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INDEX OF MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

INDEX SOCIETY.
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INDEX
OF
MUNICIPAL OFFICES:

COMPILED FROM THE APPENDIXES TO THE FIRST
REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED
TO INQUIRE INTO THE MUNICIPAL
CORPORATIONS IN ENGLAND
AND WALES, 1835.

WITH AN HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

BY
G. LAURENCE GOMME,
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[*First Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Municipal Corporations in England and Wales. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 30 March, 1835, pp. 131.*

Municipal Corporations (England and Wales). Appendix to the First Report of the Commissioners. Part i. Midland, Western and South-Western Circuits, pp. 1-662. Part ii. South-Eastern and Southern Circuits, pp. 663-1408. Part iii. Northern and North-Midland Circuits, pp. 1409-2080. Part iv. Eastern and North-Western Circuits, pp. 2081-(2509-12)-2940.]*

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INDEX OF MUNICIPAL OFFICES:

ENGLAND AND WALES.

INTRODUCTION.

1. It is hoped that the following Index of Municipal Offices in England and Wales may prove of use, not only to the General use of historian and student of our local institutions, but the Index. also to those political thinkers who are now paying so much attention to the important question of local self-government. It is much to be lamented that it is necessary to appeal to two classes of readers here: it should not be so. The first mentioned need not necessarily belong to the second; but the second should in every way be identified with the first. So much reform of our old local institutions has taken place without any consideration as to their past history; so many empirical schemes have been fashioned; in short, Local Boards and Poor Law Boards, Commissioners and Parochial Committees, have been in so many cases called upon to do duties which properly belong to the already existing parish vestry or municipal borough, that there is danger of losing sight of that wonderful machinery of local self-government which has made England so powerful in her national government. To concentrate within a small compass one definite portion of local government institutions is an undertaking, therefore, not unfitted for the work of the INDEX SOCIETY.

2. The source from which the Index has been compiled is the Appendixes to the Report of the Commissioners on Source of in- the Municipal Corporations of England and Wales, formation. published in 1835, and upon which the Act of William IV. "for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales" was founded. This Act, dealing with 178 boroughs,

swept away many of the old privileges and customs, and, therefore, for the purposes of the historian, the Reports of the Commissioners represent an important epoch in the history of municipal institutions, as an authentic, if meagre, record of customs which no longer exist. So little attention had been paid to our municipal archives prior to this period, that the information contained in these reports almost seems like a revelation of new facts. We are now, however tardily, recognizing the vast importance to historical research of documents generally stowed away in the damp rooms of a Town Hall as old rubbish; and, accordingly, municipal history is acknowledged as a not unimportant feature of national history. Some boroughs, like that of Stratford-upon-Avon, have allowed the historian to publish their records, and such magnificent folios as that produced by Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, amply justify the idea of the value of such documents beyond the local circle. Mr. Davies' *York Records* is another instance; while on the general subject we have now Merewether and Stephens' *History of the Boroughs and Municipal Corporations of the United Kingdom*, and Thompson's little book on *English Municipal History*. But the work has not been taken up too soon. Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, reporting to the British Archæological Association on the municipal archives of Dorset, found that a large part of the town papers of Weymouth were in private hands, being only thus saved from the waste-paper basket,¹ and we learn from the *Historical Manuscripts Commission* that Mr. James Sherren had rescued them from a stable, where they had been deposited to await the tender mercies of the housemaid and fire-grate (*5th Report*, p. 576). We may be spared the fear of such possible vandalism in the future it is hoped, and certainly the labours of the *Historical Manuscripts Commission* will greatly help us herein. In the six Reports already issued by this Commission the archives of the following English boroughs have been reported on: Abingdon, Axbridge, Berwick-on-

¹ It is worth quoting Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps' words in full here, I think: "At Weymouth I find that a large part of the town papers are in private hands, belonging to Mr. Sherren, who acquired them at the time when the Municipal Reform Act, amongst other evils, led to the ousting of what in many places was deemed dusty rubbish. It is fortunate that Mr. Sherren intervened to save from the waste-paper basket, by purchase, a quantity of curious matter of great local interest."—*The Municipal Archives of Dorset: British Archeological Association*, vol. xxviii. p. 28.

Tweed, Bridgwater, Bridport, Cambridge, Coventry, Dartmouth, Faversham, Folkestone, Fordwich, High Wycombe, Hythe, Kingston-on-Thames, Launceston, Lydd, Morpeth, New Romney, Norwich, Nottingham, Rye, St. Albans, Sandwich, Tenterden, Totnes, Wallingford, Wells, Weymouth, Winchester, and York. From such materials as these we learn some of the archaic institutions of our municipal boroughs, but it will be seen that they deal with only a very small section of the municipalities of England. The Reports of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners, however, deal with the whole of them (with the exception of London) in respect of (1) their existing state, (2) their jurisdiction and powers and the administration of justice, (3) mode of electing and appointing officers and members, (4) the privileges of the freemen, (5) the nature and management of their funds and property. Each borough has been reported on separately and always in the same form, and we are thus enabled to collect parallel information in every instance. This, however, does not apply to London, which was dealt with altogether differently, and I accordingly had to turn to other authorities for the enumeration of the offices belonging to that city. It has been impossible under these circumstances to do equal justice to our subject, so far as it is connected with London; because the literature applicable to it is so vast¹ and yet so incomplete, and because, were we once to attempt to deal with London on any subject in connexion with municipal history, our researches could not be confined within the limits of an introduction. London is altogether unique in its past history and its present position. More than any other city in England, it affords evidence of a continued existence from Roman times; more than any other city in the world, it presents to the historian evidence of the clashing of the Roman and Teutonic systems of polity; of a development of local institutions altogether without a parallel in other history, and, in fact, brought about by influences belonging simply and entirely to the era of modern civilization. Under the protection of these various considerations, therefore, I have contented myself with simply setting

¹ Lord Coke, in his time, had reason to write that "to treat of the great and notable franchises, liberties and customs of the City of London, would require a volume in itself."

out in the Index the offices now existing in London, as shown in the annual accounts issued by the Chamberlain of the City.

3. It is not often that the report of a parliamentary commission can be of so much service to the cause of history as that which deals with the condition of the municipal corporations of England and Wales. Standing Reports on Municipal Corporations, as it does between the old and the new, as the record of institutions which have to a great extent been self-developed and not created by legislation, it concentrates within its pages a mass of information which, in the absence of local histories, is of great value. But unhappily this information is neither exhaustively, nor so critically accurate, as the historian must require. The pages bear unmistakable signs of hasty and purely official work, and one has to lament that the protests of Sir Francis Palgrave and Mr. Hogg should be so well founded. Appreciating to the full what is to be found in the three thousand pages devoted to the subject, I fear that my Index of Municipal Offices will be found to be deficient in many little points which more accuracy of detail in the Reports would have prevented.

Still it is only necessary to contemplate for one moment the progress of municipal history in England to understand the position that these Reports occupy as the most valuable record of a very important epoch. Whatever may be alleged as to the borrowing of our municipal institutions from Rome, it is certain that we cannot point to any very considerable group of towns and urge that their *history* argues the adoption of Roman institutions. York, Chester, Lincoln, Leicester, London, and Canterbury would at all events exhaust the list, and the question arises, therefore, what element in the general development of English municipal history do the remaining 279 towns represent? It is certainly a mistake to suppose that, because at the present day many of these towns are insignificant in size, possess little or no wealth, and are occupied by a scant population, therefore they should not enter into the subject of English municipal history. There can be no doubt that the Anglo-Saxon invasion and conquest brought things pretty nearly to a level, and that towns starting up from the new circumstances did not derive so much benefit from a former prestige as in other circumstances they would have done. During the progress of national history we see

groups of towns rising into prominent importance, new groups springing into existence, other groups beginning to decay. But to understand the full significance of this factor in English municipal history, a synthetical arrangement at one definite period of the recorded institutions of towns making up these several groups is positively necessary; and it is in this position of importance that I would place the Reports of the Commissioners of 1835, notwithstanding the lamentable defects in the information supplied, already alluded to. We learn thereby to appreciate and understand the position occupied by such towns as London, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, and others, as types of the fullest development of municipal institutions; we learn to class in groups such towns as Maidstone, Norwich, Oxford, Hull, and others, where local vigour has given way to corruption, and where some of the most historical rights and privileges have been swept away; we gather from such groups as Nottingham, Malmesbury, Berwick-on-Tweed, Chippenham, Marlborough, Arundel, and others, that many of our municipal institutions had a previous existence as township, or even village, institutions; and lastly, groups consisting of Aberystwith, Cardigan, and most of the Welsh boroughs, and a few English, such as Altringham, Dursley, Romford, Wootton-under-Edge, show us that the old manorial privileges have also entered into the construction of English municipal history. Information thus arranged from materials collected within the space of two years, and therefore belonging to the same period, enables the scientific historian to study the question from that comparative point of view which is the basis of all modern research, enables the student of municipal institutions to demonstrate what the constitutional historian asserts must be the case, only under forms which he is scarcely able to identify, and which lie outside his scope and period, namely, that relics of the older system survive in the modern corporations.¹

4. Bearing in mind what I have attempted to explain is the archæological value of the Reports from which Scope of the the present compilation is made, it will not be introduction. exceeding the proper limits of an introduction, I think, to

¹ See Stubbs' *Const. Hist.* vol. i. p. 424.

give an outline of the contribution made by that portion of the subject now in hand to the general question of municipal history. It is necessary to guard against the supposition that this outline is intended for an exhaustive treatment of the view I venture to entertain—it *can* only be suggestive of what may possibly hereafter be done upon the lines now indicated. To a certain extent, of course, the Index explains itself, and students will apply to it for their own information to be used in their own way, for their own purposes. But there still remains something to be done by the compiler—something which it is hoped may be found acceptable as an indicator to a great deal more that may follow further research.

