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THE PARISH EXPENDITURE OF MILTON ABBOT, DEVON, FOR THE YEAR 1588.

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(Read at Ilfracombe, July, 1879.)

I. INTRODUCTORY.

The Monthly Magazine or British Register, Vol. xxix., Part I. for 1810, pp. 458-462, contains a *Transcript of the Parish Expenditure of Milton-Abbot, for the year 1588*, which, being calculated to disclose somewhat of the habits, usages, and parochial arrangements of our predecessors about three centuries ago, may be deemed worthy of a place in the *Transactions* of this Association.

There is unfortunately no statement in the *Magazine* to show how or whence the *Transcript* was obtained; and the Rev. Sir St. Vincent Love Hamnick, the present Vicar of Milton Abbot, writes me that the earliest existing record in the parish is dated 1653, the Register of Births and Deaths commencing at that date; but, waiving all question as to its genuineness, it appears that the parish finances were placed in the hands of six distinct sets of Officers—Collectors for the Poor People; Bread-Wardens; Wardens of the Common Store; Hey-, or Hay-, or Heigh-Wardens; Receivers; and Payers;—and that each set rendered their accounts annually, but, with the exception of the Receivers and Payers, no two of them at the same part of the year.

The Collectors for the Poor People were two in number, and were "electyd and chosen att the feaste of the Nativitie of St. John the Baptist, [24th June,] for one whole yeare." Their funds were derived from payments, or gifts, or both, by parishioners whose names are given; and their expenditure took the forms of small sums advanced to the poor, of payments for articles of clothing, and of a few funeral charges.

The Bread-Wardens were eight in number, and as, in their Accounts, the parish was divided into four Quarters—"Edgcombe qr.," "Chelyton qr.," "Weeke qr.," and "Leighe qr."—there were probably two Wardens in and for each. They sold, at least, Bread, "Cheyse," "Gerts," "Candels," and "Flesh;" and, after deducting "for making the cownte, iiijd," they accounted for their gross receipts, as well as for "gather moneye" about each qr., which they paid over to the Receivers for the parish. Their Account was rendered "the xxj days of Julye." There is nothing to show how their stocks were supplied.

The Wardens of the Common Store were two in number, one for each of the divisions of the parish named in their Account—"South Down or south part of this parishe," and "benorth the Down, or the north part of this parishe." They had to "counte for bread and ale, made and sold of the ote getheryd" in their respective divisions, "with monyes getheryd there also;" and, after deducting "Expences for making the cownte, ijd.," they accounted for their gross receipts, which they paid over to the Receivers for the parish. Their Account was rendered on "the first day of September." It will be seen that, by selling Bread, they interfered somewhat with the functions of the Bread-Wardens.

In the year 1588 there was but one *Hay-Warden*. There is nothing to show whether or not that was the usual number, but the office seems to have been unpopular, as the Warden closes his Account by giving the names of six parishioners "that fyned this yere for not doing this office." No such statement occurs in the case of any other officers. The Hay-Warden had to "cownte" for sums realized by the sale of "shepe" which, coming from various parishioners, were sold to other persons; for "woull sold;" for moneys received for graves; for fines; for church property sold; for "monye getheryd aboute the parishe, for to buy bread and wyne for the holy communion;" and for sums "receyvyd of them whych do geve monyes to the church for finding of shepe." He paid various accounts connected with the Church, as well as for "makeynge the cownte, iiijd," and handed such balance as he had in hand to the Receivers for the parish. His Account was rendered "the sixth day of October."

The *Receivers*, of whom there were three, received, as has been stated, the gross receipts of the Bread-Wardens and the Wardens of the Common Store, as well as the Balance which the Hay-Warden had in hand, but nothing from the Collectors for the Poor People. They also received "gether moneye"

for various purposes, money raised by rates, rents for certain houses, "conducte monye," and sums due from other parishes. They handed to the Payer for the parish the greater part of their receipts; but they discharged a few small accounts, and they paid for "makynge the cownte, xij." Their Account was rendered "the xxx daye of December."

There was in 1588 but one *Payer* for the parish, but there seem to have been two the year next before. He does not appear to have received anything beyond that paid him by the Receivers. He paid for erecting or repairing parish buildings, everything of a military character, everything connected with the preservation of the peace, and, in short, almost every demand which could be made on the parish. Indeed, he seemed to intrude occasionally on the functions of the Hay-Warden. As already stated, his Account was rendered on the same day as that of the Receivers—"the xxx daye of December."

The fines mentioned already render it probable that the Hay-Warden, like the Collectors for the Poor People, was "electyd and chosen for one whole yeare;" but there is no indication on this point respecting the other officers.

II. THE ACCOUNTS.

The following is a complete and correct copy of the article in the *Monthly Magazine* :—

" Transcript of the Parish Expenditure of Milton-Abbot, for the Year 1588; in the Order, and exactly after the Letter, of the Original.

"The cownte of George Robyns and Richard Coombe, the collectors for the poor people of this parish of Mylton-Abbot, electyd and chosen att the feaste of the Nativitie of St. John the Baptist, Ann. Dom. 1587, untill the said feaste now, Ann. Dom. 1588; that is to say, for one whole yeare.

"Item. They do cownte for vjs. *vd.* receyvyd of Richard Hawkin and Constantyne Maynard, the last collectors, whych dyd remayne to the use of the poor mens box, as doth apere in the end of the collectors cownte, made the last yere.

"Item. They do cownte for newe receyts receyvyd this yere; and first :

Tristram Arscot, esquyre	xs	Robert Whytbourne	xij.
Wm. Robyns	vjd	Thomas Nycholl	vj.
Henry Hockadaye	vj.	John Bourne and Richard	
Constantyne Maynard	iiij.	Bourn	ij.
John Maynard, of Chelyton	xvj.	Richard Burrough	viiij.
Constantyne Robyns	xvj.	Thomas Collins	viiij.

Roger Tremlett	iiij.	Margaret Sargent, vid.	viiij.
Maud Tremlett, vid.	iiij.	Constantyne Sargent	ij.
Richard Snow	x.	Philip Vela, vid.	iiij.
John Ware	iiij.	John Palmer the elder	iiij.
Walter Collyns	vj.	John Burrowghe	ij.
John Sowton	iiij.	Walter Gaye	iiij.
John Doidge, of Weke	vj.	John Axtworthye	xij.
Wm. Doidge, of Weke	iiij.	Wm. Hame	x.
Roger Doidge	iiij.	John and Roger Jackeman	iiij.
Philip Hame	ij.	Johan Jackeman, vid.	vj.
John Doidge, of Newhouse	ij.	Richard Hawkyn	iiij.
W. Doidge the elder, of Quether	iiij.	Michael Vela	iiij.
Wm. Doidge the younger	ij.	John Woodman	iiij.
Wm. Blachford	ij.	Margaret Coombe	iiij.
Richard Scoble	vj.	John Richards	iiij.
Nicholas Badlam	iiij.	John Cundy	iiij.
John Cragge	viiij.	Richard Sewton	ij.
John Hockeday	ij.	Johan Doidge, vid.	xij.
John Hart	vj.	Tristram Doidge	xij.
John Rundle	vj.	John Sleman, of Leighe	vj.
Philip Egabears	iiij.	Henry Doidge	xvj.
Nicholas Collyne	vj.	Thomas Edgcombe	xvj.
Roger Sleman	iiij.	Thomas Jordan	iiij.
John Maynard, of Foghanger	vj.	Davyd Sargent	viiij.
Thomas and Walter Rundle	iiij.	John Hawkyn	viiij.
Philip Rundle	xij.	Ralp Whytbourne, constable	iiij.
Richard Sleman	viiij.	John Jackeman, of Edgcombe	ij.
Alyce Rowe vid.	iiij.	John Adams	iiij.
Richard Rowe	iiij.	Thomas Sleman	iiij.
John Towker	iiij.	Walter Crabbe	iiij.
John Edgcombe	iiij.	Wm. Ketowe	iiij.
John Cornish	iiij.	John and Robert Tremlet	viiij.

"Young Mens Geifts

Oliver Maynard	ij.	Edmond Doydge	vjd
Walter Badlam	iiijd	Richard Sowton, of Westcot	iiij.
John Collyne, of Westcot	iiij.	John Hawkyns	iiij.
Pawle Doydge	ij.	Gregory Sargent	ij.
Thomas Belly	ij.	Philip Hockadays	ij.
Davyd Sleman	ij.	John Sargent	ij.
Bennet Sargent	ij.	Robert Woulrydge	ij.

"Item. Receyvyd for the geifte of Wm. Blachford, decessyde, towards the poor. viijd.

"The some of newe receyts this yere is ljs. iiijd.

"The some of newe receyts, with the arrearages this yere, is lvijs. ix d. ob.

Expences—Item. In expences this yere. First, payd to Wm. Ketowe for a shroud for a poor man which dyed within this parishe, which was caryed from tythinge to tythinge, xvjd. Payed to Walter Jackeman for bread and drinke for them which took payens for bringing the same poore man to the grave, vjd. Payd to John Speare in v divers times vs. Payd to John Doidge, of Lydarow, xijd. Payd for a shert clothe, for a lad of the same John Doidge, xvjd. Payd to George Doidge, of Quether, vjd. Payd for a payre of showes, for a lad of the same George, vijd. Payd to John Wyse, in 2 dyvers times, xvjd. Payd for a smocke for Johan Wyse, dafter of the same John, ijs. jd. Payd to Roger Todye, in iij dyvers tymes, xvd. Payd to Thomas Rowe, in iij dyvers tymes iij. iijd. Payd for a payre of showes, for the same Thomas, xvijd. Payd for a shert clothe, for the same Thomas, ijs. jd. Payd to John Adams, for the makynge the byll to gether up the collections by, ijd. Payd to Henry Collyne and Maud his wyfe in ij dyvers tymes xd. For a shert for the same Henry, xxijd. For a payre of showes for the same Henry, xvijd. For a payre of showes for Philip Pyper, xiiij. Payd to Johan Worth, iiij. Payd for a payre of showes for the same Johan, xij. For a smocke clothe, for the same Johan, xvij. For ij payres of showes for Davyd Jackeman, xiiij. To John Todye, in ij dyvers tymes, xd. For a shert for Michael Todye, xiiij. ob. For a payre of showes for a dafter of Edmond Bela, vd. Payd for a smocke for the same mayde, xd. Payd to a poor child of John Hornadon's, iij. To Richard Jeffry, iij. To Stephen Strout, in iij dyvers tymes, xxij. To John Collyne, of Wylslye, for iij yeards and iij qurs. and half of grave clothe, to make a blankyt for the same Stephen, iiij. viij. Payd to Richard Scoble for that he should pave over to Johan Gale, xij. To Wm. Rundle and his howsehold, xxij. in ij dyvers tymes. Payd to Thomas Baselye, xij. To Wm. Byrch, in ij dyvers tymes, xxd. For a payre of showes, for Margaret Byrch, dafter of the sayde Wm. xiiij. To John Paydge, in ij dyvers tymes, xvd. To a lad of the same John, viij. For a smocke for Elizabeth Hyle, ijs. jd. For a payre of showes, for the same Elizabeth, xd. For a smocke, for Elizabeth Bate, xxij. For making the cownte, vjd.

"Some for expences for this releif this yere is lvs. ijd. ob.

"And so remayneth to the use of the poor mens box ijs. vijd.

1588.

"The cownte of John Tramlet, Walter Crabbe, Thomas Collyne of Burnshall, John Ware, Richard Scoble, Nicholas Badlam, John Axworthye, and John Burroughe, the bread-wardens in this parishe of Mylton-Abbot, Ann. Dom. 1588. Anno Regis Domini Nostra Elisabethæ 30. mo the xxj daye of Julye.

"Item. They do cownte for new receyts receyvyd this yere, and first of Edgcombe qur. Receyvyd for bread sold to John Jacke-

man, of Edgecombe *vs.* *iiijd.* Receyvyd for a cheyse, gerts, candels and flesh, sold to Roger Todye, *xijd.* Receyvyd in gather monye about this *qur.* *xijd.* Some of this *qur.* is *vjs iiijd.*

"Chelyton *qur.* Receyvyd for bread sold to John Wyse, *iiijjs.* *viijd.* For candels sold to John Egabear, *iiijd.* In gather moneye about this *qur.* *xviijd.* Some of this *qur.* is *vjs. vd.*

"Weeke *qur.* Receyvyd for bread sold to Wm. Rundle, *viijs.* For a whyt lofe and a cheise sold to Nicholas Worth, *viijd.* For gerts sold to Henry Prest *vjd.* For candels sold to Walter Cragg, *vjd.* In gather moneye about this *qur.* *xiijd.* Some of this *qur.* is *xs. ix.*

"Leighe *qur.* Receyvyd for bread sold to Thomas Ware, *viijs.* *vjd.* In gather moneye about this *qur.* *xviijd.* Some of this *qur.* is *xs.*

"And so the whole some of new receyts this yere altogether, is *xxxiijs. vjd.* In expences for making the cownte, *iiijd.* Remayneth to the use of the parishe, *xxxijs. ijd.*

1588.

