

The Accounts of Thomas West of Wallingford, a Sixteenth-Century Trader on the Thames

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SUMMARY

The detailed accounts drawn up after the death, in 1573, of Thomas West, who traded on the Thames between London and Wallingford, provide valuable evidence for the river trade, and hence for the life of the people of its hinterland, at a time when navigation of the river was reviving after its late medieval decline.

INTRODUCTION

When Thomas West of Wallingford died in the winter of 1573/4 he was still a young man, yet he was of sufficient importance in the town for his goods to be appraised by the mayor, an alderman, and two other members of the small circle of the town's leading citizens. Thomas West had been born into this group, for his father Richard was mayor several times, both before and after the death of his son, whom he outlived by the best part of two decades, but Thomas's eminence did not arise from birth alone, but also from the business enterprises revealed in the probate account and inventory of his estate.¹

By the late Middle Ages Wallingford was a town in serious decline on a moribund river navigation. In the reign of Henry II it is said to have had eleven parish churches, but by the mid 15th century there were only four. The town suffered a calamitous outbreak of plague in 1343, from which it never recovered. The decay of the river above Henley in the 14th century, and the building of Abingdon Bridge in the 15th did not improve its economic position. The trade routes it had served were derelict or superseded.²

The steps by which the river was re-opened to trade are still not clear, but by 1562 traffic could move upstream as far as Culham near Abingdon, whilst at Burcot goods could be trans-shipped for Oxford. Above Reading, however, Wallingford was the only town directly on the river. This position lasted until the Thames was improved by Act of Parliament in the next century, when the navigation was opened to Abingdon, Oxford, and beyond.³ Thus, for a short period in the 16th century Wallingford was at an advantage. Thomas West exploited this situation, and set up an extensive business on the

¹ Berkshire Record Office, MS Wills Berks. 220, Account (1573) and Bond (1574), Bond (1603). I would like to thank Mr. David Vaisey for drawing my attention to these accounts, and Dr. Alison Hanham for discussing points of palaeographic detail.

² J.K. Hedges, *The History of Wallingford* (London, 1881), ii. 335-40; J. Townsend, *A History of Abingdon* (reprint, 1970), 52; R.H.C. Davis, 'The Ford, the River and the City', *Oxoniensia*, xxxviii (1973), 262-5.

³ Fred S. Thacker, *Thames Highway*, i (London, 1914), 63-89; Mary Prior, *Fisher Row* (Oxford, 1982), 108-10; I.G. Philip, 'The River Navigation at Oxford during the Civil War and Commonwealth', *Oxoniensia*, ii (1937), 152-4.

river, and stretching into the hinterland. Such a venture must have been seen by Wallingford people as inaugurating a period of renewed economic activity, spiced with a certain degree of danger.

In the early Middle Ages barge traffic had been catered for on the river. The activities of millers and fishermen in building weirs had been checked, and river traffic given primacy. Where there were flash-locks, winches or capstans were installed to move the boat upstream against the current. Such public installations had, however, long decayed by the 16th century, and so the bargemaster had to rely on himself.⁴ Thomas West had a portable winch which he used to get him through locks. An item (folio 8, item 15) in his account tells how the winch was broken, and how he was delayed all the Easter holidays. Working a boat on the Thames at this time was work for a young and adventurous man.

Thomas West's accounts and inventory do more, however, than show something of the adventure of the river. They illumine the internal trade of the region at a time when we know more of the trade with Iceland than we do of the trade of the Thames. Nor is their interest limited to the river. Whereas the external trade of a country deals in goods surplus to the needs of the local economy, internal trade deals with supplying the need of local people, and so this inventory and account tell us something of the day to day life of the area.

The inventory is divided into sections listing household goods, goods in the shop which West ran in Wallingford, and supplies of wood and coal and the like at Pangbourne, Culham, and Burcot, as well as the half-share he had in a barge. The total value of the inventory is given as £63 7s. 5d.,⁵ of which household goods account for £26 7s. 2d., and goods at the wharves amounted to £8 9s. 6d., so that the residue of shop goods came to £28 10s. 9d..

Thomas West's own house consisted of a hall, a chamber, a guest-chamber, kitchen, buttery, cellar, and two 'mill houses', which, apart from housing a hand-mill, seem to have been used mainly for brewing, and for washing clothes. The house itself was fairly sparsely furnished for a man of standing. Painted cloths in the hall cut down draughts to some extent. Two flower-pots suggest a slight mitigation of austerity. Four Bibles, small and great, underline the importance that the reading of the Bible had assumed under the Elizabethan settlement. The life of the household was, however, laborious with its inevitable monotonous tasks: the grinding of corn and mustard, the spinning of wool and linen, the steeping of malt, the brewing of beer.

In this industrious round Thomas West's house was typical of the wider community, whose need he supplied from his shop, for though his inventory of shop goods shows lace in profusion, and morris bells, and a variety of spices, we must not be misled into imagining that this was the Harrods of the middle reaches of the Thames. If we consider the uses of the goods, it is clear that utilitarian needs were uppermost, and even the apparent luxuries were a garnish on hard-worked lives. This is particularly true of the lace and trimmings, which appear in great abundance. The amount of dress material is small in comparison, and its quality plain. Genoa fustian, mockado and carrell were workaday basic fabrics. A dress was a major investment, to be handed down from mother to daughter to servant, and to be re-trimmed through the years and as it passed from person to person. No one expected to go to Thomas West's shop for silk dress material,

⁴ C.T. Flower, ed., *Public Works in Medieval Law*, ii (Selden Society xl), 125, 127.

⁵ Some items are missing from the opening lines of the Inventory, making an accurate check of its total impossible.

but his wide choice of lace, buttons and the like would allow plenty of scope for re-trimming the best dress, and for making the most of such plain materials as he provided.⁶

The stock included goods to supply the workshop, to sew up packs, to make sieves for the home brewer, or to remove bran from meal; it supplied wicks for candles, vinegar for pickling: basic materials for a community which bought little which it could make for itself.

West also supplied the basic equipment for education: 'appsies' or ABCs,⁷ became popular in the 16th century, whilst grammars provided the basic first step in exploiting the expanding educational opportunities of the period. West even carried John Stanbridge's *Accidentia*, a popular book on grammar by a well known Oxfordshire schoolmaster, who taught at Magdalen College School in Oxford, and later at Banbury.⁸ With the Reformation and its stress on the authority of the Bible, education had become an aid to godliness and salvation, and there was a market for religious books. West as we have seen, owned four Bibles, and his stock included the Psalms, which were being put out in a variety of translations, including one by Archbishop Parker himself. The primers he sold were more likely to be first steps in religious knowledge than in reading, and usually took the form of catechisms. As well, he carried a stock of the *Godly Meditations* of John Bradford, whose martyrdom is recorded in Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*. The Elizabethan Church Settlement was underpinned by the dissemination of such books, and the tools of literacy which merchants like Thomas West provided.

The details of all this stock were noted down for the official appraisers by Thomas's wife, Elizabeth, who was herself literate, for she signed her name to the administration bond. She also knew the business, for Folio 5, item 9 records 'mony takenne sence my husbandes deth'. It is not surprising that the appraisers made use of her, for the compilation of the account required someone with an expert knowledge of the stock, and in her husband's absences, which must have been frequent, Elizabeth West seems to have kept the shop. Her powers, though, may have been limited, for while there is one example of her giving credit, it was to a close business associate of her husband, Walter Bigges (f. 13, item 15). Because her activities in the shop left so little record they are difficult to estimate. This is true of the commercial activity of women generally: only 6 of the 195 items of the account involve women. Just as Elizabeth's authority to *grant* credit was probably limited, so it would seem, was the extent to which women were *given* credit.

