

What light do the Mayor's Audit Books throw on the nature and evolution of the St James Fair during the sixteenth century?

The great fairs of medieval Europe were glorified open markets, held once a year, and lasting anywhere from three days to as long as six weeks.¹ They have long been recognised by historians as an important element within the economic life of the country as much of the inland trade was carried on within their limits; while weekly markets catered for the local trade in agricultural produce and fish, the annual fair was for the large-scale trade in livestock, raw materials and manufactured goods, often brought from great distances. While the 'great fairs' did suffer some decline in the late thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, this was mainly in the international arena; many of them continued to be locally and regionally important.²

Fairs frequently had close ties to the church, as they were often connected with pilgrimages or local festivals, in particular the feast-day of the patron saint of the local parish church.³ St James Priory was established by Robert, Earl of Gloucester as a cell of the Abbey of Tewkesbury in the mid-twelfth century.⁴ This endowment included the right to hold a fair, 'every year, once a year... for the whole week of Pentecost'⁵ or Whitsun, seven weeks after Easter. However, due to this being a moveable feast, it seems to have been moved to the end of July at some point during the later medieval period.⁶

Since the St James fair had been granted to the Priory, it was this establishment that received the profits from the tolls, taxes, and the fees from the booths and stalls set up in the graveyard and surrounding church land, until the Reformation and the dissolution of the monasteries. St James Priory was dissolved at the same time as its mother church, the abbey of Tewkesbury, which was surrendered to the commissioners of the king in January 1539. After the dissolution its lands were purchased by Henry Brayne, and the profits of the fair passed into lay hands.⁷

Previous historical work on fairs has mostly focussed on their economic importance in the medieval period, particularly focused on their income, and their periods of growth and decline;⁸ little work seems to have been done regarding the sixteenth century other than brief mentions in passing. Barry stated in 1990 that 'much remains to be discovered about how markets and fairs...adapted to change',⁹ and the religious changes of the sixteenth century and how that was reflected in changes in the activities in and around the fairs may prove fertile ground. Little has been written so far specifically on the St James's Fair in Bristol. A local history booklet was written about the fair by Joseph Bettey, and it has been briefly mentioned

¹ L.F.Salzman *English Trade in the Middle Ages* (London: 1964) p.142

² Edward Miller and John Hatcher, *Medieval England: Towns, Commerce and Craft 1086-1348* (Abingdon: 1995) p.166-175

³ Salzman, *English Trade* p.142

⁴ Joseph Bettey, *St James's Fair, Bristol, 1137-1837* (Bristol: 2014) p.10

⁵ E.W.W. Veale, *The Great Red Book of Bristol, Text (Part 1)* (Bristol: 1933) p.102 '*singulis annis semel per annum ut per totam septimanam Pentecostes*'

⁶ Bettey, *St James's Fair*, p.10-11

⁷ Bettey, *St James's Fair*, p.21

⁸ For example Ellen Wedemeyer Moore *The Fairs of Medieval England: An Introductory Study* (Toronto, 1985)

⁹ Jonathan Barry 'Introduction' in *The Tudor and Stuart Town: A Reader in English Urban History 1530-1688* edited by Jonathan Barry, p.1-34 (London, 1990) p.11

in a number of other works which examine the subject more widely, but other than the dissertation by Rosemary Meredith discussed below, the fair has not been the subject of much academic discussion, which presents the opportunity for this essay.

An analysis of the Mayor's audit books, held in the Bristol Record Office, forms the basis of this study. The Mayor's Audit Books (BRO F/Au/1/1-156), also known as the Great Audit Books, were drawn up annually by the City Chamberlain to set out the Bristol Corporation's financial affairs, recording receipts and payments. Each audit of accounts was drawn up around Michaelmas (29 September) to cover the preceding year up to that date, which was the date upon which a new mayor of Bristol took up his year in office (called a mayoral year). Thus, for example, receipts in the volume for 1532 commenced at the beginning of October 1531 and finished at the end of September 1532.¹⁰

I have examined the Audit books from 1532 to 1586, (BRO F/Au/1-12 Inclusive) and transcribed all references to St James's Fair, St James's tide, and others which may be relevant. Unfortunately the Audit books do not provide a continuous run of data. The audits for 1534, 1537-9, 1544-5, 1547, 1549-50, 1554-5, 1582 and 1585 are missing; the record for 1535 ends at the third week of the final quarter of the year, missing the weeks in which the fair usually took place, while that for 1559 is fragmentary and heavily damaged. Additionally the audit books are not always laid out in the same format, being written by different Chamberlains over the years; for example the accounts for 1541 were divided up into quarters but not weeks, and given thematically within the quarters.

Due to time constraints I could not transcribe the entirety of the documents. I therefore concentrated on the sections most likely to contain references to the fair: the fourth quarter from the first to the eighth week, as this covered the period from the end of June to the middle of August, which would include the dates surrounding the Feast of St James on the 25th of July and any preparation and subsequent charges; and the period around Whitsun. In order to find the latter more easily, I prepared a table containing the dates of Easter during the sixteenth century and the dates of Whitsun calculated from those (see Appendix 1). I transcribed only those entries which seemed likely to relate to the fair.

The timing of the Fair and its possible decline

Rosemary Meredith's work on the Crown Commission of 1572¹¹ has suggested that the fair was not held for some years between the 1530s and the early 1570s, due to questions in the commission regarding "whether there was eny fayer in Brystowe in the whitsonweeke" and "how longe synce that any fayre was kept there in that week"¹², and witnesses who 'overwhelmingly suggested the Fair had ceased to regularly exist years before 1570'.¹³

¹⁰ Roger Price, *Bristol Burgesses 1525-1557* (2010)

http://www.bafhs.org.uk/resources/bristol_burgesses_1525-1557.pdf (accessed 22/03/2015) p.2

¹¹ Rosemary Meredith 'Claiming *'prise wynes during Whitsonweek'*: A Methodological Investigation into Bristol's 1572 Crown Commission' (MA dissertation, University of Bristol, 2014).

¹² Meredith 'Prise wynes' p. 33

¹³ Meredith 'Prise wynes' p. 17-18

The first point must be to clarify exactly at what time of year the fair was held during the sixteenth century, as there seems to have been some confusion over the date, a fact recognised by Meredith¹⁴. The date of the fair is of some importance to the question, since the prisage on wine which was the subject of the Commission was levied at Whitsun, but the fair was not necessarily held at the same time. Jean Vanes states that St James's Fair was held on the 20th of July and for nine days afterwards¹⁵, while other writers place it on the 25th of July which was the Feast of St James the Great.¹⁶ Sacks firmly avers that it was held at Whitsun in the mid-sixteenth century,¹⁷ though later refers to it as being in July when discussing the mid-seventeenth century.¹⁸ Rev. Hulbert, whose typescript MA dissertation is also held at the Bristol Record Office, believed that there may have been two fairs at St. James, one at Whitsun and another in July,¹⁹ which suggestion is also followed by the St James Priory Project's history and education boards;²⁰ however neither give any evidence for this idea. A grant of 1461, in the Great White Book of Bristol, does state 'an annual fair to be held on 20th June and nine days after', and makes no mention of Whitsun,²¹ though this is of course no proof that a fair was not also held at Whitsun in the 15th century.

Looking at the Mayor's Audit books, it can be seen that the only entries referring to Whitsun are payments for sermons and preaching (examples are given in the transcriptions in Appendix 3); there is nothing said about a fair at this time. After 1542 even this type of entry ceases, with a brief resurgence between 1553-1558, and only references to maintenance work on 'Whitson eve' or 'the thursdaie in whitson weke' give us any notice of this feast. I would suggest that this evidence points towards the fair having ceased to be held at Whitsun before 1532, and given the reference above in all probability before 1461, and from this time onwards being held solely in July. There are numerous references to St James's tide and to St James's fair made in the fourth quarter, after midsummer (usually considered to be the 24th of June) and as the table in Appendix One shows, the vast majority suggest that the fair was held during the fifth week after that date, which can be calculated to be the week between the 23rd and the 30th of July.

Regarding the theory that the fair went into a decline between the 1520s and the 1570s, table 1, which can be found in Appendix 2, sets out all the references to both St James's fair and St James's tide (combining entries containing the words 'tide', 'eve', 'day', 'night' or 'week'). It can be seen from this that while the fair itself was not mentioned in every year, it certainly occurred twice in the 1540s, in 1561, and then every year from 1565 onwards, with the

¹⁴ Meredith 'Prise wynes' p.17, see note 106.

¹⁵ Jean Vanes, *The Port of Bristol in the Sixteenth Century* (Bristol, 1977) p.19

¹⁶ For example Bettey, *St James's Fair*, p.11

¹⁷ David Harris Sacks, *The Widening Gate: Bristol and the Atlantic Economy, 1450-1700* (Berkeley 1991) p.78

¹⁸ Sacks, *The Widening Gate*, p.290

¹⁹ BRO P. St J/HM/6 Rev. N.F. Hulbert, *History of Somerset and Bristol Fairs*, unpublished. Undated, but references Potto Hicks, 1932, and part was published in SANHS 1936, so presumed to be from between those dates.

²⁰ <http://www.stjamesprioryproject.org.uk/sites/default/files/Item%202.3%20Lectern%20graphic%20panel%2001.pdf> The suggestion is that in the fourteenth century the Whitsun fair belonged to the Priory, and a fair in July was set up for the people of the parish, however they do not discuss who owned the rights and profits of this posited second fair.

²¹ Elizabeth Ralph (ed.) *The Great White Book of Bristol* (Bristol, 1979) pp.108-9

exception of 1572 and 1575. In 1572 the word fair is not written, however the reference to a booth at the correct time of year suggests that the fair did still take place. The entries for 1575 also contain no reference the fair, yet interestingly enough, Latimer mentions a plague which 'broke out immediately after the great fair in July' in 1575,²² proving that lack of reference in the audit books does not necessarily mean that the fair was not held.

The references to activity at St James's tide are somewhat unclear as to whether they refer to the fair or not. This type of entry is more frequent before 1565 than those to the fair, occurring ten times out of the twenty-one years we have records for, as opposed to three regarding the fair. After the fair begins to be written about every year, in 1565, the 'tide' is only referred to once, in 1566.

As can be seen in table 2, in order to consider whether any of these references might apply to the fair I have divided the entries into three categories, those of entertainment, preparations and repairs, and stock. Preparation and repair work has been combined due to the frequency of repairs being mentioned as being '*against St James's tide*'.

Table 2 shows that entertainment was the subject of the bulk of the early references, occurring in 1532, 1536 and 1541 but thereafter not at all. There is an entry in 1546, a payment for a bear-baiting which follows immediately after two entries for cleaning and other preparation on St James's eve, however this has not been included here since it does not refer to the timing specifically. Bettey certainly considers the entertainment at Saint James tide as being provided 'for those attending St James's fair', and refers to the Mayor's payments for wrestlers as 'coinciding with St James's fair'.²³ It seems highly likely that such entertainment was indeed held in order to 'increase its attraction and induce more people to attend',²⁴ and will be discussed further in the next section. The entertainment at St James's tide often took place in the Marsh (now Queen's Square) and the 1546 preparation work of 'casting abroad rubbell at ye Butte in the marshe under the towene wall and for making clene the marshe' was no doubt for the purpose of making the open space ready, and more solid and stable, for the attending crowds. This can be seen more clearly from the entries from 1532 where there are several payments for dressing and mending the wrestling place in the marsh, coming just before the payment to the wrestlers on St James's Night.