"The cownte of Wm. Ketowe, and Walter Collyns, the wardens of the common store in the parishe of Mylton-Abbot, *Ann. Dom.* 1588, *An. Regni. Domini. Nostra Elisabethæ, 30 mo. the first day of September.*

"They do cownte for new receyts receyvyd this yere; first, William Ketowe dothe counte for bread and ale, made and sold of the ots getheryd in the South-Down or south part of this parishe, with monyes getheryd there also, *xxxijs. vd. ob.* Walter Collyne doth cownte for bread and ale, made and sold of the ots getheryd benorthe Downe, or the north part of this parishe, with the monye getheryd there also *xijs. xd.* And so the whole some all together of the newe receyts is *iijd. xiijs. ijd. ob.* Expences for making the cownte, *ijd.* Remayneth to the use of the parishe, *iijd. xiijs. jd. ob.*

1588.

"The totale accounte of John Sleman, of Longbrooke, heywarden for the parishe of Mylton-Abbot, *Ann. Dom.* 1588. *An. Regni Dom. Nostra Elisabethæ, 30 mo. the sixth day of October.*

"Item. He dothe cownte for *xvijs. vd.* receyvyd of Nicholas Collyne and Walter Crabbe, the *ij* general payers.

"He doth further cownte for new receyts receyvyd this yere, viz. receyvyd for one shepe which came from Nicholas Collyne and sold to Constantyne Scoble *xxjd.* For one shepe which came from Constantyne Robyns, and sold to the same Constantyne Scoble, *vs. iiijd.* Receyvyd farther for one shepe, which came from Richard Scoble, and sold to John Jackeman of Beckaton, *iijs. ix.* For one shepe which came from Henry Hockedaye, and sold to Philip Hockedaye, *ijs. viijd.* For *ij* lambes, the one whereof came from Margaret Sargent, wyddowe, and the other from Thomas Rundle

of Foghanger, and both sold to Thomas Rundle of Youngecot, *iijs. jd. ob.* For one shepe which came from John Maynard, of Chelyton, and sold to Wm. Gendle, *ijs. viijd.* Of Richard Sowton the elder, for one shepe which came from Tristram Doidge, *iiij. s. iijd.* For one shepe which came from Maude Tooker, wyddowe, and sold to Richard Tooker, *ijs. jd.* For one other shepe which came from the same Maud, which was the geifte of John Tooker, her late husband, decessid, towards the churche, and sold likewise to the same Richard, *ijs. jd.* For woull sold to Roger Kegill, *xvjs.* Receyvyd for the grave of Alice Whythourne, decessid, late the wyfe of Robert Whythourne, *iijs. iijd.* Of Philip Egbeare, for the grave of Johan Egbeare, his late wyfe, decessid, *iijs. iijd.* Of Richard Hawkyne, for his fyne, *ijs.* Of Wm. Doidge, of Josapke, for his fyne, *xijd.* Of Wm. Robyns for an old byble. Receyvyd in monye getheryd about the parishe for to buy bread and wyne for the holy communion, *vjs. xd.* Receyvyd of them whych do geve monyes to the church for finding of shepe, viz. of Walter Jackeman and Richard Jackeman of Pophelip, *vjd.* Of John Jackeman, of Edgecombe, *ijd.* Of John Hawkyne, *iiijd.* Of John Adams, *iiijd.* Of Thomas Sleman, *iiijd.* Of John Tremlet, *ijd.* Of Walter Crabbe, *iiijd.* Of Wm. Ketowe, *ijd.* Of John Cornish, *ijd.* Of John Edgecombe, *iiijd.* Of Roger Sleman, *iiijd.* Of Walter Rundle, *ijd.* Of Thomas Quicke, *jd.* Of Philip Hame, *ijd.* Of Wm. Rundle, *ijd.* Of John Palmer the elder, *iiijd.* Of John Badlame, *iiijd.* Of Richard Hawkyne, *ijd.* Of John Woodman, *ijd.* Of John Burroughe, *ijd.* Of John Rowe, of Beare, *iiijd.* Of Michael Vela, *ijd.* Of Margaret Coombe, *iiijd.* Of John Richards, *ijd.* Of John Cundy, *ijd.* Of Richard Sowton the elder, *ijd.* Of Constantyne Maynard, *vjd.* Of Thomas Nycholls, *ijd.* Of Johan Bourne, vid. *ijd.* Of Walter Woulrydge, *ijd.* Of Henry Wix, *ijd.* Of Alexander Whythourne, *ijd.* Of Thomas Collyne, *vjd.* Of Richard Snowe, *ijd.* Of John Jackeman, Oldhouse, *ijd.*

"Some of newe receyts this yere is *iiijl. xiijs. iijd. ob.*

"The some of newe receyts, with the *xvijs. vd.* receyvyd of the payers, is *iiijl. xijs. ixcl. ob.*

"Item. In expences this yere: First, paide for bread and wyne for the holye communione this yere, *xiijs. iijd. ob.* Paide to one callyd Hobb, at the archdeacons visitation, who had taken certen losts, *xijd.* Paide for artycles, *xijd.* For making a bylle, *iiijd.* For layenge it in, *iiijd.* For Peter's farthynges, *vjd.* For the wardens and sidesmens dynners, *xijd.* Payde at the bishops visitation for artycles, *xxijd.* For makeynge a bill, *iiijd.* For layenge it in, *iiijd.* Paid the somner, *iijd.* For the warden and sidesmens dyner at this visitation, *xijd.* For waushinge of the church clothinge this yere, *viiijd.* To John Adams for makeynge of the byll for to gether up the shepe monye by, *ijd.* Makeynge the cownte, *iiijd.*

"Some of the expences this yere is *xxijs. iijd. ob.*

"And so remayneth to the use of the parishe, *iiijl. ix. s. vd.*

"Here follows the names of those that fyned this yere for not doing this office: Richard Rowe, John Ware, Robert Tremlet, Richard Basely, John Jackeman, John Scantle.

1588.

"The cownte of John Doidge, of Weke, Philip Rundle and Henrye Doidge, three receyvers in this parishe of Mylton-Abbot, in the year of the reign of Elizabeth, 31st. the xxx day of December.

"Item. They do cownte for *vjl. vjs.* which did remeane in their hands, as doth appere in the end of their cownte made the last yere. They do cownte for new receyts recyvyd this yere: First, receyvyd of the breadwardens, *xxxiijs.* Of the hey-warden, *iiijl. ix. s. vd.* Of the wardens of the common store, *iiijl. xiijs. jd. ob.* In gether monye towards newe makynge the churche style, *xvijs. ijd.* For moore-stones which were left of the sayde style, *vijl.* Of Philip Egbeare by the rate made for gunpowder, *vijl. vjs. viijd.* Of Henry Doidge, one of the receyvers, by another rate, *vijl. iijs.*

"Receyvyd again of Ralph Whytbourne, constable, *vijl. vjs. viijd.* of the monye which was getherde and payde for the same powder.

"Receyvyd rent for the house at Tavistocke, *xs.* For the lytel chamber of the church-house, *ijs.* Of Rafe Whytbourne, the conducte monye, *xjs. vjd.* Of Brentor men upon accompte, *iijs.*

"Some of newe receyts this yere, is *xxxiiijl. xjs. ob.*

"Some of newe receyts this year, with the arrearages, is *xxxixl. xvijs. ob.*

"Expences.—First: Payd to Walter Crabbe, payer for the parishe of Mylton-Abbot, *xxxiiijl. xvijjs. xjd. ob.* For howse-rent and amerceaments for the howse at Tavistocke, *xiijd.* For makynge the cownte, *xijd.* Some of the expences, *xxxiiijl. js. ob.* And so remayneth in their hands to the use of the parishe, *vl. xvjs.*

1588.

"The cownte of Walter Crabbe, payer for this parishe of Mylton-Abbot, An. Dom. 1588, An. Regni. Dom. Nostre Elizabethæ, 31 mo. the xxx day of December.

"Item. He doth cownte for *iiijjs. vd.* which remaynyd in his hand, as doth appere in the end of his cownte made the last yere.

"Item. He doth cownte for newe receyts recyvyd this yere, of John Doidge, Philip Rundle, and Henry Doidge, the three receyvers in this parish of Mylton-Abbot, *xxxiiijl. xixs.* And so remayneth due to the parish, with the arrearyges, *xxxiiijl. ijs. vd.*

"Expences.—First: Payde to Richard Scoble and his men, for three and twentye journeys towards the newe makynge the church style, *xvs.* Payd to the same Richard, for that he payd for carrydge of moor-stones from Henson to Horsebrydge, *iiijjs. viijd.*

To Nicholas Worthe, for three dayes worke towards makyng the same style, *ijs.* To George Manninge, for three dayes worke about the same style, *xjd.* To Henry Collyne, one dayes work about the same style, *iiijd.* To John Sleman, the hey-warden, *xvijs. vd.* To one Jermain for scouring of the parishe harnis, *vs.* To Tristram Doidge, for a coppye of the mouster-booke, *ijs.* To the same Tristram for gayle monye, *ijs. vijd.* To the same Tristram for trayninge the souldiers at Tavistocke, *lvij. viij. d.* To the same Tristram for press monye, *vjd.* To John Edgecombe for a payre of old boots, *xviij. d.* To Roger Doidge, constable, for a girdle, *iijd.* To John Adams the elder for weyghts to wey breade, *xvj. d.* To Rafe Whitbourne, constable, to by musketts, *xl. ijs. ijd. ob.* To Constantyne Sargent for mending of a bell whele, *iijd.* To Oliver Maynard for a new byble, *xxxvjs.* To Rafe Whitbourne, wages for the trayned souldiers going to Exceter, *vjd. xs.* To John Wyse for mending a corlet, *xijd.* Payde agayne to Olyver Maynard for that he lent to the parishe, *vjd. xiijs. iiij. d.* Payde agayne likewise to John Rundle, of Wileley, for that he lent to the parishe, *vi. ix. s. jd.* To John Cragge for the fyne of wearinge of hats this yere, *xijd.* To Richard Jeffry for carrydge of harnis to Exceter for the trained souldiers, and home agayne, *iijs.* To Walt. Crabbe for ij ropes to bind the same harnis withal, *jd.* To Olyver Edgecombe for mending of murrion, sword, dagger, and bible staff, *xd.* To Roger Doidge when he was to Plimpton, *vjd.* To the same Roger when he was at Totnes, *ijs. jd.* To Rafe Whitbourne when he was at Totnes, *ijs. jd.* To Wm. Byrch for making up of the cucking-stole and for mending the pillory, *vd.* To Constantyne Sargente for mendinge of the bell cage and for makinge of a bell collar, *vjd.* To the glaziers, *vijs.* To Walt. Jakeman for bread and drink for the prisoner, *ijd.* Payde to the same Walt. for makinge of a grave for a poor man who dyed at Longcrosse, *ijd.* To John Wyse for carrydge of harnis to Tavistock for the Ireland souldiers, *iijd.* To the vicar for that he payde them that gethered with lycences, *vijs. vij. d.* To John Ham, for mending of a calinder, *xviij. d.* Payde to Brentor men of monye which came agayne that was laid out for gunpowder, *xxjs.* To Rafe Whytbourne, constable, and to John Aseworthy, for that they went to Plymouth to receyve money and comminge home agayne emptye, *xiiij. d.* To John Adams the elder, for makyng certen bills to gather up the rates by, *vjd.* To Wm. Ketowe, for a dosen of poynts, *jd. ob.* To Constantyne Sargent, for keping the bills this yere, *xxd.* To Richard Coombe the hey-warden, *ijs.* To Roger Doidge, the fifty dole, *ljs.* To Tristram Doige for ridinge to Plympton about the subsidy, *vjd.* To Thomas Collyne of Wilsley for carryng of harnis to Tavistocke and home agayne, *iiij. d.* To John Rundle of Wilsley for a bell rope, *ijs.* To Roger Doidge for a quytance for the fifty dole, *iiij. d.* To Philip Richards for a billstaffe, *iiij. d.* To John Edge-

combe for wood and servinge of the glaziers, iij*d*. To Oliver Edgecombe for nayles for the bell cage, j*d*. To Philip Egabears for two peeces for to laye upon the bucking howse and for a hooke for the bucking howse door, and for a poole for the bucken, iiij*d*. To Rafe Whytbourne, for that he payde to Mr. Christopher Harris for Mylton and Brentor, for bearing with him for some part of his losts whych was, xxxij*s*. that he had in receyving of the monyes for the souldiers, when they went to Exceter in the Queen's busyness, xj*d*. To the same constable and John Adams, for their dynners, being at Tavistocke before Mr. Fytze, to receyve back agayne ix*l*. viij*s*. iiij*d*. (whych remayneth in their hands) being part of the monyes whych was payde out for the same souldiers, viij*d*. For that he payde for a bagge to bear the same monye in, ij*d*. To a poore man which gathered to St. Leonard, iiij*d*. To two souldiers which came out of the flete of one ship called the *Hope*, iiij*d*. To John Cragge, for that he payd for John Doydge, widowman, for mending of his harnis, iiij*d*. To John Crabbe, for helpinge of his father in this office this yere, vj*d*. For making the cownte, xij*d*.