The Index supplies us with a list of no less than six hundred and fifty-three different offices, but unfortunately this does not include all the ancient offices of the old corporations. In some cases officers who had no longer any functions to perform, though still appointed, have not been enumerated;¹ but, taking the materials as supplied to us, there is plenty to allow of a valuable contribution to municipal history. In no instance are the names of the officers of Roman origin. Standing out in bold relief are first of all the distinctly municipal officers. The Mayor with his Bailiffs, attended by the officers of civic dignity, either the Mace-Bearer, the Sword-Bearer, the Dragon-Bearer, or sometimes the Serjeant-at-Mace, and surrounded by the Chamberlain, Recorder, Town Clerk, Aldermen, Burgesses and Common Councilmen, represent the fullest development of municipal institutions. Most of the towns possess some such an organization as this, varied of course in details of methods of election or of manner of holding assemblies, but from a general view substantially the same. Looked at a little more closely, we find still existing a class of offices which takes us back to the burghal constitution of old times. Thus Borough-holders, Portreeve, Reeve, do not belong to late developments of municipal history. A still further outlying circle of history is traceable from the existence of many offices belonging to the

¹ Thus the "Brookwarden" of Arundel is only mentioned by accident, as it were, and his office is one of the most valuable for historical purposes.—See Tierney's *History of Arundel*, p. 708. So again some of the obsolete offices at Congleton, which are of the most interesting nature, are given, but quite as an exception, while "several subordinate officers" of Altringham, Over, etc., are not enumerated.

old township regulations, for instance, Ale-conners and Ale-tasters, the Borsholders, Constables, Town Corporal, Town Crier, Headboroughs, Tithingmen and Minstrels. And finally a still further progress into early history is made by a consideration of offices relating to purely agricultural matters. Municipal freedom and power is the offspring of mercantile rather than of agricultural progress, and if we are compelled to look beyond municipal history for the origin of such offices as those of Fen Reeve, Fieldgrieve, Grassman, Hayward, Herd, Pinder, Pound Driver, Woodward and the rest, I cannot think it will be at all too remote, taken in connexion with other circumstances,¹ to suggest the time when the present municipal town was little more than an agricultural community of the type now known to have once existed throughout Europe.

This is, stated shortly, the view I venture to take of the results of an examination of the offices that once existed, and may perhaps still exist, in many of our municipal towns. I put it forward with all deference, because I am quite aware that, in order to establish it on its firmest basis, many other considerations would have to be given which could hardly find a place in the present introduction. I think this conclusion sufficiently established from the list itself to be able to state it, as I have done, broadly and generally, as a contribution to the whole question of municipal history, which assuredly wants re-writing with the new materials at hand. But in addition to, nay, in confirmation of, the archaic view which, as I contend, may be obtained by grouping into outlying circles of historical antiquity the offices belonging to our municipal institutions, there is the all-important fact to notice that, at the time of the Report of the Commissioners, it was a general rule for officers chosen for certain functions to be regarded as a part of the legislative body—a notion which, without doubt, belongs to times when the separation of constitutional authorities had not been completed, when legislative, judicial and executive functions were confounded; a notion, in point of fact, which belongs to

¹ May I here refer to a paper I read before the Society of Antiquaries in June 1878, compiled from the Reports of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners, and entitled, *On Traces of the Primitive Village Community in English Municipal Institutions*, in a Letter to William J. Thoms, Esq., F.S.A. This deals with corporate property only.

the domain of ancient law and early society, which is inherited rather from our Teutonic primitiveness than from Roman culture.

I would, therefore, rather wish in this introduction to treat of Other views of the subject. the historical aspect of the whole subject, than to take each office separately and explain its duties and meaning and the derivation of its title. This part of the subject, however, most certainly wants attention; for we may turn in vain to the pages of Nares, Cowell and Jacob for an explanation of some of the titles to be found in the list. Again, many officers perform functions totally at variance with their titles, a fact which opens the way to much interesting history. The various and sometimes extremely intricate modes of appointment, and the particular feast-days upon which in many cases it was absolutely necessary that the appointments should be made, ought also to receive the attention of the student. And, moreover, what is further needed, is to collect the titles of those obsolete offices which do not find a place so late as 1835. In point of fact this is strictly necessary to confirm the conclusions I venture to deduct from the present list; for it is only upon the supposition that most, if not all, of the municipal boroughs at one time or other possessed the most distinctive of the offices set out as giving evidence of past history, that my arguments are entitled to the full force I would give them. That this was the case, of course, I fully believe; and I hope that in course of time I may be able to restore many titles at present lying hid amongst other historical archives.¹

I should perhaps notice that for statistical purposes Mr. Fletcher has compiled a list "of the principal and of the inferior officers with the number of boroughs in which each office is mentioned to have been found," and which is given in the *Journal of the Statistical Society* (vol. v. p. 162). But besides leaving out many that are included in the present list, Mr. Fletcher's object was statistical; mine is historical—Mr. Flet-

¹ Thus, from the *Thirty-eighth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records*, we hear of several offices not included in the present List. Amongst these are the *Alnager* of Bristol, Hull, Norwich, York; the *Water Bailiff* of Chichester and Dartmouth; *Customer* of Boston, Gloucester, Newcastle; *Garbler* of London; *Heyward and Woodward* of Worcester; *Mayor* of Hardleigh; *Searcher* of Bristol, Gloucester, Hull, Newcastle and Sandwich. And other instances are mentioned in the text later on.

cher's, in fact, to point out "the necessity of clearing away some of the antiquated machinery;" mine to urge the importance of recording the facts and preserving the spirit of antiquity.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

5. Of course the most important municipal office is that of the head-man of the borough. We find the title of this office disputed by nine different kinds of officers. As will be seen by reference to the Index, the large majority of towns have a mayor as the chief officer, but, as the exceptions to this rule form a very interesting phase of our inquiry, I give here a table showing the titles of the head-man of those boroughs which do not possess a mayor:—

Alderman.—*Bury St. Edmunds, Grantham, Malmesbury, Wokingham.*

Aldermen (two).—*Denbigh, Ruthin.*

Bailiff.—*Andover, Bewdley, Bishop's Castle, Blandford, Brecon, Buckingham, Cefn Lllys, Chippenham, Chipping Sodbury, Crickhowell, Daventry, Great Dunmow, Dursley, Garstang, Hay, Ilchester, Knuckless, Leominster, Llandovery, Lydd, Pevensey, Presteign, New Radnor, Rhayader, Romney Marsh, Seaford, Wenlock.*

Bailiff, High.—*Kidderminster, Ludlow, Ruyton.*

Bailiffs (two).—*Aldeburgh, Brading, Bridgnorth, Bridport, Caerwys, Cardiff, Chipping Norton, Clitheroe, Clun, Cowbridge, Droitwich, Dunwich, Eye, Farnham, Godmanchester, Ipswich, Kingston-on-Thames, Lichfield, Montgomery, Morpeth, Newport (Salop), East Retford, Rhuddlan, Scarborough, Southwold, Tamworth, Tewkesbury.*

Chamberlains (four).—*Alwick.*

Constable of the Castle.—*Carnarvon, Conway, Harlech.*

Guild Stewards.—*Calne.*

Portreeve.—*Aberavon, Beccles, Chard, Kenfig, Kilgerran, Lampeter, Langport-Eastover, Laugharne, Llanelly, Llantrissant, Loughor, Neath, Swansea, Usk, Yeovil.*

Portreeves (three).—*St. Clears.*

Stewards.—*Gateshead.*

Warden.—*Godalming, Louth, Sutton Coldfield.*

It will be seen at once that the old Burghal constitution, which, as I have pointed out, still gives historical evidence of its existence, is first brought into notice by the Portreeve as head man of the borough; but, leaving the consideration of this office until the next section, we will now briefly notice the remaining chief officers.

The office of Mayor was borrowed from France at the time when our Norman sovereigns brought French customs on to English soil. The earliest spelling of the word is 'meyres' or 'meires' in the Vision of Piers Plowman;¹ Sir Thomas More spells it 'maire,'² and Fabyan 'mayre,'³ and it is not until Bacon that we find it written 'major, maioralitie,'⁴ giving the idea that the word was borrowed from the Latin 'major,' instead of through the French 'majeur' from the Latin accusative 'majorem.' Indeed, so clearly does the title seem to be the work of the Anglo-Norman period that Thierry (*Tiers Etat*, vol. ii. p. 1, Eng. Trans.) speaks of the mayor as an addition to the original consular government, which came in first in the Aquitanian cities under Norman or English rule.⁵

There can be no doubt, I think, that this officer was the nominee of the people as against the increasing power of the crown. The old portgerefa had become little more than the servant of the king, and during that period of European history when the towns both on the Continent and in England began to regain some of that liberty which feudalism had checked, there was a great deal of international sympathy and a corresponding international progress. As Professor Stubbs says, the ancient liberties of the English were not unintelligible to the townsmen of Normandy; the rising freedom of the German cities roused a corresponding ambition in the towns of Flanders; and the struggles of the Italian municipalities awoke the energies of the cities of Provence.⁶ The immediate effect of this was the appointment of an officer who would once more represent the citizens and not the king. The portgerefa had disgraced his

¹ The passage in which the word occurs is the one chosen by Mr. Skeat for his *Parallel Extracts from Twenty-nine MSS. of Piers Plowman* (E. E. T. S.). There are altogether ten different variations in the spelling in the twenty-nine MSS., but those mentioned in the text occur in fourteen instances. The other spellings do not vary much.

² *Hist. of King Richard.* ³ *Chron. Ellis edit.*, p. 313. ⁴ *Hist. of Henry VII.*

⁵ See *Freeman's Comp. Pol.*, p. 345, whence this is quoted.

⁶ *Const. Hist.* i. p. 422.

position; the English townsmen were largely intermixed with Normans; and English towns felt the benefit of the European struggle for municipal freedom. Under these circumstances, with the new birth of popular election, they would have a new title for their head-man; and, thus, no doubt, the old English title of portreeve gave way before the claims of the new Anglo-Norman title. London was the first to elect a Mayor in 1189 or 1191, and, though Mr. Coote thinks a charter was granted at the time,¹ the first extant or known charter was not granted until 1214 by King John. Other towns quickly followed: York *temp.* Ric. I.; King's Lynn in 1204; Bristol in 1217; Oxford in 1229; Chester in 1247; Rye in 1304;² and as we approach the reigns of Richard II. and the Lancastrians, all the most important of the old boroughs elect Mayors instead of their old provosts or bailiffs. But still with the majority of the boroughs the title of mayor was not introduced until much later, generally about the reign of Elizabeth and James I.

