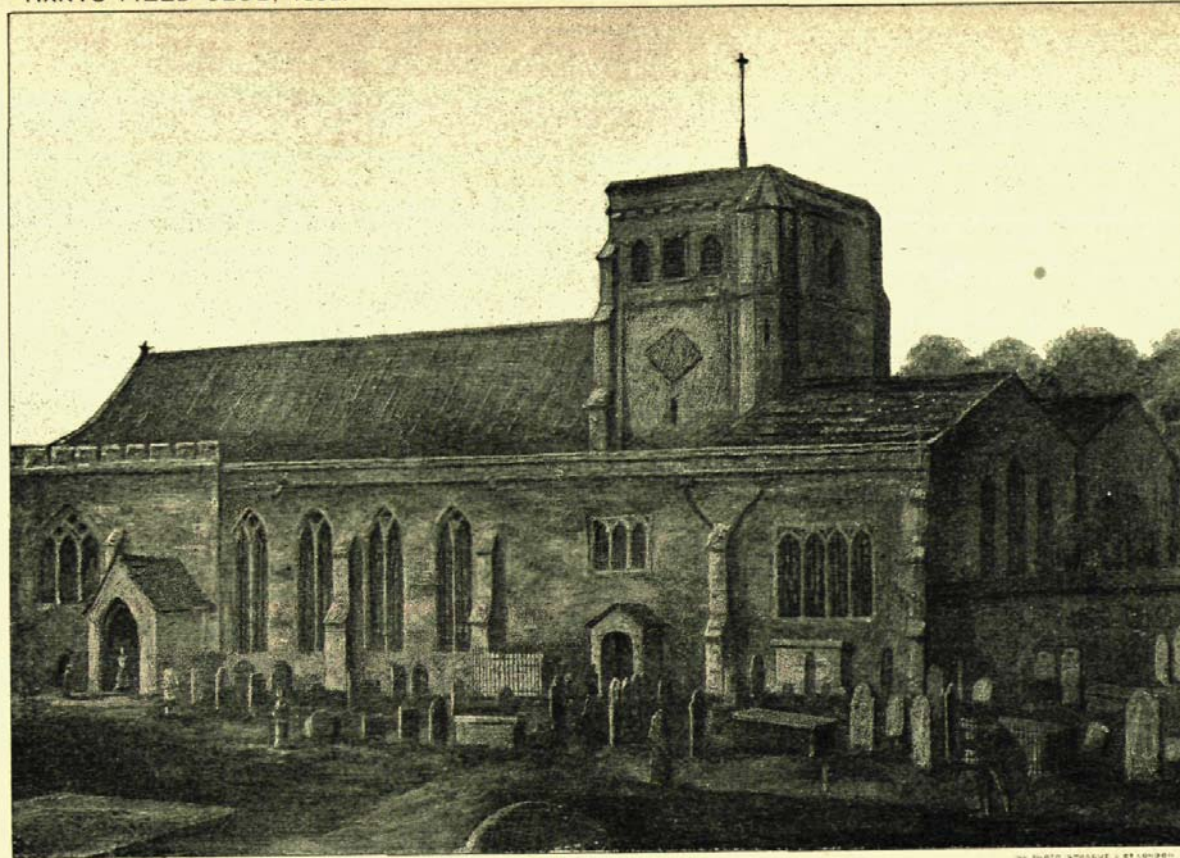


HANTS FIELD CLUB, 1892.



THE OLD CHURCH, ANDOVER, 1842.

SOME RECOVERED MEMORIALS OF THE OLD CHURCH AT ANDOVER.

BY THE REV. R. H. CLUTTERBUCK, F.S.A.

The Churchwardens' Account Book recovered and restored to the Church at Andover in 1892 has in it so much of great general interest, and tells so much of old time ways and customs in a country town, that it deserves more than a mere passing notice, and a short account of it may be acceptable to the members of the Hampshire Field Club. The history of the recovery of the book is suggestive of the good result attending the efforts of such societies to spread information likely to effect the preservation of antiquities and other objects of study.