"Some of expences this yere dothe amount to xxxiiij*l*. xvi*s*. ij*d*.

"And so remayneth in his hand to the use of the parishe, v*s*. iiij*d*.

"And further remayneth in the hands of Rafe Whytbourne and John Adams the elder, of monye whych was payde to Mr. Fytze, for the trained souldiers going to Exceter, ix*l*. viij*s*. iiij*d*. for Mylton and Brentor, and li*s*. ij*d*. for conducte monye, which the constable rec'd of the justices at Exceter, and yet keepeth non-accounted.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .
"Expence of the general payer	33	17	2
Of the collector for the poor	2	15	2½
Of the hay or (as he is sometimes called) the heigh-warden	1	3	4
Total expenditure	37	15	8½."

III. NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS.

(1) "*Collectors for the poor people*," p. 215, l. 29. The title of *Collectors* was applied elsewhere, as well as at Milton Abbot, at the period under notice, to the parish officers charged with relieving the poor. Thus, in a pamphlet entitled *The Parish of Ashburton in the fifteenth and sixteenth Centuries; as it appears from Extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts, A.D. 1479-1580* (1870), the following entry occurs: "To Richard ffurse and William Matthew, collectors of the pore this yere v^s." Indeed, the title was conferred by Act of Parliament; for "in 1551 an act was passed directing that a book should

be kept in every parish containing the names of the householders and of the impotent poor; that *collectors* of alms should be appointed who should gently ask every man and woman what they of their charity will give weekly to the relief of the poor." *Penny Cyclo.*, vol. xvii., Art. *Pauperism and Poor Laws*, p. 328, col. i.

The title of *Overseer* was introduced under the 43 Eliz. 2. See Art. *Overseer*, *Pen. Cy.*, vol. xvii., p. 70, col. i.

(2) "*Tristram Arscot, esquyre*," p. 215, l. 39. This is the only instance of the use of the word *esquyre* throughout the Accounts. Mr. Arscot's contribution for the relief of the poor greatly exceeded that of any other parishioner, but it was the only pecuniary assistance he gave the parish that year. Indeed, the name of Arscot does not again occur anywhere.

(3) "*Maud Tremlet, vid.*," p. 216, l. 2. Six names in the list are followed by the abbreviation *vid.* (= widow), and are all, with the possible exception of "*Philip Vela, vid.*," the names of women. It is not safe to infer that at that period *Philip* denoted necessarily the male sex, for according to *The First Book of the Parish Register of Madron in the County of Cornwall*, edited by George Bown Millett (1877), of the girls baptized in Madron Church from 1592 to 1699 inclusive, one was named Phillepp, five were named Phillip, and twelve named Phillipp; whilst during the same period, of the boys baptized, three were named Phillip, and six named Phillipp.

In the Milton Abbot list there is but one female name—Margaret Coombe—which does not appear to have been that of a widow.

(4) "*Young Mens Geifts*," p. 216, l. 34. The fact that the contributions by the "Young Men" are recorded as *Geifts*, suggests that those in the list preceding theirs were not *gifts*, but payments according to an assessment. This is rendered probable by the state of the law on the subject at that time; for, according to the author of the article *Pauperism*, &c., in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, vol. xvii., when writing of the act of 1551, already quoted (p. 222, l. 45), "If any one able to give should refuse or discourage others from giving, the ministers and churchwardens were to exhort him, and, failing of success, the bishop was to admonish him on the subject." This act, and another made to enforce it, which was passed in 1555, were wholly ineffectual, and in 1563 it was re-enacted (5 Eliz., c. 3), with the addition that any person able to con-

tribute and refusing should be cited by the bishop to appear at the next sessions before the justices, where, if he would not be persuaded to give, the justices were to tax him according to their discretion, and on his refusal he was to be committed to gaol until the sum taxed should be paid, with all arrears.

"By the next statute on the subject, which was passed in 1572 (14 Eliz., c. 5) . . . For the relief and sustentation of the aged and impotent poor, the justices of the peace within their several districts, were 'by their good discretion' to tax and assess all the inhabitants dwelling therein. Any one refusing to contribute was to be imprisoned until he should comply with the assessment." (*Op. cit.*, p. 328, col. 1.)

There is nothing in the *Accounts* to show that the Milton Abbot authorities, through the bishop or the justices, attempted to extract money for the poor from unwilling parishioners; but at Ashburton the law of 1563 seems to have been enforced; for the *Churchwardens' Accounts* contain the following entry under date of 1568-9:—"iis. for a zytation to those that would nott pay to the power [= poor]." (*Op. cit.*, p. 42.)

The hypothesis that, except in the case of the Young Men, the contributions for the poor people were *payments*, not *gifts*, at Milton Abbot, finds confirmation in the fact that the Collectors paid John Adams 2d. "for the makynge the byll to gether up the collections by." (p. 217, l. 15.)

It is worthy of note also that the contributions were all an even number of pence. The lowest was 2d., and those above that amount were a multiple of it; no one paid a penny or a fraction of a penny, which could scarcely have been the case had there not been an assessment. Of the contributors one paid 10s., four paid 1s. 4d. each, five paid 1s. each, two paid 10d. each, eight paid 8d. each, twelve paid 6d. each, thirty-three paid 4d. each, and ten paid 2d. each; and the assessment having set the fashion, the "young men's geifts" were all either 2d., or a multiple of it.

(5) "*The Arrearages this yere*," p. 216, l. 45. By "arrearages" the Collectors meant the balance in hand at the close of the year next preceding, and which, on opening their account for 1588, they stated was 6s. 5d. The word *arrearages* is used in the same sense in the accounts of the Parish Receivers and also of the Payer.

(6) "*Caryed from tything to tything*," p. 217, l. 3. The

"poor man" thus carried was probably a non-parishioner, and, as such, came under the action of a provision in a statute of Edward V., by which "the officers were directed to convey the impotent poor on horseback, in cart, chariot, or otherwise, to the next constable, and so from constable to constable till they be brought to the place where they were born, or most conversant for the space of three years, there to be kept and nourished of alms." (*Ency. Brit.*, 8th Ed. Art. *Poor Laws*, vol. xviii. p. 300, col. 2.)

(7) "*Payed to Walter Jackeman for bread and drink for them whych took payens for bringing the same poore man to the grave, vid.*" (p. 217, l. 3.) In my native village no one was personally invited to attend a funeral, but as soon as it was known that a neighbour had died—and this was a matter of a few minutes only—efforts were made to ascertain and make known when the funeral would be, and all who could do so arranged their affairs so as to set themselves at liberty to attend. If, however, the attendance were deemed insufficient to carry the body to the grave—a distance of fully two miles—the "Town Hall bell" was rung, and assistance was thus solicited. Before the procession left the house, "a glass of toddy"—a mixture of gin, or rum, and water—with cake or biscuits, was offered to every one assembled, and refused by few, if any. During a recent visit to my native place I observed that no "refreshments" were offered at a funeral which occurred during my stay; and it was stated that the old practice had been almost entirely given up. Walter Jackeman—probably the person just mentioned—was paid 2d. "for makinge of a grave for a poor man who dyed at Longcrosse." (p. 221, l. 31.) In all probability this was the poor man for whom the shroud was paid for (p. 217, l. 2), and it may be worthy of note that, whilst a shroud and a grave were provided, no mention is anywhere made of a coffin, or of fees paid to the clergyman who officiated.

(8) "*A poore child of John Hornadon's,*" p. 217, l. 25; "*For Peter's farthynges,*" p. 219, l. 40. These are the only instances I have noted in the Accounts of the use of the apostrophe to mark the possessive case. In all other instances possession is denoted by the context; thus we have "poor mens box," p. 215, l. 35, and p. 217, l. 39; "collectors cownte," p. 215, l. 36; "archdeacons visitation," p. 219, l. 38; "wardens and sidesmens dynners," p. 219, l. 41; and "bishops visitation," p. 219, l. 41.

The instance of "A poore child of John Hornadon's" is the more noteworthy as a case of a *double* possessive, and the only one that occurs. Thus, we have "a lad of the same John Doidge," p. 217, l. 7; "a lad of the same George," p. 217, l. 9; "dafter of the same John," p. 217, l. 11; "a dafter of Edmond Bela," p. 217, l. 24; "dafter of the sayde W^m," p. 217, l. 33; and "a lad of the same John," p. 217, l. 34.

(9) "*And so remayneth to the use of the poor mens box*," p. 217, l. 39. It is worthy of remark that while the Collectors for the Poor People spoke, at the end of their Account, of the balance they had in hand at the end of their year of office, as remaining "to the use of the poor mens box," the corresponding statement in each, and all, of the other accounts is "remayneth for the use of the parish." (See pp. 218, 220, 222.)

Moreover, the Bread Wardens, the Wardens of the Common Store, and the Hay-Warden, paid their balances to the Parish Receivers, who in their Account gave them credit, respectively, for the sums thus paid. (See p. 220.) It seems, therefore, safe to conclude that the balance of the Poor's Box was not appropriated to any other parish use, but that the balances in all the other cases became parts of one common fund, in the hands of the Receivers; and that the Parish Payer, on receipt of the said fund from them, might appropriate the whole, and certainly did appropriate parts, of it to any parish use.

(10) "*Cheyse, gerts, candels, and flesh*," p. 218, l. 1. *Gerts* is, of course, a sixteenth century mode of pronouncing *Groats*. It is, however, not yet extinct, for *Emden groats* are still called *gerts* in south-east Cornwall; and some of the Glossaries of Devonshire and its eastern border contain it. Thus, Mr. W. F. Rock, a native of Barnstaple, in his *Jim and Nell: A dramatic Poem in the Dialect of North Devon* (1867), has "GIRTS = Groats," and Mr. Pulman, a native of Axminster, in his *Rustic Sketches*, Third Edition (1871) has "GIRTS, GURTS, or GRITS = Groats."

(11) "*Bread and ale, made and sold of the ots getheryd in the South-Down or south part of this parishe. . . . Bread and ale, made and sold of the ots getheryd benorthe Downe, or the north part of this parishe*," p. 218, l. 24. It is probably to be understood, from the language used by the Wardens of the Common Store, that the ale, as well as the bread, was "made of oats." "Barly malte," says Andrew Boorde, "maketh

better ale then oten malte or any other corne doth." See *A Compendyous Regyment or A Dyetary of Helth*. Compyled by Andrewe Boorde of Physyche Doctour, 1542, Ed. by F. J. Furnivall, M.A., 1870, for the *Early Eng. Text Soc.*

(12) "*Hey-warden*," p. 218, l. 33. The functions of the *Hey-warden*, *Hay-warden*, or *Heigh-warden*—for the three forms occur in the Accounts—were essentially those of a modern *Churchwarden*. The Church-yard was occasionally called the *Church-hay* in south-east Cornwall, where I often heard it fifty years ago. The name is still kept alive by the adage—

"A hot May
Makes a fat Church-hay."

The word *Hayward* occurs in some of the Glossaries of the dialect of the south-western counties: Thus, "*HAYWARD*. A warden of the fences, or of a common, whose duty it is to see that it is not stocked by those who have no right of Common. He sometimes drives the common; i.e. drives all the stock into a corner, and pounds such as is not owned by those who have a right of common." See *A Grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect*. By W. Barnes, B.D., 1863.