The charges in 1548 and 1552 are for repair work on pipes: in 1548 this is work '*against Saint Jamis weke*', while in 1552 the work is simply '*in Seynt Jamys weke*'. Whereas other entries have referred to St James's tide, eve/night or day, presumably meaning the feast of St James and the evening preceding it, the fact that these entries refer to the whole week raises the possibility that it is the week of the fair that is being alluded to.

Later entries mentioning St James tide, in the 1560s, also carry suggestions that they do indeed relate to the fair. The first in 1560 is regarding a payment for hauling of rubble 'to the

²² John Latimer, *Sixteenth Century Bristol* (Bristol: 1908) p.62

²³ Bettey, *St James's Fair*, pp18, 24.

²⁴ Bettey, *St James's Fair*, p.18

wey at Gybtayler'²⁵ and casting it abroad 'agaynste Saint James tyde', which may imply merely that the road was in need of repair and this was an opportune time to mend it; however the phrasing, containing the word 'against', again implies preparation and could therefore be due to expectations of a larger than usual amount of traffic on this road, or a greater weight of goods passing along it, both of which would have been expected at the time of the fair.

In 1561 the entry which actually mentions the fair is directly followed by a purchase of lathes 'withe halinge and caring in to the store howse at St James tide'. A few lines further on another entry refers to cleaning the quay 'agaynste Saint James tyde' and the following week the last reference seems to be about changing money at St James tide. As will be seen later, the corporation seems to have often made purchases of stock items at the fair, while money changing would perhaps have been a necessity for travelling merchants. Cleaning the quay may well have been done in the expectation of large numbers of visiting ships.

In 1562, the relevant entries are firstly a payment to a glazier for mending 'Casements in the Tolsy agaynst St James tyde'; the Tolsy being where the piepowder court for the fair would have been held;²⁶ and secondly more nails bought for the store, which we have already seen, along with hauling of gravel from the back. More nails were purchased in 1563 at St James tide, and the final entry of this type, in 1566, was regarding the mending of the hutch door "agaynst Sent James tide". The OED suggests that a hutch might be a pen, not only for small animals such as rabbits but also for cows, which could certainly suggest activity at the fair; however the town hutch could also be the chest in which records and archives were kept, and in that case may also perhaps appertain to the piepowder court.

I would propose that the majority of these entries suggest that the fair was held during more years than is initially obvious, and certainly in several years between 1532 and 1552 and from 1560 onwards. Of most interest is the fact that there is no entry of either type of reference between 1553 and 1559; at no other point is there no mention of the fair or tide for more than one year at a time. Although we have already shown that lack of mention in the audits cannot conclusively prove lack of existence, it might be that the fair was smaller or absent during this period, and it is very tempting to suggest that this tallies very closely with the period of the reign of Mary I. This was a time of great social tension and of particular concern to the merchants of Bristol was the revival of clerical power.²⁷ It has already been noted that the Whitsun sermons were revived at this point; it is possible that there was some dispute over the rights of the former priory, by then in lay hands, which led to there being some confusion over who should receive the profits and be responsible for any outlay.

It can be seen from the evidence presented here that, although St James's fair was at one time held at Whitsun, by 1532 it was almost certainly only being held in July, probably at the feast of St James, although the organisation of the audit books makes the exact dates unclear. It may be assumed therefore that when the 1572 commission asked 'how longe synce that any

²⁵ A large post or crane situated on the quayside at the confluence of the Frome and the Avon; P Fleming, *Time, space and power in later medieval Bristol* (UWE: 2013) <http://eprints.uwe.ac.uk/22171/>; Bristol Post, Oct 4th 2010 <http://www.bristolpost.co.uk/Lifting-lid-Bristol-s-cranes/story-11255233-detail/story.html>

²⁶ David Harris Sacks *Trade, Society and Politics in Bristol 1500-1640 Vol. I* (London: 1985) p.30

²⁷ K.G. Powell, *The Marian Martyrs and the Reformation in Bristol* (Bristol: 1972), p.16

fayre was kept there in that week', they were referring only to a fair in the week of Whitsun, the date to which the prisage continued to relate,²⁸ and not as to whether there was an annual fair at all. As to whether the fair did fall into abeyance, there is some evidence from the audit records to suggest that it might not have occurred during perhaps the late 1540s and almost certainly the 1550s. This gap coincides rather neatly with the death of King Henry VIII and the period of religious and political upheaval associated with the minority government of Edward VI and the return to Catholicism under Mary I, and particularly with the latter reign.

The Evolution of fair 1532-1586

The second question to be considered is whether any evidence of change can be seen in the payments made for the fair over the period from 1532-1586. As with table 2 discussed above, I have divided up the expenses into the categories of 'standings', 'entertainment', 'preparation and repairs', 'stock' and additionally a 'policing' category. Again, since repairs are often stated to have been made 'against' the fair, I have combined them with preparation in one column. The costs have been entered in pence for ease of comparison and the chart formed from this data is shown in Fig. 1.

'Standings'

Stalls and booths are clearly the most obvious indication of trading activity taking place at the fair. No stranger could buy from another stranger except at the time of the Fair, but at this time visiting merchants rented stalls or 'standings' for the duration of the fair on which to display their wares.²⁹ The majority of these stalls would have been set up in and around the priory and on nearby priory land, with the fees from these being received by the prior or the lay owner after the Reformation. However, by the sixteenth century the fair had become so popular that stalls and standings had spread from the original location into the streets of Bristol and the fees from these belonged to the sheriffs.³⁰

What is interesting in the costs from the audit books is that the chamberlain on behalf of the corporation is paying for one or several booths to be built, including paying the sheriffs for the rent of the space. This is only twice seen in the records before the middle of the sixteenth century; in 1541 when a carpenter was paid for 'the stondying over the gowte at S. Jamys back' and again 1542 for 'the stondynge in Saynt James feyrer'. This type of entry is not seen again until 1566, when once more there is a payment to 'set up the Bowth in St James fair over the gowte yt goyth into Frowme'. An entry of this sort is then seen every year thereafter up to 1586 with only one exception, in 1575.

²⁸ Bettey, *St James's Fair*, p.22

²⁹ Vanes, *Port of Bristol*, p.16-19

³⁰ Bettey, *St James's Fair*, p.18; Ralph, *The Great White Book of Bristol*, p.75

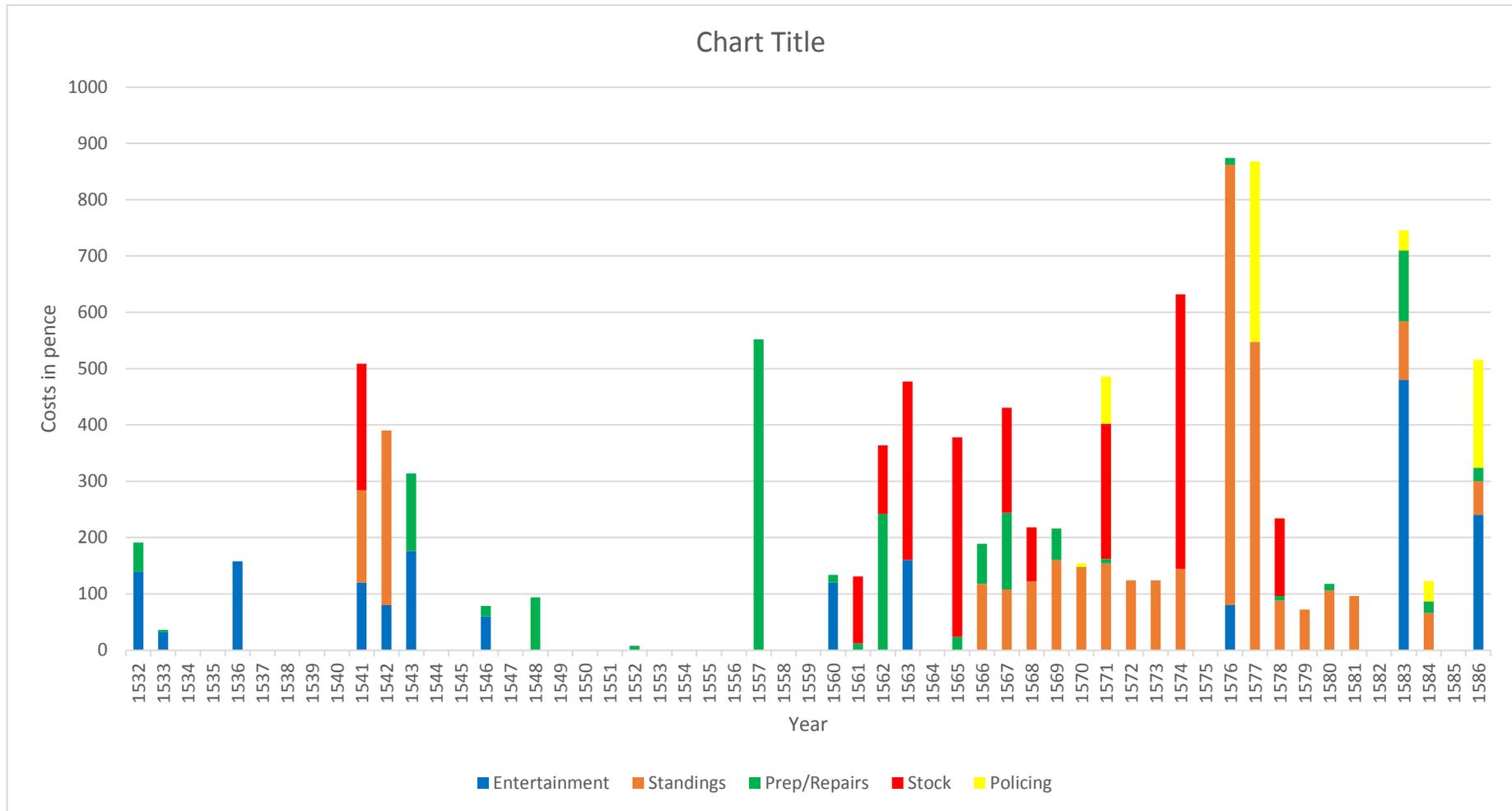


Figure 1: Costs of the fair divided into categories, in pence, by year.