Shortly after a decision in the Courts, in the case of Henry Gray, decided by a Metropolitan magistrate, it had been held that Registers and other parish books cannot be retained as private property, an intimation was received that this volume was about to be offered for sale in London. The hint was given to the energetic and public spirited Vicar of Andover, the Rev. P. R. P. Braithwaite, who was not slow in acting upon it. The book was claimed in his and the churchwardens' names, and promptly given up; and it now takes its place amongst the interesting records in that town. Andover is particularly rich in records of almost every class, and therefore the value of this latest acquisition is enhanced by the completeness it affords to the already large amount of information we possess of Burghal life in that ancient town, through the many centuries of written English history. For this Churchwardens' Book supplies to some extent a want that has been keenly felt, namely some intimation of what church life was in the town after the suppression of the monasteries.

The ancient church at Andover was removed in 1842, and unfortunately very few illustrations exist to show us what it was like. There is a view of the south side, here reproduced from a photograph of an oil painting of but very moderate merit, hanging in the vestry. In Mudies' Hampshire are two engravings, one of a distant view of the town showing the massive square central tower of the church and the long nave with its lead-covered roof. The other is a view of the church itself from the south-east, but so far east as to shew the chancel window. The engravings are dated 1838. Mudies' description can hardly be accepted without reserve.¹ He says, "The church is as old as the reign of the Conqueror, and its size would lead to the conclusion that the place was populous even then. It has a nave, aisles, a chancel and north transept, with a Norman tower over the centre, and a neat door-way at the west end." "The neat doorway" re-erected by the care of T. P. Clarke, Esq., J.P., stands now at one of the entrances to the churchyard.

Amongst the archives of the Corporation of Andover is an older Churchwardens' Book for the years 1470-1473, which has been already printed² and affords an interesting comparison with the one recently recovered. This latter account begins with 1677 and goes down to the year 1721. We recognize in it some of the leading features in the building as mentioned in the fifteenth century, but as might be expected it lets us into the mysteries—or some of them—of that fearful and wonderful process by which far too many churches were "repaired and beautified." The first symptoms of that fell operation appear in 1677 as soon as the book opens, it was then only in a mild and possibly harmless form, but alas, it was but the precursor of much more serious mischief.

1677.	Paid Weston for forty-four days' work	..	..	02	04	00.
	Paid for two gallons of sise and a broome	..	..	00	00	10
	Paid for a ladder	..	..	00	02	08
1685.	It. pd. for okar and indigo and Spanish white	..	..	00	06	10½
	It. pd. Sabastine Ruddle for worke & stufte about ye church	..	..	..	00	03 06

Such entries as these, although they suggest the thick coats of colouring laid on with such zealous energy, carry with them

¹ "Hampshire: Its Past and Present Condition and Future prospects, by Robert Mudie, Esq., Winchester, 1838, Vol. 1, pp. 266, 267.

² Archives of Andover, Part 1. Andover, C. J. Holmes, 1886.

Here is a group of entries which suggests very much—

(?) 1683. Pd. William Scullard for trussing vpp cleaning and secureinge the mane beam over the pulpitt and Mr. Bayliff's seat	03	15	0
And for new flurring ¹ and lathing the rafters for to lay the lead on			
Pd. William Joales for new wall plates on the north syde of the mayn rooff, together with other work as by his bill apprs.	07	04	00
It. payd William Lovegrove for bolts, clams, and other iron work, as by his bill appears, 3 8 6	03	08	06
It. payd Mr. John Hall for payntinge the pulpitt canopie, and other work	01	15	00
It. payd Mr. Valentine Tanner for the new canopie over the pulpit, setting vp the rayles about the Comunion Table, and other work	05	05	00

"The hand of the Restorer" writes its own dismal tale of destruction in the next group of extracts, which will need no comment.

1701.

