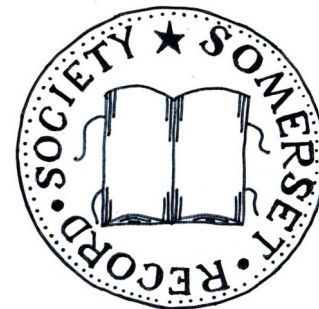


OFF THE RECORD

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE SOMERSET RECORD SOCIETY

ISSUE 8: SUMMER 2025



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 2025 Somerset Record Society Annual General Meeting will be held at The Caryford Community Hall, Maggs Lane, Ansford, Castle Cary BA7 7JJ on Saturday 11th October 2025, at 2:30pm. Doors open from 2pm. Free parking is available at the hall.

At the end of the meeting there will be a short break for refreshments and then Mark Scott, Somerset Herald of Arms, will give his lecture on Somerset in the Records of the College of Arms. Papers for the AGM are enclosed with this newsletter.

Members are welcome to bring guests. Institutional members should treat this as an invitation to their librarians or staff representatives.

A LITTLE-KNOWN SOMERSET MANOR

Driving from Taunton to Wiveliscombe one passes through the hamlet of Preston Bowyer; an extended row of houses followed by a steep hill with double bends. Historically, the hamlet consisted of two manors: Preston Bowyer and Torrels Preston. At the Dissolution Torrels Preston was taken up from Athelney Monastery by the Crown and in 1546 it was sold, with many other properties, to Richard Parker, who later transferred it to John Parker and his son Edmund, all of North Moulton.¹

By the late 16th century, John Parker seems to have tired of managing a number of smaller, remote manors, such as Torrels Preston, and leased the individual properties to the current holders for 2,000 years.²

Over time, this led to lessees starting to consider the properties their own, to do with as they chose, 'forgetting' to include reference to the manor in property documents, not attending manorial courts and not paying the high rents. As a result, in 1704, the then incumbent, George Parker, took a number of his tenants to the Chancery Court, to re-establish

his rights by complaining about such issues.³ He explained that he lived at great distance from the manor, Parker bailiffs had not done their jobs properly and that manorial documents had been lost through two of his manor houses being destroyed by fire. To this the defendants demurred, effectively saying that if he could not provide the evidence, they did not need to heed it.

While no record has been found of a judgement, it is clear that matters continued in a very similar vein. As the 18th century developed, properties continued to be traded and consolidated, particularly by Edward Clarke II, then his son Jepp and then his son, another Edward Clarke III and by late in the century they controlled virtually the whole of the manorial lands.

However, the Parkers had not left the stage. In the closing decades of the 18th century, the current Parker heir, Lord Boringdon, decided to establish his legal title to the manor⁴ and to pursue his claim. In 1794, the unmarried Edward Clarke III died, leaving his Torrels properties to his friend John Nurton. Boringdon and Nurton seemed to have realised that a deal was better than a fight and in 1802, for £260, the manor and lordship of Torrels Preston were transferred, in fee, from Boringdon to Nurton.⁵

A good example of possession being nine points of the law, but not all ten.

David Victor

Footnotes

1. Letters & papers of Henry VIII vol. xxi (i), page 249, No. 42
2. There are a number of Indentures. Examples are SWHT archive DD\AS/23 and SWHT archive DD\SF/2/39/35 No. 10
3. Parker v Clarke and others (1704) National Archives C 5/337/44
4. SWHT archive DD\SF/2/39/117
5. SWHT archive DD\AS/48

SOMERSET AND THE SCOPE-GROSVENOR CONTROVERSY

In August 1385, King Richard II (aged 18) summoned an army to invade Scotland. This was the last time that an English monarch used the feudal levy – that is, the demand by the King that those who held land under him were required to perform military service for him in defence of the realm. The knights of the kingdom, together with their retinues of esquires and men at arms, gathered at Berwick on Tweed, and crossed the border. As they progressed towards Roxburgh, Sir Richard Scrope, first Lord Scrope of Bolton in Yorkshire, and recently Chancellor of England, noticed that a young knight from Cheshire, one Sir Robert Grosvenor, was bearing an identical coat of arms to his own, *Azure a Bend'Or*, that is, blue with a diagonal gold stripe.