The Ordinances of Bristol from 1572 confirm the fact that the sheriffs collected the rents of the booths in the streets, but were limited to how much money they could charge to the freemen of the city, with particular mention of the allowance to 'the Chamber' of 'ij standinges as heretofore hath byn used'.³¹ 1572 was also the year in which the meal market was constructed in Wyne Street for the protection of the meal and flour from wet weather,³² where from 1576 the Goldsmiths seem to have been given preferential treatment for the placing of their stalls. Indeed all of the entries after this date regarding stalls related to the Goldsmiths' standings in the meal market, including paying the Sheriffes to keep a space in front of the meal market clear to enable people to get in more easily and so that the Goldsmiths' wares 'shoulde be the better seene'. This very obviously caused a large increase in the costs at this time, very noticeable on the chart for 1576 and 1577, though thereafter this seems to return to normal levels. It seems that the costs in those two years were for new stalls, 8 in 1576 and 6 more in 1577, which required an initial outlay for wood and fittings, while in the following years the payments were for the setting up and hauling of materials to and from the storehouse, further lessened after 1583 due to the arrangement to store the booths in the meal market rather than the storehouse.

The emphasis on the goldsmiths' business may have been due to the downturn of the trade in cloth and wine, so important during the medieval period, and its replacement with that in metal and smaller, luxury items.³³ This also seems to confirm the theory that fairs in the sixteenth century had become less international, since it was illegal to export precious metals such as gold,³⁴ while yet asserting the continuing importance of the fair on both a local and national scale, since high value items such as goldsmiths' wares must have appealed to wealthy purchasers from London and elsewhere; Latimer suggests that the goldsmiths themselves were from outside of Bristol.³⁵ It is possible that part of the reason the Corporation covered such large expenses as these was the prestige and financial value of attracting of such visitors to Bristol.

Entertainment

Since they were only held once a year, and brought people and money together, fairs were the perfect opportunities for entertainment as well as for trade.³⁶ While a number of historians such as Harvey and Barker have assumed that the entertainment was a part of St James's fair, it has been noted that prior to 1642 there is no evidence to connect the entertainment to the fair directly, though its occurrence probably did encourage the attendance of performers.³⁷

³¹ Maureen Stanford (ed.) *The Ordinances of Bristol 1506-1598* (Bristol: 1990) p.53

³² Latimer, *Sixteenth-Century Bristol*, p.58

³³ Sacks, *Trade, Society and Politics*, p.713-18

³⁴ Evan Jones, *Inside the Illicit Economy : Reconstructing the Smugglers' Trade of Sixteenth Century Bristol* (Farnham: 2012) p.217

³⁵ Latimer, *Sixteenth-Century Bristol*, p.58

³⁶ R.H. Britnell *The commercialisation of English society 1000-1500* (Cambridge: 1993) p.89

³⁷ Mark C. Pilkington (ed.) *Bristol: Records of Early English Drama* (Toronto: 1997) p.xxxii

It is certainly true that the references in the audit books to entertainments at this time of year refer to St James's tide rather than specifically to the fair, and presumably due to this fact, Pilkington's study of Bristol's entertainment does not consider the changes to the performances which took place around the time of the fair.

As noted above, early references to the fair or St James's tide seem to be largely focused on the entertainment, with the majority of entries between 1532 and 1546 being associated with this. Indeed even the entries referring to repair in 1532, 1543 and 1546 all relate to work done on the marsh. The marsh provided an ideal location for wrestling, since despite its name and the fact that it was surrounded on three sides by water, it was well drained and often used for grazing.³⁸ It also contained a bowling green, and from frequent references to the 'buttes' was evidently useful for archery practice.

Between 1546 and 1560 there are no further mentions of entertainment at the usual time of the fair, coinciding with the possible decline of the fair discussed above. After 1560, entertainments resume, however the occurrences appear to be less frequent. Whether this is due to a decline in entertainment per se or that the Corporation is taking less of the responsibility for paying it is impossible to tell from this source alone, however it has been suggested that after the Reformation, the prevailing Protestantism was 'associated with a godly life-style' and attempted to suppress the 'sports, drinking and good cheer' of the popular culture of the old religion.³⁹

In order to consider changes to the types of entertainment over the period in question, I have created a separate table (in appendix 2) from which the chart in figure 2 was created, dividing the performances into the categories of 'bearbaiting', 'wrestling', 'players', and 'other'. The changes become immediately obvious; the entertainment between 1532 and 1546 is dominated by wrestling and bear-baiting; while after 1560 it is travelling companies of players which receive the majority of payments from the Corporation. There are two instances of entertainers not performing, but being paid anyway: Lord Russell's players in 1541, because 'the tyme was busy'; and the Queen's players in 1586. This latter instance was due to the council passing an ordinance forbidding plays in the Guildhall, presumably due again to the Protestant ideas of morality, although in 1613 the common council outlawed players at St James tide due to fear of the plague, which may also have been a concern in the later sixteenth century.⁴⁰

The 'other' category includes an entry from 1576 for a tumbler, which, although not specifically referred to as being for or at the fair, does follow the list of payments for the standings in the fair. Likewise the two entries from 1541 and 1568, both for the 'wherelegeg' or 'whirligig' also in this category are not labelled as being at St James, but seem to fall around the correct time. While the term whirligig usually refers to a child's toy, the OED states that it

³⁸ Pilkington, *Bristol*, p. xxxvi

³⁹ Jonathan Barry, 'Popular Culture in Seventeenth-Century Bristol' in Barry Reay (ed.) *Popular Culture in Seventeenth-Century England* (London: 1985) p.70

⁴⁰ Pilkington, *Bristol*, p. xxxv



Figure 2: Entertainment costs, by category

can also be a roundabout or merry-go-round (or possibly an instrument of punishment).⁴¹ Edward Bulwer-Lytton writing in 1853 described 'rotatory entertainments commonly seen in fairs, and known by the name of "whirligigs", or "roundabouts",⁴² and the attractions of St Bartholomew's fair in London in the 1700s also included a whirligig, as described by Ned Ward in 1703.⁴³ The situation of the whirligig in 1568 on 'mighell hill', presumably St Michael's hill, may suggest an association with the fair since the base of this hill lies immediately to the north-west of St James. However, given that these are infrequent occurrences they do not particularly detract from what can be seen as the prevailing trend of change, from bearbaiting to plays. Pilkington states that there was a rapid increase in visits of companies of players in Elizabeth's reign⁴⁴, which is borne out by these results. However he found bear-baiting in the Marsh continued until 1580, so it is harder to understand why it seems not to have taken place at the fair after 1546, as this change cannot have been due solely to the Reformation. Entertainment at the fair was either becoming less frequent and less diverse, or it was simply the case that the Corporation was no longer covering the costs, either due to a more commercial focus, or possibly for reasons of entertainment as charity being more associated with pre-Reformation popular culture.

Preparation and Repair

The costs for preparations and repairs between 1532 and 1546 occasion only small sums, mostly for work done in the marsh, including hauling and casting of rubble, cleaning the marsh and repairing the butts or wrestling place. The entries from 1548 and 1552 are for repairs to the pipes as discussed above. There is a larger outlay in 1557, again for repairs to the butts and the marsh, though here there is no mention of the fair so this is not necessarily pertinent.

Payments after 1560 remain relatively small, and differ in that, though the marsh is still occasionally mentioned during the first decade, it is the way or road in the marsh that is being repaired, as well as cleaning the quay. Again in 1566 and 1567 pipes needed repairing, as did windows in the Tolsey, presumably after breakages. After 1569 the repairs almost exclusively took place at the Tolsey, the Guildhall, and, from 1576, in the meal market, where holes from the stalls were filled in, the surfaces re-pitched and stonework repaired.

The changes in these entries again suggest a shift of focus of the fair from entertainment in the marsh to commercial activity in the streets and markets, though the occasional repairs in the Guildhall could be to impress visitors and attendees of plays there. It would perhaps be interesting to compare repairs around the time of the fair to instances during the rest of the year to see if there are more general patterns of change to the responsibilities of the mayor.

⁴¹ "whirligig, n.". OED Online. Oxford University Press, March 2015

<http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/228470?rskey=0G1E6U&result=1> (accessed April 22, 2015).

⁴² Edward Bulwer-Lytton, *My Novel*, (London: 1853) Chapter VIII <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/7714/7714-h/7714-h.htm> (accessed April 22, 2015).

⁴³ Ned Ward, *The London Spy Compleat*, (London: 1703) p.263

<http://grubstreetproject.net/works/T119938?image=267> (accessed 22 April 2015)

⁴⁴ Pilkington, *Bristol*, p.xxxiv

Stock

There is only one reference to the purchasing of stock in the early part of the period, in 1541 when a list of provisions for the store bought 'at Saynt Jamys ffeyer' is given; this may be due to the slightly unusual lay-out of the accounts for this year. This type of entry is fairly common after 1561; though not always stated that the goods were purchased at the fair, large quantities of materials bought for the storehouse at this time of year, listed with entries regarding the fair, rather suggest that origin. The supplies are usually nails in the thousands; in 1574 40,000 were purchased. It may be the case that these accounts actually represent the settling of accounts rather than a bulk purchase at one time, since it has been suggested that the Bristol fairs were the natural points of the year for merchants to both place orders and pay their debts.⁴⁵

Policing

A brief entry in 1570 records 6d paid for 'watching the first & last night', lumped together with a payment for nails for the booths, but there are no other reference to guards or watchmen until 1583, when a new cost appears; that of payments to a Thomas Lyne to attend the fair to 'fynde oute ydell rooges & suspicious personns'. However the same entry states that 'heretofore he was usually paid vj d per day', which suggests that this had been a cost in preceding years, possibly being the responsibility of other officials prior to this date since it was not previously recorded by the chamberlain. Nonetheless, the payments for his service were the same in 1584 and 1586, but in 1586 William Grey was hired as well as Thomas Lyne, as well as an extra four unnamed men, which considerably increased the costs of this form of policing.

The entry for 1571 records a payment for a man to go to Oxford to warn the inhabitants there 'to forbear commynge to the ffayer because their citie was visited with the plauge', while in 1577 there is a payment to the town's attorney for a commission of 'Oyer and Termynner' which I have assumed might be related to the piepowder court associated with the fair.

Ships bringing goods to the fair would have been tempting prizes to pirates, and although there is no direct reference to St James in the entry for 1584, the fact that there were charges for 'pursewing of pyrates' from the 18th of July strongly suggests a correlation with the fair since that event would probably have started on the 20th or 25th of that month; and although the costs continued until at least the 4th August this may reflect not only the desire to see the action through but also to protect merchants leaving at the end of the fair. I have not included the costs for this in the chart in figure 1 above since it seems to have been an irregular occurrence, and the sums involved came to over £60, which greatly outweighs any of the usual charges associated with the fair; however this does go to show the great expense of dealing with this threat. Measures had to be taken against pirates on a number of occasions during the sixteenth century; Bettey cites the capture of Breton pirates in 1537, who had come ashore while their ships were lying in wait for ships coming to the fair, as well as the

⁴⁵ Sacks, *The Widening Gate*, p.78

three pirates hanged in 1572 for robbing a ship on the way to the fair.⁴⁶ Appleby refers to the complaint of Caernarvon merchants who were robbed on their way to the fair in 1592.⁴⁷ Hill's 2013 dissertation states that 'pirates attacked Bristol's shipping...increasingly from the late 1560s'⁴⁸ which may not only be the reason for the appearance of such entries in the 1580s but may also explain the increase in the policing described above, if the 'suspicious persons' they were searching out were pirates attempting to sell their stolen goods at the fair.