Att a vestry this day holden vpon due warning given the Sunday before in the p'ish church, the steeple hath been viewed by John Barns, of the city of New Sarum, in the county of Wilts, Carpenter, and vpon view he saith the tymber and lead worke thereof is very much out of repaire and that it will cost three hundred pounds att the least to repair it well, and that there will want ten tun of tymber to make good the deficiencies of the tymber and that it is his opinion the same ought to be done and repaired at once, because the taking downe of Scaffolds and setting them upp again will be very expensive.

BEN CULME, VICAR.

STE. BARTON.
JO. HAWKINS.
THO. MACKRELL.
JOHN TURNER.
ROBT. PIPER.

May 3, 1704. At a meeting of the minister and parishioners (legally called the Sunday before) it was then agreed that the present churchwardens doe wh. all the speed they can, goe about the repaire of the steeple.

february 1st, 1705. At a vestry this day held being lawfully called by the minister and parishioners, ordered for the reimbursing the p'sent churchwardens for what they have or shall lay out about the church and Steeple fifteen taxes.

1705. (<i>Account for the year</i>). To moneys expended at Mr. Davis: when the workmen veined the steeple	00	12	10
To moneys pd. Wid. Salmon for a ladder borrowed for the Church and there broke	00	02	06
To moneys pd. Abra Waight for a ladder also broke	00	01	06
To moneys expended on ye workmen to vallue ye old timber	00	01	00

There is no other entry, and we are left to moralize as we will, and to draw our own conclusions as to why there is no "stepul" in the views we have of Andover old Church.

¹ "flurring" boards placed on the rafters to receive the lead.

In the older book we have these notices—

1470. It. for a rope vnto the litell bell hangynge in the stepull .. xvj d.

1471. It. paid vnto Walter Helyer for clensying of the lofts yn

the stepull ..	..	iii) d.
It for making plane of the stepull		iiii) d.

The repairs to the bells, the clock, and the chimes were very numerous. It is interesting to notice that the clock was old enough in 1470 to need renewing, as shewn in the following entries :—

1471.	It. paid for wyre for the clokke	..	..	vj d.
	It. paid for wyre unto the said clokke house			

It. paid for nayles vnto the seid klokke house .. vj d.
It. paid vnto the clockmaker for amending and grete

It. paid vnto the clokmaker for amending and grete
nte new makynge of the same for xiiii. daves and

half taking a dye vj d. Sume vij s. iij d.

There is no mention of the chimes in the fifteen century account, and no particulars can be gleaned about them from the later one, the entries only running in this sort of way—

1679. Pd. for oyle for the clocke and chymes	..	..	0	01	4
--	----	----	---	----	---

The bell founder was paid £1. 7. in 1703 for mending 2 bells, and the bell founder's bill, £1 10s. 8d. was paid in 1714. Whether they were in better order in the 17th century than in the 15th I do not know, but the account has many more entries about the bells in proportion than the later book. These may be taken as samples—

1470. It. paid for a bawdryk¹ of the grete bell iij d.

1471. It. vnto the same William for amending of the thryd bell

whale and nayls thereto yn all vj d.

1471. It. paid for mendyng of the third bell whele ij s.

This frequent and express mention of the wheels of the bells seems to leave no doubt that they were really rung and not merely chimed. It is in connection with the bells and their use that we get the majority of the allusions to historical events which occur in the book recently recovered. There are but two in the older book, both relating to the same visitor—

It. for ryngers when my lord² of Clarence was her vj d.

It. paid to ryngers when my lord of Clarence and my lady came to towne viij d.

¹"Bawdryck," Baldrick, a strap collar or belt, here a thong for the clapper of the bell.

* George, Duke of Clarence—"false, fleeting, perjured Clarence" as Shakespeare calls him (Richard III, Act 1, Sc. 4) was brother to King Edward IV. "My lady," his wife, was Isabella, daughter of the Earl of Warwick. The Duke of Clarence joined the Earl of Warwick in the plan to restore Henry VI., and from the 6th October, 1470, to about April, 1471, is described in Royal instruments as "Anno ab inchoatione regni nostri, 49. Readeptionis nostræ regis potestatis I."