The duties of the Mayor as set forth in the Reports are extremely various, and have no doubt grown with the growth of municipal power. He usually presides at the quarter sessions of the borough, and is often a judge of the Court of Record; he is often Coroner, and Keeper of the gaol; generally Clerk of the market and Judge of the Pie-poudre Court. In a few ports, as at Rochester, he is Admiral, to the exclusion of the Admiralty of England, and in others, as at Carmarthen, Haverfordwest, Southampton, he has a concurrent jurisdiction.³

The manner of election differed considerably in most of the towns from the popular election, which no doubt was the original mode. The Commissioners in their Report summarize the various modes of election, and there appeared to be only

¹ See a most interesting paper on "The Lost Charter," read at the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. Also Stubbs' *Select Documents*, pp. 257, 300.

² We learn this from *Hist. MSS. Com.* vol. v. p. 503, though here again, as at London originally, there is no charter. Perhaps the most curious instance of a Mayor being elected without the power of a Charter is at Overton in Flint. In 1830, at a convivial party, it was resolved to elect a Mayor annually, the price of the dignity being a dinner to be given upon his going out of office.

³ I may here refer to Mr. Payne Collier's *Account of a MS. by Thomas Norton, relating to the Ancient Duties of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London.*—*Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi. pp. 97-104. And also to the old account of "the office of the Mayor of Bristol," in Toulmin Smith's *Gilds*, p. 413.



twenty-one boroughs in which the commonalty had a free right of election.¹

Passing, for the present, from the Mayor as head-man, I will just glance at the position of the remaining officers who were The Bailiff. in some boroughs the chief officer. The oldest of these is of course the Bailiff. No less than twenty-six boroughs had retained down to 1835 the old method of being governed by two Bailiffs, and thirty by one Bailiff.² Oxford was governed by two in 1229; King's Lynn in 1204; York *temp.* Richard I.; and London, according to Fabyan, in 1180;³ and frequently the appointment of the Mayor is in place of the Bailiff.⁴ Other towns had only one Bailiff as head-man, as Canterbury *temp.* Henry II. The office appertains originally to manorial institutions. The derivation of the name seems to be from a root signifying a safe keeper or protector,⁵ and was brought into England at the Conquest, though the office answers to the earlier *praefecti* or *prepositi maneriorum* or *villiarum* of the Saxon and Domesday period,⁶ whose business it was to collect the rents, to levy distresses, to prevent trespasses, to keep the peace, and to do all the offices of equity and right between the lord and the tenant. The title of Bailiff is used for many other offices besides municipal, and we have no direct testimony as to how it was that a Bailiff became the head-man of a borough. In the opinion of Professor Stubbs, all towns were originally in demesne of some lord, bishop, or king, and all the inhabitants were less than free.⁷ As chartered privileges came gradually into existence at the instance of the lord of the town, it is very possible that the Bailiff of the lord became the head-man of the borough. His power amongst the tenants and freemen must have been very great,⁸ and it is noticeable that many of the Bailiffs who appear as head-men of the Boroughs

¹ By the Act of William IV., one uniform rule was adopted for all municipal boroughs—the Council elect the Mayor on the 9th of November in every year from the Aldermen or Councillors.

² It is worth noticing, perhaps, that the Mayor is required to have served the office of Bailiff at Coventry, Lancaster, Northampton, Tenby, and *vice versâ* at Boston.

³ See *Chron.*, Ellis edit., p. 299.

⁴ See Bridgwater in *Hist. MSS. Com.* vol. i. p. 99; also Chipping Sodbury, *sub voce*.

⁵ Coke upon Littleton, 61*b*.

⁶ Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday*, vol. i. p. 245.

⁷ See *Introd. to Toulmin Smith's English Gilds* (E.E.T.S.), p. 1*x*.

⁸ Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday*, vol. i. p. 245.

in the present list were appointed by the Lord of the Borough.¹ The mode of election in some of the other cases is very curious, and I do not think it will be objected to, if I give the following instances.

At Brading two Bailiffs, senior and junior, are elected every year. The two Bailiffs for the time being, the two for the preceding year, and the deputy Steward, hold what is called a private meeting. One inhabitant who has served the office of Constable is chosen senior Bailiff; two others, who have also served as Constables, are put in nomination for junior Bailiff. This meeting is held at the summons of the senior Bailiff a few days before a Court-leet, which is held about the 9th October. At the Court-leet the senior Bailiff is presented, and the jury chooses a junior Bailiff from the two put in nomination. The proceedings of the private meeting are always kept secret until the Court-leet.

At Chippenham the Bailiff is chosen annually on Michaelmas Day. The Bailiff and burgesses meet in an upper room of the Guildhall and the freemen in a room below. The Bailiff and burgesses select two of themselves, whose names are carried down to the freemen by the under-bailiff. The freemen elect the Bailiff from the two candidates, signifying their choice by sticking a pin in the name of the one chosen. The candidates are generally chosen according to ancientry or from the burgesses who have not yet served the office.

These two instances are perhaps sufficient to afford an idea of some of the more curious and intricate methods of election; and without doing more than mentioning the towns of Godmanchester, Ilchester, Kingston-on-Thames, Rhuddlan, and Scarborough as further instances, we pass on to the next office.

I will now draw attention to the Alderman as the head-man of the borough; and let me say at once, that the appearance of this title among our municipal institutions is The Alderman. distinctly of late origin. Aldermen were first chosen in London²

¹ Namely at Cardiff, Caerwys, Cefn Llŷs, Chipping Sodbury, Crickhowell, Dursley, Hay, Knuckless, Presteign, Rhayader. At Alnwick, a document printed by the Commissioners states that the Bailiff of the Lord was the chief officer of the town.

² Fabyan's *Chron.*, edit. Ellis, p. 332; though Palgrave asserts, without naming his authorities, that London seems to have had aldermen from time immemorial.—*Hist. of Eng. Com.*, vol. ii. p. ccc.

in 1241, at Oxford in 1256, and so on; and I do not think it possible to separate the Alderman, as head-man of the borough, from the body of Aldermen (one being chosen from each ward of the borough) as a portion of the Common Council of the borough, at least so far as the introduction of the title is concerned. But although we cannot trace an earlier adoption of the title than the date mentioned above, the connexion between the alderman of the municipal boroughs and the primitive alderman of the old Germans is an interesting historical fact, as clearly traceable as the philological derivation.

The *Ealdorman*, the *princeps* of Tacitus, the *princeps*, or *satrapa*, or *subregulus* of Bede, the *dux* of the Latin chroniclers, and the *comes* of the Normans—*Stubbs, Const. Hist.* vol. i. pp. 111, 112¹—was originally the chief of a district which comprised several townships—*tunscipas, vici, Tac. Hist.* iv. 15—both township and district being founded in the olden times upon a genealogical rather than a geographical relationship. The settlement in England, influenced unquestionably by the Romanized population who survived the conquest, soon led to the substitution of geographical for genealogical relationship upon which to base the institutions of the national state, and the earliest sign of this is the *Ealdorman* becoming the chief of the hundred and the shire. The Burghs at this time were governed by the *Burgh-gerefa, port-gerefa, or vic-gerefa*; ² and we practically lose sight of the alderman in his progress to the modern earl and duke.

Unfortunately, it is just at this juncture that constitutional historians leave the subject. Sir Francis Palgrave contents himself with the assertion that the municipal magistrates continued in undisturbed possession of the name,³ which, besides being refuted by the assertion of Professor Stubbs that the municipal system has in the alderman the representative of the gild,⁴ does not advance the history of the subject.

As a first, and most important, step in this history, it should be understood that the Anglo-Saxon Burgh, like the rest of the

¹ See also Palgrave, *Eng. Com.* vol. ii. p. cccl; Kemble, bk. ii. cap. iv. vol. ii. of *Saxons in England*.

² See Kemble's *Saxons in England*, cap. vii. bk. ii. "On the Towns."

³ *Eng. Com.* vol. ii. p. cccli.

⁴ *Const. Hist.* vol. i. p. 424.

Teutonic settlements in this island, was based upon the family organization—that is, the primitive family of ancient law, founded upon blood relationship. The proofs of this cannot be stated now, because it is a question belonging to national history, but such a statement only amounts to saying that the barbaric conquerors of the Roman Empire had not advanced along the lines of civilization any further than had the Latins before the construction of the Twelve Tables, the Greeks before the composition of the Iliad, or, in fact, any further than the earliest progressive stages of either of the great Aryan peoples who have successively occupied European or Asiatic territory. The next step was the constitution of the Burgh as a territorial unity, hedged and walled round for the purposes of defence, definitely fixed as a military station of the empire. But within this constitutional organization the inevitable consequences of such political progress were going on. Old primitive influences were giving way—the family organization was gradually undermined, and an appeal made to artificial or political organization instead. It is at this stage that we are introduced to the initial history of the Gilds. I cannot see why in this, as in other instances, we must either hold everything to be borrowed from Roman civilization,¹ or else developed from Teutonic barbarism.² The truth is, both are right. The Roman *collegium* developed out of exactly a parallel state of political progress as the Teutonic Gild; both are of essentially home growth. The old Anglo-Saxon family had given way just as the old Roman family had given way centuries before; but our Anglo-Saxon forefathers at this juncture had in their very midst a ready-made institution, if I may so say, belonging to the stage of political development to which they were insensibly progressing—namely, the Roman *collegium*. That they should have clothed their new Gildships, therefore, with a considerable amount of Roman drapery, is not to be wondered at; but that it was not all Roman, or, rather, that the bearers of this Roman clothing were Teutonic in blood, is shown by the titles given to the officers of this new institution. We come again upon the

¹ See Mr. Coote's *Secular Gilds of London*, also *Romans of Britain*, p. 383.

² Toulmin Smith's *English Gilds*.

Ealdorman : he is the chief officer—the graceman—of the Gild.¹ It is a long history, but not a difficult one from this point, to trace the gradual approach of the Gild to the Burghal community, the gradual amalgamation of both into the municipal corporation of modern times, or, according to the views of Mr. Coote in reference to London, the ultimate overturning of the old Burghal constitution in favour of the Gild constitution.²

Thus I think we have dealt sufficiently at length with the chief municipal officer. The other titles—Warden, Gild Stewards, Chamberlain, Constable of the Castle Officer.—call for little or no remark. The two first belong to the same category as that of the Alderman just treated of ; the Chamberlains of Alnwick were appointed by agreement between the Earl and Countess of Northumberland and the Corporation, and the Constables of the Castle are simply the officers of the Lord of the Borough.