CONCLUSION

The Mayor's Audit books are clearly rich sources for examining the changes in Bristol's economy. St James's Fair can be shown to have retained its importance throughout the sixteenth century; if it did go into abeyance, it was only for a short time. The interactions of the Corporation and St James' Fair seem to have become increasingly commercial over time. Due to lack of space it has only been possible to look at broad trends, but it can be seen that the references to entertainment such as wrestling and bear-baiting around the time of the fair disappear, along with repairs to the natural arena of the marsh, to be replaced by the building of booths and standings and lists of hardware purchased to replenish the stock in the storehouse. Towards the very end of the period examined, in the 1580s, entries for a kind of policing appear for the first time, and the concerns over pirate attacks may have become more pressing. These changes must be viewed in the context of the period, shifting from the social and ceremonial activities of pre-Reformation Catholicism to the solid prosperity of Elizabethan Protestantism, when Bristol fair was yet described in 1577 as one of the greatest in England, and 'not inferior to the greatest marts in Europe'.⁴⁹

WORD COUNT: 5494

⁴⁶ Bettey, *St James's Fair*, p. 23

⁴⁷ John Appleby, *Under the Bloody Flag: Pirates of the Tudor Age* (Gloucestershire, 2009) p. 229

⁴⁸ Isabella Hill, *Bristol and Piracy in the Late Sixteenth Century* (BA dissertation, Bristol: 2013) p.7

⁴⁹ William Harrison, 'Description of Elizabethan England, 1577' from Internet History Sourcebook, <http://legacy.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1577harrison-england.asp> (accessed 22/04/2015).

APPENDIX ONE

Book	Year	Date of Easter ⁵⁰	Date of Whitsun	Quarter/Week of Fair(s)
F/Au/1/-				
1	1532	31 March	19 May	4/5
1	1533	13 April	1 June	no reference
-	1534	5 April	24 May	-
2	1535	28 March	16 May	no reference
2	1536	16 April	4 June	4/5
-	1537	1 April	20 May	-
-	1538	21 April	9 June	-
-	1539	6 April	25 May	-
2	1540	28 March	16 May	no reference
2	1541	17 April	5 June	not dated
3	1542	9 April	28 May	4/5
3	1543	25 March	13 May	no reference
-	1544	13 April	1 June	-
-	1545	5 April	24 May	-
3	1546	25 April	13 June	4/4
-	1547	10 April	29 May	-
4	1548	1 April	20 May	4/4
-	1549	21 April	9 June	-
-	1550	6 April	25 May	-
3	1551	29 March	17 May	no reference
5	1552	17 April	5 June	4/8
6	1553	2 April	21 May	no reference
-	1554	25 March	13 May	-
-	1555	14 April	2 June	-

⁵⁰ Taken from Petko Yotov, 'Side-by-side Easter calendar reference for the 16th century' (2007) <http://5ko.free.fr/en/easter.php?y=16>

5	1556	5 April	24 May	no reference
7	1557	18 April	6 June	no reference
5	1558	10 April	29 May	no reference
5	1559	26 March	14 May	no reference
8	1560	14 April	2 June	4/3
8	1561	6 April	25 May	4/4-5
8	1562	29 March	17 May	4/4-5
8	1563	11 April	30 May	4/6
8	1564	2 April	21 May	no reference
9	1565	22 April	10 June	4/5
9	1566	14 April	2 June	4/5
9	1567	30 March	18 May	4/4
9	1568	18 April	6 June	4/5
9	1569	10 April	29 May	4/5
10	1570	26 March	14 May	4/4
10	1571	15 April	3 June	4/6
10	1572	6 April	25 May	4/5
10	1573	22 March	10 May	4/5
10	1574	11 April	30 May	4/6
11	1575	3 April	21 May	no reference
11	1576	22 April	10 June	4/5
11	1577	7 April	26 May	4/5
11	1578	30 March	18 May	4/6
11	1579	19 April	7 June	4/6
12	1580	3 April	21 May	4/5
12	1581	26 March	14 May	4/5
-	1582	15 April	3 June	-
12	1583	31 March	19 May	4/5
12	1584	22 March	10 May	4/6
-	1585	11 April	30 May	-
12	1586	27 Mar	15 May	4/5

APPENDIX TWO

Year	Fair	Time ⁵¹
1532	-	Yes
1533	-	-
1536	-	Yes
1540	-	-
1541	Yes	Yes
1542	Yes	-
1543	-	-
1546	-	Yes
1548	-	Yes
1551	-	-
1552	-	Yes
1553	-	-
1556	-	-
1557	-	-
1558	-	-
1559	-	-
1560	-	Yes
1561	Yes	Yes
1562	-	Yes
1563	-	Yes
1564	-	-
1565	Yes	-
1566	Yes	Yes
1567	Yes	-
1568	Yes	-
1569	Yes	-
1570	Yes	-
1571	Yes	-
1572	-	-
1573	Yes	-
1574	Yes	-
1575	-	-
1576	Yes	-
1577	Yes	-
1578	Yes	-
1579	Yes	-
1580	Yes	-
1581	Yes	-
1583	Yes	-
1584	Yes	-
1586	Yes	-

Table 1: References to the fair and to St James's 'tide', by year

Year	Entertainment	Prep/ Repair	Stock
1532	Yes	Yes	-
1536	Yes	-	-
1541	Yes	-	-
1546	-	Yes	-
1548	-	Yes	-
1552	-	Yes	-
1560	-	Yes	-
1561	-	Yes	Yes
1562	-	Yes	Yes
1563	-	-	Yes
1566	-	Yes	-

Table 2: Entries regarding St James's tide and what they relate to, by year

⁵¹ Reference to St James 'tide', 'eve', 'day', 'week' etc

Year	Entertainment	Standings	Prep/Repairs	Stock	Policing
1532	140	0	51.25	0	0
1533	32	0	4	0	0
1534	-	-	-	-	-
1535	0	0	0	0	0
1536	158	0	0	0	0
1537	-	-	-	-	-
1538	-	-	-	-	-
1539	-	-	-	-	-
1540	0	0	0	0	0
1541	120	164	0	224.5	0
1542	80	310	0	0	0
1543	176	0	138	0	0
1544	-	-	-	-	-
1545	-	-	-	-	-
1546	60	0	19	0	0
1547	-	-	-	-	-
1548	0	0	94	0	0
1549	-	-	-	-	-
1550	-	-	-	-	-
1551	0	0	0	0	0
1552	0	0	8	0	0
1553	0	0	0	0	0
1554	-	-	-	-	-
1555	-	-	-	-	-
1556	0	0	0	0	0
1557	0	0	552	0	0
1558	0	0	0	0	0
1559	0	0	0	0	0
1560	120	0	14	0	0
1561	0	0	12	119	0
1562	0	0	242	122	0
1563	160	0	0	317	0
1564	0	0	0	0	0
1565	0	0	24	354	0
1566	0	118	71	0	0
1567	0	108	135.75	187	0
1568	0	122	0	96	0
1569	0	160	56	0	0
1570	0	148	0	0	6
1571	0	154	8	240	84
1572	0	124	0	0	0
1573	0	124	0	0	0
1574	0	144	0	488	0
1575	0	0	0	0	0
1576	80	782	12	0	0

1577	0	547.5	0	0	320
1578	0	88	8	138	0
1579	0	72	0	0	0
1580	0	106	12	0	0
1581	0	96	0	0	0
1582	-	-	-	-	-
1583	480	104	126	0	36
1584	0	66	21	0	36
1585	-	-	-	-	-
1586	240	60	24	0	192

Table 3: costs by year, in pence

Year	Bearbaiting	Wrestling	Players	Other
1532	60	80	-	-
1533	32	-	-	-
1535	-	-	-	-
1536	80	80	-	-
1540	-	-	-	-
1541	80	-	40	12.5
1542	80	-	-	-
1543	80	-	96	-
1546	60	-	-	-
1548	-	-	-	-
1551	-	-	-	-
1552	-	-	-	-
1553	-	-	-	-
1556	-	-	-	-
1557	-	-	-	-
1558	-	-	-	-
1559	-	-	-	-
1560	-	-	120	-
1561	-	-	-	-
1562	-	-	-	-
1563	-	-	160	-
1564	-	-	-	-
1565	-	-	-	-
1566	-	-	-	-
1567	-	-	-	-
1568	-	-	-	6.25
1569	-	-	-	-
1570	-	-	-	-
1571	-	-	-	-
1572	-	-	-	-
1573	-	-	-	-
1574	-	-	-	-
1575	-	-	-	-
1576	-	-	-	80
1577	-	-	-	-

1578	-	-	-	-
1579	-	-	-	-
1580	-	-	-	-
1581	-	-	-	-
1583	-	-	480	-
1584	-	-	-	-
1586	-	-	240	-

Table 4: Types of Entertainment – costs in pence

APPENDIX THREE

St James' Fair – references from Bristol Mayor's audit books.

EDITORIAL CONVENTIONS

Each entry is preceded by a heading with the MS reference, the year, and page number. I have retained lineation, spelling, capitalisation and punctuation. Abbreviations have been expanded with italics to indicate letters supplied by the editor, apart from those in common use today or those typical of money, weights and measures (e.g. 's', 'd', 'li', '&', 'ob' and 'lb'; see below). Superscript letters have been lowered except where they are used with numerals. Where entries have been omitted from a section (for lack of relevance) this is indicated by '.....'. Where a word has been inserted above the line, this has been indicated with '...'. Marginal notes are included in brackets.

NOTES ON ABBREVIATIONS

ob = half pence

li = pound

di = half, often half a day

ddi = dozen

ml = thousand

F/Au/1/1 1532-33

1532

The iii quarter

p.79

The ixth weke

.....

Item *paid* for the iij sermons at redcliffe in the Whiston⁵² weke

blank

Item more for conuydyng of the prechere to *master maier*

blank

Item in like *manner* for rynggyng of the belle

blank

.....

The iiiiith quarter

p.89

The iii^{de} weke

In primis *paid* to iij laborers at *Master mairys commannde-*
mentt for casting Awey the Robell and oyes from

the Backe where the pyaardes lyeth iij daies

iij s.

⁵² Whitsun

Item paid to Edmunde perse for his botte full of
stonys to Sayntt Austens side before the gibbe xx d.

Item more paid to the duke of Richemondes berward
At Master mairys *commandementt* v s.

Sum this side xxij s. j d. ob

p. 90

The vth weke

.....

Item paid to iiij laborers to ffile the vates *with* stonys sande
and robell that laye apou the keye xvj s.

.....

p.91

Item paid for halyng away of the said robell sand
and gravell that laye apou the keye at Sayntt Jamy tide:
First to Thomas dyoo For A dosen haling viij d.

Item to William Johnys for a dosen viij d.

Item to john Stokes for a dosen di Xij d.