On one page of the recovered book we have the following entries—

1685. Pd. Christopher Summer for bell ropes and other charges about the prisoners which came out of the west ¹ in time of ye rebellion	..	..	2	7	2
Pd. for ringing the 2 visitations..	..	..	0	5	0
Pd. for ringing the 29th May ..	..	..	0	11	0
Pd. more July ye 6th for ringing	..	..	0	9	0
Pd. more for ringing	..	..	0	5	0
Pd. more for ringing when Lord Grey was taken ¹	..	..	0	5	0
Pd. more for ringing when Monmouth ¹ was taken	..	..	0	11	0
Pd. for ringing when the General ² came to towne	..	..	0	11	0
Pd. the King's birthday for ringing	..	..	0	11	0
Pd. the first fast day for ringing	..	..	0	11	0
Pd. the election day ³	..	..	0	5	0
Pd. the 5th of November	..	..	0	11	0
Pd. att Christmas	..	..	0	6	0
Pd. the last fast day ⁴ in february	..	..	0	11	0
1688. Pd. the ringers for St. George's day	..	..	00	10	00
Pd. the ringers the king's birthday	..	..	00	10	00
Pd. the ringers when the Bippes ⁵ were bayled out of Tower	..	..	00	2	06

¹ It will be best to give the clue to these allusions by quoting a passage from the diary of John Evelyn, under 8th July, 1685. "Came news of Monmouth's utter defeat, and the next day of his being taken by Sir William Portman and Lord Lumley with the militia of their counties. It seems the horse commanded by Lord Grey being newly rais'd and undisciplin'd, were not to be brought in so short a time to endure the fire, which expos'd the foote to the King's, so as when Monmouth had led the foote in greate silence and order thinking to surprize Lieutenant General Lord Ferversham, newly encamped, and given him a smart charge, interchanging both greate and small shot, the horse breaking their owne ranks, Monmouth gave it over, and fled with Grey, leaving their party to be cut to pieces to the number of 2,000. The whole number reported to be above 8,000, the King's 'but 2,700. The slaine were most of them Mendip miners, who did greate execution with their tooles, and sold their lives very dearly whilst their leaders flying, were pursu'd and taken the next morning not far from one another. Monmouth had gone 16 miles on foote, changing his habite for a poore coate, and was found by Lord Lumley in a dry ditch cover'd with fern brakes, but without sword, pistol, or any weapon, and so might have passed for some countryman his beard being grown so long and so grey as hardly to be known, had not his George discovered him, which was found in his pocket. 'Tis said he trembl'd exceedingly all over, not able to speake. Grey was taken not far from him."

² Possibly Lord Feversham on his way to London from Bridgewater.

³ Almost certainly the election of the Bailiff of the Town.

⁴ On account of the illness of King Charles II.

⁵ 1688. 15 June. "Being the first day of Term the Bishops were brought to Westminster on Habæas Corpus, when the Indictment was read and they were called upon to plead. Their Council objected that the warrant was illegal, but after long debate it was overuled, and they pleaded. The Court then offered to take bail for their appearance, but this they refused, and at last were dismissed on their own recognizances to appear that day fortnight; the Abp. in £200, and the Bishops £100 each." *Evelyn's Diary*.

Pd. the ringers when the Welch prince ¹ was borne	..	00	6	08
Pd. the ringers another tyme	..	..	00	10 00
Pd. the ringers when the Bypps. ² were freed	..	00	05	00
Pd. the ringers the 5th November ³	..	00	10	00
Pd. for ringing when the king was in towne ⁴	..	00	15	00
Pd. the ringers at Christmas	..	..	..	..
Pd. the ringers att the thanksgiving of the prince's arrivale ⁵	..	..	00	10 00

¹ 1688. June 10. "A young prince born which will cause disputes. About 2 o'clock we heard the Tower ordnance discharg'd and the bells ringing for the birth of a Prince of Wales. This was very surprising it having been universally given out that Her Majesty did not look till next month." *Evelyn's Diary*."