Mr. Pulman, in the work already quoted, has much in common with Mr. Barnes, but says further of the *HAYWARD*, "Anciently the person who watched the farm yard and cattle by night was so called."

See also *Words and Phrases in use in Somersetshire*. By Wadham Pigott Williams, M.A., and William Arthur Jones, M.A., F.G.S., 1873.

If the *Hay-warden* at Milton Abbot had originally been called the *Church-hay-warden*, there can be no doubt that so long a title would soon become abridged into *Hay-warden*. The existence of the other Wardens in the parish, such as *Bread-Wardens* and *Wardens of the Common Store*, would probably prevent all further abridgement.

(13) "*Receyvvd for one shepe which came from Nicholas Collyne, and sold to Constantyne Scoble, xxjd.*" &c., p. 218, l. 39. The *Hay-warden's* funds may be roughly stated to have been derived in 1588 from two sources—*Sheep* and *Casualties*—in the ratio of 35 : 11 nearly. His first source may be divided into *Animals*, *Wool*, and *Sheep-money*. During the year, he received 8 sheep and 2 lambs. The sheep sold for sums varying from 5s. 4d. to 1s. 9d. each, and the 2 lambs

fetched, together, 3s. 1d. The total receipts from the sale of the animals was £1 8s. 8d.

"For woull sold" he received 21s., and as he does not state from whom the wool came—which he never failed to do in all other cases—the presumption is that the animals reached him unshorn, and were deprived of their fleeces by him before their sale.

It is worthy of remark that Sheep, in the form of the animal or of the wool, were the only productions of the soil sent to the Hay-warden. Besides these contributions in *kind*, however, the Warden accounts for Cash he "Receyvvd of them whych do geve monyes to the church for finding of shepe." (p. 219, l. 16.) The meaning of the last four words—*for finding of shepe*—is somewhat obscure, being apparently capable of, at least, two interpretations. They are, perhaps, equivalent to *instead of giving sheep*, as if the money were given or paid under a sort of sheep-commutation arrangement. Do the Sheep, the Wool, and the Sheep-Money point to any early time when Milton Abbot consisted solely of Sheep farms, and when contributions to the Church were made in *kind*, and not in *cash*? "For finding of sheep" may, however, signify *for providing sheep with food*, or, in other words, *for allowing sheep to graze on parish, or church, land*.

Whatever may be the exact meaning of the words, the Sheep-money appears to have been not a *gift*, but a *payment* on a well-defined scale, for, under the head of Expences, the Hay-warden makes the following charge:—"To John Adams for makeynge of the byll for to gether up the shepe monye by, ijd." (p. 219, l. 45.) These payments were of small amounts only; one person paid 1d.; twenty paid 2d. each; one paid 3d.; nine paid 4d. each; and three paid 6d. each; making a total of 8s. 2d.

(14) "*Receyvvd for the grave of Alice Whytbourne, decessid . . . iij^s. iiij^d. . . for the grave of Johan Egbeare . . . decessid, iij^s. iiij^d."* p. 219, l. 10. These are the only graves for which payment is recorded in the Accounts; but they are perhaps sufficient to suggest that 3s. 4d. was the customary payment under the circumstances, at which, of course, we can only guess. In the *Ashburton Accounts* I noted, from 1490-1 to 1578-9 inclusive, 14 instances of 3s. 4d. recorded as received for a grave. Under date 1546-7 the following entry occurs:—"vi^s viii^d for the burial of John Dolbear seur. and Johanna his wife." Of 4 of the 14 burials it is recorded that they

took place "in the church." This was not improbably the case with all the others, and may be the solution of the problem. At Milton Abbot and at Ashburton, at least, 3s. 4d. was the sum paid to the churchwarden for each interment within the church during the 15th and 16th centuries.

There are in the *Ashburton Accounts*, however, four cases which require mention. Under 1529-30 we have, "x^s for burials of several persons in the church." If by *several* we may understand *three*, the charge was still 3s. 4d. in each case; and it must be admitted that *three* would have been a somewhat large number of persons to have been so buried in one year.

Again, under 1541-2 there is the curt entry, "vi^s viii^d for burials." Here also, if the burials were two in number, 3s. 4d. was the charge for each.

Further, under 1569-70, we read, "vi^s viii^d from Robert Pridyaux for the burial of his son," of which it is perhaps only necessary to say that though 3s. 4d. was the regulation charge, there was nothing to prevent a bereaved father from paying a double fee.

Finally, under 1574-5 there is the entry, "xi^s for burial of Elizabeth Knoll and 3 others." There can be no doubt that this case is out of keeping with the suggested hypothesis. 11s. being not a multiple of 3s. 4d., and there is no mention of less than 3s. 4d. being taken for a single grave.

(15) "*Receyved in monye getheryd about the parishe for to buy bread and wyne for the holy communion, vjs. xd.*" p. 219, l. 14. The money thus collected was not sufficient for the purpose for which it was intended; for amongst the Hay-warden's "expences this yere" we have, "First, paide for bread and wyne for the holye communion this yere, xiiij. iij^d;" that is, more than twice the amount "getheryd about the parishe" for the purpose.

(16) "*Of Richard Hawkyne, for his fyne, ijs. Of Wm. Doidge . . . for his fyne, xij^d.*" p. 219, l. 12. Why Hawkyne and Doidge were fined, and why the fine of one of them was twice as much as that of the other, there is nothing in the *Accounts* to show. As it was part of the Hay-warden's duty to receive the fines, those who paid had probably been guilty of some ecclesiastical offence or defect of duty. We have already seen that a fine was incurred by those who declined the Hay-warden's office, and that the names of six parishioners who had declined were appended to the Hay-warden's Account;

but the name of neither Richard Hawkyne nor Wm. Doidge is amongst them. Perhaps the two that paid in 1588 had incurred their fines in a previous year; whilst appending the names of the six new offenders may be simply putting a rod in pickle for them.

(17) "*Of Wm. Robyns for an old byble.*" p. 219, l. 14. It is rather provoking that the warden omits to record the amount he received for this, the only piece of church property sold that year. From his Accounts, however, it is easy to find that the Bible must have fetched 5s. in order for him to have, as he said he had, a balance of £3 9s. 5d. in hand at the end of his year. A new Bible appears to have been purchased that year (p. 221, l. 14); but whilst the haywarden received the proceeds of the sale of the old one, it fell to the lot of the Parish Payer to pay for the new Bible, and the cost of it is entered as xxxvjs.

In the *Ashburton Accounts* the following entries occur under date 1540-1:—"v* iiii^d for a new book called a 'Bybyll,' viii^s for a chain for fastening the said book."

(18) "*Paide to one callyd Hobb, at the archdeacons visitation, who had taken certen losts, xijd.*" p. 219, l. 37. This charge appears under the head of *Expences* in the Haywarden's Accounts. There can be little or no doubt that "one callyd Hobb" was, not only a non-parishioner, but a stranger; that, having sustained certain losses—for such, it may be presumed, was the meaning of *taken certen losts*,—his case had been laid before the Archdeacon's Court; and that the churchwardens present had contributed from the funds in their hands respectively such amounts as had been agreed on at the time.

It seems to have been not unusual at that period to render assistance in that way, but the assistance was not in all cases made by the Churchwardens. Thus the following entry occurs in the account of the Parish Payer the same year:—"To Rafe Whytbourne for that he payde to Mr. Christopher Harris for Mylton and Brentor for bearing with him for some part of his losts whych was xxxijs. that he had in receyving of the monyes for the souldiers, when they went to Exceter in the Queen's busyness, xjd." p. 222, l. 5.

That the same practice was followed elsewhere in the 16th century is shown in the *Ashburton Accounts*, where the following entry occurs under date 1575-6:—"To too merchants that had lost their goods on the sea xiid."

(19) "*For Peter's farthynges, vjd.*" is an entry in the Haywarden's Account of *Expences* (p. 219, l. 40); but what was its nature, or to whom it was paid, there is nothing in the *Accounts* to show.

Notes and Queries, s. 3, iv. 104, contains a Note, by Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, of Clyst St. George, Devon, on *Old Churchwardens' Accounts*, in which extracts are given from the *Accounts of Tallaton, East Devon*, having the following amongst them:—"1610. Paid for Peter's farthings, x^d" Mr. Ellacombe asks "What was this payment? It occurs again, and I have met with the same entry in other parish accounts." So far as I have discovered there was no reply to his Query, and Mr. Ellacombe writes me that he has heard nothing further on the subject. (P.S. See "Peter pence" in *Notes and Queries*, s. 5, xi. 517.)

(20) "*Paid the somner, iiijd.*" p. 219, l. 43. By the *Somner* the Haywarden meant the *Summoner*, of course. *Sompnour* was another Old English form of the name, and it will be remembered that one of Chaucer's *Canterbury Pilgrims* was a *Sompnour*. Nares has "SUMMONER, or SUMNER. The latter being a popular contraction of the former. The officer now called an apparitor; a term formerly so prevalent as to become a proper name. . . ."

(21) "*In gether monye towards newe makynge the churche style, xvijs. ijd.*" p. 220, l. 15, is an early entry amongst the Receipts of the Parish Receivers, and shows that such an undertaking as that of "newe makynge the churche style" required a special effort on the part of the parishioners. The sum gathered, or collected, passed in due course to the Parish Payer, from whose Account it appears that it was no more than about three-fourths of that expended on the work.

(22) "*Of Philip Egbeare by the rate made for gunpowder, vijl. vijs. viijd. Of Henry Doidge, one of the receivers, by another rate, vijl. iijs. Receyvyd again of Ralph Whitbourne, constable, vijl. vijs. viijd. of the monye which was getheryd and payde for the same powder.*" p. 220, l. 17. There is some ambiguity about the second and third of these entries. Was the second sum of money—the £7 4s. 0d., received from Henry Doidge—as well as the preceding £7 7s. 8d., to be appropriated to the purchase of gunpowder? When the Receivers say, in the third entry, "Receyvyd again of Ralph Whitbourne, constable, vijl. vijs. viijd. of the monye which was

getheryde and payde for the same powder," are we to understand that this was a sum in *addition* to what had previously been raised? Or was it a sum *returned* as not being needed? As I understand it, two gunpowder rates were made; the first—collected by Egbeare—produced £7 7s. 8d., and the second—collected by Doidge—brought £7 4s. 0d.; the total, £14 11s. 8d., had been paid by the Parish Receivers to the Parish Payer, and by him to the representative of the government; of this total the sum of £7 7s. 8d.—the full amount of the first rate—being not needed, was returned to the constable, who paid it to the Parish Receivers, and they, to the Parish Payer.

The adjacent parish of Brentor seems to have been mixed up in this gunpowder case with that of Milton Abbot; as, in the Account rendered by the Payer for the latter, the following entry occurs:—"Payde to Brentor men of monye which came agayne that was laid out for gunpowder, xxjs." (p. 221, l. 35.) This would leave £6 6s. 8d. of the £7 7s. 8d., for Milton Abbot, so that the returned money would be divided between the two parishes in the ratio of almost exactly 6 : 1, that is to say in the ratio of their acreages, as Milton Abbot contains 6617 acres and Brent Tor 1121 (*Morris and Co.'s Directory for Devonshire*).

The parish of Brent Tor was united in other instances, in business matters, with its large neighbour. Thus, amongst the Receipts in the Account of the Milton Abbot Receivers, there is the entry "Of Brentor men on accompte iijs." (p. 220, l. 24); and when Rafe Whytbourne handed xjd to Mr. Christopher Harris, as already stated, the amount is entered as "for Mylton and Brentor."

(23) "*For the lytel chamber of the churche-house, iijs.*" p. 220, l. 22. There are reasons for believing that many parishes in Devonshire possessed a *Church house*. One existed at Milton Abbot, as the quotation at the head of this Note shows. Mr. C. Worthy says in his *Ashburton and its Neighbourhood* (1875), p. 44, "The house in North Street, [Ashburton], now occupied by Mr. Yolland, draper, is the ancient Church House . . . It was here that the ale, mentioned year after year in the parish accounts as the 'Church Ale,' was brewed, in the utensil called sometimes by the English word 'Chetell,' and at others by the Latin one 'cacubus' signifying a cauldron." Mr. Robert Dymond, in his *Things New and Old concerning the Parish of Widecombe-in-the-Moor and its Neighbourhood* (1876), p. 49, says, "Down to the time

of the enactment of the present Poor Law, the Church House [at Widecombe] was tenanted by the parish paupers." There were in this county, in 1872, fifteen inns bearing the name of the *Church House Inn*, all of them lying within a comparatively small area. One occurred at Stoke-in-teign-head, about two miles south-west of Teignmouth, and another at Walkhampton, about four miles south-east of Tavistock; the former was the most north-easterly and the latter the most north-westerly of the series, and a line joining them lay on the north of all the others. The inns probably represented as many parish *Church Houses*.