Immediately surrounding the chief officer, attending upon him in his official capacity, assisting to support his municipal dignity, are the officers known as Dragon Bearer, Mace Bearer, Officer of the Silver Mace, Staff Bearers, Standard Bearers, Sword Bearer, White Mace Bearer, and oftentimes Serjeant-at-Mace. Most of the old boroughs possessed a distinctive symbol by which as a collective body, as a corporate unit of the State, they were recognized beyond their own boundaries. Thus the Harrow of Canterbury, the White Ship of Bristol, the Black Ram of Coventry, the Leopard of Salisbury, the Wolf of Worcester, the Dragon of Gloucester, the George of Nottingham, the Boar's Head of Windsor, the Wild Rat of Northampton, and the Griffin of Leicester, were unfurled on the side of the Yorkists at the Battle of Towton.³ And although such symbols were not unknown among the early Teutons, as, for instance, the "Ward Staff" of Aungar Hundred described by Sir Francis Palgrave,⁴

¹ Stubbs' *Const. Hist.* vol. i. p. 418 ; Smith's *English Gilds*, p. xxxviii ; Madox's *Firma Burgi*, p. 30.

² *Secular Gilds of London*, p. 22 : Mr. Thompson thinks that the Merchant Gild merged in the corporation in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—See *Eng. Mun. Hist.* p. x. Introd.

³ See Thompson's *Eng. Mun. Hist.* pp. 78, 190.

⁴ *Eng. Con.* vol. ii. p. clviii. See also "the Dumb Borsholder" of Chart, described in *Arch. Cantiana*, vol. ii. pp. 85-8.

the official dignity and importance belonging to the municipal mace or its equivalent appear to me to belong to a somewhat later cycle of custom than that represented by the Teutonic group. As the symbol of the power of the central government in municipal matters, it was generally engraved with the Arms of England, as appears by the charters granted to Beaumaris, Bishop's Castle, Chester, Clun, Congleton, and Oswestry, which are quoted by the Commissioners. The charter of Elizabeth to Beaumaris states that the maces shall be gilt or of silver, and that the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses "shall meet us, our heirs, and successors, and also our children, without the said borough and within the limits of our county of Anglesey," as often as they repair to the borough, and that the Mayor and Bailiffs shall bear the maces "before us, our heirs and successors, and our children, through the said borough." The charter of the same sovereign to Bishop's Castle empowers the appointment of the Sergeants-at-Mace and the carrying of two silver maces, "in order to augment and preserve the splendour and authority of our afore-said borough."¹ The privilege of having gold or silver maces carried before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London was not granted until the reign of Edward III., and there is no doubt that we owe the introduction of this municipal privilege to our Norman sovereigns.² But in representing the authority of the central government, it undoubtedly carries us back, by analogy at all events, to the Roman municipal constitution which was so elaborate in its ceremonial detail. We may have borrowed the mace from France, as we did the word by which it is known,³ but we were quite ready to receive its symbolism and to make it fit in with the general system surrounding it. And as a matter of fact the older system is represented, not by the mace, but by the sword and the dragon. The latter Mr.

¹ There are many instances in Corporation accounts of the importance once attached to the Mace. Thus at Banbury in 1651 a loan was raised "towards the buying and paying for a new mace for the said Burrough, and repairing the old mace."³—Beesley's *Hist. of Banbury*, p. 449. Yet just before the new Act of 1835 came into operation, the maces, which were of silver gilt, had been disposed of for the liquidation of their debt.—*Ibid.* p. 548, note 43.

² The silver mace of Ruyton dates from 2 Edward II. It has the inscriptions "Liberum Burgū de Nova Ruyton," and "Edmund comes Arun," decorated with the Arundel Arms and those of England and France. The Silver Mace of Flint is spoken of as of great antiquity.

³ French *masse*, from obs. Latin *matea*.

Coote has identified as Roman, at least as the war standard of the West Saxons;¹ and the former was equally of Roman origin,² representing the old criminal jurisdiction of the municipalities. It is not a little curious to note that while the mace, as shown above, is the symbol of the authority delegated by the central government to municipal bodies, the dragon and the sword appear as the symbol of old municipal powers. They are only mentioned as being granted by charter in the three instances of Chester, King's Lynn, and Liverpool,³ to which must obviously be added Exeter, London, and Norwich, mentioned in Thompson's *English Municipal History*. But the very wording of these grants assists us to understand that the institution was not a new one. Henry VII. grants to Chester that the Mayor may have the sword borne before him "in our absence, and may cause it to be borne before him with the point upright, in the presence as well as of other nobles and lords of our realm of England who are related to us in lineal consanguinity and others whomsoever, and in any other manner howsoever;"⁴ while at King's Lynn, on the contrary, Henry VIII. granted the privilege of carrying a sword sheathed. It is interesting to note that the corporation of Chester successfully defended their right against the Dean and Chapter, and in the award it is granted that "as often as the Mayor repaired to the church to hear divine service or sermon, or upon any just occasion, he was to be at liberty to have the sword of the city borne before him with the point upwards."⁵ Such, then, is the historical significance I would apply to the ceremonial municipal offices, and here, as elsewhere, it is much to be lamented that we fall short of the number of instances which should properly exist.⁶ But the citizen of olden times looked upon

¹ *Romans of Britain*, pp. 432-3.

² In Amiens the insignia of supreme justice consisted of two swords of antique shape carried in the hands of two officials, and a similar custom prevailed among almost all the great Corporations of France, which undoubtedly had a continuity from Roman times.—See Thompson's *Eng. Mun. Hist.* p. 173.

³ The office of Sword Bearer at Bristol is specially mentioned as being very ancient, though not mentioned in any of the charters.

⁴ It should be observed that this is simply a copy of older grants of the same privilege, e.g. Norwich *temp.* Hen. IV. mentioned by Thompson, *Eng. Mun. Hist.* p. 175.

⁵ See *Hist. MSS. Com.* 5th Report, p. 342.

⁶ The Water Bailiff of Bristol carries a "silver oar" as the symbol of authority.

the municipal insignia with a *political* significance. When he saw the mace and the sword, says Mr. Thompson, when he saw the banner of his community unfurled, his heart exulted in the thought that his fellow-citizens and he constituted a body enjoying entire independence, their own civil and criminal jurisdiction, and a name in the land which kings and lords respected.

The officer carrying the mace is the chief attendant of the Mayor on all public occasions and processions.¹ At Norwich there is a Sword Bearer to carry the city sword; two Mace Bearers to carry the maces; two Standard Bearers; a Dragon Bearer and his assistant; and two Whiffers, who carry swords, which were originally used to clear a way through the people for the processions. (See *Notes and Queries*, 4th Ser. xii. 284, 354, 397, 416.) At York the Sword Bearer attends the Lord Mayor and Corporation on all state occasions, also the Upper House when assembled in Council, and all corporate meetings for elections and admission of freemen, and he affixes the seal of the Corporation; the Mace Bearer has nearly similar duties to perform, and the officer of the Silver Mace acts as domestic servant to the Lord Mayor on all state occasions.² But in the majority of the towns we find the duty of carrying the Mace entrusted to the Serjeant-at-Mace, whose original duties were to execute process, summon juries, attend courts of record, and so on.³ The older towns, it will be observed from the Index, have an officer for the specific purpose of carrying the municipal mace or sword, and it is chiefly among the more recently created boroughs that this duty is delegated to the Serjeant-at-Mace. In some towns both officers exist. Thus at Scarborough the Mace-bearer attends the two bailiffs in processions, and the Serjeants-at-Mace both attend them to church⁴ or elsewhere on public occasions. The far older title of the officer who performed

¹ At Buckingham and Scarborough the Mace Bearer is attendant upon the Bailiff; at Yeovil upon the Portreeve; at Kingston-on-Thames there are two for the two Bailiffs.

² The whole subject of Corporation processions wants attention, for there is much to be learned therefrom.

³ Sometimes, he has assumed other duties; thus at Carlisle he is also Crier; at Blandford Forum he acts as Hayward; at Aberystwith one is Bellman; at Barnstaple one is Chamberlain and one Gaoler; at Launceston the two are the Gaolers; at Penryn they ring the bell for divine service.

⁴ At Chipping Norton there is an ancient payment of one shilling for bearing the mace before the Bailiffs on Sundays to church.

the duties of Serjeant-at-Mace is Catchpole,¹ and it is interesting to see that in the Borough of Congleton this old title is still preserved, alongside of the modern Serjeant-at-Mace.²

There is, besides these official dignitaries, a group of officers in some towns whose services belong to a more domestic circle. The titles of these officers are mostly arranged under the heading "Mayor's" in the Index, and can, therefore, be referred to easily, but the Chaplain to the Lord Mayor and the Young Men of the Lord Mayor's Household at London, the Mayoress's Serjeant at Oxford, the Organist to the Mayor's Chapel at Bristol, and the Doorkeeper of the Mayor's Chamber at Newcastle, must be added to the list, which gives some idea of the local prestige and the ceremonial details attached to the office of Mayor of the borough.

BURGHAL OFFICES.

6. It is now necessary to leave the municipal circle. Much more, however, could be said about these offices if space would allow, for they include the body of Burgesses, or Governing Council, and the all-important offices of Chamberlain, Marshal, Remembrancer, Sheriff, Steward, and the rest, and in the case of Norwich a "Speaker" of the Common Council. But I would now draw attention to the second group of offices which I have ventured to arrange, as giving us some evidence of the old Saxon Burghal constitution,

¹ See Cowell, *Law Dict.*, *sub voce*. I may perhaps be excused for quoting the following from the romance of Thomas of Reading, by Thomas Deloney in 1632.

"The City of London being at that time [Henry I] governed by Bailiffes, it came to passe, that in a certaine fray two of their Catchpoles were killed, for at that time they had not the name of Sergeants: and you shall vnderstand, that their office was then so much hated and detested of Englishmen, that none of them would take it vpon him: so that the Bailiffes were glad to get any man whatsoever, and to give him certain wages to performe that office." See *The Pleasant Historie of Thomas of Reading*, page 63, "How the Bailiffes could get no man to bee a Catchpole, and how certain Flemings tooke that office vpon them," etc., chap. 9. *Early Prose Romances edited by William J. Thoms*, vol. i.