Money was owed to Thomas West over a wide area, from Deptford below London, to Cassington and Wolvercote above Oxford. The largest proportion of the 195 items of the account were debts owed, though a few record sums paid. Because of this, because the phrasing of the accounts sometimes makes it difficult to tell a debt from a credit, and because some debts are expressed in kind, it is impossible to put an exact figure on the value of the estate. Such debts in kind include that of Thomas Stamp the younger of Cholsey, who still owed a quarter of malt for a githorn or cithern (f. 16, item 25), and that of Cousin West's wife who owed 22 bushels of barley (f. 16, item 11). We can perhaps offset such debts in kind against some of the part-payments of bills, and say that

⁶ L. Howard, *A Collection of Letters from the original manuscripts of many princes, great personages and statesmen* (London, 1753), p.213; Anne Buck, *Dress in Eighteenth-century England* (London, 1979), 80-1, shows the habit continued among the gentry even in the 18th century.

⁷ Compare, for example, this account of the activities of a village schoolmaster: 'John Goose teacheth certain of the youth of the parish the absey and to read, unlicensed'. F.G. Emmison, *Elizabethan Life: Morals and the Church Courts* (Chelmsford, 1973), 186.

⁸ D.N.B.

the amount owing to West was, very roughly, of the order of £200. This would give the average value of each debt as a little under a pound. As these debts were so widely spread geographically, and the transmission of money was not easy, it is not surprising that Elizabeth West seems to have failed to administer the estate. In 1603 a new administration bond was made out to a son, John West of London.

The accounts themselves present considerable puzzles in the way they were compiled, quite apart from the confusion of debts and credits, for their form is unconventional. They are not couched in the third person. 'I find' is almost the standard preface to each item. Sometimes they even seem to address the customer (or is it partner?) directly: 'More you must allow me . . .', 'Your father received . . .'. This is far from standard accounting in the 16th century.

The basis of the accounts seems nevertheless to be an account-book in which transactions dealing with major customers or commodities tend to fall together. A clerk seems to have worked his way through this book listing in succession all outstanding items, or accounts where some part payment only had been made, and set them out very much in the form of one making a report: 'I find that . . . as yt apereth by his booke'. This, however, does not explain the use of pronouns entirely, for it is clear that in some places Thomas West is talking of his own affairs — as in the matter of the broken winch (f. 12, item 15), and here in this episode, the accounts seem to be based on something between account and diary, a day-book, in fact. If we regard the original account-book as of this type it is easier to understand why the accounts seem to address some individuals directly: 'More you must allow me . . .' is the sort of remark a man might enter in such a book. Nevertheless, this book was not a diary. It does not follow a chronological sequence. It is not clear, when West breaks into the second person, whether the individual he addresses is a debtor or his business partner. Did he perhaps go through his accounts in his last illness with his partner, making notes on the accounts, or was he in the habit of scribbling memoranda in the margins of his accounts, which were then incorporated by the clerk?

Despite this confusion, the accounts present an interesting picture of West's trade. About 40% of the value of his debts in specified goods consisted in dealings in wood and timber, rather over 20% in coal, over 20% in corn and malt, and 6% in fish. The rest were in small goods. He carried local produce like wood from the Chilterns and corn from the Thames valley downstream (though there was a more local trade in corn and malt too), and coal, fish and consumer goods upstream. If the proportions of commodities he dealt with are truly mirrored in his accounts, it looks as if his trade from London was less than his trade to London. This is not a healthy situation. In the late 18th century, when the Thames and Severn Canal Company ran its own carrying department, the trade suffered from the same imbalance, although then it was exacerbated by the fact that coal from the Midlands, carried down the Oxford Canal, was replacing the sea-coal brought up the Thames.⁹

The debts do not show the volume of West's trade, which is difficult to gauge. In October 1575 a case was brought in the Court of Chancery by Richard West, Thomas's father, against Walter Bigges, which may act as a warning against estimating a man's fortunes from probate material alone. Richard West has been involved, along with his son and Bigges, in leasing a wood to fell. They had sold the timber and billet for over £400, and Richard West claimed that £56 was still owing to him.¹⁰ Yet there is nothing in the

⁹ Humphrey Household, *The Thames and Severn Canal* (Newton Abbot, 1969), 97–8.

¹⁰ P.R.O., C 3/189/143.

accounts to give any idea of the extent of Thomas West's involvement in trade with Bigges. He appears as a man with a few trifling debts. How many other major ventures have left no evidence?

There is, however, one area of West's trade in wood which is set out in very full detail: his trade with the court. The purveyors of the royal household were appointed by the Board of Green Cloth to obtain supplies for the Queen's household, throughout the kingdom. Small quantities were paid for in cash, larger ones were acquired on credit, 'debentures' being given, which could be cashed at court, though not necessarily on the first visit. Purveyors were not well paid, but expected to make something from the management of their office. The Queen disliked coal as a domestic fuel, and large quantities of wood were required, most of which was requisitioned near the royal residences.¹¹ Thomas West was caught up in the not over popular job of supplying the court, and his convoluted dealings with the purveyors are to be found in the early part of the account. His main dealings were with Master Browne (f. 9, items 23-4, f. 10, items 1-11). Despite various favours from West, Browne had never seen that all the debentures were cashed, and was in debt to the estate at West's death. John Mandwood, the purveyor, had simply borrowed money from West, and paid off a portion of the debt in cheese (f. 8, items 12-14). The court and the wealthy could very easily impose their own terms on a tradesman.

West's trade in coal is particularly interesting. The coal trade in general was expanding during the 16th century, and, according to Nef, by 1700 two-thirds of the coal was for domestic use. West's coal accounts suggest that this was not so in the region he served, which, after all, was one where wood was plentifully available. Many coal debts were owed by smiths, or at least by men called Smith: the old smith of Cassington, John Smith of Sutton, John Smith of Dorchester, Thomas Smith of Wallingford, and perhaps Richard Smith at Abingdon. The two Oxford customers for coal, Winckle and Cagbred, were also smiths. These account for less than half the transactions, but if we knew the occupations of Collines of Harwell, Carpaniter of Culham, Reccate of Dorchester, Nightingale of Wallingford, 'you', and Harry Tayller, we would surely find some smiths amongst them.

The towns and villages these men hail from give some idea of the wide spread of West's activities. According to his inventory he had stocks of coal along the Thames at Pangbourne, at Culham, and at Burcot as well as at Wallingford. At Burcot, where goods were trans-shipped for Oxford, he had an agent, Davy of Burcot, who delivered goods beyond the head of navigation. It would be interesting to know if he was the same person as the John Davys who, in 1556, was paid 2d. for coal for a supper at the Mayor's house in Oxford for Lord Williams of Thame.¹² If he was, this is perhaps the first sign of the Thames being open as far as Burcot after the long decay of the later Middle Ages.