Bolton Castle, Yorkshire

Scrope immediately brought this to the attention of the King, who called both knights in front of him to resolve the matter. However, neither knight would retract his claim to the arms, and the King was forced to issue a general proclamation throughout the English army that all those who had an interest in the dispute should appear at Newcastle on Tyne on the 20th of the month, where the matter would be settled.

The court of arms, headed by Thomas Holland, the new Chancellor, was convened, but finding that such a huge number of men attended, the subject was adjourned that day. The subsequent case continued for a further five years, becoming the most celebrated, costly and protracted case during the late medieval period. The suit cost both parties many thousands of marks and the court heard evidence from 359 witnesses, 246 for Scrope and 113 for Grosvenor. These witnesses included many of the outstanding knights of the time: John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and uncle of the king, his son Henry Bolingbroke, later to become Henry IV

of England, Owen Glendower, self-styled Prince of Wales, and Sir Guy Brian (from Gloucester) and Sir John Sully (from Devon), both over 80 years of age and recorded in the rolls of every major battle in the previous sixty years. In fact, many knights actually gave their testimony in Abbotsbury, Dorset, or Plymouth, Devon, prior to sailing to France with John of Gaunt to protect English interests in Gascony.

Geoffrey Chaucer was a witness for Scrope during the hearings. His statement attested that he had known Richard Scrope throughout his adult life, and had fought beside him in France (where Chaucer was taken prisoner), that he had watched him win honourably during tournaments, and that more recently, while walking down Friday Street, in the city of London, he had seen the arms *Azure a Bend'Or* hanging outside an inn and had immediately knocked on the door to enquire whether his friend Lord Scrope was at home. On being told that the arms outside signified the presence of Sir Robert Grosvenor, he had reported that he had never met the said Grosvenor, or been aware of his presence in the English army.

The records of the Scrope-Grosvenor Controversy, as it is now generally known, were transcribed by Sir N. Harris Nicholas in 1832.¹ Examining the many witnesses Scrope was able to call upon on his behalf, it is perhaps surprising to find that four of them were from Somerset: Sir Thomas Fychet of Spaxton, Sir Thomas Marshall of West Chinnock, Sir Robert Fitzpayne (de Grey) of Cheddon Fitzpaine, and Sir Thomas Tryvet, whose exact birthplace is only recorded as Somerset, but whose daughter, Alice, was born at Orchard Portman.

Why did four seasoned campaigners from Somerset choose to ally themselves so closely with Scrope? The answer must surely lie in the immense wealth, power and patronage possessed by John of Gaunt in the 1380s, including the martial and financial benefits of serving in the army in France and Spain. They were all, also, able to confirm the names and arms of other members of Gaunt's retinue and army, thus allying themselves even closer to the Royal Family and its status.

Examining each of these witness statements, the evidence indicates that they were soldiers of great repute, constantly on campaigns in Scotland, France and Spain and further afield, and fighting under the banner and arms of the Earl of Northampton, who was Scrope's guardian in his formative years, and

subsequently Gaunt, with whom they served during the reign of Gaunt's nephew, Richard II. Scrope himself was retained for life by Gaunt for £40, and was regarded as one of his most trusted lieutenants.

During the Scrope-Grosvenor hearings, each witness was required to give specific evidence of his own arms before he made his statement to the court to prove his lineage. His arms meant much more than simply a way in which to be recognized on the battlefield. Firstly, the coat of arms provided a reminder of family lineage and esteem for past achievements. The language used implied not only individual family honour but also a strong universal code of ethical behaviour on the battlefield. The lord's personal seal which carried the arms was set upon a document with wax not only as a sign of authenticity, but also of a pledge of his personal faith. Moreover, the social, cultural and historical role of a range of banners, hangings, and engraved coats of arms, was used to signify family ownership, power and nobility as a reminder to everyone of a knight's good conduct and personal status.