Item to John ynyon for viij vats iiij d.

Item to Richard ynyon in like *manner* iiij d.

Item more paid to John Stokes for halyng of iiij dosen di
Of stonys that ley apou the key and so the ley the at
Phelipp furburs house yende after viij d. the dosen amont iij s.

Item more paid to John depe And to his *seruanntt*
for mendying of the pale yn the marshe at the
wrestlyng place A daye di Amountt xvij d.

Item paid for iiij lery pipis to dresshe the same ij s.

Item paid for C di bordde nailys vij d. ob

Item paid for spikes and cawfoot⁵³ naylys iij d.

Item more delyverd to dresse the said Wrastlyng place

⁵³ Coffret nails, small nails used in making or adorning coffrets (?); William Cooke, 'English Glossary' in Pilkington (ed.) *Bristol: Records of Early English Drama* (Toronto: 1997) p.331

liij peaces of the store tymber

nihil

Item *paid* to the wrastlers in the marshe apon

sayntt Jamys Night

vj s. viij d.

1533

The iii quarter

p. 208

.....

The XIth Weke

Item Payde for the iij Sermondes at Redclyffe

yn the Whyttson weke

XX s.

Payd to M^r Meyare for the convydyng off the

same *prechears*

ijj s. iijj d.

Payde for leyngs of foremis cusshuns and ryngyngs

off the belle

xvij d.

.....

The iv quarter

p.218

The Vth Weke

.....

paid for mendynge of the pale yn the marshe

ii d.

paid for calfootte naylles and bordenayyles to the same

ii d.

paid on Sataday being Seyntte Anne⁵⁴ ye daye to master spencers

allmis folke

vijj s.

The VIth week

.....

paid by the *commandmentt* of Mr Maire to my lorde markes

Bereward

ii s. vijj d.

.....

F/Au/1/2 1535-1541

1535

⁵⁴ July 26th

.....

1536**The iii^{de} quarter ffrom our Lady Daye to Myddesomer**

p.128

.....

The xith Weke**Item payde** for iij sermondas In the Whitson

weke at Redclif

xx s.

paid to Master mayer for convydyng of the prechers

iij s. iijij d.

paid for settinge the foorindes & cosshyns And

Rynggyng of the bell

xviiij d.

.....

**The laste quarter from
Myddesomer to Myggellmasse**

....

p.134

The iij^{orth} Weke

.....

Payd to a berrewarde

ii s iijij d

Paid to ii laborers for the clenssyng of a gowte in

Jno gervis house

xiii d

Payd to Mr SPensers Allemesfolke on *Saturday*

The xxiii day of July

viii s

.....

p.135

The Vth weke

Item Payd to the Wrastyllers on Saynt Jamys

daye In the marshe

vi s viij d

Payd to the ~~Erle~~ dewke of Richemon is berrewarde

& to the markes⁵⁵ dorsset his bereward

vi s viij d

.....

1540

The iii^{de} quarter frome our

Lady day to Mydsomer

p.210

.....

The vij weke

Payd for iij sermontes At Redclyfe

xx s.

Payd to master meyre for convytynge of the prechers

ijj s. iiij d.

Payd to the sexten for Ryngyng of the bell settinge

Of the furinyes layinge of the banketes & cussyons

xviiij d.

.....

1541 (following Officers fees on 'our Ladis eve', at the end of the third quarter).

p.342⁵⁶

Sum total costis for rewarde

Sum total costis for provision

Sum total coste for a standyng in the feyre

p.343

Rewardes to greate mens servantis

Item one Saynt James eve to my lord Russelles

pleyers the tyme was busy they dyd not pleye

iii s. iiij d.

Item to herry my lord marques dorset servant on

Saynt James day his bere was beytyd

vi s. viij d.

.....

⁵⁵ Marquis of Dorset, Henry Grey, father of Jane Grey

⁵⁶ Appears to be index for following page

Here folowith provision for store

Item paid for iij ml half of hache nayles at Saynt Jamys ffeyer at xxi d the thowsannd	vi s. i d. i ob
Item paid for ii ml of burde nayles ij s. viij d. le ml mot	v s. iii d.
Item paid for a ml tew peny nayles iii s. viii d. le ml mot	iii s. viii d.
Item paid for ii C Calfoote nayles x d. the hondrith	xx d.
Item paid for one ml of tack nayles	xviii d.
Item paid for one ml of a lesser sorte	xv d.
Item paid for halyng of vii fatis of baleste	vii d.
Item paid for halyng of viii ffatis of ffyne sande to the yelde hall for the key pipe store	viii d.
Item paid for x dossen of creac At iii d the dosen	iii s. iii d.
Item paid for halyng of vi fatis of fyne sand fro back	vi d.

Sum xxiiii s. vii d. ob

Costes to set up a stonyng at ye feyer

Item to John carpenter and his ii men for setyng up the stonyng over the gowte at S. Jamys back	iiii s. x d.
Item for halyng that tymber and burdes ffrom the ylde a hall to the feyer and whome a gayn	ii s. ix d.
Item paid to maister Sheriffes for that grownd	v s.

Sum xii s. vii d.

p.357

Costes in the Marshe

.....

Item to a carpenter one dayes labur to dresse the whereleg ⁵⁷	vi d ob
Item to William Stevyns smyth for a bolt to ye wherelegeg	vi d

p.359

yette the key pipe / the viii th wooke

⁵⁷ Whirligig?

.....

Item to ij laborars one daye to Cover the pipes
under the wall of Saynt James Church yerd Agaynst ye feyr

x d

Item for halyng of stones from the ffreore to Cover them

iij d

.....

BRO F/Au/1/3 – 1542-3**1542****The iij^{de} quarter**

p.89

.....

The ix wooke

Item paide to the iij prechers in the

Witsonne wike

xx s.

Item to *master* maior for the convydyng

of that prechers as it hath ben usyd

iij s. iij d.

The iij^{or} quarter

p.97

.....

The v weeke

Item to John Spowell carpenter for

Settyng up the stondynge in Saynt

James feyrer and the takyn down of it

iiii s. x d.

Item for all sortis of nayles to that

iii s. vi d.

Item to Robt Roffyn for ii c half of

elme burdes to cover that stondyng

v s. x d.

Item for halyng all that stondyng

to and fro

(blank)

Item to Master Sherifes for that ground

v s.

The vi weeke

Item to harry the bererd my lord

Marques Dorsett Seruannt at the feyre

vi s. viij d.

.....

1543

The iiij quarter

p. 198

The iiijth weke

Item paid to Richarde Newman of

Saynt Ans for vj loode of Turves

For the great Buttes in the marshe

vij s. ij d.

Item paid to ij labourers for ij days

and a half caring thise Turves from

the graving place to the Buttes and

for helping Grene of Burstillon to lay them

xx d.

Item paid to Grene and his man wt hym

To ripayre thise Buttes

iiij s. vj d.

Item paid to the Erle of Bathes pleyers

the 27 day of July for playing afore

master in the yelde hall

viiij s.

Item paid the same day to my lorde

maques Dorsette berwarde for showing

pleasure to Master Mayor *with* his beares

vj s. viij d.

1546

The iiij quarter

The iiij weke

p. 331

.....

Item paid for casting abrode rubbell at ye
Butte in the *marshe* under the towene wall
and for making clene the *marshe* upon Saint

James eve xi d.

Item *paid* for making clene the back &

Key the same eve viiij d.

Item yeven to harry coke berwarde v s.

.....

F/Au/1/4 – 1548

**The Payments
of the iiijth Quarter**

.....

The iiijth weke

p. 60

.....

Item paid to *John Plomer* for certen wurk upon
alhallou pipe against Saint Jamis weke ij s.

Item paid for Rosen and tallow there viiij d.

Item paid for iiij li of sowder there x d.

Item paid to v laborers for iij dais a
pece to held the plomer abowte the same pipes iiij s. iiij d.

Item paid to ij laborers to helpe *John plomer*
abowte the key pipe ij s.

Item paid for Rosen & tallowe oanpud there xij d.

F/Au/1/3 - 1551

.....

F/Au/1/5 – 1552

**Paymentes ffor the
ffouerthe quarter**

p.60

The viijth Weke

.....

Item paid to Robert Kachemen for gevyng attendaunce to loke
to the said pypes in Seynt Jamys weke

vijj d.

F/Au/1/6 - 1553

.....

F/Au/1/5 - 1556

.....

F/Au/1/7 – 1557

The iiij^{or} quarter

p.43

The vith weke

Item paide to John Yevanes for working upon the buttes
in the marshe vj dayes at xij d the daye

vi s.

Item paide to Richarde Shepperde for workinge at the saide
Butte vi dayes at xij d the Daye

vi s.

Item paide to Nicholas Barthet for other vi dayes at the
saide Butte at xij d the Daye

vi s.

Item paide to Phillipp Maers for other vi dayes at the
Saide butte at xij d the Daye

vi s.

Item paide to John Luckock for other vi dayes at the
Said butte at xij d the Daye

vi s.

Item paide to Charles ginke for workinge there ij dayes
after the same rate

ij s.

Item paide to Nicholas Gynkes for workinge v dayes

At the saide Buttes at xij d the Daye

v s.

Item paide for ij llighte of Turves for the saide Buttes

ix s.

~~Item Paide to Mr Whutes Allmes the Last day~~

~~Of July A??~~

~~xxi s.~~

.....

The vij weke

Item Paide to Thomas Welche for working at the
marshe wall to make the highway playne the space of
ij days at xiiij the day Amont

ij s. iiij d.

Item paide to Thomas mynor, Davy morse, Nicholas doowerd
John Guylmott, John Shepparde, John Davyes William Griffen,
John Casshell, John Cormoke, John Gregorie, Dennis Ar???
Thomas Harborde, Thomas Rawlyns, William Thomas, Christofer
Welton, John Powell and Thomas Underhill for woorking
At the marshe bank the space of ij days at vij d. the day

xix s. x d.

F/Au/1/5 - 1558

.....

F/Au/1/5 - 1559

.....

F/Au/1/8 – 1560-64

1560

The iiij^{or} quarter

p.48

The third weke

.....

Item paid to my lorde Robart Dudleyes players for
Pleying in the yelde hall at the commandement of Mr maior

x s.

.....

Item paid for hallynge of Robell to the wey at gybtayler

And for Castinge A brode agaynste Saint James tyde

xiiij d.

.....

1561

The iiij quarter

p. 147

The iiij weke

Item paid for A yarde and A halfe of kersey for A peyer of hosen

for the master of the beggers

ij s.

Item *paid* to the hockemaker for Ridding of Robell from the gowte in

St thomas strete A gaynst St James feyer

vij d.

Item *paid* to John gryffethe trowman for ij ml of lates at iiij s. vi d. the

m l withe halinge and caring in to the store howse at St James tide

ix s. xi d.

Item *paid* to John Carewe of bastable for a xi m l and iiij C of dene

boule tyle at v s iiij d the m l Amount to

ij li. v s.

Item *paid* to Mr Russell and to Mr woode and to his laborer for halfe

A day to tell them

xv d.