Whilst some of West's traffic in corn was down to London, much of it was local. Corn and barley were bought in the villages along the river. Sometimes the debts were expressed in goods rather than in money, as if orders had not been completed, or barter was being resorted to (f. 15, items 5, 6; f. 12, item 3). West seems sometimes to have had the barley he bought malted for him, and here again debts were expressed in kind (f. 15, item 21; f. 16, item 11). Henley and Abingdon were already among the places where malt was made. West's involvement in the trade was fairly modest, but, in the next two

¹¹ Allegra Woodward, 'Purveyance for the Royal Household in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth', *Trans. of the American Philosophical Society*, New Ser. xxxv, pt. 1 (1945), 27-37, 69-70.

¹² W.H. Turner, *Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford 1509-1583* (Oxford and London, 1880), 259.

centuries, corn, malt, and coal were to become the basis of the fortunes of the merchants who traded on the Thames. In the accounts of Thomas West we see new beginnings in internal trade in the region. For Wallingford, however, the opening up of the navigation meant that that initiative was taken once again by towns on better transport routes, and the town was unable to consolidate its early advantage.

TEXT

Editorial Note: In editing the accounts I have attempted to make them as clear and accessible to the reader as possible without doing violence to their sense. This has been done partly by modernising certain very standard forms. Thus Arabic rather than Roman numerals are used, and dates are given New Style and in standard form where it does not distort the sentence. Some weights and measures are given in modern shortened form, but less common ones and those, such as 'hundred' and 'quarter' or 'quartern' whose sense is not clear, have been left in their original form. Some spellings, such as 'chaldron' and 'bushel', have been standardised. The word 'Item' has been omitted from each entry in the accounts, and 'Item there is' from each item of the Inventory. Standard abbreviations have been expanded, the letters supplied being printed in italics. Modern conventions for the use of capital letters have been employed, and amounts of money converted into pounds, shillings, and pence, but not decimalised. Where possible, a very brief explanation of obsolete terms has been given in the text, but fuller definitions must be sought in *O.E.D.* or in a good glossary such as that to M.A. Havinden's *Household and Farm Inventories in Oxfordshire, 1550-1590* (Oxfordshire Record Society, xlv, 1965). For lace the reader should consult Fanny Bury Palliser, *A History of Lace* (new edn. 1902). The items on each folio have been numbered for ease of reference.

The following terms for measures of fish, wood, and coal are now unfamiliar:

bushel = 4 pecks or 8 gallons

a cade = a barrell of herrings containing six great hundreds of six score each

a cast = the amount you can throw into a container using both hands — mainly used for fish and billet

a chaldron = 4 qtrs. or 32 bushels — a coal measure

a load = varies according to the district and the commodity carried, but for timber was usually 50 cu. ft.

The meanings of the words 'hundred' and 'quarter' or 'quartern' can vary according to the commodity handled.

[f.1] [Thomas] West of Wallingford late deseased prayed
22 Dec.¹³

[Ralph Po]llingtonne mayore and John Quellch
alderman and Richard Bennette and John Polington.....
[u]nmowable as heere after followeth]

[The first eight lines of the inventory are almost obliterated]

	ginger, 1 lb.	2s.	
10	nutmegs, ¼ lb.	1s.	3 d.
	graines, 3 oz.		2 d.
	daties, ¼ lb.		1 d.
	anissed, 2 oz.		1 d.
	woormwood, 6 oz.		9 d.

¹³ The month and the day but not the year of the Inventory and account have survived. The page is torn. It must have been appraised, though, on 22 December 1573. Thomas West was still engaged in trade in November 1573 (f. 11, item 5). The last entry in the accounts was made after his death, on 14 January, 1574. It is of a debt paid (f. 10, item 5) which must have been added late to the account. The administration bond is dated 20 Jan. 16 Elizabeth (1574).

15	comeneseed, 1 lb.	3 d.
	byscades and comfetes, 1 lb.	1s.
	stawnrave, ¹⁴ ½ lb.	1½ d.
	sinimond, ½ lb.	2s.
	longe peper, 6 oz.	1s.
20	turmyreke, ¾ lb.	3 d.
	safforne, 3 oz.	4s.
	white copras (copperas = vitriol, a mordaunt, for dyeing)	3 d.
	saunders (ultramarine ashes) 2 oz.	3 d.
	bayes (bay-laurel), 2 []	9 d.
25	lykarige, 1 []	2 d.
	triacle, 2 lb.	1s. 4 d.
	turpitine, 2 lb.	6 d.
	gone (gun) powder, 14 lb.	14s.
	brinstone, 1½ lb.	2s.
30	whitsuger, 1 lb.	2s.

Som ys £2 8s. 10½ d.

Silke and other thinges

	white cotone, 2½ pieces	£1	
	duble carrille (a cloth), 2 pieces	£1	
	single carrile, 1 piece		10s.
	say (woollen fabric), white, 32 yds.	£1	
35	reed mocadow (a cloth) 9 halfe of blake		10s. 6 d.
	gine ¹⁵ fustiane, blake and roane coler 18 yds.		9 d.
	womens hoes, 3 doz.	£1	5s.
[f.2]	1 menes stokinges, 9 pr.		9s.
	rawe fringe of (colour), 5oz.		1s. 8 d.
	blake fringe, 7 oz. selke		2s. 4 d.
	sowing silke and stitching silke, 12 oz.		12s.
5	crowne laes (lace), 6 doz.		2s.
	duble crowne lase, 7 doz.		3s. 6 d.
	coller silke and silver laes, 7 doz.		1s. 2 d.
	fine egginge silke and groes (gross, i.e. coarse)		6s.
	2d. broade silke, 13 oz.		11s.
10	1d. broad silke, 2 oz.		1s. 8 d.
	bryte eyes, 1½ doz.		1s.
	poyntinge rebond, 8 yds.		1s. 4 d.
	silke rebonde for girdlings, 7 oz.		7s.
	silke f[r]inge and laes, 2 lb. 12 oz.	£2	12s.
15	1 other laes silke cheynd, 13 oz.		17s.
	bone laes, 1 doz. white		1s. 6 d.
	glewe, 3½ lb.		10 d.
	cobberes (cob-irons), 10		4 d.
	trimbles (thimbles), 1 doz.		3 d.

¹⁴ A dye made from lichen. It is Scottish, which makes the reading a little implausible, but none other presents itself.

¹⁵ Fustian from Genoa. The same as in the modern word 'jeans'.

