
35M69 Parish collection includes: parish register of baptisms, 1573-1575, 1580-1603+; marriages, 1589-1603+; burials, 1591-1603+

**Boldre**
84M70 Parish collection includes: parish register of baptisms 1596-1603+; marriages 1596-1603+; burials 1596-1603+

**Bramdean**
1M77 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1573-1603+, marriages 1573-1603+, burials 1573-1603+

**Bramley**

**Bramshaw**
55M83 Parish collection includes: parish register of baptisms 1597-1603+; marriages, 1597-1603+

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43 A Mandate, formulated by Thomas Cromwell in 1538, instructed each parish to purchase a 'secure coffer', the parson to have one key and a churchwarden another. Each marriage, christening and burial was to be registered weekly by the minister with the churchwarden acting as witness; these records were then to be deposited in the coffer or parish chest. Not all registers were bound and so few early records survive. In 1598 incumbents were instructed to send copies of the entries in their parish register to the diocesan bishop each Easter.
Bramshott  
57M75 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, 1560-1603+; marriages, 1560-1603+; burials, 1560-1603+

Brockenhurst  
66M70 Parish collection includes: parish baptisms 1594-1603+; burials 1596-1603+ (several pages are missing from this register and the first pages have suffered badly from damp in the past)

Burghclere  
148M82 Parish collection includes: baptisms, 1562-1603+, marriages, 1559-1603+; burials, 1561-1603+ (the first page has virtually been obliterated by a nineteenth century (?) attempt at restoration. A note at the beginning of the baptisms and burials explains that entries for 1559 and 1560 were not registered in the 'old booke'. This register appears to be a copy made in 1598)

Chawton  
1M70 Parish collection includes: parish register with baptisms 1596-99, 1602-1603

Cheriton  
138M82 Parish collection includes: register with baptisms 1557-1603+ marriages, 1558-1603+, burials, 1557-1603+ (1557-1599 entries have been copied from an older book).

Church Oakley  
74M72 Parish collection includes: registers of baptisms, 1559-1603+; marriages, 1565-1603+; burials, 1560-1603+

Colmer  
33M82 Parish collection includes: baptism register with baptisms 1563-1603+, marriages, 1565-1603+, burials, 1563-1603+ (the register is 4" x 11 3/4", bound in a sheet from a decorated service book, with notes of inductions of two incumbents and purchase of bible (1614).

Dummer  
65M72 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1541-1603+; marriages, 1541-1603+; burials, 1541-1603+

Durley  
97M82 Parish collection includes: register with baptisms 1561-1603+; marriages 1560-1603+; burials 1561-1603+ (all the entries are in Latin. The earlier entries to 1598 are a transcription).

East and West Wellow  
14M75 includes: register of baptisms, 1570-1603+; marriages, 1571-1603+; burials, 1570-1603+.
**East Meon**
46M68 Parish collection includes: parish register with baptisms, marriages and burials 1560-1603+

**East Stratton**
1M48 Parish collection includes: parish register with baptisms 1538-1543, 1569-1603+, marriages 1542-1545, 1573-1603+, burials 1540-1546, 1569-1603+ (Entries prior to c1599 are copied from earlier registers).

**East Tisted**
30M82 Parish collection includes: register with baptisms 1561-1603+; marriages 1538-1603+, burials 1561-1603+

**East Tytherley**
26M67 Parish collection includes: parish register baptisms, burials and marriages 1562-1603+ (with gaps - earlier entries were copied into the register in 1598)

**Eling**
4M69 Parish collection includes (with 4M70): parish register of baptisms 1538-1553, 1559-1603+; marriages 1539-1550, 1563-1603+; burials 1537-1550, 1561-1580, 1585-1603+. 4M70/1 draft transcripts of baptism and marriage registers, 1538-1750.