² I append here in a note a list of the boroughs where the Serjeants-at-Mace act also as Mace-bearers: *Abingdon, Beaumaris, Bishop's Castle, Chester, Chichester, Chipping Norton, Clun, Congleton, Dinas Myddy, Doncaster, Flint, Gloucester, High Wycombe, Lichfield, Lymington, Malmesbury, Marlborough, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Newport (I. of W.), Oswestry, Oxford, Ruyton, Seaford, Wallingford, Walsall, Weymouth*. At *Newborough* there is an ancient Silver Mace in the custody of the Bailiff, but no Serjeant has been appointed in recent times.

which was not so much Roman as the later municipal constitution, because it had not left very far behind the features of the original township.

It is not a little strange that we should find a Recorder in no less than 179 boroughs. I claim this title to be The Recorder. considered as a relic of the old Burghal constitution upon the authority of Sir Francis Palgrave in reference to the Recorder of London. As so many towns obtained their charters upon the model of those previously granted to other towns, no doubt the name of the office was borrowed from London; but the need for the official himself must have been real. The passage in Palgrave is not long, and says all that could be said upon the subject, and I therefore transcribe it from his pages. When any of the peculiar customs of the City of London are to be noticed by the superior tribunals, they are not ascertained by reference to the rolls of the Court of Husting: no book or writing is consulted; but they are certified by the mouth of the officer, who hence is called the Recorder.¹ This is important evidence of the once prevalent oral testimony, as opposed to the written; and evidence, therefore, of the old Burghal life, before Roman influence had initiated, and Norman influence had organized, that process of written records which is so distinctly characteristic of municipal custom.

We have now to turn our attention to the Portreeve (*Port-gerefa*). There can be no doubt that this was the title The Portreeve. of the head-man of the chief commercial boroughs of Anglo-Saxon times. Connected with it, according to the circumstances of the case, was the *Burgh-gerefa* and the *Wic-gerefa*; but we meet with early examples of these comparatively only in few instances.² The Portreeve, on the other hand, was formerly the head-man of London, Bath, Bodmin, Canterbury,³ and Maidstone, and no doubt is equivalent to the provost whom we meet so frequently in other towns.⁴

His olden duties have been summarized from various sources

¹ *Eng. Com.* vol. i. p. 148. See also Toulmin Smith's *The Parish*, p. 327, note.

² Kemble, *Saxons in England*, vol. ii. p. 171.

³ Stubbs, vol. i. p. 93.

⁴ See *Hist. MSS. Com.* vol. i. p. 99, for Bridgwater as an example of this. Of the provost I shall have to speak later on.

by Mr. Kemble,¹ Mr. Coote,² and Professor Stubbs.³ He was unquestionably the chief magistrate of the borough. He was always a single official. The finance of the borough was committed to him. He collected the tolls; and a portion of his subsistence at least was derived from deductions from the proceeds of the tolls and fines levied within his district. In the small towns especially it must have been a principal part of his duty to witness all transactions by bargain and sale. So far the authorities seem to agree pretty closely, and perhaps there is no real difference on the question of his being the appointee of the king;⁴ but Mr. Coote adds that he is permanent.

Now, comparing this list of the duties of the Portreeve with the duties appertaining to that office in 1835 in the remaining fifteen or sixteen instances where it still exists under the same name, we certainly meet with some peculiar parallels.

He is the chief officer of the borough, except in the cases of Arundel, Bradninch, and Chichester, each of which is governed by a Mayor; there are two instances only where there is more than one Portreeve, namely, Arundel with two and St. Clears with three; it is definitely stated that he managed the Corporation funds at Beccles, Chard, and Yeovil, and there is nothing to show that he does not perform the same duties in the other cases; he collected, and was paid out of, the tolls at Aberavon, Chichester, Kilgerran, Laugharne, Llantrissant, Loughor, Neath, Swansea, Usk, and Yeovil;⁵ and though we cannot trace any further parallels to the duties performed by this officer in the most important boroughs of Anglo-Saxon times, there is, at all events, sufficient to establish the near identity of the modern with the ancient office. Again, it should be borne in mind that these few towns which supply us with this important evidence have nearly all developed without the interference of the central authority: that is, most of them are boroughs by prescription, possessing no charter or document of any kind to show that they

¹ *Saxons in England*, vol. ii. p. 173.

² *Romans of Britain*, p. 369.

³ *Const. Hist.* vol. i. pp. 93, 404, 415, note 1.

⁴ Mr. Kemble only says, "As a general rule I imagine the portreeve to have been an elective officer" (vol. ii. p. 174).

⁵ At Beccles the Portreeve received one guinea for a pair of boots; at Kenfig he had a salary of three guineas; and at the other towns he has no emoluments.

are boroughs, and in fact resting their claim to that title upon local tradition. We, therefore, view them, decayed, perhaps, from their original importance, but treasuring the remnants of their past more faithfully than their more brilliant rivals.

The Borough-holders of Gateshead, who are qualified by tenure of burgage tenements—particular kinds of OtherBurghal freehold situate in the town—to audit the accounts of offices. the borough, the office of Blower of the Burghmote Horn,¹ and the Reeve of the Borough of Bradninch,² includes all that need be grouped under this section.

TOWNSHIP OFFICES.

7. We now come to what I have termed the township division of our subject. And we at once see before us a group of names belonging to Anglo-Saxon polity as distinct from all others.

The Borsholders, Headboroughs (Head-borrows), and Tithingmen, belong to that system of mutual pledging known Borsholders, as frith-borh, or frank-pledge.³ By an article in the etc. laws of Edward the Confessor, founded upon a previous enactment of Canute, all men are bound to combine themselves in associations of ten. Each association has a head-man, ‘a capital pledge,’ *bors-ealdor*, to manage the business of the ten;⁴ and a previous statute of Edgar applies the general law to every man both within Burgh and without.

Now of this institution in its fullest growth there is no definite trace before the Norman Conquest.⁵ The laws of

¹ The office of Horn Blower at Ripon may perhaps be mentioned here. It is stated that he winds a horn every *morning* at nine o'clock before the Mayor's door and at the town cross. This custom originates from the time when the chief officer of Ripon was called the *vigilarius* or *wakeman*, whose duty it was to have the horn blown every *night* at nine of the clock. See *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser. vol. x. p. 254.

² For the importance of the title of Reeve still existing see Toulmin Smith's *The Parish*, p. 506, and a paper in the *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assn.* vol. xxviii. p. 35, on the “Antiquities of Portland.”

³ Cowell (tit. *Headborow*) says, “A head-borough, the chief of the frankpledge, was also called borsholder, third-borrow, tithingman, pledge, according to the diversity of speech in several parts.” See also *Coke upon Litt.*, 109a, and Toulmin Smith's *The Parish*, p. 230, quoting from Lambard's *Constable*. The Dozeners belong to this class, being a corrupted form of *Deciner* (*Decennarius*), which we meet with at Burton-upon-Trent.

⁴ *Leges Ed. Conf.* sect. xx. See Stubbs, *Select Charters*, p. 74; also *Const. Hist.* vol. i. p. 87.

⁵ Stubbs, *Const. Hist.* vol. i. p. 87.

Athelstane, of Edgar and of Canute only lead up to the result which we see in full practice under the Normans, and this fact lends a very material argument to the contention of Mr. Coote that this system was founded upon that of the *militēs stationarii* of the Romans.¹ The Roman institutions that were intermixed with the Anglo-Saxon received their full complement under the Normans, and where there was room for them to develop, the existing machinery soon applied itself to the movement. The Act of 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 109, abolished the popular election of these old local officers, and it is not a little curious that we find so few remnants of the old system among our municipal boroughs. They seem to have passed away with the necessity of the case, except in many of the boroughs of Kent. With reference to this county, Sir Francis Palgrave points out that, acting upon the general law of Athelstane, the local witenagemot enacted a bye-law which is very similar to the later Frankpledge. This was done as an expedient to diminish the responsibility of the superior lord, who, under Athelstane's law, was to be the pledge that none of his men would commit theft. If the lord's ceorls were so numerous that he could not reasonably undertake the charge, then he was to appoint a Reeve in each township who would be answerable to him; but if the *praepositus* found any ceorl whom he could not trust, then the suspected party was to find twelve of his kinsmen who would be pledges of his good abearing.² Now 'borsholders' are only found in the Kentish boroughs named in the Index, while the headborough is found in Northamptonshire and Surrey, and the tithingmen in Worcestershire, Somersetshire, Surrey, Berks, Bucks, and Hants.

Before, however, leaving this group of old township offices, let The Provost. me for a moment advert to the title of Provost. It was said above that the Mayor succeeded to this office in most of our old municipal boroughs; and yet we meet with it as one of the most important of the old township offices. The Provost, says Mr. Toulmin Smith, is merely one inclusive name for what occurs under the various denominations of *tythingman*, *headborough*, *bors-holder*, *chief-pledge*, *constable*, *boro-reeve*, etc.³ He

¹ See a paper in *Archæologia*, vol. xliv.

² *Eng. Com.* vol. ii. p. cxxii.

³ *The Parish*, page 230.

was the head man of the town, before churchwardens assumed that position as representatives of the ecclesiastical influences. We meet with him when the provost and four men represented the old township in the Hundred and Scirmoot; we meet with him later on when Parliament declared that in every parish the four men and the provost should be answerable for one man-at-arms; and finally as the *Provost in Eyre* he had to be present at the periodical local criminal courts.¹ Thus, I think, we have an important link in the development of municipal boroughs from the old township.

I shall not pause at the Ale-conners, Ale-founders, Ale-tasters, Beadle,² Bellman, Bread-weighers, Constables, Crier, Other Town- and the like, because they are so well known as offices ^{ship Offices.} belonging to the township and their duties are almost defined by their titles. But upon the subject of Minstrels and Minstrels Waits there is something more to be said. The only ^{and Waits.} boroughs which possessed either of these offices in 1835 were Bristol, Chester, Leeds, Lincoln, Nottingham, and York.³ Mr. Wheatley, in his Introduction to Bishop Percy's Reliques,⁴ says "that waits were formerly attached to most corporate towns, and were, in fact, the corporation minstrels. They wore a livery and a badge and were formed into a sort of gild. No one, even were he an inhabitant of the town, was suffered to play in public who was not free of the gild. Besides singing out the hours of the night, and warning the town against dangers, they accompanied themselves with the harp, the pipe, the hautboy, and other instruments. They played in the town for the gratification of the inhabitants, and attended the Mayor on all state occasions.⁵ At the Mayor's feast they occupied the 'minstrels' gallery.'" But it must not be supposed from this that

¹ I rely upon *Toulmin Smith* for my authorities here; he quotes *Rolls of Parliament*, 4 Ed. III.