Future knights were made aware of the characteristics and way of life of chivalry from the age of about seven, when they were educated in the history of the lineage and the great feats not only of their family, but also of other noble families. This education took place firstly in their own home, and then in another noble household in which they were placed at the age of around seven, and was usually carried out by the household chaplain who was again equally well schooled in these traditions. The young knights who recognised these coats of arms which adorned churches, buildings and religious houses, and on the battlefield, were exercising carefully trained memories. At the Scrope-Grosvenor hearings, Sir Robert Laton of East Laton, in the Palatinate County of Durham, in his statement, witnessed that:

“My father, who is an old man of 70, and has long served in foreign wars and in time of peace at tournaments, commanded me to write in a schedule all the arms which I had learnt from his ancestors, and which they recollected to have belonged to kings, princes, dukes, earls, barons, lords, knights and esquires who flourished from the time of the Conquest”.

To examine the Somerset men's connections, we can look at their evidence individually. Sir Thomas Fychet was the son of John Fychet whose family seat at Spaxton had been held since the reign of Henry II. He had been knighted by 1356, at that

time serving in the retinue of the Prince of Wales, the Black Prince, in Gascony.² He also served in Scotland, and letters of protection were granted to him in 1381 and again in 1386, when he was serving under the King of Castile (as John of Gaunt styled himself) in Spain. He had, at that time, been commanded to levy forty carpenters and masons from Devon, Somerset and Cornwall, for the expedition.³ He married Ricarda, daughter and heiress of John Ingepenne of Diddesham in Devon, and had one heir, Thomas, who was nine years old when his father died in 1391-2.

He deposed that he had seen Sir Richard Scrope, armed with the disputed arms, and he had been informed about the controversy by Thomas Carminow of Cornwall, his relation, who could attest and prove the arms from the time of King Arthur. It was agreed by the Court of Arms that this proved usage before the Conquest. When questioned about Grosvenor, he said he knew nothing of him before the recent expedition in Scotland.

His arms were Or, a chevron Gules, a chief Vaire.

Sir Thomas Marshall was the second son of Ralph Marshall of West Chinnock. His father died in 1346, his older brother died without issue and was succeeded by Sir Thomas, who was probably born around 1340. He received letters of protection 12 January 1386, being about to serve under the Duke of Lancaster (Gaunt) in Spain.⁴ He died very soon afterwards, probably in 1387 or 1388.

His deposition stated that he had seen Sir Richard Scrope armed with the arms *Azure a Bend'Or*, and Sir Richard's cousin Sir Henry Scrope with the same arms and a label Argent. He could not add any further information, but of Grosvenor he stated that he had heard it said that he was a gentleman of a good family, bearing arms, but what they were he did not know because he had never seen Sir Robert armed in any expedition in which he had been involved.

His arms were Or, a mill ring Gules.

Sir Robert Fitzpayne was the younger son of Richard Lord Grey of Codnor, and, according to his statement, had been born in 1321. In 1354 he succeeded to the manor of Cherleton Grey (Charlton Mackrell) in Somerset and other lands in Dorset. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Guy, Lord Bryan KG, and died in 1392 or 1393, leaving Isabel, his daughter, as his heir.



His deposition states that he was aware of the said arms *Azure a Bend'Or* as the arms of Sir Geoffrey Scrope, father of Sir Henry and uncle of Sir Richard. As for Sir Robert Grosvenor, he had learned nothing of him until the commencement of the Court's proceedings.

His arms were Gules, three Lions passant Argent, over all a Baston Azure.

Sir Thomas Tryvet, son of Sir John Tryvet, who, according to Froissart, fought in the wars in France in 1367 and 1369, was said to be the representative of an "ancient family of Somersetshire". He appears to have been born in 1350 and is said to have been first called to arms in 1373 at the siege of Becherell in Brittany; Froissart says that he was, at that time, defending St Saviour le Vicomte.⁵

He was retained by John of Gaunt "King of Castile" in Gascony in 1377, and was at Plymouth by 9th March 1378. He obtained letters of protection on the 16th of March stating his intention to accompany Lord Neville, but all the vessels were required by Gaunt, so he was left in Plymouth for four months. When he finally joined the army under Neville at Bordeaux, he distinguished himself in various actions until peace was concluded between Spain and Navarre. He returned to England, and attended the King, the Duke of Lancaster and the Earl of Cambridge at Chertsey where he was received "very graciously".⁶ In 1379 he again sailed for Brittany, with 200 men-at-arms and 400 archers, but the fleet was dispersed by a storm. He then served with the Earl of Buckingham in France and Flanders, and was rewarded with the rank of Banneret. However, on their return to England, popular opinion complained that the army had not succeeded in Flanders and he, and others, were arrested, impeached, and tried. His punishment was to make full payment to the King of all that he had received in France and subsequently a writ was issued to the Sheriffs of Somerset and Dorset on 6th March 1384 commanding them to levy 1400 franks of gold, and all his lands and chattels, and to produce him before the King and Council.