Item for A laborer to helpe them A lande and for ij laborers at

The store howse to cariag them in for halfe A day

xi d.

Item for halinge of xx^{ti} vates at ii d the vate iij s. iiij d.

Item *paid* for haling of ij vates of Roboll from St Gyles yate agaynste

Saint James tyde to Clene the key iij d.

The vth weke

Item *paid* for Mr Spencers almes the xxvi day of July den

Unto them this month viij s.

Item *paid* to Mr Clemente for halfe a dosen of haininge locke

For store at vij d. the pece iij s. vj d.

Item more *paid* for halfe A ml lathe nayles iij s. vj d.

Item for A ml of borde nayle and for halfe a ml lathe nayle vi s. viij d.

Item *paid* for ~~iiij quarters~~ of a nel of & iij quarters of Canvas for the key

pipe at ix d. the Ele xvj d.

Item for ix li. of tallowe ij s. iij d.

Item for iij li. of Roson iiij d. of & for wood for fier ij d. *Amount* vi d. ob

Item *paid* to the plumer for his labor for a day & a halfe xvij d.

Item for his laborer for a day & a halfe xii d.

Item for his boy for a day and a halfe there ix d.

Sum of this syde vi li. ix s. viij d.

p. 148

Yet the v weke

Item *paid* to Thomas Cobler for casting of balleste into

the Corner at St Gyles ynto for to rede⁵⁸ the key iij d.

Item *paid* to John baker for pitching of A xi places in balen strete

with Corse lyme xx d. ob

Item *paid* at St James tide for the Change of A xi li. of thre

half pence at iij d. the li iij s. viij d.

1562

The iiij quarter

⁵⁸ To clear or clean out, to unblock (something that is stopped up or obstructed)

p. 227

The iiij^{or} wike

Item paid to water myles for halyng 134 vates of Sopers lyme to the way in the marshe at j d. ob the vat	
Mr allyne to pay the wan half amount the chambers part	viiij s. iiij d. ob
Item <i>paid</i> to won for to fylle the vate for iiij daye	x d.
Item <i>paid</i> to John cooke for halyng of lxxviiij vates of sopers lyme to ye way at j d. ob the vate amount the chambers parte	iiij s. x d. ob
Item to Robart bryan for fyllyng the vats amount the half	vij d.
Item <i>paid</i> to swift for ij dayes to cast of a brode	xij d.
Item <i>paid</i> for a Reward to the halyars at dyuars tymes	xij d.
Somma of this	ij li. ij s. i d. ob

p. 228

Yet the iiij weke

Item paid to Thomas Addams for i C ij li. of Ratlyne for stone at iiij d. the li	xxviiij s. vi d.
Item <i>paid</i> to John powar Glasyar ffor mendyng ij Casements In the Tolsy agaynst St James tyde	xviiij d.

The vth wike

Item paid to patricke payne ye xxvi day of July for <i>Master</i> spen- sers almes dewe unto them this monethe	viiij s.
Item <i>paid</i> to <i>master</i> Clement at St James tyde for v ml lathe Nayle for store	vj s.
Item for v C robell borde nayle	ij s. viij d.
Item for v C sengell bordenayle	ij s.
Item for v C hache nayle	xviiij d.
Item <i>paid</i> to water myles for halyng of xij vates of gravel fro the backe at St James tyde at j d. the vate	xii d.
Item <i>paid</i> for Castyng abrode of Robell and sopers lyme at dyuers tymes at the wey in the marshe	xij d.
Item for halyng a pece of timber from tempull yate	ij d.

The vi wike

Item paid to Thomas Griffythe for takynge of the locke

Of the tolsy and dressynge of the same and makynge a newe key

ij s. viij d.

Item *paid* to John Cooke for halynges of xix vates fro St

Mary stret to the market plase to mend the wey for the waynes

iij s. ij d.

.....

1563

Generall paimentes and Reparacions

From mighellmas in anno 1563 untill mighellmas then next followinge⁵⁹

The paimentes of the

fowerthe Quarter

p. 313

The vi weke

.....

Item *paid* to *master* Clement at St Jams tyde for v c calfot nayle for store

v s. vi d.

Item more for j ml of sengyll⁶⁰ tense pryse v s. viij d. the thowsand

v s. viij d.

⁵⁹ Therefore 1563-64, not 1562-63

⁶⁰ Single?

Item more for j ml of bordnayle at iiij s. ii d. the thowsand	iiij s. ij d.
Item more for half a thowsand of hachenayle pryce	xviiij d.
Item more for ij thowsand of lathe nayle pryce	ij s. iiij d.
Item more for vj lockes for store pryce iiij s and another vj lockes pryce	
liij s. ij d. so amont the dosen withe caring the nayle to the storhowse	vij s. iiij d.

The vij weke

Item paid to the quenes players for playnge in the yelde hall	xiiij s. iiij d.
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.....

1564

p. 368

General paimentes and Reperationes

From myghellmas in ano 1564 untill myghellmas then next followinge⁶¹

.....

F-Au-1-9 1565-69

1565

The paimentes of the

ffowerthe Quarter

p.45

The vth wyke

.....

Item paid at St James feyar for v c of dudly boordnayle for store	ij s.
---	-------

Item for j ml of smale nayle	xviiij d.
------------------------------	-----------

⁶¹ Therefore 1564-65, not 1563-64

Item paid to master clement for xl ml of lathe nayle at xij s per ml	xviiij s.
Item more for v x of great boordnayle	ij s. vj d.
Item more for v c calfot nayle	v s.
Item for iij c of boshell nayle	vi d.
Item paid to A pursyvnt the xxv day of July for ye proclymacion for lyght horsis and harnes	ij s.

.....

The vith wyke

Item payde to John Nottyngam for halyng of x vatis of Sonde fro the back to the wey in the marshe	xij d.
Item paid to davy moore for castyng of the sond a brode and viiij vatis of rabell that came frome the key	iiij d.
Item paid for the makyng of A syne with A paniar to set for Castyng of robell at y ^e banke & setting up of the same	iiij d.
Item paid to John Nottyngam for halyng of ij vats of Robell owt of the storehowse at the yild hall	iiij d.

1566

The payments of the iiiijth quarter

p.109

.....

The fourth weke

....

Item for a gret Gymose for the hutch dore agaynst Sent James tide	xx d.
---	-------

Item for nayles to nayle the said gymose and bothe the stockes	v d.
Item for mending the Stockes at Sent Awstens back	viiij d.
Item <i>paid</i> to Ellys dedridge the xx ^{ti} day of Julie for master Spensers	
Almose dewe to the house in Lewens mede that month	viiij s.
Item paid for kowryng and making clene of xx ^{ti} long pikes	xx d.
Item paid for j ml of bord nayle for the store	iiij s.

The fytthe weke

Item for haling vi draughtes of borde and tymbre to set up the	
Bowth in St James fair <i>over</i> the gowte yt goyth into Frowme	xij d.
Item for haling iiij draughtes home to the yeld hall agayne	viiij d.
Item to wilshier for setting up the bowth	iiij s. vj d.
Item <i>paid</i> to Thomas bailie for taking the bowth down	vj d.
Item for the hier of a mayne corse to cover the bowthe	ij s.
Item <i>paid</i> to a carpenter for half a day to set up one of the crayne	
Wheles which was sunck	v d. ob
Item for iij days iij <i>quarters</i> to a carpenter for making a dore to James	
Hurtnalls slaughter 'stares' and setting up poste & lyntern	iiij s. v d.
Item for j days worke at newgate to mend lynterns of a wyndowe	x d.
Item for setting up a shelve in a cubbord in the tolsey	ij d. ob
Item for j c hatch nayle iiij d. ij c frash nayle vj d. for layng owt ye	
borde & piling theym in agayne & haling the sayles to & fro iiij d.	xiiij d.

p.110

The syxt weke

Item paid to John plummor for xv pitch clothes set upon	
The kay pipe betwixt Saynt James stile & the head	v s.
Item <i>paid</i> to two laborers for half a days worke	viiij d.
Item <i>paid</i> to John plumber for one days worke	xij d.

Item for newe leading a payne of glasse in the counsell

house in the tolsey & mending a casement with j *quarull* di

xiiij d.

Item for vij newe *quarrills* in the tolsey wyndows at ij d.

Item for j kowring of ij Casemente in the Tolsey

xiiij d.

.....

1567

The payments of the *iiijth* quarter

p.173

The fourth weke

Item *paid* to Thomas Shaull for *iiij* days worke to amend the short

Butte & the side Butte *which* werre decayed with the grete drought

and to digge turfe owt of the trenchys in the marshe at x d. *per day* ij s. iiij d.

Item paid to Robert Webster laborer for ij days ij *quarters* there at vij d xx d.

.....

Item *paid* for haling iiij draughte of Tymbre & borde to make the Bowth

In Sent James ffeyr on the Gowt vijij d.

.....

Item *paid* to iiij laborers to set up the Bowth in the ffeyr iiij s. vj d.

The fifthe weke

Item bought of *william* grove of haies ij ml of borde naye at iiij s. viij s

Item bought of hym ij ml of hutche naye at ij s. vij d. ob v s iiij d

Item bought ij ml of Lathe naye at xiiij d. the ml ij s iiij d

Item *paid* for taking down the Bowth x d. haling iiij draughte of borde viij d xviiij d

Item *paid* for the hier of a mayne corpse & draplet to cover the bowth ij s iiij d

Item *paid* to Laurence wyne for thalf charge in 'a' gutter betwene the Tolsey

and Saynct Ewens Church vj d

Item *paid* for mending the glasse wyndowe & kowring them in the Talsey iiij s iiij d

The sixt weke

Item *paid* for setting iiij pitch clowte upon the kay pipe at Sent James

Church stile where the *pipe* was almoste broken in sunder xij d

Item for iiij pitch clowtte at the bundell *over* agaynst erles mede xij d

Item *paid* to the *plummer* for one daye worke in bothe place xij d

Item *paid* to a laborer for one days worke there vijij d

Item for pitching *over* the pipe at St James stile ij yarde di iiij d ob 1/4

1568

p.236

The payments of the fourthe quarter

.....

The fourthe weke

.....

Item for a hewp of Iron for the post wheron the whirligig at

mighell hill goeth wayng ij lli di at ij d ob per lli

vj d. *quarter*

.....

The fifthe weke

Item paid for setting up the Bowthe in Sent James ffeyre

And taking down the same at the end of the ffeyre

vj s.

Item for haling x draughte of tymbre from and to the

Store house for the making the same Bowth at ij d.

xx d.

Item for the hier of a mayne corpse & draplet to cover

the said Bowth during the ffeyrre

ij s. vj d.

Item *paid* for iij ml of hatch nayle at ij s per ml

vij s.

.....

1569**The payment of the iijth quarter**

p. 312

The iij wekeItem *paid* to patrick payne for *master* Spensers Almoose the

xvi th day of Julie dewe to the house in Lewens mede

vij s.