20	plated canstikes and 1 latine (copper-zinc alloy)	6 d.
	hores belles, 3 doz.	1s. 6 d.
	matchis (wicks), 2½ lb.	4 d.
	1 plated candstikes (candle-sticks) and latine	2 d.
	naillie persies, ½ doz.	4 d.
25	shoinghorns, 1 doz.	4 d.
	nedles, 1 thowsand	1s.
	Flandeser knyves, 1 doz. and 2 doz. knives	3s.
	knitting nedles, ½ lb.	3 d.
	cap knives, 1½ doz.	4s.
30	cloute pines, ½ thowsand	3 d.
	hoopes, ¾ of a hundred	£1
	guray soope (? grey soap), a virkin	10s.
	bay salte, 12 bzs.	£1 4s.
	pitch, 3 barrilles	15s.
35	candles, 2½ doz.	6s. 3 d.
	cuppes ar[], 4 doz.	2s.
	mories belles, 2½ doz.	3 d.
[f.3] 1	hookes and eies, 500	3 d.
	clapsies for clokes, 1 doz.	4 d.
	counteres, 1 lb.	8 d.
	nalle (awl) blades and packnedles, 100	7 d.
5	tooe (tow), 2 lb.	6 d.
	packthred, 6 bottomes (balls)	2 d.
	cores (coarse) hemppe, 4 lb.	10 d.
	rassonne (resin), 2 lb.	1 d.
	lathnaylls, 4,000	4s.
10	hobnaylls, 6,000	6s.
	sixpenie nailles, 500	1s. 6 d.
	4 penie nailles and 3 peney naylles, 500	1s.
	colt naylles, 500	1s.
	bushille naylles, 500	6 d.
15	scalles 4 pr., 1 greate	1s.
	veneger, ½ hogeshed	10s.
	1 irone beame with scalles	8s.
	allome, ¼ cwt.	7s.
	proinunciaciouns, ¹⁶ 1 doz.	1s.
20	Salme bookes, 2	2s.
	gramiars, 5, and 7 axsidences	2s.
	primarellies, ¹⁷ 9, and 8 primers	10 d.
	Godly Meditaciones, 9	3s. 6 d.
	appsies, 6d [sic.]	2 d.

¹⁶ This item is the first in a series of books. I am indebted to Mrs. Jennifer Thorpe of the Berkshire Record Office for deciphering the word, which is a row of minims. The work was probably one of the volumes of prognostications which were then current.

¹⁷ The word is not found in *O.E.D.* Whilst Primers were books containing catechisms and prayers suited to adults and to children, many also contained alphabets, and in time the portions suited to children were printed separately. Primarellis — little primers — seems a suitable name. Dr. Hanham has suggested 'puerillies' as a possible reading. It would, presumably be much the same sort of thing.

25	brassene waytes, 2 lb., and ledden waytes, 2½ cwt.	£1	
	parmisitie (spermacetie), 2 oz.		1s.
	2 nesstes of boxsies		2s.
	forstaes (guy-ropes?), 4		1s. 4 d.
	boxsies, 13		4 d.
30	1 payre of tables		1s.
	a rowle of here cloth ¹⁸		8s.
	sak cloth, 2 ends		6 d.
	sholes (shovels), 14		4s.
	spades that are cante (i.e. angle-headed), 6		6 d.
30	bolter cloth (to sift meal), 10 yds.		1s. 8 d.
[f.4]	1 bowstrings and whipcord, ½ a gross		1s. 6 d.
	grinstones, 3		7s. 6 d.
	milstones, 4 pr.		1s. 4 d.
	ruddlle, (red ochre for marking sheep), 3 lb.		1½ d.
5	shert stringes, 1 doz.		2 d.
<hr/>			
		£9	14s. 10½ d.

Haberdashe Wares

	sisteres thred (nun's thread), ½ lb.	4s.	
	fyne thred, ½ lb.	1s. 6 d.	
	1d. a skayne [thread], 1½ lb.	2s. 6 d.	
	½d a skayne [thread], 3 ⅓ lb.	3s. 6 d.	
10	bruggies (Bruges) thred, 2 lb. blak	2s. 6 d.	
	blake thred, 2½ bolts	6s.	
	crewill red and grene, 2 lb.	2s.	
	reed and blewe thred, 1 lb.	2s. 6 d.	
	browne thred, 1 lb.	1s. 4 d.	
15	Coventrie blew thred, ¼ lb.	1s.	
	gartring, (gartering), 26½ doz. rowelle	13s. 4 d.	
	cores yencle (inkle, a narrow tape), 3 lb.	3s.	
	fine yencle, ½ lb. 1 oz.	1s. 6 d.	
	cores say (woollen) gartring, that is not 6 doz.	3s.	
20	statute laes (lace), 6½ doz.	6 d.	
	narrowe statute laes, 10 doz.	5s.	
	collines of statute laes, 1 doz.	5s.	
25	pinnes laes, 1 gross	5s.	
	statute, single collerds, (coloured laces), 2 lb.	5s.	
	chokes, 2 doz.	6 d.	
	cores laes, ½ a gross.	9 d.	
	statute billiment laes, ½ lb.	2s.	

¹⁸ A coarse, open fabric made from horse hair and used for drying hops or malt over a kiln (Glossary, Havinden, *Inventories*).

30	narowe dyapeer for gartring, 4 doz.	1s.	3 d.
	narowe says, 1 doz.		3 d.
	pene (penny) broad parchment laes, 4 doz.	1s.	
	coine purssies chereville, 6	1s.	
	fynes pursies, 11	2s.	9 d.
35	letherre lasaes, 2½ doz.		7 d.
	trensheres (trenchers), 11 doz.	2s.	9 d.
[f.5]	1 pinnes, 21,000 of all sortes	8s.	9 d.
	white paper, ½ a ream	2s.	
	browne paper, ½ a ream		8 d.
	gloves fyne and corese, 2 doz.	3s.	
5	silke butones, 8½ gross	13s.	4 d.
	silke butones, wores, 7 gross		
	longe butones, selke, 7 doz.	7s.	
	corded silk, 6 oz.	6[]	
	mony takenne sence my husbande's deth	1s.	8 d.
10	plaigne cardes, 1½ doz.	2s.	6 d.
	childerne pursies, ½ doz.		3 d.
	glassies, 1 doz.		6 d.
	cores webbe, 3 yds.		1 d.
	statute butones, longe, a gross	1s.	6 d.
15	thred butones, 10 gross	3s.	4 d.
	red wex, 1 lb.		10 d.
	hare butones, 1 gross		8 d.
	combs, 1½ doz.		9 d.
	letherne girdles, 2½ doz.	2s.	6 d.
20	cloth wastgirdles, 1 doz.	2s.	
	brushis, 3	1s.	
	letherne poyntes, 12 gross	6s.	
	inkhornes, 1½ doz.	2s.	6 d.
Sum is £7		3s.	4 d.

[Household goods]

4 chests, a letle table, and the lest (least, i.e. smaller)
hang'd with clothis £1 10s.

In the onne (one?, own?) chamber

25	1 guid bed and 2 playne beds	8s.	
	2 floke bedes with 2 matrisses	6s.	8 d.
	2 coverlydes	5s.	
	2 bolsteres	1s.	
	1 chest	6s.	
30	1 cradille	1s.	
	2 old chest	2s.	
	1 payre of gaskins, 1 fines girkne, 1 dublet, 1 goond (gown), 1 cloke, 1 lethyn girkin	£2	
	lenen yarne, 5 lb.	3s.	4 d.

[f.6]	1	1 lode of hay	15s.	
		1 gide brydle and sadulle	£2	3s. 4 d.
		[in] the baxside, 2 kine	£2	10s.
		the wood and blokes (blocks)	£1	
	5	in colles		5s.
		2 hoges		6s. 8 d.

The Mille Howes

	1	yoting fate (yote = soak; a vat for steeping malt)	16s.	
	1	buccate and a chaine	2s.	
	1	bucking (washing) tubbe, 2 kyveres (shallow tub) ...	1s.	

The Mille Howes

	10	1 mille	£1	
		1 boultingwhich, 4 tubbes		3s. 4 d.
		in the howese and hayes (bays of barns), sartain lumber.		10s.