By 1385 Tryvet returned to favour and was selected to serve in France, but instead attended the King in Scotland with a retinue of 20 men-at-arms and 20 archers.⁷ In 1386, he was appointed Admiral of the Fleet in the western parts of the kingdom, and in October of that year gave his evidence for Sir Richard Scrope at Westminster. He joined the Lords Appellant shortly afterwards, but was arrested and imprisoned in Dover Castle on 4th January

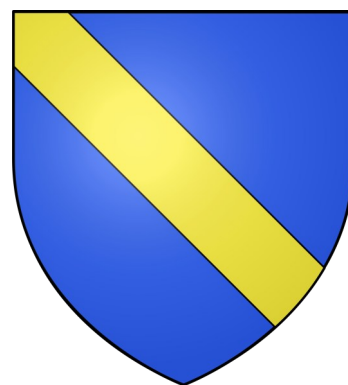
1388. He died on 6th October of that year.

His deposition states that he was thirty-six, and had been armed since the siege of Becherell. He had never heard of any person bearing the said arms, excepting of the name of Scrope, and that there had never, to his knowledge, been any interruption to their use of them. He stated that he had seen Sir Richard Scrope, Sir Henry Scrope, and others of their kinsmen in those arms during the whole time of his service. He affirmed that before this case, he had never heard of Sir Robert Grosvenor, nor of any of his lineage.

His arms were Argent, a Tryvet Sable.

The evidence of all Scrope's witnesses, including these four Somerset men, both from their military and tournament experience over the previous forty years, and from their training and recollections, formed a formidable case on his behalf. As Comrades in Arms, they knew him, recognised his arms, had fought beside him, respected his request for witnesses on his behalf, and won his case for him. Grosvenor was unable to compete with such witnesses as his supporters were of lowlier status, chiefly representing the county knights of Cheshire, although he was able to recruit Owain Glyndwyr, "Prince of Wales", to make a statement for him.

Ultimately the court found in favour of Scrope, and fined Grosvenor 10,000 marks for his false claim. But on hearing the judgement of the court, Grosvenor confessed that he was a lowly knight, that he had very limited resources and was unable to pay the fine. The King was called upon to make a final arbitration, but at this point Scrope agreed to forego the fine, for, as he said, his honour had been upheld by the verdict.



The *Azure a Bend'Or* coat of arms

An interesting footnote to these proceedings is that Grosvenor was forced to adopt new arms, *Azure a Garb'Or* (blue with a golden wheatsheaf), referencing the ancient arms of the earls of Chester, their overlords. The Grosvenor family did not forget the loss of the arms *Azure a Bend'Or*, however, and the name Bendor has been used by them from time to time: their horse, Bend Or, won the Derby in 1880; Hugh, second Duke of Westminster was known by his family as Bennie, or Bendor, and more recently the name is carried by the celebrated art historian, Bendor Grosvenor, cousin to the present Duke of Westminster.

Melanie Devine

Footnotes

1. Nicolas, Sir N. H., [*The controversy between Sir Richard Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor, in the Court of Chivalry*](#). Vols. I and II. London, 1832.
2. Collinson, *History of Somerset*, vol. I, p.243, (1898)
3. Foedera, iii, part iii, p. 196.
4. Foedera, iii, part iii, p. 190.
5. Froissart, vol vi, pp. 38, 191, 271, 275, 292.
6. Ibid., p 168.
7. Ibid., vol. ix, 77.

JOHN BLANDON

John Blandon's will is one of those included by Colin Brett in our 2024 volume, *Somerset wills, 1501-1569*. In it he directs "my bodye to be buryed in the churche of Banwell and upon my grave a tombstone of marbell to be layed and thereon to be graven in Brasse the Pictuer of me my wyeff and my iij Children with the date of my burial."

His instructions were evidently followed and the brass survives, though it had already been reduced to its present sadly damaged condition when George Bennett made this drawing of it in the early years of the 19th century.