² 1688. June 29. "They were acquitted. When this was heard there was great rejoicing, and there was a lane of people from the King's Bench to the water side on their knees, as the Bishops passed and repassed to beg their blessing. Bonfires were made that night and bells rung, which was taken very ill at court." *Evelyn's Diary*."

³ The ringing on November 5 was presumably on account of "Gunpowder Plot," although it was the day on which William, Prince of Orange, landed at Torbay. If the order in which the items are set down can be depended on, the ringing was after Christmas, and therefore probably on February 1st, a day appointed a thanksgiving "with prayers purposely composd."

⁴ Evelyn under 18th Nov. notes "It was now very hard frost. The King goes to Salisbury to rendezvous the army, and returns to London." Woodward's History of Hampshire with that utter disregard of references which so completely destroys the usefulness of the book, says, Vol. III, p. 167, "the Priory (the site of an old house, formerly belonging to the Pollens at which James II. slept on his retreat from Salisbury." It is just possible that this is correct, for the house known as the Priory was in the 16th and 17th century, the residence of the chief family living in the town. It had been the house of the Prior who represented the Abbey of St. Florent in Normandy, to whom William I. had given the advowson and tythe, of Andover church, with the chapel of Foxcotte, and, after the suppression of the Alien Priories, had become the glebe house. It gave its name to one of the three tythings into which the town was divided. A small portion of one of the walls is still standing in the cemetery attached to St. Mary's church. The Priory had since the third quarter of the sixteenth century certainly been leased from Winchester College by the family of Venables. Nicholas Venables was Bailiff in 1573, 1579, 1582, 1583, 1584, and 1599, his son Richard Venables was Bailiff in 1604, 1609, and his grandson Richard Venables was Bailiff in 1619. There is every reason to believe that it was at this house James I. stayed in 1623, letters from the King are dated from Andover, July 24, to July 26, in that year. See *State Papers, Domestic Series*. There was probably also a previous visit by that King in 1621. See "Issues of the Exchequer, extracted from original records belonging to the Ancient Pell Office, by Frederick Devon, p. 359. Two letters relating to this tenancy will be found in the State Papers, Domestic Series, which are of sufficient local interest to quote here.

James I., 1605. vol. xxxvij. (94.)

Warrant from Council for a letter as follows: "The King to the Warden of Winchester College. We lately addressed you in behalf of Lord Say for a lease in reversion of your impropriate parsonage

	Pd. the ringers at the proclaiming the king and queen ¹	00	10	00
1708.	April 23. Pd. ye ringers ye Coronation Day	..	00	10 00
	July 8. Pd. the ringers when the great victory ² was obtained over ye fren	..	00	10 00
	Aug. 19. Pd. the ringers the thanksgiving day	..		
	Oct. 18. Pd. the ringers when Lisle was taken	..	00	09 00
	Pd. the ringers ye 4th and 5th of November..	..	00	15 00
	25.. Pd. the ringers	..	00	08 00
	Dec. 6. Pd. the ringers when the Cittadell and Castle was taken	..	00	10 00
	24. Pd. the ringers when Ghent and Bruges were taken	..	00	10 00
	Pd. the ringers at Christmas	..	00	05 00
	Feb. 6. Pd. the ringers Queen Ann's birthday	..	00	10 00
	17. Pd. the ringers the thanksgiving day	..	00	10 00

of Andover. Since upon the petition of Rich. Venables, the present tenant, we find that he and his ancesters have been the tenants 50 years, and that by reason of like letters obtained of the late Queen, they have been driven to pay to strangers great sums, beside the fines and rents due to your college. We therefore, being willing that the ancient tenants should be preferred, signify that, unless you can take just exception against Richard Venables for breach of covenant, we require you to dispose thereof to him. Nevertheless, as we are informed that Venables and his predecessors have without warrant felled 1,500 of our timber trees, and spoiled the woods of our Forest of Chute, Hampshire, we give liberty to Lord Say to make proof thereof until the first of November next, and thereupon will signify our further pleasure to you."

James I., 1606, vol. xxxviii. (70.)