In the Kitchine

		1 brotch (spit) and 1 payre of andirones	2s.	
		1 wollene whelle and 1 lenene whelle	1s.	
	15	1 dripping panne		6 d.
		1 gard irone		4 d.
		4 bushilles (measuring vessells)	4s.	
		2 payre of pothokes		8 d.
		1 mustard mille, 1 fyer sholle	3s.	4 d.

The Seller

	20	3 virkines (firkins)	1s.	
		1 meashing cowlle (a cooler, or large tub)		6 d.
		3 wort (infusion of malt for brewing) kyveres (tub) ...	1s.	
		1 yeldfate (vat where wort is left to work after yeast is added)		6 d.
		1 kneddinge kyvere	1s.	6 d.
	25	20 cople of linges	£1	

The Halle

		1 cobberd, lokes, and gemoes (hinges)	13s.	4 d.
		2 tables, 6 stolles, 3 chaynes, 1 per table	£1	
		2 payre of lid irones, belloes and tonges	3s.	4 d.
		the halle hangd with painted clothis	4s.	
		1 bassen and yuyer, 2 flowerpots and 1 bowe	2s.	

[f.7]

Thee Buttry

	1	in the butry 1 letle pote of brase	2s.	
		the letle posnet (cooking pot) and a skillete	1s.	
		4 Bibles, small and great	10s.	
		3 letle candstikes of brase	1s.	6 d.
	5	3 plateres, 4 sawseres, 3 potengeres, 4 poradg dishis, 6 frut dishis	11s.	8 d.
		4 letle sawseres, 1 salt seller		
		1 letle bassone and a chamberpot		

	2 bowlles and ladles and cuppes		1s.
	1 other chamberpot with lumber of led and other stufe		10s.
The Geeseene ¹⁹ Chamhere (Guests' Chamber)			
10	1 fether beede, 1 covered and 1 bolster with a flokbed	£1	6s. 8 d.
	1 bedsted and a truclebed		13s. 4 d.
	1 bedsted and a flokbed		5s.
	2 pilloes		3s.
	coores shetes, 8 payre		16s.
15	fyne shetes, 2 payre, and of beter shets, 5 payre	£1	8s.
	1 pilloebere of holland and 3 of locrome (a linen fabric)		3s. 4 d.
	corse and fyne, 5 table clothis		10s.
	napkines, 1 doz.		4s.
	4 towilles		3s.
At Pangburne			
20	at Pangburne ½ chaldron of colles		10s.
	at Pangburne 7 loade of billets ²⁰		17s. 6 d.
	old sakes (sacks) to the barge, 18		6s.
	the one halfe of the barg with tacle	£6	
	at Collome (Culham), ½ chaldron, 2 bushels of cols ..		11s.
	at Burcate 3 qtrs., ½ bushel [of] colles		15s.
Sum of the Inventorie		£67	3s. 5 d.

[f.8]

The Dettes of Thomas West, 1573

1	I find <i>that</i> Master Hide of Denchwoorth oweth for the caridg of 2 bascates and 1 barille of heringes, all ys 9 ^D , 8 February		5s.
2	I find <i>that</i> Blewe oweth for 15 cades (barrels) of heeringes to Abington, and 10 cade of sprates, and half a hundred stokfysh, and 5 cade of full herrings to Henly. All ys		10s.
3	I find there ys <i>delivered</i> frome Higies, 8 Feb. 1573 4 loades of wood at 5s. 3d. Some ys	£1	1s.
4	I find <i>that</i> Richarde Benete oweth for the caridg of sertaine woolle frome Wallingford to Cassame (Caversham) Bridge for Thomas Aden 2 July 1573 ...		5s.
5	I find <i>that</i> Gorge Croxford and he reconed 13 Aug. at Henly uppon Thems, and he oweth unto him		10s.
6	Paid unto Gorge Croxford at Pangburne for to bere his cost to arest ²¹ Master Bayerre, the some of		5s.

¹⁹ Perhaps Middle English genetive plural of 'guest'. The words 'Geasten Chamber' are found in one of Havinden's inventories. (Havinden, *Inventories*, 153).

²⁰ Wood cut for fuel to a standard size. 1,200 billet = 2½ tons, which would be 480 to the ton. (Oliver Rackham, *Trees and Woodland in the British Landscape* (London, 1976), 171-2).

²¹ This should perhaps read 'to bear his cost to a rest of Master Bayerre'. A 'rest' is a sum of money to be paid; a balance of arrears of money. The word is used throughout the text.

7	I find <i>that</i> John Lewende of Henly oweth for the caridge of 2 barilles of tare frome Londone	1s.
8	I find <i>that</i> the smith of Cassington did reseave frome Burcate, 7 May 1573, 1 chaldron of colles	£1 5s.
9	More yowe reaseaved of Davy of Burcote, 3 qtrs. colles	18s. 9d.
10	I finde good man Collines of Harwelle, 3 July 1573, 28½ bushels of colles at 23s. to be payd within 3 weks next	£1 1s. 4d.
11	I find that good man Carpaniter of Collome did reasseave, 3 July, 2 chaldron of colles at 23 [shillings the chaldron]	£2 6s.
12	I find <i>that</i> John Mandwood, the purfyer (purveyor), did borowe, 1 July 1572 the some of	£1
13	Reaseaved of the sayd John Mandwood 1 hundred and 3 quarternes of chese at ¾d. the pownd	12s. 3d.
14	Rest be hind of that debt	7s. 9d.
15	I find that, 22 November, the barge broute unto Redding and Henly, as yt apereth by his booke	10s. 6d.
16	I find <i>that</i> wone Ayre of Abington oweth for 200 of linges and 1 fardaylle (bundle, pack) of towe, 12 November	10s.
17	I find that Thomas Woolly of Abindone did reaseave, 15 November 1572, 23 bushels of bay salt at 1s. 4d. the bushel	£1 10s. 8d.
[f.9]	1 Reaseaved of Gregorie by yowe, 23 Nov. 1572	5s. 3d.
	2 More youre wife must alowe me for sertayne wheate	[blank]
	3 More left at your howes 1 bascate of poles, two hundred	10s.
	4 More I must alowe yowe for the reaseavinge of sartane whet ...	[blank]
	5 I fynd yowe hoe me in another reconing, 1568	18s. 6d.
	6 I fynd that Harye Winter and John Winter and Edward Thremlinge, for theire parte of the hores [or ?houes] come to £3 6s. 8d., whereof they payd unto me the some of £2, and rest to pay	£1 6s. 8d.
	7 I fynd John North ²² and Colberd Wyse and Harie Cox of Abington and I have reconed for the oblicacion for ..	£3 10s.
	8 I find yowe oweth for the rest of barlie that was payd unto Morgaine of Henly	£1 12s.
	9 More for another debt of barley bought 28 Feb.	19s. 8d.
	10 I fynd yowe payd unto Master Sybmore of Londone 28 January 1572, for Thomas Williams of Northmortone (North Moreton), and I must hawe 1 letere of atney (attorney)	13s.
	11 I find <i>that</i> William Havie of Kingstone [on Thames], bargman, 16 November [bought] 1 gable (cable) ²³ , price ...	£1 6s. 3d.
	12 Reasseaved of himm, by Thomas Doe, in mony	5s.

²² The will of Thomas West's father, Richard West, shows that John North was, at least by the time he made his will, his son-in-law. This would make him a brother-in-law of Thomas West: Berks. R.O. D/A1/133/1.

