

Tábor was a rich and prospering town with a large property base and flourishing crafts production, especially drapery. Since 1452, when it surrendered to bailiff Jiří of Poděbrady, it was a loyal servant of Czech kings until 1547, when it joined revolt of the estates against Ferdinand I. After suppression of the revolt, Tábor was punished by taking away a major part of its property and by the installation of the royal reeve.

Since the Hussite revolution, influence of laymen on administration of *fabrica ecclesiae* (funds necessary for church construction, maintenance and functioning) started to rise, as the church was taken away its property. It was sacristans who looked after administration of *fabrica ecclesiae*. In the first half of the 16th century, officers took over that duty and sacristans were left just the duties at church. Reports on *fabrica ecclesiae* should have been recorded in a *fabrica ecclesiae* book, including incomes and expenditures, a list of instruments for worship service, and records of memorial and administrative character. The incomes to *fabrica ecclesiae* were from collections, from funerals at church as well as in the cemetery, from chiming, from interest payments on houses, woods, gardens, fields, vineyards, villages etc. The most frequent expenditures were wages for a vicar, organist, bell-ringer, cook, then expenditures on repairs of the church and parish house, on heating in the parish house, on food, wine etc.

The main direction followed in this thesis is an analysis of The Tábor Church Numbers from the years 1509-1510. They are inscribed on six foils deposited in the Regional Archives in Tábor. The Numbers were recorded by sacristans Mikuláš Sladovník and Jan Malšický. The accounts are divided into four parts: incomes of sacristans, expenditures on the parish house, on beer and on the laundry. The incomes of sacristans are the only incomes in the accounts. The incomes came from the Town of Tábor Council, from the sale of draff and beer. In the accounts of expenditures on the parish house, the most frequent expenditures are on coal, wood, barley and draff for pigs, on bread, on various repairs and on the wages for a cook.