David Bromwich



NEWSLETTER CONTRIBUTIONS

We are looking for a new editor to help with the production of *Off The Record*. If you think you could help, please email Emma Cobbledick at offtherecord@somersetrecordsociety.org.uk who can provide more details.

If you would like to contribute an article to the next newsletter please email submissions to the editor at offtherecord@somersetrecordsociety.org.uk

Articles should be received by 31st March 2026. If you are submitting an image with your article please indicate that you have sought the necessary copyright permission for it to be reproduced.

PENRUDDOCK'S REBELS AND WEST COUNTRY ROYALISTS 1655-1657

For many years historians have lamented the lack of records identifying Royalist combatants in the civil wars of the 1640s and 1650s. An uprising of royalist supporters in 1654/5 was led by Sir Joseph Wagstaffe and Colonel John Penruddock in the vain hope of restoring the Stuart monarchy. One of the consequences of Penruddock's Rebellion, as this uprising is now known, was the Protectorate's formation of geographical regions governed by experienced military commanders known as Major Generals. Colonel John Desborough, brother-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, was the man chosen for this post in the West Country and one of the results of his endeavours there was the many thousands of names of Royalist supporters sent to Thomas Dunn in London to be entered at his Registry in London.

The records Dunn kept reveal the Christian name, surname, place of residence and occupation of some 5,000 Royalists in Bristol, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Exeter, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire. The small number of names submitted from Cornwall are in stark contrast to the numbers from all the other counties. How many of these men actually fought in the wars is not recorded, but a significant number also appear in the Restoration pension records.

The information in these records is quite diverse and revealing. The men whose names were recorded were not limited to the upper echelons of 17th century society. Although there are 92 men described as 'esquire', 469 described as 'gentleman', 11 knights and five baronets, there were also professional men such as attorneys. As one might expect, those with more specialised occupations are more often found in larger towns. There were musicians in Bath, Salisbury and Sherborne but also in Broadhembury, Devon and Norton, Somerset; three apothecaries in Exeter, two in Bath, and one each in Bruton, Cirencester, Minchinhampton and Sherborne. Bruton had a bookseller, Sherborne a bookbinder. At the lower end of the society there are men in these records who were fishermen, miners, shepherds, warreners, labourers, parchment makers, organ makers, button makers, chandlers, glaziers, glovers, helliars, masons, tailors, yeomen and husbandmen, a 'haberdasher of hats', a stock carder, a sack maker, and many other occupations.

In addition to Dunn's lists of men, the British Library holds copy letter books containing

correspondence with the deputies in the western counties. These letters contain valuable information about the movement of Royalist men from the West Country to and from London. Many of these letters show the place of lodging in London and Westminster that some West Country men used. One particular entry of note reveals that Peter Lely (1618-1680), the famous court painter to Charles II, who was living in Covent Garden, provided temporary lodgings for Lawrence Washington of Garsden, Wiltshire. In some instances there are details of men travelling further afield after arriving in London. Any entries relating to the West Country have been abstracted for ease of use.

The publication of this landmark volume is a must for historians interested in local and family history, the civil wars and occupational subjects. It is a significantly important source for this period. All of the records referred to are held at the British Library. The records for the West Country have been edited and published by Sue Berry and Dr Adrian Webb. Copies of this fully indexed book, containing 376 pages, maps, illustrations, tables, costs £30 plus £4 p+p, and is available from www.somersethistory.com

Adrian Webb

PENRUDDOCK'S REBELS AND WEST COUNTRY ROYALISTS, 1655-1657



SUE BERRY & ADRIAN JAMES WEBB

Studies in Somerset's History : Volume 5

HIGH TREASON

George Newton, vicar of St Mary's, Taunton 1631-62, was called by his (no doubt sympathetic) contemporary Andrew Pyne of Bishops Hull a 'worthy divine' with 'beautiful feet'.¹ He was naturally numbered among those recalled by Edmund Calamy,² and his biography in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* was written by the distinguished historian Ivan Roots. This last unfortunately omits the material included by T.H. Peake in his M.Litt. thesis (University of Bristol, 1971)³ in which Newton clearly appeared in the 1630s as an active, even aggressive, puritan minister. And all writers have not explained why the otherwise rather intrepid Newton should have left his parish so suddenly, probably during December 1643, in favour of a safe haven in St Albans. True, ever since the previous summer his parish, which covered most of the town, had been occupied by royalist troops,⁴ but that is unlikely to have deterred such a man from directing his congregation in the way they should go.