**Ellingham**
113M82 Parish collection includes: parish register of baptisms, marriages and burials 1596-1603+ (Many of the entries in this register are illegible. For the typed transcript of the register see 113M82/PZ1); churchwardens' account book 1544-1659.

**Eversley**
6M77 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1559-1603+, marriages 1559-1603+, burials 1559-1603+ (written in uniform hand to c1599. Includes list of incumbents, 1559-1603+; list of church goods, c1600; list of those responsible for church rails, 1600 - a useful survey of tenements; memoranda about pews in church, 1593, 1600).

**Exton**

**Faccombe**
91M79 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1580, 1582, 1585-1603+, marriages 1586-1603+, burials 1586-1603+ (part of the first page has been cut out).

**Farley Chamberlayne**
135M82 Parish collection includes: baptism registers, 1593-1962
Farringdon
2M70 Parish collection includes: parish register of baptisms 1593-1603+.

Froxfield
84M72 includes: register of baptisms and marriages c1544-1603+, burials 1545-1603+.

Goodworth Clatford
13M68 Parish collection includes: parish register of baptisms, burials and marriages 1538-1603+.

Greatham
40M77 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, 1558-59, 1562-23, 1565-70, 1574-1603, burials, 1558-60, 1563, 1565-70, 1577-1602, marriages, 1562-3, 1565, 1567-71, 1576-1603. This register was described in 1909 as beginning in 1555, and is so labelled on the modern binding. The order is confused in early years; entries to c1603 are copied in a uniform hand by the Rev Jacob Williams, presumably from disordered loose sheets. The old cover is a sheet of music, described in a note of 1886 as being part of a 15th century gradual (Sarum use).

Hambledon
46M69 Parish collection includes: parish register of baptisms 1596, 1601-1603+, marriages 1596, 1601/2-1603+, burials 1596, 1603/4; incumbent's papers, 1567; records of Hambledon Peculiar Court, 1567-1603+; churchwardens' accounts with transcripts, 1600-1619.

Harbridge
149M82 Parish collection includes: parish register with burials 1572-1603+.

Hartley Wespall

Hinton Ampner
40M80 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1561-1603+, marriages, 1561-1603+, burials, 1561-1603+ (Entries before 1644 are copies from earlier registers and are in a uniform hand).

Hunton
76M84 Parish collection includes: parish register of baptisms 1564-1603+, marriages 1575-1603+, burials 1564-1603+.

Hursley
39M69 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, marriages and burials 1599/1600-1603+.
Hurstbourne Tarrant
68M79 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, marriages and burials, 1546-1603+ (there is a note at the front that the entries were ‘taken out of ye olde paper booke and registered in the booke of parchment’ in 1598).

Itchen Abbas
23M69 Parish collection includes: parish register of baptisms, marriages 1586-1603+ and burials 1586-1600 (this volume is an 18th century copy).

Kimpton
80M71 includes: parish register of baptisms, 1589-1603+; marriages, 1593-1603+ and burials, 1593-1603+.

Kings Somborne
18M70 Parish collection includes: parish register of baptisms, marriages and burials 1567-1603+.

Kings Worthy
19M78 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1541-1596, marriages 1538-1591, burials 1538-1597 (a paper register begun retrospectively in 1550, earlier entries begin in a uniform hand. The pages have been damaged by water, and many are cut. The binding is modern, but the old parchment cover is preserved, being a 16th century document described in a British Museum report of 1907 as fragments of astronomical tables and conjunctions of the sun and moon for the years 1556-1579. Entries are in three sections, but marriages after 1568 and burials after 1564 are entered haphazardly among the baptisms. Year headings in the earlier part of the volume were made at 1 Oct); register of baptisms, marriages and burials including baptisms 1558-1603+, marriages 1559-1603+, burials 1559-1603+ (entries to circa 1600 are in a uniform hand).

Kingsclere
90M72 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1543-1603+, marriages 1538-1603+, burials 1538-1603+ (an original paper register begun in 1538 and continued to 1655).