(24) "*Of Rafe Whitbourne, the conducte monye. xjs. vjd.*" p. 220, l. 23; "*lijs. ijd. for conducte monye whych the constable rec'd of the justices at Excceter, and yet keepeth non-accounted,*" p. 222, l. 27. The constable appears to have been twice employed, during the twelve months over which the Accounts extend, in conducting to a rendezvous men raised by the parish to serve in the army, and to have received on each occasion *conduct money* for the service. This money, however, was received, not for himself, but for the parish, and he accordingly paid the first sum—11s. 6d.—to the Parish Receiver; but the second—£2 12s. 2d.—he appears to have kept "non-accounted" longer than the Parish Payer seems to have approved.

(25) "*Payde to Richard Scoble for three and twentye journeys towards the new makynge the church style, xvs.*" p. 220, is the first entry under *Expences* in the Parish Payer's Account. A *journey* is, of course, an average day's work for a man (see Bailey, or Halliwell), and the word was frequently used in that sense in south-east Cornwall, in the early part of the present century. Had Scoble received 15s. 4d., instead of 15s., it would have been at the rate of 8^d per day, or journey. This, in fact, was the rate of payment in another case, for the same Account says, "To Nicholas Worthe, for three dayes worke towards makynge the same style, ijs." Certain workmen, however, had to be content with less, for the Account goes on to say, "To George Manninge, for three dayes worke about the same style, xjd. To Henry Collyne, one dayes worke about the same style, iiijd." (p. 221, l. 2.) The explanation of the difference in the rates of wages, is probably that Scoble and his men, as well as Worthe, were skilled workmen, in fact masons; whilst Manninge and Collyne were unskilled labourers. If this be correct, the skilled workmen

received wages twice as great as those of an unskilled labourer. It would seem also that Scoble, having a demand for 15s. 4d., did not take the "odd money"; that is he allowed 2 per cent. discount, whilst Manninge had to take 11d. for his 1s., in other words, the discount in his case was upwards of 8 per cent.

(26) "*Payd to the same Richard [Scoble] for that he payd for carrydge of moor-stones from Henson to Horsebrydge, iiiijs. viijd.,*" p. 220, l. 45. *Henson*, it may be presumed, was the Cornish eminence now known as Hingston Down, from 4 to 5 miles South of Milton Abbot. The hill contains two exposures of granite, i.e. moor-stone, whence, no doubt, Scoble obtained the moor-stone he carried to Horsebridge—a hamlet on the Cornish bank of the Tamar, where a bridge crosses the river, about 2·5 miles from Milton Abbot. Carew, in his *Survey of Cornwall*, writes the name of the eminence *Hengsten Down*.

(27) "*To one Jermain for scouringe of the parish harnis, vs.*" p. 221, l. 5. The fact that Jermain was mentioned as *one Jermain* is probably a safe indication that he was a stranger. That 5s., of the parish money, were given to him for scouring the parish harness, or armour, shows just as certainly that a war feeling had reached Milton Abbot, and that the art of war had been so much neglected there that not a person belonging to the parish knew how to scour the "parish harnis." Be this as it may, the parishioners were in earnest now. The seven hundred Spaniards and Italians whom, in this very year, Philip of Spain had dared to send to Ireland, had made good a landing in that island, and had built a fort in Kerry. Moreover, it was also the year rendered for ever famous by the destruction of the Armada, in which Drake, born within a very few miles, took so distinguished a part. It is, therefore, not surprising that Milton Abbot, not only raised £14 11s. 8d. for the purchase of gunpowder, as we have already seen, but gave 5s. to a stranger "*for scouringe of the parish harnis*," 2s. "*to Tristram Doidge, for a coppye of the mousther-booke*" (= muster-book), £2 18s. 8d. "*to the same Tristram for trayninge the souldiers at Tavistocke*," 6d. "*to the same Tristram for press monye*," 18d. "*to John Edgecombe for a payre of old boots*"—which would surely never have been bought had they not been warlike in some way,—3d. "*to John Doidge, constable, for a girdle*"—no doubt, for himself, £10 12s. 2d. "*to Rafe Whilbourne, con-*

stable, to by musketts," £6 10s. 6d. to the same constable for "wages for the trayned souldiers going to Excester;" 1s. "to John Wyse for mending a corrllet," according to the scribe or the printer, but no doubt a *corslet* was meant; 3s. "to Richard Jeffry for carrydge of harnis to Excester for the trained souldiers and home agayne;" 1d. "to Walt. Crabbe for ij. ropes to bind the same harnis withal;" 10d. "to Olyver Edgecombe for mending of murrion [= helmets], sword, dagger, and bible staff, or in all probability, bill staffe;" 4d. "to John Wyse for carrydge of harnis to Tavistock for the Ireland souldiers;" 4d. "to Thomas Collyne of Wilsley for carryinge of harnis to Tavistocke and home agayne;" and 4d. "to Philip Richards for a billstaffe."

There is in the *Ashburton Accounts* the following entry, under date 1577-8:—"for lynynge and stuffynge of the murryngs, and flocke to do ytt viiid." The *murryng* of Ashburton and the *murrion* of Milton Abbot, are, of course, two names for the same thing, for which the modern name is *helmet*.

(28) "To the same Tristram [Doidge] for gayle monye ijs. vijd.," p. 221. For *gayle* we may, no doubt, read *gaol*; but what the *gayle monye* was for there is in the Accounts nothing to show. The entry is in the midst of those for warlike purposes, and stands almost immediately before the "press monye," paid to Tristram Doidge also; so that it is difficult to resist the belief that it was to assist in the military preparations. It will be remembered that Shakespere, in his *King Henry IV., Part I.*, the first edition of which appeared in 1598, or ten years after the date of the Accounts, makes Falstaff say of his soldiers, "I had most of them out of prison," *Act IV. Sc. 2*. Did Tristram Doidge, with 2s. 7d. of parish money, go to the gaol to complete the complement of the required soldiers?

It is, perhaps, worth remarking that in the *Memorandum Book belonging to Thomas Roberts and Family of Stockleigh Pomeroy, 1621 to 1644*, the following entry occurs:—"The 12 day of December one Robert Wislake was committed to the *Gayle* by Justes Raynell. See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* x. 321 (1878).

(29) "To John Cragge for the fyne of wearinge of hats this yere, xijd.," p. 221. The Accounts show that John Cragge was a parishioner; but why the fine was paid to him, and why it was paid with parish money, is not stated. The fine itself

was, no doubt, connected with the act passed in 1571, referred to in the following Query and Reply, in *Notes and Queries*, 1st S. xi. 167, March 3rd, 1855:—

QUERY:—"Hats.—Can you tell me the meaning of the following entries in the book of the churchwardens' accounts of the parish of Woodbury, in Devonshire?

"'Mich^s 1576 to Mich^s 1577—Paid to the Commissioners for wearing of hattes, 12s.'

"'Mich^s 1577 to 1578—To Gregory Stoke as concerning hattes, 18d.'

"FROGNAL,

HENRY H. GIBBS."

REPLY. By Editor. "These entries seem to relate to the act passed in 1571, 13 Elizabeth, c. 19, for the continuance of making and wearing woollen caps, in behalf of the trade of Cappers, when it was enacted, that 'every person (except ladies, peers, &c.) shall on Sundays and holidays wear on their head a cap of wool, made in England, by the Cappers; penalty, 3s. 4d. per day.' This act was repealed by 39 Eliz. c. 18.

It will be observed that the Woodbury fine was also paid with parish money.

It is noteworthy that whilst the act of 1571 states the penalty to be 3s. 4d. per day, the fine for the entire year at Milton Abbot, in 1588, was but 1s.; that at Woodbury, in the year 1577-8, it was no more than 18d.; and that whilst at Woodbury it was, in 1576-7, as much as 12s., the sum paid was not a multiple of 3s. 4d. I have detected no corresponding entry in the *Ashburton Accounts*.

(30) "To Roger Dowe when he was to Plimpton, vjd.," p. 221, l. 24. The Accounts are remarkably free from, what may be called, the south-western peculiarity of substituting *To* for *At*. The entry quoted above contains the only instance of it I have noted, with the possible exception of the following—"To a poore man which gathered to St. Leonard, iiijd." p. 222, l. 14. This, however, may be an instance of ellipsis, the true meaning being, perhaps, "To a poor man who begged [as far] as to St. Leonards."

(31) "To Wm. Byrch for making up of the cuckinge-stole and for mending the pillory, vd.," p. 221, l. 26. According to Dr. Johnson (*Dict.* 5th ed., 1784) A "CUCKINGSTOOL" is "an engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women, which in ancient times was called tumbrel."

Bailey (*Dict.*, 3rd ed., 1726) says "CUCKING-Stool } (*q. d.*, a
DUCKING-Stool }
Choaking Stool, because scolds being thus punish'd are almost choaked with Water: But Dr. T. [h] H[enshaw] derives it from *Coquine*, F. a Beggar woman, because sturdy Beggar-women were wash'd in it: The Saxons called it *Scealfing-Stole*) a Machine formerly used for the Punishment of Scolds and Brawling Women. Also a Punishment anciently inflicted on Brewers and Bakers who transgressed the Laws, and were, in such a Chair or Stool, to be ducked and immersed in *Stercore*, i.e. some muddy or stinking Pond."

Webster adopts the greater part of Bailey's definition, thinking that "Cucking-stool" was "perhaps only a corruption of Ducking-stool." He adds—"called also a castigatory, a tumbrel, and a tre-bucket."

In Chambers' *Book of Days*, the compiler of the article *The way Shrews were Tamed long ago*, vol. i. p. 211, says, "The term *Cucking-stool* is sometimes used interchangeably for ducking-stool, the resemblance of the names having apparently led to an idea that they meant the same thing. In reality, the cucking-stool was a seat of a kind which delicacy forbids us particularly to describe, used for the exposure of flagitious females at their own doors or some other public place, as a means of putting upon them the last degree of ignominy."

Be a Cucking-stool and a Ducking-stool identical or not, the men of Milton Abbot, being under a martial spirit in 1588, had the Cucking-stool made up, and the Pillory mended, and thus spent 5d. of the parish money—rather more than half a day's wages for an artisan at the time.

(32) "*To Walt. Jakeman for bread and drink for the prisoner*," p. 221, l. 29. The *prisoner* was probably one who had been released from prison, and passed through Milton Abbot on his way home. The statute 14th Elizabeth contained "an enactment giving a limited license for begging, provided that the poor people ask relief of victualling only in the same parish where they do dwell, so the same be at the time, and in the manner directed by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor. This license has been extended, modified, and restrained, but still kept in existence, especially in the case of discharged soldiers and prisoners, up to recent times." (See *Art. POOR LAWS*, *Ency. Brit.*, 8th ed., 1859, xviii., 301.)

(33) "*To the vicar for that he payde them that gethered with lycences, vijs. vijd.*, p. 221, l. 33. In this entry we may for "gethered" read "begged." "By the act 22 Henry VIII., c. 12 (1531), justices were directed to assign to impotent poor persons a district within which they might beg, and beyond which they were forbidden to beg, under pain of being imprisoned and kept in the stocks on bread and water." (See *Pen. Cyclo., Art. PAUPERISM*, vol. xvii., p. 327, col. 2.)

It seems that at Milton Abbot the Vicar was authorized by the parish to give to licensed beggars, willing to compound, such sums as might be agreed on between the contracting parties; that in this way he spent 7s. 7d. in 1588, and that the same was repaid him by the Parish Payer.

The parish, however, was put to greater expense than 7s. 7d. by the casual poor that year, for, as has been already stated, the Hay-warden paid 1s. 10d. on the funeral of a poor man, Walt. Jakeman was paid 2d. for making a grave for a (probably the same) poor man, the same Jackman gave meat and drink to a prisoner to the value of 2d., and the Parish Payer's Accounts contain the entries "To a poore man which gathered to St. Leonard, iiijd.;" and "To two souldiers which came out of the flete of one ship called the *Hope*, iiijd." So far as can be made out from the Accounts, the whole cost of the casual poor that year was 10s. 5d., or rather more than the wages of an unskilled labourer for 31 days.

Similar entries occur in the *Ashburton Accounts*; thus "1575-6. . . . To an Irysheman that would have gathered the parysshe, iis." "1579-80. . . . To a blynde man that gathered the countrie, viiid."