²³ This cable would be a heavy rope for towing boats upstream, to which men were harnessed for bow-haling. Hence the very high price.

13	I find <i>that</i> John Smith of Sottone (Sutton Courtenay) owes for 2 chaldron of colles, had from Sutone 18 Nov. 1572, at 24s. Some ys	£2	8s.
14	Soe there hawe bine reasseaved heere uppone [account?] at sundritimes	£1	6s. 8 d.
15	Soe theare reste theare the some of	£1	1s. 4 d.
16	<i>Delivered</i> unto yowe frome Davies of Burcate 1 chaldron and 4 bushels of colles	£1	7s. 4 d.
17	Soe there resteth uppon this acompte	£2	8s. 8 d.
18	I find good man Cagbred of Oxford oweth for the rest of 2 chaldron, and for colles <i>delivered</i> , 3 May, frome Burcot		8s.
19	<i>Delivered</i> unto yowe by Davie of Burcote 1½ chaldron of colles	£1	16s.
20	I find Richard Wincle oweth for an old debt		4s. 8 d.
21	<i>Delivered</i> unto Wincle from Davies of Burcot 1 chaldron of colles	£1	5s.
22	<i>Delivered</i> unto yowe from Davies of Burcot 1 chaldron of colles	£1	4s.
23	<i>Delivered</i> unto Master Browne of Kingstone in July 1573, that he shold helpe me to my mony for my debentures and my scores at the corte – first a debenture for William Whistler for 40 loades of talle woode carid by me frome Yatendone, at 1s. 8d. the load, cometh to	£3	8s. 4 d.
24	1 debenture for myselfe for 1,000 of billets		8s.
[f.10]			
1	I score for 10 loades of billetes takinge a way at Winsor (Windsor) Bridge, that he woold helpe me to a debenture, and my mony for yt cometh to the some of	£1	13s. 4 d.
2	For cardge of 10 loades of billetes for yowe from Homesis of Pangburne to Master Bruckines the woodmongerre, and yowe promised me I shold be well payd for yt – Yt ys worth 2s. 6d. the load, but make yowe the pryce as yowe will alowe me. After (i.e. at the rate of) 2s. 4d. the load [the] some ys	£1	13s. 4 d.
3	The Wodyard Howes ²⁴ oweth me for the caridge of 40 doz. of rashies (rushes) frome Lundone to Winserre		13s. 4 d.
4	More for the caridge of 10 loades of talle wood in September, 1573 of Master Morlye's wood, feate (fetched) from Floyere's Wharfe at Whichchurch for Master Browne <i>delivered</i> to Mr. Storie's at Scotland [Yard, London] – yt was great, and longe and talle wood. Yt ys worth a loades caridge 2s. 6d. Some ys	£1	5s.
		Some ys	£9 1s. 3 d.
5	Reaseved of Master Browne, 14 January 1574, some of	£3	
6	I find there was <i>delivered</i> unto Master Browne 21 June 1569 2 loades of my billetes at his logginge at Londone		10s.

²⁴ Woodyer or woodman. The occupation is used as a title.

7	I find there was <i>delivered</i> unto Master Browne 12 loades of billets, to Master Storie, woodmonger of Londone, 18 August	£3	
8	Theire was <i>delivered</i> unto yowe the same day, for your howne use, 2 loades 3 casts [of] billets <i>delivered</i> at Westmister Brige, at Londone		10s.
9	I find Master Browne did reaseave, 12 November 1569, 1 skore for 44 loades of talle woodes from Hedesworth (?Hedsor) to Hampton Corte – it [is] Master Shandie's wood. He told me I shold hawe for everie loade caridge 6 <i>d.</i> some ys	£1	2s.
10	I find that Master Browne and Master Shergent did cawes me to carry 20 loades of talle woode and 10 loades of billetes frome John Melsaides of Mapledorme (Mapledurham) unto the 3 Cranes [Wharf] in London. It ys worth 2s. 6 <i>d.</i> or 2s. 8 <i>d.</i> , I trust you will pay 2s. 6 <i>d.</i> The wood was <i>delivered</i> at the Quene's House. Some ys	£3	15s.
11	Reaseaved at the Corte 21 March 1571 of this debte the some of £4 I say the rest	£3	17s.
12	<i>That</i> William Nitingalle oweth for 1 chaldron of colles <i>delivered</i> at Walingford Bruge 4 July 1572 – For one old debt of colles – Some:	£2	8s.
13	Reaseaved here of, at 3 paymentes, Some of		18s.
	Rest	£1	10s.
14	I find that Nightingalle oweth of an old debt, 1567 ...		8s. 4 <i>d.</i>
15	I find that he oweth in the shoppe booke, as it apereth, by <i>parsells</i>	£1	16s. 10 <i>d.</i>
16	I find that Harie Monger of Gilsend at Wolvercot by Oxford, 20 November, 1568, doo owe in a rest be hind	£5	
[f.11]	1 I find that he oweth for parsilles of malt	£8	
	2 I find <i>that</i> Robart Buffine of Chiltone did reaseave at Walingford 28 August, 6 bushels of colles at 9 <i>d.</i> the bushel, som		4s. 6 <i>d.</i>
	3 <i>Delivered</i> unto hime the last day of August, 2 bushels of colles at 9 <i>d.</i> a bushel		1s. 6 <i>d.</i>
	4 I find that John Woodly of Harwelle oweth 2 qtrs. of malt, payd him therefore 23 July, 1572		17s. 4 <i>d.</i>
	5 I find <i>that</i> John Smith of Dorchester oweth 21 November, 1573 frome Burcote 1 chaldron of colles	£1	5s.
	6 I find <i>that</i> Master Yates [or Yate's?], bayllie, oweth for the rest of 20 qtrs. of beanes. Some of		5 bushels of beanes
	7 I find that John Smith and John Stone of Steventone oweth for all maner of reconings, 12 November, 1572		10s.
	8 I find Thomas Hardinge and Robart White oweth for all manner of reconinges, 6 November, 1573, at Saint Andros tid	£2	16s.
	9 I find <i>that</i> Robart Androes and Richard Barstoke oweth upon an obligation		16s. 6 <i>d.</i>

10	I find that Cagbred of Oxford oweth for 1 chaldron of cooles from Davies of Burcote	£1	4s.
11	Paid unto Mr. Crastone of Londone for William Smith of Long Witnome (Wittenham), 16 April, 1573	£2	10s.
12	He paid unto him at Whit Sunday 1573		10s.
13	Delivered unto yowe more, 21 November, 1 load of wood for Water Pollingtonne, price		5s. 6 d.
14	I find that Sander Richard's sonne of Henly oweth in a reconing, 1568		6s. 3½d.
15	I find that Thomas Barrat of Henly oweth of a reconing, 1568	£1	4s. 7 d.
16	I find that Hopkines of Maydenhed for 20 bushels of malt, 25 March, frome Mapledorme to Londone, 1568		3s. 4 d.
17	I find that Master Wryman oweth for the carridge of 3 hundred of chese frome Kingstone to Streatly, 1568 ...		1s. 6 d.
18	I find Thomas Reccate of Dorchester oweth for 2 chaldron at 27s. [a] chaldron, 8 August, 1568	£2	4s.
19	I find that Ellizanderre oweth for 1 bushel of wheat, 20 June, 1566		2s. 8 d.
20	I find that good man Bartone of Henly had to make in malt 5 qtrs. of barley, and I have reasseaved 3 qtrs. 5 bushels. Rest 10 bushels and 1 peck of malt, 1567, to pay for making, 10d. the quarter. Some ys, 1573		17s. 1 d.