Kingsley
12M76 Parish collection includes: parish register of baptisms, 1568-1603+, marriages, 1568-1603+.

Lasham
60M79 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1560-1603+, marriages 1560-1603+, burials 1561-1603+ (entries prior to 1598 are a fair copy made in that year).

Linkenholt
109M70 Parish collection includes: parish register including baptisms 1585/6-1590, marriages 1579-1586, burials, 1577-1578/9, 1583-1589 (A transcript of this register is bound in at the back of the volume).
Liss
108M85 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, marriages, and burials 1599-1603+.

Lockerley
127M83 Parish collection includes: parish register of baptisms, marriages and burials 1583-1603+ (includes entries for East Dean).

Long Sutton
78M72 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, marriages and burials 1561-1603+.

Martin
9M66 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1590-1603+, marriages and burials 1589-1603+ (Some entries are in Latin to 1607)

Martyr Worthy
78M82 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1542-1589, 1598-1603+, marriages 1550-1584, 1597-1603+ and burials 1539-1580, 1594-1603+ (the volume has suffered extensively from damp but it has been repaired. A memorandum dated 1749 concerning the baptism of two sons of William Pragnell 1540-1 is pasted into the volume. At the end is a nineteenth (?) century index of names in the register).

Medstead
100M71 Parish collection includes: parish register of baptisms, marriages and burials 1560-1603+

Meonstoke
80M76 Parish collection includes: parish register of baptisms, marriages and burials 1599-1603+

Micheldever
7M80 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms and burials 1538-1603+, and marriages 1539-1603+ (consisting of two parchment books rebound into one volume. The original cover of the earlier of the two books is formed from a medieval music manuscript. Entries in the register are scattered. Entries from the first book have been copied into the second).

Michelmersh
91M72 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, 1558-63, 1579-1603+, marriages, 1559-62; 1579-1603+; burials, 1558-63, 1579-1603+ (entries prior to 1606 were copied from an earlier register. The pages are damaged at the lower corners).

Milford
31M67 Parish collection includes: parish Register of baptisms, marriages and burials 1594-1603+ (with gaps).
Morestead
10M73 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, 1549-1603+, marriages 1550-1603+, burials 1553-1603+ (entries prior to 1656 are copies in the same hand – suggesting entries were copied from earlier register/s).

North Waltham
41M64 Parish collection includes: churchwardens account book, 1593-1603+

Northington
26M69 Parish collection includes: register includes baptisms 1579-1584

Odham
47M81 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, marriages and burials 1538-1603+ (an original paper register in very good condition; repaired and rebound at the British Museum in 1899. A few pages in the early years are incomplete).

Old Alresford
43M74 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, 1556-1603+, marriages, 1539-1603+ (lacking marriages, 1554-1563), burials, 1562-1603+ (inclusive, heading in burials 1564 ‘ex peste’ meaning the plague).

Over Wallop
92M83 Parish collection includes: parish register including marriages 1540-1603+ and burials 1538-1603+ (this is a composite volume consisting of possibly 3 original parchment ‘parcels’ transcribed in c1720).

Ovington
32M69 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, marriages and burials registers, 1591-1603+

Petersfield
108M70 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, marriages and burials 1558-1603+ (at front: 3 biblical quotations, 2 in latin, 1 in English, dated 1612 and 1613; 1563, burial of ‘a foronwer who said he dwelled at the three tuns in Bred streete in London’; 1592, burial of ‘a stranger from the George’. At back: 4 biblical quotations in Latin and English dated 1612 and 1613; also at back: 7 licences - giving permission to eat meat on Fridays).

Priors Dean

Privett
37M64 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1538-1603+, marriages 1545-1603+ and burials 1552-1603+

Quarley
33M76 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1559-1603+, marriages 1560-1603+, burials 1559-1603+
**Rockbourne**
39M68 Parish collection includes: parish registers, 1561-1603+ (Transcript made in 1601)

**Romsey**
10M58 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, marriages and burials 1569-1603+; printed copy of The Whole Book of Psalms, c1600.