² *Toulmin Smith*, *The Parish*, page 192, specially draws attention to this office as belonging to corporations as well as to parishes.

³ Among the parish payments of Kingston, 23 Henry VII., is one "To the menstorell upon May-day" (*Smith's The Parish*, p. 516). And Mr. Wheatley gives extracts showing that Chichester had 'a harper,' and Leicester a 'trumpeter,' and later on a 'harper.' See *Introduction to Percy's Reliques*, pp. xv, xvi.

⁴ Page xvi.

⁵ The wait players of Bristol are stated in the Reports now being used to precede the judges and the recorder.

the Minstrel belongs to the municipality only. In truth he appears here only as an historical survival, or, may be, revival. Mr. Wheatley, quoting from Sir Walter Scott's *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, carries the question of their origin a step further back into the past history of local institutions. "It is certain," writes Sir Walter Scott, "that till a very late period the pipers, of whom there was one attached to each border town of note, and whose office was often hereditary, were the great depositaries of oral, and particularly of poetical tradition. These town pipers, an institution of great antiquity upon the borders, were certainly the last remains of the minstrel race. The town pipers received a livery and salary from the community to which they belonged; and in some burghs they had a small allotment of land, called the 'Piper's Croft.'"¹ The mention of this last custom of allotting land for payment carries us, in point of fact, to Aryan history for traces of their origin. As we shall see later on, each officer of the old village-community was paid by an allotment to his family of a piece of cultivated land;² and instances are not wanting that early Teutonic society also possessed this custom. When, therefore, we know that the Hindoo village possessed its hereditary poet or minstrel; that the Celts both of Ireland³ and Scotland⁴ are known to have had the same institution amongst them; that the Icelanders almost down to modern times possessed a village story-teller; may we not conclude that in the minstrels and waits belonging to the municipalities and larger towns of historical times we see a not unimportant relic of that far-off period when all history was oral—said or sung—when the village poet preserved traditions which we gladly collect and enshrine in our literary archives as Folk-lore?

AGRICULTURAL OFFICES.

8. We have now arrived at the final historical stage to which a consideration of the offices belonging to English mu-

¹ See *Introduction to Percy's Reliques*, p. xx.

² Sir H. Maine's *Fill. Com.*, p. 126.

³ See O'Curry's *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, Introduction, pp. ccxxxix, cccxxv.

⁴ See Scott's *Waverley*, cap. xx. *A Highland Feast*. Johnson's *Journey to the Western Islands*, vol. i. p. 90.

municipal towns directs us. I mean the agricultural stage. The possession of landed property by municipal corporations seems in the present day to rest simply upon the authority of an Act of Parliament or of a charter granted by the King. Thus, we know very well that the Irish estates of the City of London were thus obtained. But in reality the possession of lands and of certain proprietary rights over lands surrounding the boundaries of the borough lead us into quite another phase of history. Sir Henry Maine has touched the keynote of this history by his allusion to the proprietary rights of the Scottish Borough of Lauder¹ in his examination of the Village-community in the East and West; and without entering into the wider question which this opens up with reference to the English Boroughs, and upon which I have already ventured to refer to my paper read at the Society of Antiquaries, the comparatively long list of boroughs having offices relating to agricultural services supplies us with some very valuable material upon the subject. I cannot say, of course, that these agricultural offices give us evidence of the primitive village-community; but I can say that they direct attention to a set of institutions which do not belong to municipal life, because municipal life is commercial, not agricultural; political, not communal; national, not tribal; and which do not belong to township life, because the township again is the political development of the village- or mark-community. Directing us, then, to an epoch of history further back than the municipality, further back than the township, we may conclude that they give us the initial chapter to some important historical evidence relating to the origin of local institutions in England; we may conclude that, though they do not give us a complete chain of historical evidence, they supply a few missing links which, when burnished up to their proper standard, will be welcome to the historical inquirer. The list of these offices is as follows: Bailiff of the Commons, Brook Warden, Driver of Commons, Drivers of Cattle, Fen Reeve, Field Drivers, Field Grieve, Foreman of the Commons, Game-keeper, Grassmen, Haymakers, Hayward, Hedge Lookers, Herd, Hog Driver, Inspectors of Pinders, Keeper of the Green Yard,

¹ *Vill. Com.* p. 95.

Keeper of Pinfold, Land Agent, Land Bailiff, Land Steward, Land Treasurer, Lookers of Hedges and Ditches, Mole-Catcher, Moor Grieves, Moormen and Mossmen, Moor Wardens, Neatherds, Noltherds, Overseers of Common, Pasture Masters, Pinder, Pound Driver, Pound Keeper, Swine-Catcher, Town Swineherd, Tender of the Town Wood, Tenters of Commons, Warrener, and Woodward. These are distributed among nearly sixty different towns, including such important and ancient names as Alnwick, Arundel, Bedford, Berwick-on-Tweed, Boston, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Derby, Doncaster, Hull, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Leicester, London, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Pontefract, Poole, Portsmouth, Preston, Rochester, Scarborough, Shrewsbury, and York.

In classifying this group of officers, we may at once exclude from any historical value the Land Agent of titles. Boston, the Land Steward of Bristol, Hull, Norwich, and Preston, and the Land Treasurer of Sandwich ; because they are generally chartered officers in charge of extensive corporation estates, and cannot be shown to be old historical titles, though it is probable they took the place of such. The Bailiff of the Commons of Lancaster probably receives his title from being elected by the Common Councilmen,¹ although he superintends the town marsh, and, therefore, has a place under the present heading. The Land Bailiff of Quinborowe, also, can hardly be considered an ancient title, but his duties are to make arrangements for the depasturing of the town green and the keeping of the sea wall in repair.

Turning now to the remainder of these titles, I think they are capable of being arranged into three chief groups, namely, offices relating to the inhabited homestead, offices relating to the meadow cultivation, and offices relating to common pasturage of the community. It will be observed that these divisions correspond in some degree to the general system of the village-community, but it is as much for convenience as for an historical parallel that I have so arranged them. But before proceeding to examine these groups, let me draw attention to two records of the titles

Arrangement
of the remain-
ing titles.

¹ There is a parallel instance in the *Commons' Beadle* of Norwich.

of officers belonging to a cultivating community, the value of which as evidence of early history cannot be disputed, and which will illustrate the importance of this section of the Index, by the number of parallel names which occur. In the *Rectitudines Singularum Personarum* we find the following persons employed on the lord's estate: the Theyne, the Geneat (ceorl, villanus), the Cotsetla, the Gebuhr, the Bee-keeper, the Gafolswein, the Swineherd, the Esne (servus), the Handmaid, the Ploughman, the Sower, the Ox-herd, the Cow-herd, the Sheep-herd, the Goat-herd, the Cheese-maker, the Harvest-man, the Bydel, the Woodward, and the Hedgeward. The other authority is a most valuable paper in *Archæologia*,¹ by Mr. B. G. Williams, entitled *An Account of the Officers in a Manor in Oxfordshire*. We here find certain allotments in the manor, called 'hams,' made to the following officers: the Hayward, the Worden (Woodward), the Wonter (Mole-catcher), the Grass Steward, the Water Hayward, the Water Steward, the Smith, the Herd, the Brander, and the Constable.² Thus by the illustrative three groups of agricultural offices, and by the parallels to older records, we have evidence of the antiquity of those offices with which we are now dealing.

By offices relating to the inhabited homestead, I mean those which attach themselves to duties appertaining to the village, town, or borough, as distinct from the cultivated lands around them. The Brook Warden of Arundel is unfortunately only incidentally mentioned by the Commissioners as a once important officer of the Corporation, and his duties, no doubt, were to attend to the allotment of the Burgesses' Brooks—parcels of land held by the Burgesses according to a peculiar and evidently archaic custom. We have the same title of 'Brooks' in many of the parishes on the South Downs of Sussex, and the officer who attended to the allotments in these cases was called the

Offices relating to the Inhabited Homestead.

¹ Vol xxxiii.

² Evan Dhu describes to Edward Waverley the usual followers of his chief: "There is," he says, "his *hanchman*, or right-hand man; then his *bard*, or poet; then his *bladier*, or orator, to make harangues to the great folks whom he visits; then his *gilly-more*, or armour bearer, to carry his sword and target, and his gun; then his *gilly-casfuich*, who carries him on his back through the sikes and brooks; then his *gilly-comstrian*, to lead his horse by the bridle in steep and difficult paths; then his *gilly-trushharnish*, to carry his knapsack; and the piper and the piper's man."—See cap. xvi.

Crier;¹ and the Field-grieve performs similar duties at Berwick-on-Tweed.

But, passing these somewhat uncertain titles, we come next to the Pound-keeper, or Pound-driver, as he is called at Pevensay and Winchelsea. Those who have read Sir Henry Maine's *Early History of Institutions* will remember his able treatment of the lecture on the primitive forms of legal remedies, and the place he assigns the village pound in these early chapters of primitive legal history. It is too long to allow of more than reference here ; but he observes in passing, "that there is no more ancient institution in the country than the Village Pound : it is far older than the King's Bench, and probably older than the Kingdom."² Alongside the Pound-keeper may be placed the Keeper of the Pinfold at Alnwick, the Drivers of Cattle at Kidwelly, and the Pinder. This last office we find in nine boroughs. Mr. Wheatley, in his Introduction to Bishop Percy's *Reliques*, draws attention to the importance of this officer as the hero of a popular legend at Wakefield—

" In Wakefield there lives a jolly Pinder ;
In Wakefield all on a green."³

But we see among the Corporation offices many instances of the amalgamation of duties under one officer, and thus we gradually lose sight of those whose past power and significance have given way to the progress of events. This is noticeable particularly with those offices now being treated of, and it explains how, as we approach the more archaic groups into which I have divided the subject, we meet with fewer instances of the general existence of an ancient office. The Pinder of Cambridge, in addition to his usual duties, regulates the commons ; the Pinder of Doncaster attends the Corporate officers to church on Sundays, and the Pinder of Scarborough acts as verger of the church and attends processions. Again, we meet with the amalgamation of Beadle and Pound-keeper at Rochester ; and, finally, the title, as well as the duties, of Pound-keeper have merged into that of Bailiffs at Kidwelly.