[f.12]	1	That Francis West oweth for 16 couple of lynges, and 2 cade of red heringes, 16 March, 1567	£1	8s.
	2	I find that Master Wynter of Londone oweth for the cardge of a [] Jayre of [] from Haine Haire (?) unto Detford, and Cristover Boldry [h]ave this bill	£1	8s.
	3	I find that John Fruene oweth for the rest of 20 qtrs. of wheat 8 June, 1567, 3 bushels		3 bushels
	4	I find Nightingalle of Wallingford oweth for the rest of a reconing the yere of our Lord God 1567		8s. 4 d.
	5	I find that Robart Stevensone of Abidone had caryid frome Londone to his howes 1 but of Mausy (Malmsey) and for caridge of, and costomes (tolls ?), 9d. 20 October, 1567. Some ys		6s. 6 d., 9 d.
	6	More for 1 but of Mausy to Burcot, 10 December, and for caridge and costomes, some of		6s., 9 d.
	7	The same day, 2 doz. of pottill (= 2 qt.) bottilles		4s. 4 d.
	8	I find that Grig of Burcot did receave, 16 Jan., 1 Suffolk chesse waing 13½ lb., at 2d. a lb.		2s. 6 d.
	9	I find that Umfry the miller of Newebry oweth for the caridge of mealle frome Wallingford, and for stuffe frome London, 18 January, 1568	£1	4s.
	10	Reasseaved of the glovyer of Wallingford		14s.
	11	I find that Master Arnier of Londone oweth upponne the rest, 11 April, 1567, for the rest of sartaine whet		15s. 4 d.

12	I find that Thomas Haywood of Aldermarstone oweth for the rest of 60 load of wood, paid unto 20 April		3 lods wod
13	I find <i>that</i> John Trulok of Appleford oweth for the rest of sartaine fysh, 21 February, 1569		7s. 1 d.
14	I find <i>that</i> Robart Sayer of Didcott, 21 July, 18 qtrs. of malt n [not] <i>delivered</i> to barge 1569, 2 bushels; and Wallingford by rest (on the account?)		2 bushels
15	I find that Robart Woolly, 2 Dec., caryed away my brok (broken) winch at Cassame (Caversham) Loke, with his barge called the Hary, and left yt at my fathere's, and there my barge was fayne to ly ther all thester hallidayes, and I was fayne to cary my winch frome Wallingford to Cassome in cart. Rest ys 8d., and I lost by the meanes, 29 March, 1567	£2	
16	Master Quelch oweth for the rest of reconings, 22 February, 1568		5s. 0½d.
17	<i>That</i> Richard Smalbone of Stevnsone (Steventon) oweth uppone a <i>parsell</i> of ware and other things	£2	0s. 8 d.
[f.13]	1 I find that Liwes Chefe of Henly oweth uppone sartaine reconinges, 12 January	£2	3s. 4 d.
	2 I find <i>that</i> Master Yonge of Bassendone (Basildon) oweth as yt apereth by his bok, 1568	£1	9s. 8 d.
	3 I find Gorge Smith of Abingtone oweth as yt apereth by his bok, 12 November, 1565, for the rest of sartaine <i>parsells</i> of irone		9s. 8 d.
	4 I find that Harie Monger of Gilsend oweth for the rest of 40 qtrs. malt, 1568	£8	
	5 I find that Davy Morgayne oweth me, as it apereth by his boke in a bill of <i>parsilles</i>	£1	16s. 5 d.
	6 I find that Blewe oweth for the caridge of fysh and sartaine stuff frome Londone to Spadooke (Spade Oak), 2 April, 1568		6s.
	7 Caryed to Haie Howe [?] for goodman Blewe, 2 loades in July by the Mary Grace ²⁵		5s.
	8 For the caridge of fysh frome Londone to Wallingford in November, 3 hundred of Hollane (Holland) linges, wainge 28 hundard at 6d. [per] hundred		13s. 6 d.
	9 I find that Gorge Whytby of Bradfild oweth for sartaine reconingis, as yt apereth by his boke, 12 December, 1568	£1	12s. 3 d.
	10 I find Robert Whyt of Wantedge oweth, as it apereth by his boke		11s. 6 d.
	11 Hary Tayller oweth for the rest of 10 chaldron of colles, 12 September, 1572, some of	£3	1s. 6 d.

²⁵ The Mary Grace stood on an eyot at the west end of Wallingford Bridge. It may have been a chapel before the Reformation. This item refers to a boat, perhaps the one in which West had a half share, which bears its name.

12	I find <i>that</i> the old Smith of Cassington did resseave frome Sottone (Sutton Courteney), 31 July, to be payd by the latter day of harvest	£1	3s.
13	1569 payd here of, at Wallingford		5s.
14	I find Mr Stamp of Sparsholl (Sparsholt), for sartaine stueff frome Londone to Stretly, 18 June, 1571		6s. 2 d.
15	I find Water Biges did resseave of my wyffe for oake bords, 30 October, 1570	£1	
16	I find wone Higgess of Bassondone oweth for the rest of 30 loads of wood in August 1572, the rest of the bargayne 2½ lods of bylletes. Some of		6s. 3 d.
17	I find Master Hill of Londone, silkeman, oweth upponne reconings for wood, 1570. Some ys	£5	6s. 4 d.
18	I find John Coke of Larence Waltone 4 loades of wood ffrome Reddinge unto Londone, at 3s. <i>the</i> load		12s.
19	I find Mr Beltr, being Shrewe (Sheriff) of Buckingamesher did send [?] frome Henly to Londone in June of whet, 5 qtrs.		3s. 4 d.
20	Thomas Powyes of Abington oweth for 1 load of stuffe, unto Sutone, 13 May, 1570		12s.

[f.14]	1	I find <i>that</i> Mr Wyes' man of Steventone oweth for halfe a lod of stuffe to Sottone, 13 May, 1570		6s.
	2	More in another place		2s.
	3	I find Brokes of Benssone oweth for the caridg of stuffe ffrome Benssone to Londone		12s.
	4	I find John Crassone of Londone had caryd 5½ barrilles of fyshe, and wone basscat of drylings frm Cromarsh to Londone		10s.
	5	I find John Russall of Medmne (Medmenham), 8 September, 1572, <i>reseaved</i> of me at Londone, and <i>reseaved</i> at Stretly, unreconed,	£1	
	6	Good wyffe Brukes oweth for the caridge of chese from Londone		1s. 4 d.
	7	William Gest of Wantedge oweth for halfe a lode of stuffe unto Stretly		4s.
	8	To him in Essex chese		3s.
	9	I find <i>that</i> Richard Jeames of Abendone oweth by an obligacion baring date 6 September, 1567, some of	£7	12s. 3 d.
	10	I find John Witom oweth in a reconing		11s. 2 d.
	11	I find Richard Lokwood oweth uppone a reconing, 1571		2s.
	12	I find Mr Bendalle oweth for caridge of stuffe and other things		9s. 9 d.
	13	I find he oweth in another place, as yt apereth	£2	
	14	I find Edward Hill of Henly oweth for the mealting of 27 qtrs. of malt		1s.
	15	I find Richard Wallies of Laythame oweth uppone sartaine reconinges, 15671 [<i>sic</i>] and uppone obligacione		[blank]