**Ropley**
27M82 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1539-1548, 1554-1603+; marriages 1539-1603+; burials 1539-1603+ (At back: names of those taken as vagrants 1598-1608).

**Rotherwick**
5M84 Parish collection includes: Register of baptisms 1582-1603+; marriages 1560-1603+; burials 1561-1603+.
Also 12M94 Rotherwick Parish Council: Christopher Hanmer's Charity for the distribution of cloth to poor householders in Rotherwick: probate copy of will, 1558; deeds relating to the appointment of trustees, 1558-1772; lease of Churchers, Rotherwick, 1511

**Sherfield on Loddon**
16M83 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, marriages and burials, 1574-1603+ (front of volume: note that the volume was repaired and rebound at the British Museum at the expense of Rev JG Crowdy, rector, May 1896. The volume has however been irretrievably damaged and many pages have been eaten away, probably by mice. Before first entry: note that book was given with a santus bell to the parish by Edward Gilbard esquire of Sherfield on 1 Jun 1574. This is followed by a note on the bell and on a prayer book given to the parish by E Gilbard 1576. The first baptism entries give only the month and year but not the exact date of baptism).

**Shipton Bellinger**
22M76 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1562-1603+, marriages 1546-1603+ and burials 1565-1603+ (early entries are copies made in 1598/9).

**Soberton**
50M73 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, 1546-1603+, marriages, 1538-1603+ and burials, 1538-1603+ (the first three registers, now repaired and rebound, were formerly three sections in one case. They are originals from 1538 on paper, and 16th century entries are especially full and interesting).

**South Tidworth**
23M78 Parish collection includes: register with burials 1599-1603+
South Warnborough
70M76 Parish collection includes: parish register of baptisms, marriages and burials 1539-1603+ (when this register was rebound by the Public Record Office the page containing entries for 1644-1648 was placed between 1595 and 1596).

Southwick
68M81 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1586-1603+ and marriages 1584-1587 (this paper register is fragmentary, although repaired with tissue and rebound in 1908. Parts of all pages are missing, and there are mould marks. The first leaf appears to be of marriages, and all others of baptisms. The cover is part of a 15th century missal).

Stoke Charity
77M84 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1540-1603+, marriages 1542-1603+, burials 1540-1603+.

Stratfield Saye
15M83 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1539-1603+, marriages 1539-1603+ and burials 1539-1603+ (there is a note that entries 1539-1600 were copied from the old register book into this volume - which is parchment - by the churchwardens in 1600. In 1543 baptisms at the beginning of the year changed to 25 March. No baptisms recorded 1557-1559. Entry for 1558 burial 'of the lad that died in the parson's barn'.)

Swarraton
27M69 Parish collection includes: parish register includes baptisms 1584-1603+

Titchfield
37M73 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, burials and marriages 1590-1603+ (at back: names of churchwardens and collectors for the poor 1597)

Upham
74M78 Parish collection includes: register with baptism and burials 1598-1603+

Upper Clatford
11M69 Parish collection includes: parish register with baptisms, marriages and burials 1571-1603+.

Upton Grey
2M81 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, marriages, and burials 1558-1603+ (half of the first page has been cut out and most of the last page is missing).

Vernham Dean
110M70 Parish collection includes: parish register with baptisms and burials 1598-1603+.
Warnford
5M66 Parish collection includes: parish register with baptisms 1541-1603+
(the earliest entries were a transcript made in 1646)

West Meon
67M81 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1543-1603+, marriages
1538-1603+ and burials 1536-1603+ (parchment register, rebound in 1952.
Some bad staining. Uniform hand to 1596, with some years blank).

West Tisted
67M76 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1560-1603+, marriages
1538-1603+, and burials 1538-1603+ (modern binding but damaged by damp).