¹ See *Tenantry Customs of Sussex*. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. iv. p. 308.

² *Early History of Institutions*, p. 263.

³ Page xliii. There is a privately printed octavo, called *The Pinder of Wakefield's Legend*, which however I have not been able to examine. Halliwell's *Yorkshire Anthology* contains a poem (p. 139) on this subject.

The remaining titles which belong to this group are the Grassmen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who impound cattle, but originally, I cannot but think, performed the same kind of duties as the Grass Stewards of the Oxford manor mentioned by Mr. Williams; the Gamekeeper of Doncaster and Hythe, and the Warrener and Gamekeeper of Scarborough;¹ the Keeper of the Green Yard of London,² the Hedge Lookers of Lancaster, and the Lookers of Hedges and Ditches at Clitheroe, and the Mole-Catcher of Arundel, Leicester, and Richmond, called the Wonter in the Oxford manor mentioned above.

We now come to our second group, or, as I have termed it, offices relating to meadow cultivation. After the arable allotments, this formed the next important out-lying portion of the cultivating community of early times. The Haymakers of Rochester should certainly belong here, but unfortunately we are not told their functions. An officer always distinctly connected with this agricultural stage is the Hayward. Bishop Kennett describes this office, as a herdward, hayward, or keeper of the herd of cattle in a common field (pratum) or meadow land.³ We have fifteen instances of this office. In the instance of Aberavon the duties are very clearly defined. There are four haywards belonging to the corporation, and the duties of two of them are to distrain all cattle trespassing on the common lands of the borough, and of the other two to turn the cattle of certain burgesses into the after grass of the inclosed lands on the 17th September, and to turn them out into the uninclosed land on the 25th March,

Offices relating to Meadow Cultivation.

¹ Perhaps it would be well to state the duties in full of this officer. They are to take charge of the plantation gates and fences of the Corporation, and prevent all trespasses thereon; to report the state of the roads; to keep a field-book, and report from time to time the fulfilment or otherwise of agreements between the tenants and the Corporation.

² I must here be permitted to draw attention to the importance of this office being still extant in London. The Green Yard is situate in Whitecross Street, and the duty of the Keeper is to receive all fines, dues, and costs incidental to the straying of animals in the City. We have evidence here that the municipal history of London is not to be sought exclusively from Roman history, or from a developed political system. The Green Yard carries us farther back than either of these, and associates a portion at all events of the early history of London with the early history of other municipal boroughs. It should be mentioned that I am indebted to Mr. W. Marchant for the information as to the duties of the Keeper of the Green Yard. See also Halliwell's *Nares' Glossary*, sub voce.

³ See Glossary to Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*, sub voce "Agillarius"; also Cowell's *Law Dict.*, *ibid*; and *Nares' Glossary*, sub voce "Hayward."

and to keep the hay land and the marsh free from trespass. Those of the other towns are nearly similar according to the extent of the town lands. As a synonymous title to Hayward, Bishop Kennett mentions the Fields-man, and it is curious to note that the Feld Driver of Bedford is stated to perform the duties of Hayward. The Herd of Alnwick, the Nolt-herds of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Town Swineherd of Shrewsbury, and the Neat-herds of Doncaster, fall under the same classification.

We now come to the third and last group of the agricultural offices, namely, that relating to common pasturage. In the old cultivating community this extended for a limited period over the arable lands and meadow ground and throughout the year over the pasture lands, marshes, and woods. The Overseers of the Common at Llantrissant and the Foreman of the Commons at Huntingdon almost seem to be modern substitutes for more ancient titles. The Pasture-Masters of Beverley and York regulate the pastures over which the burgesses have a right of common. We get beyond the limited pastures when we come to the Fens and Moors. The Moor-Grievous of Alnwick, the Moormen and Moss-men of Lancaster, and the Moorwardens of Axbridge, in the one class; and the Fen Reeves of Aldeburgh, Dunwich, and Southwold, in the other, explain themselves as offices appertaining to the outlying pastures of the community. And finally at the extremity of the territory belonging to the community is the wood pasture. The Tender of the Town-Wood at Congleton, the Woodward of Havering and Nottingham, represent this feature of the subject, and though Havering had no duties for its Woodward to perform, the Woodward of Nottingham had to look after the woods and coppices of this grand old town, which down even to modern days has the most distinctive evidence of archaic institutions of any of our municipal boroughs.

Offices relating to common pasturage.

SOME CURIOUS OFFICES.

9. I will now notice very briefly a few of the more curious titles which could not well be placed in the foregoing sections, but which, nevertheless, have a history attached to them. The Affectors of Arundel and Clitheroe represent the old

manorial officer, appointed to "affirm" upon their oath what penalty they think in conscience ought to be inflicted upon any defaulters cognizable at the Court Baron, and no doubt the "twelve Affeering-men" of Berwick-on-Tweed may be traced to the same origin.¹ The Beaconer at King's Lynn and the Tenant of the Beacons at Sandwich have to provide buoys and floating beacons required for the navigation of the Channel.² The Blue-caps or Javelin men of Clitheroe are twelve in number and assist in keeping the peace armed with halberds; they are entitled to this office by the tenure of certain houses, not burgage houses. The Bucket-keepers of Bedford were formerly to see that every freeman was provided with a bucket; and a similar office appears to have once existed at Ipswich, for it is stated that formerly every freeman was provided with a water-bucket which was hung up in the town-hall.³ The Burleigh-men⁴ of Beaumaris impound all waifs and strays, abate encroachments, inquire into all differences respecting the wastes, and generally act as the agents of the corporation in their character as lords of the manor. The Cofferers keep the borough chest. The Town Corporal and Le Yeoman assist the Serjeants-at-Mace. The Customer was once a very general officer appointed to collect the customs. The Egg Collector collects the eggs which are the Mayor's perquisites at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Elisors are two inhabitants of Preston who select twenty-four burgesses from whom the mayor is selected. The King's Hackneyman has now no function. The Town's Husband of Hull keeps the accounts of the Corporation. The Keeper of the Keys at Southampton refers to the gates once existing in the town. The Leave-Looker seems to have once been an office of importance. It is now found in four towns situate in adjacent counties on the

¹ See Cowell, *Law Dict.* sub voce; and *Journ. Brit. Arch. Asso.* vol. xxxiii. p. 35, "On the Antiquities of Portland."

² This is a very old custom; another office of "Hoblers" was attached to the service of the beacons. See Toulmin Smith's *The Parish*, p. 519.

³ Among the payments of the City of London is an item for "painting five buckets for the Sheriffs."

⁴ We meet with *Birliemen* in Scotland. These are representatives of very primitive institutions: they presided over the Birli-knowe, or Justice Court, which met in the open air for the adjustment of village grievances. See *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. ii., sub voce parishes of Whitsome and Hilton.

western coast, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Denbigh. The duties attached to the office at present are very unimportant, but from a passage quoted in Hemingway's *History of Chester* (i. 244) it appears that the two Leave-Lookers of that city were the chiefs of the citizens before a mayor was ordained, and still are reputed the chiefs of the forty or the Common-Council of the city. They were accustomed to go round the city in order to preserve its privileges, and used to take small sums for leave for non-freemen to sell wares by retail. The Sampleman of Hull receives samples of coals for the Mayor; and the Sand-walkers of Southampton formerly had to watch for waifs and wrecks. I think this disposes of any titles that may be worth specially alluding to.

10. Before I can be said to have finished the historical outline afforded us by an archæological classification of the offices belonging to the Municipal Corporations of England, I must, as mentioned above, draw attention to some instances of peculiar modes of payment to certain officers. Again, in this division of our subject, I feel that much more is to be said than can be done within any reasonable limits on the present occasion. The origin of such peculiar payments, as a guinea and a half, at Ipswich, to the Bailiffs, under the name of "the Bailiff's lantern," which is supposed to be expended in lighting their wives home at night; the fee of 7s. 6d. to the wife of the Town Clerk of Faversham, which seems to have existed from ancient times as a commutation for a bottle of sack which used to be presented to her; the "land-mail rent" allowed by the Bishop of Durham to the wife of the Mayor of Durham; the "couple of fowls" received by the Mayor of Haverfordwest from each of the Corporation tenants "from ancient times;" the "sugar rents" of the Mayor of Boston; the "one egg out of every basket brought to market," received by the Mayor of Newcastle; the "capon money" received by the Mayor of Stratford-upon-Avon; and many others, all require some investigation. But besides these we have a class of payments which can at once be seen to belong to an archaic group of customs. I mean the allotment of certain parcels of land which are known by the name of the officer to whom they belong. I have already pointed out the peculiar instance

Some instances of peculiar modes of payment.

explained by Mr. B. Williams in *Archæologia*, and indeed other instances are forthcoming from most of the agricultural districts of the country. Sir Henry Maine, in his *Village Communities in the East and West*, has fully traced out the primitiveness of this custom and the analogy which exists between the Hindoo and the Teutonic village-community in this respect. That instances should be found to exist in our municipal boroughs is surely a significant fact treading closely along the lines that have been followed throughout these pages. We meet with money payments "in lieu of land," where the older custom is clearly just being abrogated, as with the Field-grieve at Berwick and the Hayward at Godmanchester: but there is no mistaking such allotments as the *Alderman's Kitchen* of Malmesbury, the *Bailiff's Hook* at Northampton, the *Bailiff's Wall* at Axbridge, the *Bellman's Acre* at Newport, the *Custumar's Meadow* at Hereford, and the *Pindar's Balk* at Doncaster; here, if anywhere, is evidence that survivals from the most primitive times exist among our municipal archives awaiting the investigation of the historian and the careful industry of the antiquary.¹

11. We have now passed in review the historical aspect presented by a classification of the municipal offices belonging to England and Wales. There are other methods of treatment, and there is much further information to be elucidated; but perhaps the present outline will not be the least acceptable as an introduction to the subject. How much social history may be gathered from these old archives can be ascertained by a glance, for instance, at the Stratford-on-Avon Records published by Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps. That our forefathers took an interest in local matters which the present generation seems incapable of is, of course, the one important fact which makes the English system of local self-government more pure, more historically developed, more politically useful, than any of the continental systems. It is interesting to know that the father of our great poet and dramatist, John Shakespeare,

Conclusion.