The King to the Warden and Fellows of St. Mary's College, Winchester.

"We understand by the petition of Richard Venables that he and his progenitors have been tenants of the parsonage of Andover 40 years, and have been three several times hindered redeeming at great price leases in reversion granted by you. Where colleges and corporations are not restrained the ancient tenants should ever be preferred, we therefore require you to renew to your said tenant his lease of ten years, wherein about 1½ years has expired, with covenants and agreements for further renewal as in former leases."

I do not think the Venables were living at the Priory so late as 1688. In his History of Hampshire, p. 263, Mr. T. W. Shore refers to the supper at Andover of which Macaulay (chap. ix.) gives an account, and there can be no doubt that this was the occasion "when the King was in the town." At the hotel now known by the sign of the "Star and Garter" a room is shown in which a somewhat dim tradition says a king once slept. There is nothing to indicate antiquity in the room and the bedstead is modern. There is also a tradition that the sign of the house was changed from that of the "White Hart" on the occasion of a royal visit. There is an hotel on the opposite side of the road still bearing the sign of the "White Hart," and there is much old brickwork in both of these houses. The main part of the building of "the Star" is certainly as old as the latter part of the seventeenth century.

¹ This was 13th Feb., Evelyn's most interesting account should be read, it is too long to quote here.

² Oudenarde, the capture of Lille, and other victories of Marlborough, are the subject of these rejoicings.

Mar. 8. Pd. the ringers the day of her Majestie's
 accession to ye throne 00 10 00
 1709. April 23. Pd. the ringers the queen's coronation day .. 00 10 00

Mention is made of the nine o'clock bell and the market bell,
 as for instance—

1693. Pd. Wm. Allen for ringin the nine o'clock bell .. 00 10 00
 " Pd. Richd. Spring for ringin the market bell and looking
 after ye clock 01 05 00

I am unable to give any account of the bell rung at nine o'clock, but the market bell is still rung, though now from the Town Hall, at the time for opening the market. The judicious accommodation to circumstances which the campanological loyalty of the townsfolk of Andover shows, seems to have been characteristic of the place throughout. In the year 1470, the Churchwardens begin an account on S. John Baptists Day, "A° r.r. Eiiij x^{mo}" and in it is put down the cost of ringing a peal "when my Lord of Clarence was her" and a second "when my Lord of Clarence and my lady came to town." The absence of any evidence as to political feeling during the great rebellion is very noticeable. The ringing when the Bishops were bailed out of the tower, and when they were acquitted on the capture of Lord Gray and of the Duke of Monmouth are the strongest marks of public political feeling I have noticed, but then there seems an even mind about the recognition "when the King was in the town and the "Thanksgiving of the Prince's arrival," and the proclamation of the King and Queen. The same spirit of accommodation is observable in after days, and one can believe that Byrom's lines might have been very popular in Andover:—

"God bless the King, I mean our faiths defender,
 God bless (no harm in blessing) the Pretender;
 But who Pretender is, or who is King,
 God bless us all, that's quite another thing."

There are probably few towns which have been so little affected in their history by the great crises of the national life. It reads as a very matter of course transaction, 1690, "pd. James Leash for altering the king's¹ arms 01 08 00." A notice that is of some interest as shewing the regulations found necessary, occurs under April 8th, 1718—

¹ William III. added the arms of Holland on an escutcheon of pretence to the coat borne by the Stuarts.

"—3. That all bellringing at the expense of the parish, on any other day then the King's Birthday, the Coronation Day, State Thanksgivings, the fifth of November, and the twenty-ninth day of May, be henceforth forbidden.

5. That the wine given to preaching strangers be given to them in the vestry after sermon.

Mention has been made of the long lead-covered roof of the nave of the church, a feature by no means uncommon, but it is rather a new light to find that the ordinary repairs of this roof were effected with lead cast in an out-building in the churchyard.

1682 One frame in the casting house for casting of lead.

The payments for such repairs are very numerous. In the account of 1470 only two items appear.