The reason for his sudden disappearance has now come to light in a paper memorandum attached to the formal presentation deed of Richard Reekes to the living of St Mary's Taunton, dated 28 May 1644,⁵ which contains a statement drawn up by lawyer John Baber of Chew Magna and the signatures of a number of, presumably royalist, figures in the county – Alexander Hill, Sir Humphrey Sydenham, John Porter, Walter Bisse, William Lawrence and Saint Lo Stawell, who appeared to support Baber's view. Their individual opinions have not yet been discovered, though Alexander Hill held the larger share of the rectory estate of Taunton, was thus dominant owner of the chancel of St Mary's, was recorded as the sole patron in Bishop Piers' register⁶ and was obviously anxious that a sympathetic vicar be found for the parish.

Baber's opinion was crucial and no doubt welcome news to Bishop Piers who, ever since Newton's behaviour over the Book of Sports (he had duly read it in 1633 as ordered, but immediately afterwards preached about the proper use of Sundays from the Ten Commandments and then told his congregation to choose for themselves) and over the matter of the siting of the Holy Table almost as serious as the notorious Beckington case.⁷

But the key to Newton's absence as revealed by Baber, and the legal reason for declaring the living of St Mary's to be vacant was that at the Wells

Assizes of December 1643 Newton had been indicted by the Grand Jury for High Treason. Whether the opinion would have stood up in a court of law is irrelevant. For Newton to stay in Taunton would have been to face imprisonment and perhaps death. St Albans was a better place to be. A number of gentlemen whose political opinions were similar to those of Newton were likewise indicted a few weeks later.⁸

Newton was back in his old parish probably as soon as Blake turned out the royalist garrison in June 1644; rather too swiftly for the authorities in St Albans.⁹ In a decade he was a leading figure in the Presbyterian reorganisation of the church in west Somerset, leaving St Mary's by 1655 in the hands of John Adams, described as 'incumbent'.¹⁰ Unable to accept the demands of the Act of Uniformity, Newton was ejected from the ministry of the Church of England and from 1670 became the first minister of a Presbyterian congregation that by his death in 1681 had become Taunton's Paul's Meeting.¹¹

Robert Dunning

Footnotes

1. *Abstracts of Somersetshire Wills*, ed. F. Brown, 2nd series (privately printed 1888), 72. Pyne was referring to Isaiah 52 v. 7.
2. *Calamy Revised ... ministers and others ejected and silenced*, ed. A.G. Matthews (Oxford, revised edn, 1988).
3. T.H. Peake, 'Somerset Clergy & the Church Courts in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, 1625-42'.
4. *Sir Ralph Hopton's Narrative of his Campaign in the West 1642-1644*, ed. C.E.H. Chadwyck Healey (Somerset Record Society xviii) xxvii, 46-7.
5. Somerset Heritage Centre, D/D/Bp 27.
6. *Somerset Incumbents*, ed. F.W. Weaver (Bristol 1889), 453.
7. T.G. Barnes, *Somerset 1625-1640* (Oxford 1965), 16-17.
8. D. Underdown, *Somerset in the Civil War and the Interregnum* (Newton Abbot, 1973), 202.
9. *Calamy Revised*.
10. *Calendar of the proceedings of the committee for compounding, etc 1643-1660*, ed. M A Everett Green (Public Record Office, 1889-92), ii. 1366.
11. B.W. Kirk, *A History of Taunton United Reformed Church: the First Paul's Meeting 1672-1797* (1999).



PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE IN PRINT

Below is a list of the Society's publications which are available in print. Publications can be purchased via our website.