Weston Patrick
83M82 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1596-1603+, marriages
1574-1603+ and burials 1575-1603+ (the volume contains three small
parchment books sewn together).

Weyhill
59M78 Parish collection includes: register with baptisms, marriages and
burials, 1564-1603+; churchwardens' accounts, 1543-1603+ (at beginning:
notes on the history of the volume including information that the old binding
reuses part of an early 15th century pie-powder or ordinary court record.
Accounts 1543-1699 consist of summaries only; inventory of church goods,
1543.

Whitchurch
83M76 Parish collection includes: Prayer Book printed by Edward
Whitchurch, 1552 (Black letter. In poor condition, with sections missing.
Notes suggest that it formerly belonged to the Ayliffe family. Two portions of
15th century hymnal or similar used in spine);
'A Royal Purveyance, 1575' (Volume containing copy documents relating to
the assessment of wheat, stirkes, lambs and poultry on the hundreds of
Evengar, Chuteley, Kingsclere, Pastrow, and Overton (ie the parishes in the
north west corner of the county), as a purveyance for the maintenance of
the royal household. Includes: Copy agreement as to the method of assessment
between the officers of the Queen's household and certain local gentry, 22
Mar 1574; Assessments on the hundreds, listed by township; Survey of all
assessable lands, summarising the type of land held by each tenant (arable,
pasture, meadow, wood); Copy warrant from the Justices to the constables of
Pastrow Hundred, 15 Apr 1575 [explains that the demesne lands of Justices
of the Peace were excepted, but glebelands included; wheat was not to be
assessed on those having less than two yardlands]
At end, fastened in: list of rectories in the City of London, with amounts of
money noted against them. NOTE: The volume has been printed as 'A
Purveyance of the Royal Household in the Elizabethan Age', editor Walter
Money (Newbury, 1891). The printed version excludes the last two items
noted above.
Wickham
Inscribed on first page: 'The Catalogue or Register Booke of the Parrishe Churche of Wickham in the countye of Southt. and diocesse of Winton.
Conteyninge the Names and Sirmames of all those which have bin Christened, Marryed and Buryed with in the same Parrishe from the 9th day of Januarye in the yeare of our Lorde God 1556: unto this present yeare of owr Salvation, 1606. Ingrossed and Writterne in this Parchement Register Booke afoaresayd accordinge to the Cannon 70 and to the former proceeding of the good and Godlye Lawes of this Lande in that Case, made, and Provided, digested and disposed into such formall and direct order. Mayster Henyre Securis beinge the present Parson of the sayd Church: William Woorlege and Richard Townsende Church-wardenze of the same, this foursayd present yeare viz. 1606').

Wield
101M71 Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1539-1603+, burials 1538-1603+ and marriages 1539-1603+ (an original paper register: entries are mixed to 1597, then in separate sections; there is a stray burial of 1678. No entries made 1553-59 inclusive. On p131 is a pencil drawing of thatched buildings). Register of baptisms 1567-98, marriages 1563-98 and burials 1561-98 (A copy register, on paper, made in c1598. Parts are in poor condition, but have been repaired).

Winchester St Andrews, Chilcomb
56M81W Parish collection includes: register with baptisms, 1556-1603+

Winchester St Maurice
1M82W Parish collection includes: register with baptism 1570-1603+, marriages and burials, 1538-1603+ (original paper register which has been rebound, entries are incomplete. A note in the baptisms for 1580 reads 'because many leafes of this bock wear torn...I thawt hit good to wryt thim ine again!
Another note after the baptisms for 1586 reads
'Yow that do come after
... hit well in mynd
Kepe this book in order
as you do hyt fynd
Hit is verye nessisarye
This bock True to kep.
For sum shall have ocacion
Ther ayges hyer to seck.'
This rhyme is repeated in the burials 1585. 19 Jun 1537 Elizabeth Oram was baptised because St. Lawrence' church was 'then uncovered and workmen ther at work.' A note at the end of the baptisms records children baptised 1547-1660 'in the time of the parish church being out of use'.