It. pd. unto William, Plomr., for workmanship of plomers work	..	..	..	xxs.
vppon the church and sowdyr	..	..	..	
It. pd. for nayles for trussyn the lead	..	..	..	ijj.

The churchyard was carefully planted with trees, and one or more of the yew trees was kept clipped in the Dutch fashion—

1703. To moneys paid for poleing and stakeing the trees in				
the churchyard	..	..	..	or 10 00
To moneys paid Chubb for trimming the yew tree	..	00	00	06

It is common, as in all churchwardens books, to find entries for rewards for destruction of what are generally therein described as "varmin." Pole cats and stoats were paid for at the rate of 4d. a head, sparrows much less. But it is remarkable to find that so late as 1715, foxes heads were worth a shilling each to those who brought them.

As year by year the churchwardens relinquished office they took from their successors a receipt of the church funds as described on the signed inventory. The earliest in this book is 1679.

All the Church Goods were likewise dd. up per Mr. Joseph Hinxman, Junr., and Bartho. Hyatt vnto the succeeding Churchwardens, ye particulars whereof are as followeth—

- Imprimis one pullpitt cloth and cushion of tussia
- One pullpitt cloth and cushion of crimson velvet
- One communion cloth of crimson velvet
- Three surplices and one table cloth and napkin of damask
- One table cloth and napkin of holland
- Three pewter flaggons for ye communion
- One Bible of the largest volume and two Common Prayer books
- Jewell's Works in two volumes and one book of Homilies
- One book of Martyrs of ye largest volume

The Paraphrase of Erasmus in two volumes
 One great chest in ye vestry, one peuter bason for ye ffont
 One blacke Hest¹ cloth, two joined stooles
 Two siluer challices wh. covers to them for ye communion
 One frame to cast lead in one box wth. lockes and keyes
 One other box two longe ladders and one short ladder
 One table bord and freme in ye vestry
 One deed of Mr. Smiths for £10 per annum to ye poore of
 Andover, and a coppie of the same
 The counterpart of Mr. Westcombe's lease for 16s. per annum
 The counterpart of Abr. Waight's lease for 16s. per annum
 The counterpart of Tho. Miller's lease for 40s. per annum
 The counterpart of George Scullard's lease for 7s. per annum
 Received the above written goods by vs,

WA. ROBINSON.

These Inventories naturally vary a little sometimes, there is occasionally some bell metal in hand, sometimes lead, or solder. Entries are frequent for "scouring ye pewter."

A sharp contrast is presented between these two churchwardens books of accounts in the matter of receipts. The fifteenth century book shows income derived from the rent of some houses, as does the later one, and from the digging of graves and funeral dues, but there the similarity ends. The flock of sheep kept by the churchwardens and the profits of the "King Ales," the offerings of wax, the rent of the church chattels and occasional legacies completed the assets, but in the seventeenth century the chief part of the income was derived from rates. The fees for digging graves and tolling knells made some portion of the revenue but the balance was derived from the sale and letting of seats. The selling and even the reversion of which was a matter of distinct bargain.

The earliest entry relating to this is given, because it shews in most comprehensive form, items which are constantly recurring with much fullness of detail.

The accompt. of Richard Neale and Robert Piper, churchwardens of the parish church of Andover for the yeare 1677 their receipts as followeth

RECD. FOR SEATS.

Recd. of Mr. Edward Noyes Bayliffe for his seat	..	00	02	00
Recd. of Mr. Thomas Westcombe for a seat where Mr. Dowling setteth	..	00	05	00
Recd. of Mrs. Martha, the wife of Mr. Joseph Hinxman for a seat where Mrs. Dorothy Hinxmain did sett	..	00	05	00
Recd. of Joan, the wife of Isaac Cooper, for a seat where Goody Hage doe sett in the middle ile	..	00	04	00

¹ *Sic*, but probably a mistake in writing for Hearse. The "joined stooles" are described in other inventories as to "lay dead corps on."