Item *paid* to John Kirry paynter for washing and vernyshing of the vj

Panes of stories and the table of the quenes armes in the tolsey 'at 8d'

iij s. vij d.

Item *paid* for j li of Allum iij d ob for a *quart* of 'white' wyne to boyle iij d

vij d. ob

The fifthe wekeItem *paid* for setting up a Bowthe in Saint James ffeyre *over* the gowt

in brode meade to iiij carpenters ij days. viz ij at xi d per day and
 ij at viij d per day amounteth vj s. iiij d.

Item for haling ix draughte of tymber and bordes thither and
 vii draughte back agayne to the store house at ij d. ij s. viij d.

Item paid for trashe nayle and other nayle vj d.

Item paid for the hier of a mayne corse to cover the bowthe iij s.

Item paid for taking the bowthe down by ij carpenters di a day x d.

.....

F/Au/1-10 1570-74**1570****The paymentes of the iiijth quarter**

p.39

The fourthe weke

.....

Item paid to ij carpenters for setting a Bowth in S^t James fferre over
 the gowt at S^t Austens James Back and for taking it down agayne vj s. iiij d.

Item paid for iij C of trashe nayle vj d. paid for watching the first & last night vj d. xij d.

Item paid for hier of sayles to cover the bowthe duryng the ffeyrre xx d.

Item paid for haling of xv draughte of bordes giste and sayles to make
 the Bowthe in and owt at ij d. per draught ij s. vj d.

Item paid to a laborer for ij days to attend upon the carpenters xvj d.

1571**The paymentes of the iiijth Quarter**

p. 115

The vith weke

Item *paid* for setting up the standinge and covering yt *with* sayles at the gowt

in Brode mede in St James ffeyer

xij s. x d.

Item *paid* to *william* grove for ij ml of greate canfote nayle at x s the ml *amounteth*

xx s.

Item *paid* to Baker for pitchinge iiij yarde in haliers lane at j d ob *per* y

vj d.

Item *paid* for a waye course lyme

ij d.

Item *paid* to Phillippe Russell for goinge to Oxford to warne the inhabitanttes

to forbeare *commynge* to the ffayer because their citie was visited *with*

the plauge. I say *paid* hym

vij s.

1572**The paymentes of the iiijth Quarter**

p.176

The fifthe weke

.....

Item *paid* for charges to set up the bowth on the gowt in Brode meade

To ij carpenters & to take it down, coverting it *with* sayles haling

Bordes & tymbre in and owt & for trashenayle

x s. iiij d.

.....

1573

Paymentes of the ffourth Quarter

p.242

The vth weke

.....

Item paid for setting up the bowth and taking of it down over the gowt in St James

Ffeyrre and haling the bordes & tymbre in and owt the same of x s. iiij d.

.....

1574

Paymentes of the ffourth Quarter

p.310

.....

The vith weeke

Item bowght of *william* Grove xl ml of lath nayles at 14 d per ml amount xl s. viij d.

Item paid for setting up the Bowth and takyng yt down over the gowte in

St James fayer and haling the borde and tymbre in & owt. amount xij s.

.....

F/Au/1/11 1575-79

1575

.....

1576

Paymentes of the fowrthe quarter

p.97

The Vth weke

.....

Item <i>paid</i> to John Dasty carpenter for his labor for his mans labor and his boy in setting up the standinges in the meale market for the Goldsmythes at St James Ffeyre and for taking down the said standinges and shopps 5 s 6 d. for Jones the carpenter that wrought ij days ij s. iiij d.	vij s. x d.
Item for the hier of viij shewe bordes at vj d per borde iiij s	iiij s.
Item <i>paid</i> for iij ddi di of gistes and quarters & rafters for the said standinges	xxiij s. iiij d.
Item <i>paid</i> for j ddi of small quarters at iij s iiij d per dozen	ij s. iiij d.
Item <i>paid</i> for j stock of oken bordes yt 200 fote at iiij s viij d per C for the same shopps	ix s. iiij d.
Item <i>paid</i> for iij C di at 20 fote of oken bordes to make shelves for the said shopps at 4 s per C	x[inkblot) s. x d.
Item <i>paid</i> for j C of trenayles for to beare the goldsythes shelves <i>paid</i> to Tho. Symons	xvj d.
Item <i>paid</i> for haling vj draughtes of tymbre and bordes too the meale market for the shopps	xij d.
Item <i>paid</i> to ij laborers for taking down the sad shopps for carryeng the tymbre & the bordes in to the store house and for carryeng home to the cofferars viij shewe bordes	xx d.
Item <i>paid</i> for haling to the store house all the said bordes and tymbre iiij draughtes	viiij d.
Item <i>paid</i> for haling iiij fates of sopers ashes to the meale markeet to fill dyverse holes that	

worre there within the pillers – viij d. *paid* to a laborer for filling the holes di a day – iiij d.

xij d.

Item *paid* to one Edmond Jones a Tumbler for shewyng before m^r Mayer and the Aldermen

certeyn feates of vawting upon a horse and tumbling agilitie of his bodie

vj s. viij d.

1577

Paymentes of the iiijth Quarter

p.161

The vth weke

.....

(St James Ffeyrre:)

Item bought ij stock of ynche oken bordes yt v C xv fote and were 31 bordes at iiij s vj d *per* C to

furnyshe the Goldsmythes standinge in the meale market for St James Ffeyre *amounteth*

xxij s. i d. ob

Item *paid* for carryeng the said 31 bordes into the meale market by laborers and the shewe bordes

xiiij d.

Item *paid* for the hier of vij shewe bordes and for the hurttes which they w?? with nayling & cutting

iiij s.

Item *paid* to John Baten carpenter for setting up of vj new standinges and taking theym down and setting

Up the viij standinges of the last yere and taking theym down – viij s for carringe of all the standinges

at the end of the Ffeyrre into the storehouse. xxij d. *paid* for nayles for the newe standinges – vj d.

x s. iiij d.

.....

Item *paid* to master Cole the towns Attorney for the Comysion of Oyer and Termynner – xxvj s viij d -

xxvj s. viij d.

.....

Item *paid* to Leonard Pope for viij fote upon the Cawsey right before the mealemarket dore that in the Ffeyre the way mowght be large to go into the goldsmythes standinges at vj d. per fote – iij s. and for other viij fote the last yere *which* was not put to Accompt – iij s.

vijj s.

1578

Paymentes of the fourth Quarter

p. 229

The vith weke

.....

Item *paid* for mending the mattes in the yeld hall agaynst the Sessions vj d. for thred & nayles ij d.

vijj d.

Item *paid* to leonard pope for xij fote upon the Calsey⁶² in wyne 'strete' *over* agaynst the meale market in St James Ffeyre to geve the people rowme in open strete to go into the goldsmythes

iij s.

Item *paid* to laborers for the carring of the tymbre of the Godsmythes standinges

to the meale market, the shewe bordes from the 'storehouse' ~~key~~ and at the end of the Ffeyre to carry all the said tymbre and bordes to the storehouse & to pile theym in ordre there

ijj s. iij d.

Item *paid* for ij ml of large dynnpoll tile for the store bought of *master kemysse* of Bedmyster at v s. per ml – x s. for haling the said ij ml to the store house – viij d.

x s. viij d.

⁶² Calsey or cawlsey – causey wey, or causeway? Pilkington, *Bristol*, p331

Item *paid* to hughe davis tilar for one daye worke "to" chuse the said ij ml of dynnypoll to

sort theym and to carrye theym in to the store house & to pile theym there

x d.

1579

Fourth quarter (top of page damaged)

p. 297

The vith weke

.....

Item *paid* to laborers for carryng from the meale market to the storehouse all theGoldsmymes standinge *which* werre set up there in St James Ffeyre

ij s.

Item *paid* to Leonard Pope for xij fote upon the Cawsey *over* agaynst the doreof the meale market *which* is dewe to the Sheriffe that people might 'have' rowme to goin to the goldsmymes standinges owt of the ffeyre at iiij d *per* fote

iiij s.

.....

F/Au/1/12 1580-1586**1580****The payment of the iiijth Quarter**

p.40

.....

The vth weke

.....

Item *paid* for 20 stame of welshe bordes for the store at vij d. *per* stame

xi s. xiiij d.

Item *paid* to John Tailor the pursyvannt for bringyng down a cont & proclamations

concernyng traitors and fugytyves fled owt the Realm

v s.

Item *paid* to Leonard pope for master Sheriffes dewtie of xij fote upon the CawlseyIn wyne strete up agaynst the meale in St James feyr for xij at iiij d. *per* fote

iiij s.

Item *paid* for bringyng forth and carryng into the store house in and owt of the

meale market the Goldsmymes standinges by laborers & to pt theym in ordre

iiij s.

Item *paid* to Symon Baton mason for new layng before the Ffeyre to hym and

to his boye a benche stone in the meal market and take a way one that was broken

xij d.

Item *paid* for si C of trenayles for to beare the shelves of the standing of the goldsmymes x d.

Bordes for him selfe one day and di at xij d *per* daye – xvij d & for his ij men ij

Dayes a pece at x d *per* daye – xx d monntes in totall to – iij s. ij d. -

iij s. ij d.

Item spente there j dosson and viij yoise⁶⁴ of xj foote of lengthe, x oken bordes, beinge ij C of borde, and vij elme borde beinge iij *quarters* and v foote vij smale bordes being xxvij foote and x peces of olde yoistes for to make piles to sett under the shew borde with iij shorte quarters of oke for the same, and viij bordes of vir of xiiij foote longe a pece and one foote brode *which* j C and xl foote and more beinge all of the

Chambers store

(blank)

Item paid for j C of trene nayles for to beare the shelve bordes – xvi d. -

j s. iiij d.

.....

p.174.

The Sixthe Weeke the laste daie of Julye

.....

Item paide Thomas lyne for his attendannce this ffayer time as heretofore he was usually paid after vj d *per* daye for ix daies to fynde oute ydell⁶⁵ rooges & suspicious personns *which* montes to iij s.

iij s.

.....

Item Batten Carpenter for j dayes worke for himselfe and his ij men takinge down the goldsmithes standinges in the meale *markett* and settinge them up in to ffronnes at the further end of the same *markett* place so that the bordes, quarters and Piles may be redie to *serve* yerely at *every* ffayer there him selfe xij d. & his ij men – xx d. and to Ramsberry for pitchinge the hooles when the piles were sett – xvij d montes to

iiij s. ij d.

Item spente there iiij yoistis of oke of x fote longe a pece, xx canffott nayles, and xi overlcke nayles and xx borde naves of the Chambers store

.....

⁶⁴ Joists?

⁶⁵ Idle?

1584

Paymenttes of the ffourthe Quarter

p. 252

The iiiijth weeke

(A Commissyon for apprehending of pirates):

Item paid by Master Mayor and the Aldermenes appoyntement to a Pursivante for bringinge down a Commission concerninge the Settinge fourthe of a Shipp, or Barcke, for the apprehendinge of certeyne Pyrattes lyinge aboute the Severne, by Glamorgan

With a Rit from the Queens Majesties privye counsell diverted in that behalfe. I saye paid

xx s.