Also a contemporary copy register of baptisms 1560-1652, marriages 1558-1649 and burials 1558-1650 (The volume was repaired in the Hampshire Record Office in 1975 and notes on the repair are inserted at the back. The original soft cover is part of a parchment Latin deed. Some entries have been written on the cover. The cover is dated 1576 and 1577 but it is not clear when the copy was made. There are many gaps owing to damage in the past).

**Winchester Weeke**
62M81W Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, marriages and burials 1573-1603+.

**Winchester St Bartholomew Hyde**
55M81W Parish collection Includes: register of baptisms, marriages and burials 1563-1603+ (Binding: a fragment of liturgical music and words, unclear whether this was from Hyde Abbey but this seems likely; Phillimore's printed transcript of the marriage registers; collection of six Latin tracts printed in Germany or Italy c1500-1521).

**Winchester St Peter Chesil**
3M82W Parish collection includes: register including marriages and burials 1597-1603+ (a note at the front states that the entries were copied out of the old register in 1618; the volume was originally in 2 books); churchwardens account book, 1566-1642 (a note on the first page states that the book was begun on 26 Sep 1-2 Philip and Mary, 1554 but the first surviving entry is 1566; the accounts to 1600 have been published in 'The Early Churchwardens’ Accounts of Hampshire’ ed. J F Williams 1913; there is an inventory of church goods in 1573 on fo. 10; see 3M82W/PZ2 for transcript.

**Winchester St Swithun-upon-Kingsgate**
74M81W Parish collection includes: register of baptisms 1562-1603+, marriages 1564-1603+ and burials 1563-1603+ (composite register; at front is note that the register was bound and repaired 1860) and transcripts for 1562-1773.

**Winchester St John’s**
88M81W Parish collection includes: register of baptisms, marriages and burials at St John’s and St Peter Chesil, 1578-1596 (in the middle are parish memoranda: 12 Sep 1596: note that articles agreed upon by archbishops and bishops for ‘avoyding of diversities of religion’ were read out by the parson of St Peter’s and St John’s; this is followed by a note on the rectors 1529-1624; at the back is an undated churchwardens’ account and notes on bread and wine purchased c 1578-1582); Register of baptisms 1553-1554, 1595-1596, 1602-03+ (Entries are not in order and there are many gaps. At the beginning is a note that King Charles was born on 19 Nov 1600 and began his reign on 27 Mar 1624. Another note explains that the parish had lost their earliest register and the clerk collected what information he could from scraps);
Churchwardens' accounts, 1549-1605 (a paper volume bound in parchment, the inner cover of which is a medieval manuscript; on the first page is a rental of church property; there are frequent payments for church repairs and charitable purposes. Interesting entries include 1549-1550 sale of church goods including one and a half hundred weight of parchment books; 1557-1559 paid for pulling down the altars); Churchwardens' account book 1596-1603+ (entries are full throughout; there are annual inventories of goods passed from one year's churchwardens to the next and frequent payments for church repairs and poor relief. Interesting entries include f1 16r paid to the ringer when 'the king did come to Winchester' [James I], 1603; f0 18v paid to the ringers at the 'triumphe when the parlament house should have been blowen up' [Gunpowder Plot] 1605. There are also many bonds and leases dating from the Tudor period in this collection.

Wootton St Lawrence
75M72 Parish collection includes: Register of baptisms, burials and marriages 1560-1603+ (Note that earlier entries copied out partly from an old register and partly from memory in 1600); churchwardens’ accounts, 1560-1603+ (Including list of bequests from 1558. The old cover is a fragment of a medieval manuscript, perhaps a late 14th century translation of Aristotle. Mentions in detail receipts and payments for the making of the king ale in 1600); Printed register of marriages (Phillimore’s series, 1560-1812).