(34) "*To John Ham for mending of a calinder, xviiijd.*," p. 221, l. 34. For *calinder* we may, no doubt, read *calendar*, and as its reparation was paid for with parish money, it must have belonged to the parish, perhaps to the parish church; in which case, however, it would rather have been under the charge of the Hay-warden than that of the Parish Payer. Nevertheless, the latter certainly paid for articles belonging to the church in several other cases, and may have done so in this. But what was the Calendar? Attempts have been made to distinguish between Calendars and Almanacs. Thus Brady, in his *Analysis of the Calendar*, as quoted in Chambers' *Book of Days*, vol. i., p. 8 (1869), says, "The *calendar* denotes the settled and national mode of registering the course of time by the sun's progress; an *almanac* is a subsidiary manual formed out of that instrument." Accord-

ing to Verstegan, also quoted in the *Book of Days*, "our ancient Saxon ancestors used to engrave upon certain squared sticks, about a foot in length, or shorter, or longer as they pleased, the courses of the moones of the whole yeere, whereby they could alwayes certainly tell when the new moones, full moones, and changes should happen, as also their festivall daies." (*op. cit.*) A description of the Clog Almanac—an elaborate modification of that just mentioned—will be found in Dr. Plot's *Natural History of Staffordshire*, whence it has been copied in the *Book of Days* (i. 8, 9). Was the *Calinder* which John Ham repaired at Milton Abbot, in any way kindred to either of the foregoing? or was it simply a printed Table—a sort of Perpetual Almanac?

(35) "To Wm. Ketowe, for a dozen of poynts, jd.," p. 221, l. 40. The following paragraph occurs in *Observations on the Popular Antiquities of Great Britain*. By John Brand, M.A. New. Ed. By Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.R.S., &c., 3 vols., 1853. Bohn:—"On Ascension Day," says Hawkins in his *History of Music*, ii. 112, 'it is the custom of the inhabitants of parishes, with their officers, to perambulate in order to perpetuate the memory of their boundaries, and to impress the remembrance thereof in the minds of young persons, especially boys; to invite boys, therefore, to attend to this business, some little gratuities were found necessary; accordingly it was the custom, at the commencement of the procession, to distribute to each a willow wand, and at the end thereof a handful of *points*, which were looked on by them as honorary rewards long after they ceased to be useful, and were called Tags.'

"In the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Mary-at-Hill, in the City of London, 1682, are the following entries:—

	£	s.	d.
For fruit on Perambulation Day . . .	1	0	0
For points for two yeeres . . .	2	10	0

"The following extracts are from the Churchwardens' Books of Chelsea (Lysons' *London*, ii. 126):—

	£	s.	d.
1679. Spent at the Perambulation Dinner . . .	8	10	0
Given to the boys that were whipt . . .	0	4	0
Paid for poynts for the boys . . .	0	2	0

Vol i., pp. 205-6.

It is probably safe, therefore, to conclude that, in 1588, the inhabitants of Milton Abbot parish perambulated their boundaries, or, as it would have been phrased at Looe, in

Cornwall, in my boyhood, "beat their bounds," and that one penny of parish money was spent in *points* to give to the boys who attended.

Since the above was written, Mr. Martin, of Torquay, has directed my attention to the following paragraph in Dr. Brewer's *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 3rd Ed., pp. 696-7:—

"*To stretch a point.* To exceed what is strictly right. Points were the tagged laces used in ancient dress; hence to 'truss a point,' to truss or tie the laces which held the breeches; to 'stretch a point' is to stretch these laces so as to adjust the dress to extra growth, or the temporary fulness of good feeding. At Whitsuntide these points or tags were given away by the churchwardens.

'*Fal.* Their points being broken,—
'*P. Hen.* Down fell their hose!' *Shak. I. Hen. IV. ii. 4.*

'For a silken point
I'll give my barony.' " *II. Hen. IV. i. 1.*

It is possible, therefore, that the *points* mentioned in the Payer's *Expenses* at Milton Abbot, may be nothing more than such gifts at Whitsuntide.

It appears from the Accounts that Wm. Ketowe sold *shrouds* as well as *points*.

(36) "*To Roger Doidge, the fifty dole, ljs.*" p. 221, l. 43. "*To Roger Doidge for a quytance for the fifty dole, iiijd.*" p. 221, l. 47. All my endeavours to ascertain anything about this Dole have been unavailing. Johnson gives the following definitions:—"DOLE. 1. The act of distribution or dealing. 2. Anything dealt out or distributed. 3. Provisions or money distributed in charity." (*Dict.* 5th ed., 1784.) There is probably little or no doubt that the third was the sense in which the word was used in the *Accounts*. Moreover, from the name—*The Fifty Dole*—it seems to have been a well-known, and probably an annual, distribution; and this is supported by the fact that it was entrusted to Roger Doidge, a constable. The word *Fifty* may indicate the legal number of recipients, or the number of pence, or groats, or shillings, or other units distributed. The amount of the dole, it will be remembered, was 51 shillings. There is nothing amongst the *Receipts* reported by any of the parish officers to indicate the source whence the *dole* was derived. In fact there is no mention of any Endowed Charities belonging to the parish. *The General Digest of Endowed Charities for the County of Devon* mentioned

in the *Fourteenth Report of the Charity Commissioners, ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 19th March, 1869*, contains two entries under the heading *Milton Abbot*, viz.; 1st, "Parish Land. Property sold in 1851 without authority, and proceeds applied towards restoring Church." 2nd, "Jewell Charity. New £3 per cents. £567 stock. £17 0s. 2d., interest. £17 0s. 2d., Total Gross Income. £27 0s. 0d., Total former Income = The Income mentioned in the Reports of the late Commissioners of Inquiry. Distribution in Clothing to the value of £5 13s. 4d." It is further remarked of this Charity "11l. 6s. 10d. to poor of Stoke Clinsland [*sic*], Cornwall, two-thirds residue to poor of this parish. Sum of 540l. Navy Five per Cents, at date of reports."

Jewell's Charity, however, can have nothing to do with the Dole under notice, for, according to White's *History, Gazetteer, and Directory of the County of Devon*, 2nd ed., 1878-9, p. 545, "The dividends of £540 stock, left by Nicholas Jewell, in 1738, belong to the poor of this parish [Milton Abbot] and Stoke-Climsland, two-thirds to the former, and one-third to the latter."

In the description of "Milton Abbots," in Lysons' *Devonshire*, pp. 339-340, it is stated that "The manor of Week Dabernon was given to the monastery of Tavistock by John Dabernon of Bradford, in 1353, that of West Liditon (partly in this parish) by Odo le Arcedekne, in 1288."

Of West Liditon, the authors say, in a foot-note, "This manor was appropriated, by Abbot Champeaux, or Campbell, in the year 1290, to the buying of clothes and shoes for the poor; to be distributed in the cloisters of the Abbey, on the second of November annually. *Oliver's Historic Collections relating to the Devonshire Monasteries*, p. 43."

(37) "To Philip Egabeare for two peeces for to lay upon the bucking howse, and for a hooke for the bucking howse door, and for a poole for the bucken, iiijd." p. 222, l. 2.

Bailey (*Dict.*, 3rd ed., 1726) has "BUCK, a Lye made of Ashes."

Johnson (*Dict.*, 5th ed., 1784) "BUCK. 1. The liquor in which clothes are washed. 2. The clothes washed in the liquor. 3. To wash clothes." "BUCKBASKET. The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash."

Webster (*Dict.*, 1864) "BUCK. 1. Lye in which cloth is soaked in the operation of bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed. 2. The cloth or clothes soaked or washed. 3. To soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching; to wash or

steep in lye or suds. 4. To break up or pulverize, as ores." "BUCKER. One who breaks or bruises ore." "BUCKING. 1. The act or process of soaking cloth in lye for bleaching; also, the lye or liquor; a washing. 2. The process of breaking up or pulverizing ores." "BUCKING-IRON. A small, flat, iron tool, used in bucking or breaking up ores." "BUCKING-KIER. A large circular boiler, or kier, of peculiar construction, used in bleaching." "BUCKING-PLATE. An iron plate on which the ore is placed for being bucked." "BUCKING-STOOL. A washing block."

Shakspeare (*Merry Wives*, III. 3). "Here is a basket; . . . he may creep in here; and throw foul linen upon him, as if he were going to *bucking*: Or, it is whiting-time, send him by your two men to Datchet Mead." . . . "Take up these clothes here quickly . . . carry them to the laundress in Datchet Mead." . . . "Meddle with *buck-washing*."

(*Ibid* III. 5.) "They conveyed me into a *buck-basket*."

"A *buck-basket*?"

"Yes, a *buck-basket*: rammed me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins." . . .

"This 'tis to have linen and *buck-baskets*."

Nares (*Gloss*, ed. 1876) "*Bucking* was done by beating the clothes in the water on a stone, with a pole flattened at the end. Hence we have also to *beat a buck*:"

'Faster! I am out of breath, I am sure;

'If I were to *beat a buck*, I can strike no harder.'—*Mass. Virg. Mart.* IV. 2.

"It is still practised in many parts of this island, but particularly in Scotland. *Bucking* continues to be the technical term for washing new yarn, linen, &c., in the process of whitening them."

Halliwell. "BUCK, to wash. Also a quantity of linen washed at once, a tub-full of linen in *buck*. Hence, to wash a *buck*, to wash a tub of that kind, a phrase punned upon by Shakespeare, and has been misunderstood. '*Buck-ashes*, the ashes whereof lye hath bin made,' Cotgrave, in v. *Charrée*. *Buck-basket*, the basket in which linen is carried. *Bouckfatt*, Unton Inventories, p. 28, a washing-tub. *Bukked*, drenched, applied generally by Fabian. '*Bucatto*, washed in a buck,' Florio."

There seems little room to doubt that the *Bucking-house* at Milton Abbot was a Washing, or a Whiting (*i.e.* Bleaching) House, and that the *Bucken* was a name for the articles washed, or for the liquor in which the operation was performed, or the term may have been used indifferently for

both. Since, moreover, the repairs were paid for by the Parish Payer with parish money, the house must have been parish property; and we may picture to ourselves the ladies of Milton Abbot occupying it, and washing the family clothes, in the manner described by Nares, by beating them in the water on a stone, with a pole flattened at the end.

About Ashburton and Newton Abbot, labouring men are wont to say, when they have been engaged in hard or difficult work, that they have been "put to buck." Is this expression a *survival* of the *Bucking* mentioned above? It seems from the passage quoted by Nares, already mentioned, that "To beat a buck" was hard work. See *Notes and Queries*, 5th S. I. 228.

(38) *Mr. Christopher Harris.* p. 222, l. 5. "*At Tavistocke, before Mr. Fytze.*" p. 222, l. 10. These are the only instances in the Accounts of the use of "Mr.," though it is applied a second time in the case of "Mr. Fytze." Neither Mr. Harris nor Mr. Fytze was probably resident in Milton Abbot parish.

(39) "*John Doydge, widowman.*" p. 222, l. 16. I have occasionally heard a widower called a *widow-man* in south-east Cornwall, where a widow is commonly spoken of as a *widow-woman*.

Since this note was written a servant girl in my own house, born, and always resident, at Torquay, has used the words *Widow-man* [= Widower], and *Widow-woman* [= Widow].

(40) *The Names of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Milton Abbot which occur in the Accounts, tabulated alphabetically, with a brief Statement of their Acts and Offices:—*

Adams, John. Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box and 4*d.* sheep-money. Received 2*d.* each, for making two Bills. Accompanied Rafe Whytbourne, the constable, to Tavistock on parish business, when they received, jointly, 8*d.* for dinner.

Adams, John, the elder. Received 16*d.* for Breadweights, and 6*d.* for making Bills. Parish money (£9 8*s.* 4*d.*) was repaid to him and Rafe Whytbourne, the constable, jointly.

Arscot, Tristram. Contributed 10*s.* to the Poor's Box.

Aseworthye, John. Accompanied Rafe Whytbourne, the constable, to Plymouth on parish business, when they received 14*d.*, jointly.

Aztworthye, John. Contributed 1*s.* to the Poor's Box.

Aztworthye, John. Was Bread-Warden.