Shopp Debtes

16	Simone Boyer, fo a payre of querne stones	7s.	
17	John Purdone, fore wares in the shop boke	8s.	8½d.
18	William Pumfryt oweth fore wares	4s.	4 d.
19	The []lloe ward of Cromarsh	4s.	4 d.
20	Water Biges owes	2s.	9 d.
21	Water Biges owes	4s.	4 d.
22	Father Smith of Cromarsh		8 d.
23	Gray of Pangburne	2s.	8 d.
24	Good wife Willmot owes	2s.	1 d.
25	William Smith owes	2s.	0½d.
26	William Nitingall oweth in the shop bok	£1	17s. 10 d.
27	Richard West, the elder, owes, as yt apereth in the shopbook	£15	0s. 11 d.
28	I find that Richard Fruven of Chekeres oweth for the rest of 40 lods of billets in August 1572 – payd by Bradshawe	£3	13s. 4 d.

[f.15]	1	I find Mr Hollaway of Pangburne in Barkesher, 14 June, 1571, 16 loades of byllets where of there ys <i>delivered</i> 126 loads [indecipherable] 34 lods, and the best ocke in the ground		34 lods
	2	I find Thomas Parfies of Shawsend oweth for 2 payre of playing tables, <i>delivered</i> at Haie Hawn [?] in October ..	8s.	
	3	More for hime, 1 payre of gloves	1s.	
	4	I find Mr Armarar of Londone <i>delivered</i> , 21 July, 1568, 5 qtrs. of wheat, and the rest	15s.	4 d.
	5	Richard Wimbletone of Sotwell oweth for 5 qtrs. of barley, bought 22 July, 1572, at 6s. the quarter		5 qtrs.
	6	I find William Smith of Witnom (Wittenham) 7 qtrs. of barly, [at] 6s. 8d. the quarter, last July		7 qtrs.
	7	I find Christovr Boldry of Londone oweth for 1 pece of fyne strypped canvas, <i>delivered</i> by Gregory	£1	5s.
	8	Paid unto him, 26 April, in mony	£3	
	9	Payd unto him, 12 May, in mony	£3	
	10	Resseaved of hime one hundred of Bremer (Bremen?) linges, I knowe not the price, 1 barrill of grene fish (fresh, not preserved, usually cod). I made no price		[blank]
	11	<i>Delivered</i> unto hyme by Henry Storie, woodmonger of Londone, 14 July, 14 lodes of wod, price	£3	5s. 4 d.
	12	<i>Delivered</i> unto him to Mr Spyerls of Londone, woodmongerr, 2 loads of wood: 1 load I gave hime, and the other lod your uncle had []		5s. 6 d.
	13	John Wodcok had of mee wood, I knowe not what ...		[blank]
	14	<i>Delivered</i> to hime by Thomas Doe, November, 1569, by the Newe Castell, ²⁶ 22 lods at 5s. a lod	£5	10s.

²⁶ This barge has been called after the town the coal it carried came from.

15	Delivered unto hime by Thomas Doe, 25 June, 9 hundred of wood at 9s. 8d., which your uncle had	9s. 8 d.
16	Delivered unto hime by Doe, September, 1570, 6 loades of wood, 10s. the thousand	£1 10s.
17	Delivered to hime by Doe, 2 load of wood	11s.
18	For the caridge of 12 bushels of whet frome Wyt'm (Wittenham)	1s. 6 d.
19	I find John Trulck of Appleford did reasseave the 21 of March at Abidone before Richard Blake of Wantidge, some of	£5
20	William Myller of Clewe Myll for 5 bushels malt, 18[d.] the bushel	7s. 6 d.
21	I find that good man Davies of Abidone oweth, 5 Martch, 7 qtrs. of malt I bought of hime, and I shod hawe yt when I wood	1 bushel malt
22	I find that Gorge Whyt oweth, for the overplusse of his wood, I bought of hime, to my part, 25 August, 1568 ..	£1 7s. 6 d.
23	I find Raphe Springall of Henly oweth, 8 November, 1567, in money lent him at Londone	13s. 4 d.
[f.16]	1 I find Thomas Smith of Wallingford oweth, 6 July, 1566, 9 bushels at 9d. the bushel. Some ys	6s. 6 d.
	2 I find Mr Davies oweth for sartaine polls (poles) Had at Pangburne in August	15s.
	3 I find Water Biges oweth for 2 lods of whet strawe had from Upptems (the Upper Thames)	12s.
	4 I find Richard Smith of Abindone oweth for all maner of reconinges, 5 August,	£1 13s. 4 d.
	5 More rest of your fathere's debt	9s. 8 d.
	6 He must alowe for 2 weytes	13s. 2 d.
	7 He oweth for the rest of 2 chaldron of colles 5s.	£2 7s. 2 d.
	8 I find Christover Est oweth uppon 3 obligaciones, 16 Mar. 1567: £7, and the other ys £7, and other, £3. Some	£17
	9 I find that wone Esbill, John Fuller's mayd, oweth uppone sartaine reconings	2s.
	10 I find that John Coxford of Filsworth oweth uppone arest, 7 January, 1569	13s. 4 d.
	11 My cossen West[s] wyfe of Sutone had to make in malt 22 bushels of barly, 2 March, 1569	22 bushels
	12 I find there ys uppon a nold rest, 1571	£2
	13 For Stevensone of Abingtone 3 lb. of biscates	3s. 4 d.
	14 More the same day, 3 [] of carrawayes	3s. 3 d.
	15 More the same day, 2 doz. playing cads	4s.
	16 Resseaved hereof Robit Glaysiet in mony	£1
	17 I find that Richard Spyer of Huntercomod (Huntercombe Wood) oweth 1 loade of wod to him, payd 12 Sept. 1569 ..	4s.
	18 That Thomas Harvid of Mowsford (Moulsford) oweth upon a reconing	14s. 9 d.
	19 That good man Loder of Harwell oweth, 18 Feb. 1567, for 1 barrill of herringes of the Band	£1

20	More to him the same day, 1 cade of shoton herrings (i.e. ones which have spawned)	9s.
21	More to him the same day, 2 cade of sprates	5s. 6 d.
22	Mor to him the sam day, 2 great sallmones	4s. 8 d.
23	I find that good man Ellme of Abindone, for the rest of 10 q (qtr.?)	1s. 3 d.
24	John Bell of Wallingford for 1 grinstone	3s. 3 d.
25	Thomas Stamp, <i>the</i> younger, of Cholsi oweth for a gitthorn (a stringed instrument, a cithern), 1 q malt	1 q malt
26	Thomas Filles oweth, 28 June, for 1 hat, and a wast girdle	1s. 10 d.
27	John Clese oweth for 3 lods of wood, caridge	3s.
28	I find [] of Pangburn did receive, 8 April, 1 chese, 8 lb.	3s. 8 d.
29	I find Thomas Home of Staines oweth for a shert	3s.
30	I find that Gorg Dickinson of Londone oweth, 6 July 1566, for caridge of sartan stuff	9s.

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