.....

The vth weeke

.....

Item paid to Dakers plumer for viij tallowe clothes sett upon Allhallon pype at iiiij d per clothe – ij s viij d, and for one dayes worke there – xij d. *mounteth*

ij s. viij d.

Item paid him more for iij li of led for to yoate in a Crampe of yron to make faste a ffree stone in the meale markt

ij d.

.....

p. 253

The vith weeke

....

Item paid to Thomas Lyne for his attendancc this St James Ffayer to fynde out ydell persons, and begges

ij s.

Item paid to master Sherriffes for xij foote of grownde, allowid every Ffayer for the Rome before the Meale Markt because

The Goldesmithes standinges shoulde be the better seene

iiij s.

The vij weeke

.....

Item paid the Pitcher for mendinge the Meale Markett *which* was broken with the Goldesmithes standinges

xviiij d.

.....

Item paid to John Batten Carpendar for takine down the goldesmithes Standinges and settinge them up againe
in their places in the Meale Markett, where a place was made the laste yere to kepe them there, in ij frames

xviiij d.

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The xviiij daye of July *Anno Domini* 1584

(Pursewing of Pyrates)

The accompte of moneyes by me delivered by *Master* Mayor, and the Aldermens appoyntement for the Riginge

Fowrth of a Shipp called the Marye Fflower of Bristowe, to go to followe the Apprehendinge of Certeyne

Pyrates nowe beinge in the Channell, for which is appoynted for *Master* Thomas Gennyngge towhome is delivered for

The Pressinge of Three score Marryners – iiij li at xij d *per* man in the presence of *Master* Mayor, and sondrey the Alldermen

iiij li.

Item the same date delivered William tailor, who is appoynted the purveyor of Victualls for - xx marrineres to Rigg ye shipp

ij li. viij s.

Item paid to *master* Captaing Sachfilid to presse – xx souldyers to serve the same Shipp

xx s.

Item paid to John Griffin brewe for iij tonne of bere for the saide Shipp <i>which</i> was laden aborde her at – xxxij s the tonne	
<i>Which mounteth</i> to – vj li viij s. and for on barrell of bere sentte downe to the marryners at the riginge of the shipp – iij s mth	vj li. xij s.
Item paid to Page the Surgion by <i>master</i> mayor and the Aldermens apoyntement to buy salve and other thinges to <i>serve</i> in this viage beinge preste to goe in the saide Shippe xx s.	xx s.
DELETED SECTION – HATCHED THROUGH	
Item paid for a barrell of Gonnpowder weyinge j C j <i>quarter</i> & viij li at xj d <i>per</i> lb <i>which</i> the purser boughte of a Strainger for <i>which</i> I have paide him in redy money for the same – vj li xv s. viij d	vj li xv s. viij d.
Item paide for one kinterkinn and ij ffirkins of Butter for the same Provision for the Shippe	ij li xij s.
Item paid Pope the baker for ix C and vj lb of Biskett at viij s vj d. <i>per</i> C <i>which</i> mountth to	iij li xvij s.
Item paid to Channdlor Lyterman for xxx tonne of ballas at – ix d <i>per</i> tonne – xxij s vj d and for carringe downe the bere, and Biskett in his lyter – iij s and to Bird lyterman for xv tonne of ballas at – ix d <i>per</i> tonne – xj s iij d <i>mountth</i> all	xxxvj s. ix d.
Item <i>delivered</i> to Captainge Sackefeilde by <i>master</i> Mayor and the Aldermens appoyntement x s to presse x marryners more	x s.
Item paid Beese the butcher for x C of beffe at xij s vj d <i>per</i> C <i>which</i> was salted in ij hogges and a barrell, and for xxxij li of beefe of odd weighte, <i>which</i> coms to – vj li vij s and for – iij C & xvij li at an other tyme at xij s vj d	
<i>per</i> C <i>mounteth</i> yo xxxix s. ij d salted and <i>delivered</i> to the Purser for the shipp, <i>mounteth</i> all to	vij li vj s. ij d.
Item paid Pope the baker for – xijj dosson of bread at xij d <i>per</i> dosson spente at the Riginge of the shipp	xijj s.
Item paid for ix busshells of salte , to salte the Beffe, at xij d <i>per</i> busshell <i>mounteth</i> to	ix s.

Item paid for ij C of Cheese at xiiij s per C and for ij C and di les vi li of other Chese at – xiiij s per C which iij d for carriadg ij li xj s. v d. ob

Item paide for ij seame of woode with Carriage to the boate – xvij d. bringinge the befe from the shambles to be

Salted, and feching the salte – vj d. for one tonne of water Caske – iij s, ij dosson of candells at – iij s per dosson vj s

one drye vate for breade – v s. & one butt, ij s viij d. one hogges – xx d. ij hogges for beffe at – xx d. per hogg – iij s iij d

and one barrell for the same – xij d for hallinge the sayles from the storehouse – iij d. hallinge ij draughtes of bread – vj d. for

xx platters at – ij d. per pece – iij s iij d. xx Cannes at ij d ob per pece – iij s ij d. v smale Cannes at ij d per pece – x d. xiiij bread

baskettes at ij d per pece – ij s iij d and vj other at – i d per pece – vj d. , ij dosson of Trenchers – ij d, j C of caliver shott x d.

for iij mens dynner to caste di C of lead into Caliver shott – ix d. for hallinge the hogges and the barrell of beffe

with the Calivers to the key – x d. for x li of matche at – iij d per lb – iij s. iij d. j pounce of glewe – iij d on Ell and

di of Canvas to make Carterges – xvij d – vj seame of wood more at viij d. per seame – iij s a Buclett – vj d.

ij C of nayles – xij d. xxx li of Okom at j d. ob per lb. iij s ix d. hallinge the bere – vj d. carringe the Powder and

shott - xvij d a Ladell to caste shott – vj d. browne threade to sowe the Carterges – iij d. for iij boates hyer to carry

downe, bere, breade, wood, shott Powder, and other thinges – vj s. viij d. for iij quier of paper at vj d. per quier

xviiij d. for brome j d. and for a Locke to hangg on the Stewardes rome – vj d. and for headinge the bread caste

-iij d. All which parcells was laide oute by the Purser as apperthe by his Accompte which mounteth in totall ij li. vj s. iij d.

Item delivered & paid the Purser in parte of payment of his wages agreid upon by master Mayor & the Aldermen, which was

xl s. of which I have paide him in money - xx s xx s.

Item paide more for L li of beffe fott by the Purser for the Marryners when the shipp was a Riginge after xij s vj per C v s. viij d.

Item paid to Goodwyffe Baldewynne for iij hogges of bere after xxxij s per tonne – xxij s and for iij hogges at xx d. per pece v s. xxix s.

Item paid to John A morgan for his horshyer to ride down to hungrode on nighte to warne the pilates to have
forthe the shipp in to kingrode viij d.

Item *delivered* to the Purser to buy iij busshells of salte more for to salte more meate for the marryners – iij s at xij d per
busshell – and for iij seame of woode at viij d per seame – ij s viij d. v s. viij d.

Item paid Cole the lyterman for bringinge a Cable to kingrode iij barrell of bere, and – xj long pikes, whereof
Vj were borrowed of the Owners of the Mynion, and v. were the Chambers, I saye paid iij s. iij d.

Item the iiii daie of Auguste paide Beeffe the butcher for iij C i *quarter* and i li of beffe more at xii s. vi d. per C *which mounteth* to ii li x d
to Pope the baker for - x dossen of bread – x s. and to Goodwyffe Baldewynne for iij barrells of Bere xiis iii li ii s. x d.

(DELETED SECTION - HATCHED THROUGH)

Item paid a hooper for settinge ii dossen of hoopess upon the Barrells of Powder, Butter, and beefe barrell at vi d
per dossen – xii d. and for packinge the beefe into a hogg againe after it came out of the shipp – ii d. xiiii d.

Item paid the Pylates for bringinge fourth the Mary Fflower into Kingrode as will appeare by his bill xxiii s. vii d.

Item paid to iij laborers for bringinge iij barrells of Powder of *master* Langleys, to his storehouse at St. Phillipps
which came home in the shipp at her Retorne - vi d. for hoopinge iij hoggs *which* went downe *with* bere of goodye
Baldewynnes – xx d. & to Chandlor Lyterman for bringinge the bere, butter, biskye, cheese gunpowder and other

things from the shipp – iij s. vj d.

v s. viij d.

Item paid wade the hallyer for hallinge i draughte of Biskye to Pope the Bakers house - ii d. ii draughtes of bere into the storehouse at the Key – iij d. and to Robert Adeane hooper for setting iii dosson of hoopess upon hogsedes of bere *which* was delivered backe againe to Griffyne the brewer - at viii d. *per* dossen - ij s & vj hoopess sett upon a Butt – v d.

ij s. xi d.

Item paid Dakers Plumer for di C & xvj li of ledd to make caliver shott - vj s. vij d. and to another hooper for settinge liii dossen and viii hoopess upon iij hogges *which* came up, and are to be solde at - viii d. *per* dossen – iij s. ij d. and to a laborer for bringinge the saide iij hogges from the backe to the storehouse - iij d. *mounteth*

x s.

Item paid to *Master* Langley for a barrell of powder wayinge in the besides the Caske – vj CC vj li & di at xij d. *per* lb *which* because it was opened he woulde not receave them againe *mounteth* to - vi li vi s. vi d. and for the wantt of certyne powder, and for Carriage of it to the storehouse - iij s. vij d *mounteth*

vi li x s. iij d.

Summe of this side

lix li xvij s. ij d. ob

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Paymenttes of the ffowrth Quarter

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The iijth weeke

.....

Item *paid* the xxviiij daie of July to the Queenes Pursivanntte for bringinge downe a write

For the Laste Subsidewe for this Cittie *which* was grannted at the Laste Parliamentt

vj s. viij d.

Item *paid* by Mr Mayor and Thaldermens commanndeementt to the Queenes Maiesties Players

For that they played 'not' before Mr Mayor and his Bretheren and others of the Cominaltie

xx s.

.....

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The vth weeke

.....

Item *paid* to William Grey Laborer for his attendance this Ffayer to fynde out Idell persons

And Rogges in this St James Ffayer ij s. and to Thomas Lyne for his Attendancc there iij s.

v s.

Item *paid* to Mr Sherriffes for the voide grounde before the Meale Markett dore going in to the

Goldsmithes standinges their *paid* to them everye yere

iiij s.

The vith weeke

.....

Item *paid* to Jo. Batten Carpendar for his mens worke takinge downe the standinges in the meale

markett which the Goldesmithes had and for settinge of them up in their places againe

xij d.

.....

Item paid to Ramsberry the Pitche for pitching the hooles in the Meale Markett which was

Broken at the settinge up of the goldesmithes standinges there

ij s.

.....

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The viij th weeke

.....

Item paid by Mr Langleys appoyntementt to iiij men for their attendancc v dayes in St James

Ffayer to fynde out ydell persons and Rogges there. I saie paid them for their paynes

xj s.

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