- Badlam, Nicholas.* Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box. Was a Bread-warden.
- Badlam, Walter.* Gave 4*d.* to the Poor's Box.
- Badlame, John.* Contributed 4*d.* Sheep-money.
- Basely, Richard.* Declined to be Hay-warden.
- Basely, Thomas.* Received 1*s.* from the Poor's Box.
- Bute, Elizabeth.* Received a smock (23*d.*) from the Poor's Box.
- Bela, Edmond.* Received, for his daughter, shoes (5*s.*), and a smock (10*d.*), from the Poor's Box.
- Belly, Thomas.* Gave 2*d.* to the Poor's Box.
- Blatchford, Wm.* Gave 8*d.* (after death) to the Poor's Box.
- Blatchford, Wm.* Gave 2*d.* to the Poor's Box.
- Bourn, Richard.* Contributed, jointly with John Bourne, 2*d.* to the Poor's Box.
- Bourne, John, vid.* Contributed 2*d.* Sheep-Money.
- Bourne, John.* See *Bourn, Richard.*
- Burrough, Richard.* Contributed 8*d.* to the Poor's Box.
- Burroughs, John.* Contributed 2*d.* to the Poor's Box, and 2*d.* Sheep-money. Was a Bread-warden.
- Byrch, Margaret.* Daughter to Wm. Byrch.
- Byrch, Wm.* Received 20*d.* and, for his daughter, shoes (13*d.*) from the Poor's Box. Was paid 5*d.* for making up the Cucking-stool and mending the Pillory.
- Collyne, Henry.* Received 10*d.*, a shirt (22*d.*), and shoes (17*d.*) from the Poor's Box. Was paid 4*d.* for one day's work about the Church style.
- Collyne, John, of Westcot.* Gave 4*d.* to the Poor's Box.
- Collyne, John, of Wylstye.* Received, for Stephen Strout, a blanket (56*d.*) from the Poor's Box.
- Collyne, Maud.* Wife of Henry Collyne.
- Collyne, Nicholas.* Contributed 6*d.* to the Poor's Box, and a Sheep (21*d.*). Was Parish Payer.
- Collyne, Thomas.* Contributed 6*d.* Sheep-money.
- Collyne, Thomas, of Burnshall.* Was a Bread-warden.
- Collyne, Thomas, of Wilslye.* Was paid 4*d.* for carrying harness to Tavistock and back.
- Collyns, Thomas.* Contributed 8*d.* to the Poor's Box.
- Collyns, Walter.* Contributed 6*d.* to the Poor's Box. Was a Warden of the Common Store.
- Coombe, Margaret.* Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box, and 4*d.* Sheep-money.
- Coombe, Richard.* Was a Collector for the Poor. Was Hay-warden, probably for the year 1588-9.
- Cornish, John.* Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box, and 2*d.* Sheep-money.
- Crabbe, John.* Was paid 6*d.* for helping his father, Walter Crabbe, the Payer.

- Crabbe, Walter.* Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box, and 4*d.* Sheep-money. Was paid 1*d.* for two ropes. Was a Bread-warden, and the parish Payer.
- Cragge, John.* Contributed 8*d.* to the Poor's Box. Received from the Payer 8*d.* Hat fine, and 8*d.*, he had paid, for mending harness.
- Cragge, Walter.* Paid the Bread-wardens 6*d.* for candles.
- Cundy, John.* Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box, and 2*d.* Sheep-money.
- Doidge, George, of Quether.* Received 6*d.*, and, for his lad, shoes (7*d.*) from the Poor's Box.
- Doidge, Henry or Henrye.* Contributed 16*d.* to the Poor's Box. Was a parish Receiver. Collected a Gunpowder Rate.
- Doidge, Johan, vid.* Contributed 1*s.* to the Poor's Box.
- Doidge, John, of Lydarow.* Received 1*s.*, and, for his lad, a shirt (16*d.*) from the Poor's Box.
- Doidge, John, of Newhouse.* Contributed 2*d.* to the Poor's Box.
- Doidge, John, of Weke.* Contributed 6*d.* to the Poor's Box. Was a parish Receiver.
- Doidge, Roger.* Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box. Was paid 25*d.* for a journey to Totnes, 51*s.* for the "Fifty Dole," and 4*d.* for "a quytance for the fifty dole."
- Doidge, Roger, Constable.* Was paid 6*d.* for a girdle.
- Doidge, Tristram.* Contributed 1*s.* to the Poor's Box, 1 Sheep (51*d.*). Was paid 2*s.* for a copy of the Muster-book, 31*d.* for "gayle money," £2 18*s.* 8*d.* for training the soldiers at Tavistock, and 6*d.* for Press-money.
- Doidge, W., the elder, of Quether.* Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box.
- Doidge, Wm., the younger.* Contributed 2*d.* to the Poor's Box.
- Doidge, Wm., of Josupke.* Paid a fine of 1*s.*
- Doidge, Wm., of Weke.* Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box.
- Doige, Tristram.* Was paid 6*d.* for riding to Plympton on parish business.
- Doydye, Edmond.* Gave 6*d.* to the Poor's Box.
- Doydye, John, widowman.* Was paid 4*d.* for mending harness.
- Doydye, Paule.* Gave 2*d.* to the Poor's Box.
- Egabear, Johan.* Deceased wife of Philip Egabear.
- Egabear, John.* Paid the Bread-wardens 4*d.* for Candles.
- Egabear, Philip.* Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box. Was paid 4*d.* for repairing the Bucking-house.
- Egabear, Philip.* Paid 40*d.* for his Wife's grave. Collected a Gunpowder Rate.
- Edcombe, John.* Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box, and 4*d.* Sheep-money.
- Elgcombe, Thomas.* Contributed 16*d.* to the Poor's Box.
- Edgecombe, John.* Was paid 18*d.* for "Old boots," and 4*d.* for wood and "serving" the glaziers.

- Edgecombe, Oliver.* Was paid 1*d.* for nails.
Edgecombe, Olyver. Was paid 10*d.* for mending arms.
Gale, Johan. A parishioner.
Gaye, Walter. Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Gendle, Wm. Paid the Haywarden 32*d.* for a Sheep.
Ham, John. Was paid 18*d.* for mending a "calinder."
Hame, Philip. Contributed 2*d.* to the Poor's Box, and 2*d.* Sheep-money.
Hame, Wm. Contributed 10*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Hart, John. Contributed 6*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Hawkin, Richard. Had been a Collector for the Poor.
Hawkyn, John. Contributed 8*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Hawkyn, Richard. Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Hawkyn, John. Contributed 4*d.* Sheep-money.
Hawkyn, Richard. Contributed 2*d.* Sheep-money, and paid a fine of 2*s.*
Hawkyns, John. Gave 4*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Hockadaye, Henry. Contributed 6*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Hockelay, John. Contributed 2*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Hockelay, Henry. Contributed 1 Sheep (32*d.*)
Hockelay, Philip. Gave 2*d.* to the Poor's Box, and paid the Hay-warden 32*d.* for a Sheep.
Hornadon, John. His child received 3*d.* from the Poor's Box.
Hyle, Elizabeth. Received a smock (25*d.*), and shoes (10*d.*) from the Poor's Box.
Jackeman, Dwyd. Received Shoes (14*d.*) from the Poor's Box.
Jackeman, Johan, vid. Contributed 6*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Jackeman, John. Contributed, jointly with Roger Jackeman, 4*d.* to the Poor's Box. Declined to be Hay-warden.
Jackeman, John, of Beckaton. Paid the Hay-warden 57*d.* for a Sheep.
Jackeman, John, of Edgcombe. Contributed 2*d.* to the Poor's Box, and 2*d.* for Sheep-money. Paid the Bread wardens 64*d.* for bread.
Jackeman, John, of Oldhouse. Contributed 2*d.* Sheep-money.
Jackeman, Richard, of Pophelip. Contributed, jointly with Walter Jackeman, 6*d.* Sheep-money.
Jackeman, Roger. See *Jackeman, John.*
Jackeman, Walter. See *Richard Jackeman, of Pophelip.* Was paid 6*d.* for "Bread and drink" supplied at a funeral, 2*d.* for making a grave, and 2*d.* for "bread and drink" for a prisoner.
Jeffry, Richard. Received 3*d.* from the Poor's Box. Was paid 3*s.* for carrying harness to Exeter and back.
Jordan, Thomas. Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Keyill, Robert. Paid the Haywarden 21*s.* for Wool.
Ketowe, Wm. Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box, and 2*d.* Sheep-money. Was paid 16*d.* "for a Shroud for a poor man," and 1*d.* for "Points." Was a Warden of the Common Store.

- Manning, George.* Was paid 11d. for 3 days work about the Church style.
- Muynard, Constantyne.* Contributed 4d. to the Poor's Box, and 6d. Sheep-money. Had been a Collector for the Poor.
- Maynard, John, of Chelyton.* Contributed 16d. to the Poor's Box, and a Sheep (32d.)
- Maynard, John, of Foghanger.* Contributed 6d. to the Poor's Box.
- Maynard, Oliver.* Gave 2s. to the Poor's Box. Was paid 36s. for a new Bible, and was repaid a loan of £6 14s. 4d., he had made to the parish.
- Nycholl, Thomas.* Contributed 6d. to the Poor's Box.
- Nycholls, Thomas.* Contributed 2d. Sheep-money.
- Palmer, John, the elder.* Contributed 4d. to the Poor's Box, and 4d. Sheep-money.
- Paydge, John.* Received 15d., and, for his son, 8d., from the Poor's Box.
- Prest, Henry.* Paid the Broad-Warden 6d. for "gerts."
- Pyper, Philip.* Received Shoes (13d.) from the Poor's Box.
- Quicke, Thomas.* Contributed 1d. Sheep-money.
- Richards, John.* Contributed 4d. to the Poor's Box, and 2d. Sheep-money.
- Richards, Philip.* Was paid 4d. for a bill-staff.
- Robyns, Constantyne.* Contributed 16d. to the Poor's Box, and a Sheep (64d.)
- Robyns, George.* Was a Collector for the Poor.
- Robyns, Wm.* Contributed 6d. to the Poor's Box. Bought an old Bible of the Hay-warden.
- Rowe, Alyce, vid.* Contributed 4d. to the Poor's Box.
- Rowe, John, of Beare.* Contributed 4d. Sheep-money.
- Rowe, Richard.* Contributed 4d. to the Poor's Box. Declined to be Hay-warden.
- Rowe, Thomas.* Received 39d., shoes (17d.), and a shirt (25d.), from the Poor's Box.
- Rundle, John.* Contributed 6d. to the Poor's Box.
- Rundle, John, of Wileley.* Was repaid a loan of £5 9s. 1d. he had made to the parish.
- Rundle, John, of Wileley.* Was paid 2d. for a bell-rope.
- Rundle, Philip.* Contributed 1s. to the Poor's Box.
- Rundle, Thomas.* Contributed, jointly with Walter Rundle, 4d. to the Poor's Box.
- Rundle, Thomas, of Foghanger.* Contributed 1 lamb (18-5d.).
- Rundle, Thomas, of Youngecot.* Paid the Hay-warden 37d. for 2 lambs.
- Rundle, Walter.* See *Rundle, Thomas.* Contributed 2d. Sheep-money.
- Rundle, Wm.* Contributed 3d. Sheep-money. Received 22d. from the Poor's Box. Paid the Bread-warden 8d. for bread.

- Sargent, Bennet.* Gave 2*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Sargent, Margaret, vid. Contributed 8*d.* to the Poor's Box, and a lamb (18*5d.*).
Sargent, Constantyne. Contributed 2*d.* to the Poor's Box. Was paid 3*d.* for mending a bell wheel, and 20*d.* for keeping the bills.
Sargent, Davyd. Contributed 8*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Sargent, Gregory. Gave 2*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Sargent, John. Gave 2*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Sargente, Constantyne. Was paid 6*d.* for mending a bell-cage.
Scantle, John. Declined to be Hay-warden.
Scoble, Constantyne. Paid the Hay-warden 85*d.* for 2 sheep.
Scoble, Richard. Contributed 6*d.* to the Poor's Box, and a sheep (57*d.*). Was paid 1*s.* for paving, 15*s.* for 23 days' work about the Church style, and 56*d.* for carriage of granita. Was a Bread-warden.
Sewton, Richard. Contributed 2*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Sleman, Davyd. Gave 2*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Sleman, John, of Longbrooke. Was Hay-warden.
Sleman, John, of Leigh. Contributed 6*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Sleman, Richard. Contributed 8*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Sleman, Roger. Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box, and 4*d.* Sheep-money.
Sleman, Thomas. Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box, and 4*d.* Sheep-money.
Snow, Richard. Contributed 10*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Snoue, Richard. Contributed 2*d.* Sheep-money.
Souton, John. Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Souton, Richard, of Westcote. Gave 4*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Souton, Richard, the elder. Contributed 2*d.* Sheep-money. Paid the Hay-warden 51*d.* for 1 sheep.
Speare, John. Received 5*s.* from the Poor's Box.
Strout, Stephen. Received 22*d.*, and a blanket (56*d.*), from the Poor's Box.
Todye, John. Received 10*d.* from the Poor's Box.
Todye, Michael. Received a shirt (13*d.*) from the Poor's Box.
Todye, Roger. Received 15*d.* from the Poor's Box. Paid the Bread-wardens 1*s.* for cheese, "gerts," candels, and flesh.
Tooker, John. Contributed (after death) a sheep (25*d.*).
Tooker, Maud, vid. Contributed a sheep (25*d.*).
Tooker, Richard. Paid the Hay-warden 50*d.* for 2 sheep.
Tooker, John. Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Tramlet, John. Was a Bread-warden.
Tremlet, John. Contributed 2*d.* Sheep-money, and, jointly with Robert Tremlet, 8*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Tremlet, Robert. See *Tremlet, John.* Declined to be Hay-warden.
Tremlett, Maud, vid. Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box.