A full list of all Society volumes and Indices is also available on our website:

www.somersetrecordsociety.org.uk

Publications available in print:

15. The particular description of the county of Somerset, drawn up by Thomas Gerard of Trent, 1633. Edited by E.H. Bates, (1900)
42. Muchelney memoranda. Edited, from a breviary of the abbey in the possession of J. Meade Falkner. By B. Schofield, with an essay on Somerset medieval calendars by the dean of Wells [J. Armitage Robinson], (1927)
45. Mendip mining laws and forest bounds. By J.W. Gough, (1931)
46. Wells city charters. By Dorothy O. Shilton and Richard Holworthy, (1932)
47. Wulfric of Haselbury, by John, abbot of Ford. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Maurice Bell, (1933)
51. Somerset enrolled deeds. Edited by Sophia W. Bates Harbin, (1936)
63. The great chartulary of Glastonbury. Volume 2. Edited by Dom Aelred Watkin, (1952)
64. The great chartulary of Glastonbury. Volume 3. Edited by Dom Aelred Watkin, (1956)
70. Bridgwater borough archives. Volume 5: 1468-1485. Edited by R.W. Dunning and T.D. Tremlett from transcripts originally made by T.B. Dilks, (1971)
72. Wells cathedral chapter act book, 1666-83. Edited by Derrick Sherwin Bailey, (1973)
73. Medieval deeds of Bath and district. Part 1: Deeds of St. John's hospital, calendared by B.R. Kemp. Part 2: Deeds from the Walker-Heneage mss., edited by D.M.M. Shorrocks, (1974)
74. The diary of John Harington, M.P., 1646-53, with notes for his charges. Edited by Margaret F. Stieg, (1977)
75. The Somersetshire quarterly meeting of the Society of Friends, 1668-1699. Edited by Stephen C. Morland, (1978)
77. Calendar of Somerset chantry grants, 1548-1603. Edited by G.H. Woodward, (1982)
78. Wesleyans and Christians in south Somerset: accounts and minutes, 1808-1907. Edited by M.D. Costen, (1984)
79. The Monmouth rebels, 1685. Compiled by W. Macdonald Wigfield, (1985)
80. The Trevelyan letters to 1840. Edited by Mary Siraut, (1990)
81. Glastonbury Abbey records at Longleat House: a summary list. By Kate Harris, with the assistance of William Smith, (1991)
82. Sir Stephen Glynne's church notes for Somerset. Edited by Michael McGarvie, (1994)
83. Wookey manor and parish, 1544-1841. By Joan Hasler, (1995)
84. Bishop Still's visitation, 1594, and the 'smale booke' of the Clerk of the Peace for Somerset, 1593-5. Edited by Derek Shorrocks, (1998)
85. The cartulary of Forde Abbey. Edited by Steven Hobbs, (1998)
86. The diary & memoirs of John Allen Giles. Edited by David Bromwich, (2000)
87. Wells Corporation properties. Edited by Anthony J. Scrase and Joan Hasler, (2002)
88. Two Tudor subsidy assessments for the county of Somerset: 1558 and 1581-82. Edited by Adrian James Webb, (2002)
89. Somerset wills, extracted by A.J. Monday. Edited by Mary Siraut, (2003)
90. Wells convocation acts books, 1589-1665, part 1: 1589-1629. Edited by Anthony Nott and Joan Hasler, (2004)
91. Wells convocation acts books, 1589-1665, part 2: 1629-44; 1662-65. Edited by Anthony Nott and Joan Hasler, (2004)
92. Architectural records of Wells by John Carter, F.S.A., 1784-1808. By Warwick Rodwell and Gerard Leighton, (2006)
93. The manors of Norton St Philip and Hinton Charterhouse, 1535-1691. Edited by Colin J. Brett, (2007)
94. Somerset wills II, extracted by Miss Olive M. Moger. Edited by A.J. Webb, (2008)
95. Church accounts, 1457-1559. Edited by R.W. Dunning and M.B. McDermott, (2013)
96. Crown revenues from Somerset and Dorset, 1605. Edited by Colin J. Brett, (2012)
97. Maritime surveys, charts and sailing directions of the Somerset coast, circa 1350-1824. By Adrian James Webb, (2014)
98. Handlist of Somerset probate inventories and administrators' accounts, 1482-1924. By Adrian James Webb, (2019)
99. Bath & Wells Ordinations, 1465-1526. Edited by Robert Dunning, (2021)
100. Records of agriculture, justice, religion and trade: A Centenary Collection (2023)
101. Clothiers & Merchants in Spanish Cloth, 1627-1665 (2023)
102. Somerset Wills from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1501-1569 Edited by Colin J Brett (2024)