Recd. of Mr. Nicholas Turner for a seat where Goodman Barber setteth in the first seat of the north ile	00	04	00
Recd. of Sarah, the wife of Thomas Noyes for a seat where her mother did sett in the middle ile	..	00	02 06
Recd. of Jesper Salter for a seat for his wife in the north ile	..	00	02 00
Recd. of Mary, the wife of Robert Piper for a seat where Mrs. Holmes setteth in the middle ile	..	00	02 00
Recd. of Mrs. Baker for exchange of her seat where Mrs. Groue setteth in the south ile	..	00	01 06
Recd. in all for seats	..	01	08 00

CHURCH RENTS.

Recd. of Thomas Miller for his years rent..	..	02	00 00
Recd. of Abraham Waight for his years rent	..	00	16 00
Recd. of Edward Channel for his years rent	..	00	16 00
Recd. of George Scullard for his years rent	..	00	07 00
Recd. for knelles in the whole yeare being in all 34	..	00	11 04

Recd. in all for rents and knelles .. 04 10 04

Recd. for 6 graues in the church at 6s. 8d. a graue .. 02 00 00

Recd. on 6 single taxes .. 58 14 00

The expenditure it may be remarked came that year to £65 14s. 5d. Although in the page of the account copied above only the position where each worthy dame "setteth" is so carefully marked, the men also paid seat rents, but it is quite clear that the men sat on one side of the church and the women on the other. The Bailiffs seats and the Burgesses were distinctly appropriated to their own special use. Although the Bailiff seems always to have had to pay two shillings for his seat during his year of office. Thus we find in 1682—

Recd. of Mr. Thomas Stirridge for a Place in the Passage seat, between Mr. Bayleifs and the Burgesses seats	..	00	05 00
Recd. of James Knight for a place for himself in the lowest mens' seat in the south part of the north ile, with Mark Hobbs and others	..	00	05 00
Recd. of William Figgis for a place for himself in the seat between the two galleres, with George West and others	..	00	02 00

Family pews however were held by some of the important residents, witness this and other similar entries—

Aug. 24, 1682. The Churchwardens of Andeur. for this year, in consideracon of the sum of twenty-five shillings, have granted and sold vnto Mrs. Abigail Kingmill, widdow, the two uppermost seates on the south part of the south ile in the parish church of Andeuer, to be held and injoyed by Mrs. Abigail Kingmill, her two daughters, and Mr. John Kingmill and Mr. Daniell Kingmill, her sons in law, duringe their natural liues.

There are almost numberless allusions to the structure and furniture of the venerable fabric, which we much lament should have been so completely "restored" off the face of the earth, but our limits will not permit us to mention all. It is perhaps remarkable that while the earlier account refers more than once to the "organys" and its "wyndbagge." No mention of it whatever has been noticed in the book which has in a more happy sense been restored, repaired, and beautified.

"It is pretty to observe," as Pepys would have said, how the business entries of this book reflect the history of the time, and shew that the stirring events which were then being enacted, while they left their mark in its records, let the placid stream of life in the quiet country town flow gently on. The pages of Evelyn and his quaint friend make us familiar by their own charming telling with the history of their day as it impressed their observant minds. These plain records of receipt and expenditure have no place for reflection, no opportunity of sprightly narrative. But they seem nevertheless, even from this chronicle of routine, to make the very bells in the old square tower clang out the living history of the country and the people. Nothing is said of the popularity or unpopularity of persons or of measures, yet one is conscious how these quiet steady going burgesses felt the vital interests of the moment, although they studied to keep themselves quiet and out of harms way. Other Andover books show us how they "celebrated" those events which have made way marks in our English history—Pepys, Evelyn, Dr. Johnson, and others are like prominent players that reproduce the scenes they witnessed for the whole English speaking race. We do not look in these local authorities for new facts or exciting narratives. But as the Hinxmans, the Pores, the Dowlings, the Holmes, the Blakes leave their names, names still familiar in our midst, on this almost unconscious record of the past, it makes the history of our country, and not only of our town, more real to us, and the appreciation of its history makes our country so much more truly dear, that again and again our

"—heart has said
This is my own my native land."