Tremlett, Roger. Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Vela, Michael. Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box, and 2*d.* Sheep-money.
Vela, Philip, vid. Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Ware, John. Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box. Was a Bread-warden. Declined to be Hay-warden.
Ware, Thomas. Paid the Bread-wardens 8*s.* for bread.
Whitbourne, Rafe. Paid to the Receivers 11*s.* conduct money. Was paid, by the Payer, £6*s.* wages for trained soldiers going to Exeter, and 25*d.* when he was at Totnes.
Whitbourne, Rafe, Constable. Received £10 3*s.* 2*d.* to buy muskets, and was paid 14*d.* when at Plymouth.
Whitbourne Ralph, Constable. Collected a Gunpowder-rate.
Whytbourne, Alezander. Contributed 2*d.* Sheep-money.
Whytbourne, Alice. Deceased Wife of Robert Whytbourne.
Whytbourne, Rafe, Constable. Paid Mr. Christopher Harris 11*d.* towards a loss he had sustained, and was repaid by the Payer. Was paid 14*d.* for self and John Aseworthy, for a journey to Plymouth; 8*d.*, for self and John Adams, for dinner, when at Tavistock; and 2*d.* for a money bag.
Whytbourne, Ralph, Constable. Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Whytbourne, Robert. Contributed 1*s.* to the Poor's Box. Paid 40*d.* for his wife's grave.
Wiz, Henry. Contributed 2*d.* Sheep-money.
Woodman, John. Contributed 4*d.* to the Poor's Box, and 2*d.* Sheep-money.
Worth, Johan. Received 4*d.*, Shoes (1*s.*), and Smock (18*d.*) from the Poor's Box.
Worth, Nicholas. Paid the Bread-wardens 8*d.* for a white loaf and a cheese.
Worthe, Nicholas. Was paid 2*s.* for 3 days' work about the Church style.
Woultrydge, Robert. Gave 2*d.* to the Poor's Box.
Woultrydge, Walter. Contributed 2*d.* Sheep-money.
Wyse, John. Received 16*d.* and a smock, for his daughter, Johan (25*d.*) from the Poor's Box. Was paid 1*s.* for mending a corslet, and 3*d.* for carriage of harness to Tavistock. Paid Bread-wardens 56*d.* for bread.
Wyse, Johan. Daughter of John Wyse.

An analysis of the foregoing tabular statement shows:—

That 94 persons contributed, or gave, to the Poor's Box, including one after-death gift.

That 45 persons contributed, or gave, to the Hay-warden's fund, including one after-death gift.

That 30 persons contributed, or gave, to each fund, leaving

64 who contributed to the Poor's Box only, and 15 who contributed only to the Hay-warden's fund.

That neither the Collectors for the Poor, nor the Hay-warden, contributed to either of the funds.

That of the 8 Bread-wardens, 3 contributed to nothing, 3 to the Poor's Box only, and 2 to both the Poor's Box and the Hay-warden's fund.

That of the two Wardens of the Common Store, one contributed to each fund, but the other to the Poor's Box only.

That each of the three Parish Receivers contributed to the Poor Box, but did not to the Hay-warden's fund.

That filling one parish office was not a disqualification for filling another at the same time, as Walter Crabbe was, in 1588, both the Payer for the parish as well as a Bread-warden. He contributed to each fund.

It is perhaps noteworthy that whilst Wm. Rundle received relief from the Poor's Box to the amount of 22*d.*, he contributed 3*d.* Sheep-money.

(41) *Names*:—Several of the names in the *Accounts* differ from one another by the change, or the presence, or the absence, of a single letter only. Other names, in all respects identical, are shown to be those of distinct individuals by the names of their places of residence, or of their offices, or the word "elder" or "younger," being printed next after the name; thus "John Doidge," "John Doidge of Lydarow," "John Doidge of Newhouse," and "John Doidge of Weke," represent at least three persons, and may represent four. The only safe course, therefore, seems to be to regard each name, distinguishable by any of the foregoing methods, as the name of a distinct individual. Taken thus, and without reckoning "Mr. Christopher Harris," "Mr. Fitze," "one callyd Hobb," and "one Jermain," the Milton Abbot *Accounts* contain 186 names, possibly, but not certainly, the names of as many parishioners, of whom 169 were males, and 17 were females, assuming "Philip Vela, vid." to have been a male.

(42) *Surnames*:—Of the surnames tabulated as "Peculiar," by the Registrar General, in his *Sixteenth Report of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England* (1856), the following occur in the *Accounts*:—Gale, Ham, Snow, Woodman, and Worth, as well as Hame, Snowe, and Worthe—probably "varieties" of some of them. Spear and Wise—also regarded as being

"Peculiar"—do not occur; but, instead of them, there are Speare and Wyse.

To the foregoing may be added Baselye, Basely, Belly, Bela, and Todye, which, if he were to meet with them, the Registrar General would probably include in his list.

According to *Morris & Co's Commercial Directory and Gazetteer of Devonshire*, there were living at Milton Abbot in 1870, as there were in 1588, persons named Doidge, Hart, Palmer, Rowe, and Sargent; and, perhaps as representing Collyne or Collyns, and Wyse of the earlier date, there were Colling and Wise of the later.

(43) *Christian Names*:—The *Accounts* contain no instance of a person having two Christian names, such as *Mary Ann*, for example.

If every orthographical peculiarity be held to denote a distinct name, there were twenty-seven male and seven female names, of which

John occurred 55 times	Walter and Philip, each, 8 times
Richard " 18 "	Roger " 6 "
Thomas " 17 "	Constantyne and Henry, each 5 "
William " 12 "	Nicholas and Robert, each 4 "
Davyd, George, Rafe, and Tristram, each, 3 times	
Edward, Michael, and Oliver, each, twice	
Alexander, Bennet, Gregory, Henrye, Olyver, Pawle, Ralp, Ralph, and Stephen, each, once	
Johan occurred 7 times	Elizabeth and Maud, each, twice
Margaret " 3 "	Alice, Alyce, and Maude, each, once.

At least ten of the names are biblical, and it is needless to say that a tolerably complete list of the "Saints" will be found to contain almost every name in the *Accounts*. The fact that Milton Abbot parish church is dedicated to St. Constantinus and St. Eligius (See *Murray's Handbook of Devon and Cornwall*, 8th ed., p. 235, 1872), may account for the somewhat frequent occurrence of the name *Constantyne*. It must be admitted that this hypothesis would have been strengthened had some of the parishioners been named *Eligius*.

Rafe, Ralp, and Ralph are probably three orthographical forms of one and the same name—Rafe indicating the popular pronunciation. Alyce, Constantyne, Davyd, and Olyver are examples of the tendency to use *y* formerly where *i* is now

used. Henrye, Maude, and Pawle display the fondness of our predecessors for a terminal *e*.

(44) *Arithmetic*:—In going over the calculations and statements of figures, it has, of course, been assumed that the data supplied were correct;—but it is very possible that such errors as appear in the results may be due to defective transcription, rather than incorrect arithmetic.

The Collectors for the Poor make "The some of the new receipts ljs. iiij*d*." (p. 216, l. 44.) It should have been £2 11s. 10*d*.

The same officers say (p. 217, l. 38), The "some for expences for this releif this yere is lvs. ij*d*." It should have been £2 15s.

They add (p. 217, l. 39), "So remayneth to the use of the poor men's box ijs. viij*d*." It should have been 3s. 3*d*.

The Hay-warden states (p. 219, l. 48) that the "Some of the Expences this yere is xxij*s*. iiij*d*." It should have been 23*s*. 5*d*. He adds, "So remayneth to the use of the parish ij*l*. ix*s*. v*d*." It should have been £3 9*s*. 4*d*.

The Receivers say, at the end of their Account of Receipts (p. 220, l. 25), "Some of newe receyts this year is xxxij*l*. x*s*." It should have been £33 2*s*. 1*d*. They add (p. 220, l. 26), "Some of newe receyts this year, with the arrearages, is xxxix*l*. xvi*s*." It should have been £39 8*s*. 1*d*.

They, after stating correctly the total of their "Expences," add, "remayneth in their hands to the use of the parishe, vi*l*. xv*s*." (p. 220, l. 32.) It should have been £5 7*s*. 1*d*.

The Receivers state that they paid to the Payer "xxxij*l*. xvii*s*. xj*d*." (p. 220, l. 29), whilst the Payer says that he received from them xxxij*l*. xix*s*." (p. 220, l. 41), that is one penny more; and it must be remembered that a penny was a more important sum at that time than at present. This, however, is utterly dwarfed in the presence of the error he makes in the total of his expenses, which he states at xxxij*l*. xvii*s*. ij*d*." (p. 222, l. 20), whereas, from his detailed statement, it must have been £42 4*s*. 0*d*.; and instead of adding "so remayneth in his hand to the use of the parishe, v*l*. iiij*d*." (p. 222, l. 22.) He should have said that (according to Cocker) the parish remained indebted to him to the amount of £8 5*s*. 1*d*."

(45) *Orthography*:—The following are all the words (exclusive of proper names) in the *Accounts* of which the spelling differs from that now regarded as being correct:—

Accompte	Emptye	Poole
Agayne	Expences	Poore
Apere	Farthynges	Poynts
Appere	Feaste	Quytnance
Att	Flete	Receyts
Bagge	Fyne	Receyvvd
Benorth = North	Fyned	Receyve
Billstaffe	Gayle = Gaol	Receyvers
Blankyt	Gefts	Receyves
Booke	Geifte	Receyvvd
Breade	Gerts = Groats	Releyf
Brydge	Gether	Remayne
Busyness	Getheryd	Remayneth
By = Buy	Getheryde	Remaynyd
Byble	Geve	Remeane
Byll	Harnis	Sayde
Bylle	Helpinge	Scouringe
Callyd	Holye	Servinge
Candels	Hooke	Shepe
Calinder = Calendar	Howse	Shert
Carryinge	Howsehold	Showes = Shoes
Carrydge	Lambes	Smocke
Caryed	Laye	Some = Sum
Certen	Layenge = Laying	Somner = Summoner
Cheise	Likewyse	Souldiers
Cheyse } = Cheese	Lofe	Subsidye
Churche	Lycences	Trayned
Clothe = Cloth	Lytel	Trayninge
Clothinge	Makeynge	Twentye
Comminge	Makinge	Tymes
Communione	Makynge	Tythinge
Conducte	Mendinge	Untyll
Coppye	Moneye	Waushinge
Cownte	Monye	Wearinge
Cuckinge-stole	Monyes	Weyghts
Dafter	Moore-stones	Wey = Weigh
Dayes	Mouster-booke	Whele
Decessid	Musketts	Whych
Decessyd	Nativitie	Whyte
Dothe	Nayles	Worke
Downe	Newe	Woull = Wool
Dyd	Ots = Oats	Wyddowe
Dyed	Paide	Wyfe
Dyner = Dinner	Parishe	Wyne
Dynners	Payde	Yeards
Dyvers	Payens = Pains	Yeare }
Electyd	Payre = Pair	Yere } = Year
	Peeces	

The name of the parish itself occurs ten times in the *Accounts*—either as *Mylltone Abbot*, or *Mylltone*—without variation in the orthography.

Of places beyond the parish, *Brentor* and *Exceter*—each occurring 4 times—are the invariable forms for *Brent Tor* and *Exeter*. *Plimpton* is once used for *Plympton*, and *Tavistocke* is the prevalent orthography used for *Tavistock*; *Henson* does duty for *Hingston*, and *Horsebrydge* for *Horsebridge*.

P.S. For *Sidesmens* (p. 219, l. 41). See *Notes and Queries*, s. 5, xi. 505.