¹ It should be noted that the mayor, though an officer belonging to mediæval times, is allotted parcels of land in two instances; namely, *the Mayor's Plot* at Newport (Monmouth), and the *Mayor's Garden* at Stratford-on-Avon. This, however, is no doubt an imitation of the older system. The Chamberlains of Seaford have the rent of the *Hangman's Acre*, and the Constables of Laugharne that of four acres of land called *Curran's Mead*.

successively filled the posts of Ale-taster, Afeeror, Burgess, Constable, Chamberlain, Alderman, and High-Bailiff at Stratford-on-Avon.¹ But it is far more interesting to know that he was thus fulfilling his mission as an Englishman of the sixteenth century, who has helped to make the Englishman of the nineteenth century. Some of the offices that he filled are now, alas! obsolete, and it cannot be denied that they are obsolete as much because they have grown out of fashion as because they were no longer needed, and because men prefer being railway and bank directors to parochial officers. The increased vigour in legislation on local institutions shows the necessity for an occasional glance back to their early history, and it is hoped that the present may be a useful instalment in that direction.

Note.—It is to be observed that many ordinary offices, like Constables, Constables of the Castle, Prothonotary, Justices, &c., are only included in the Index when they are specially mentioned as Corporation offices under a distinct title. It is sometimes stated that the duties appertaining to such offices as these are performed by officers not specially appointed for, and not assuming the title belonging to, such duties; but unless some mention is made in the Reports that the officers properly appertaining to these duties are obsolete or not appointed, they are not included in the Index under a separate title. Obsolete offices, and those stated to have no functions to perform, are distinguished by the Town names to which they belong being printed in a different type (small capitals). The references between square brackets allude to the page of the Introduction where the office is mentioned.

¹ See Dyce's *Memoir of Shakespeare*, Aldine Edit. of Poems, p. iii, note; S. Neil's *Shakespeare: a Critical Biography*; and Halliwell-Phillipps' *Stratford in the Times of the Shakespeares*, *passim*.

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Auditors, *Beaumaris* iv. 2584; *Great Grimsby* iv. 2249; *Hastings* ii. 998; *Hedon* iii. 1537; *Hull* iii. 1548; *King's Lynn* iv. 2393; *Lancaster* iii. 1600; *Ludlow* iv. 2787; *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639; *Newcastle-on-Tyne (Fraternity of Hostmen)* iii. 1661; *Plymouth* i. 579; *Portsmouth* ii. 803; *Radnor (New)* i. 357; *Retford (East)* iii. 1862; *Rochester* ii. 845; *Sandwich* ii. 1043; *Scarborough* iii. 1714; *Shrewsbury* iii. 2014; *Southampton* ii. 873; *Stockton* iii. 1729; *Wilton* ii. 1400; *Winchester* ii. 896; *Worcester* i. 153.

———— of Town Dues, *Liverpool* iv. 2698.

Aulneger [Alnager], *Southampton* ii. 873. [p. 8n.]

Bailiff, *Altringham* iv. 2574; *Andover* ii. 1083; *Axbridge* ii. 1094; *Bewdley* iii. 1772; *Bishop's Castle* iv. 2596; *Blandford Forum* ii. 1134; *Brecon* i. 177; *Buckingham* i. 27; *Burton-upon-Trent* iii. 1785; *CEFN LLYS* i. 373; *Chichester* ii. 716; *Chippenham* ii. 1247; *Chipping Sodbury* i. 37; *Christchurch Twyneham* ii. 1255; *Crickhowell* i. 226; *Daventry* iii. 1843; *Dinas Myddy* iv. 2673; *Dunmow (Great)* iv. 2215; *DURSLEY* i. 49; *Garstang* iii. 1520; *Godalming* ii. 736; *Guildford* iv. 2871; *Hay* i. 250; *Higham Ferrers* iv. 2282; *Ilchester* ii. 1289; *KNIGHTON* i. 373; *KNUCKLESS* i. 373; *Laugharne* i. 287; *Leominster* i. 293; *Llandovery* i. 302; *London*; *Louth* iv. 2374; *Lydd* ii. 1013; *Newport (Pembrokeshire)* i. 353; *Pevensay* ii. 1017; *Plympton Earle* i. 599; *Poole* ii. 1321; *PRESTEIGN* i. 373; *Radnor (New)* i. 357; *RHAYADER* i. 373; *Romney Marsh* ii. 1025; *Sandwich* ii. 1043; *Seaford* ii. 1059; *South Moulton* i. 614; *Wenlock* iii. 2075; *Wiston* i. 423. [p. 12.]

Bailiff Burgesses, *see* "Burgesses."

Bailiff (Deputy), *Wenlock* iii. 2076.

———— (Erection), *Boston* iv. 2151.

———— (High), *Bridgnorth* iii. 1781; *Havering* iv. 2879; *Kidderminster* iii. 1877; *Leicester* iii. 1895; *Ludlow* iv. 2787; *Ruyton* iv. 2859.

- Bailiff (High) of Southwark, *London*.
 ——— (King's), *Dartmouth* i. 477.
 ——— (Land), *Quinborowe* ii. 831. [p. 28.]
 ——— (Low), *Ludlow* iv. 2787; *Ruyton* iv. 2859.
 ——— (Mayor's), see "Mayor."
 ——— (Sheriff's), see "Sheriff's."
 ——— (Town), *Dartmouth* i. 477; *Preston* iii. 1686; *Wisbeach* iv. 2553.
 ——— (Under), *Buckingham* i. 27; *Chipping Sodbury* i. 37; *Chippenham* ii. 1247; *DURSLEY* i. 49; *Havering* iv. 2879; *Ilchester* ii. 1290; *Kidderminster* iii. 1878.
 ——— (Water), *Barnstaple* i. 429; *Beaumaris* iv. 2583; *Bristol* ii. 1164; *Canterbury* ii. 688; *Cardiff* i. 187; *Dunwich* iv. 2220; *Folkestone* ii. 982; *Fordwich* ii. 987; *Hull* iii. 1548; *Ipswich* iv. 2295; *King's Lynn* iv. 2393; *Liverpool* iv. 2698; *London*; *Lyme Regis* ii. 1307; *Maidstone* ii. 755; *Maldon* iv. 2434; *Oxford* i. 98; *Poole*, ii. 1321; *Quinborowe* ii. 831; *Southampton* ii. 874; *Swansea* i. 391; *Winchelsea* ii. 1073.
 Bailiff (Water, Assistant), *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639.
 Bailiff (Water, Deputy), *Dover* ii. 942; *Liverpool* iv. 2698; *Quinborowe* ii. 824.
 Bailiff (Water) and Coal Weigher, *Worcester* i. 153.
 Bailiff (Water) and Superintendent of Graving Docks, *Liverpool* iv. 2698.
 Bailiff and Town Crier, *Launceston* i. 518.
 Bailiff of the Bailiwick, *Wells* ii. 1369.
 ——— of the Bourne, *Hastings* ii. 998.
 ——— of the Brethren, *Lancaster* iii. 1600.
 ——— of the Commons, *Lancaster* iii. 1600. [p. 28.]
 ——— of the Liberty, *Stamford* iv. 2527.
 ——— of the Liberties, *Grantham* iv. 2241.
 ——— of the Manor, *Berwick-on-Tweed* iii. 1437.
 Bailiff's Man, *Shaftesbury* ii. 1353.
 Bailiff's Peers, *Wenlock* iii. 2076.
 Bailiff's Serjeant, *Great Grimsby* iv. 2249; *Oxford* i. 98; *Romney Marsh*, ii. 1027.
 Bailiffs, *Abingdon* i. 3; *Aldeburgh* iv. 2085; *Appleby* iii. 1426; *Bath* ii. 1113; *Beaumaris* iv. 2583; *Bedford* iv. 2105; *Berwick-on-Tweed* iii. 1437; *Brading* ii. 679; *Bridgnorth* iii. 1780; *Bridport* ii. 1141; *Caerwys* iv. 2609; *Cambridge* iv. 2185; *Cardiff* i. 187; *Cardigan* i. 197; *Carlisle* iii. 1469; *Chard* ii. 1238; *Chipping Norton* i. 33; *Clitheroe* iii. 1483; *Clun* iv. 2642; *Coventry* iii. 1797; *Cowbridge* i. 221; *Denbigh* iv. 2662; *Devizes* ii. 1264; *Dorchester* ii. 1274; *Droitwich* i. 47; *Dunwich* iv. 2220; *Exeter* i. 487;

Bailiffs (*continued*)—

Eye, iv. 2229; *FARNHAM*, ii. 732; *Flint* iv. 2680; *Gateshead* iii. 1526; *Godmanchester* iv. 2235; *Great Grimsby* iv. 2249; *Haverfordwest*, i. 234; *Hedon* iii. 1537; *High Wycombe*, i. 41; *Ipswich* iv. 2295; *Kidwelly* i. 273; *Kilgerran* i. 279; *Kingston*, iv. 2895; *Langport Eastover*, ii. 1295; *Lichfield* iii. 1926; *Liverpool* iv. 2697; *London*; *Marlborough* i. 83; *Monmouth* i. 322; *Morpeth* iii. 1627; *Newcastle-under-Lyme* iii. 1952; *Newport (Monmouth)* i. 341; *Newport (Shropshire)* iii. 1962; *Northampton* iii. 1966; *Oxford* i. 98; *Pembroke* i. 365; *Retford (East)* iii. 1861; *Rhuddlan* iv. 2839; *Scarborough* iii. 1714; *Southampton* ii. 873; *Southwold* iv. 2516; *Stamford* iv. 2527; *Tamworth* iii. 2039; *Tenby* i. 403; *Tewkesbury* i. 125; *Usk* i. 415; *Wallingford* i. 133; *Weymouth and Melcombe Regis* ii. 1385; *Wilton* ii. 1400; *Winchester* ii. 896; *Windsor* iv. 2933; *Wokingham* iv. 2938. [p. 13.] See "Serjeants of the Key."

———— (Deputy), *Ludlow* iv. 2788.

———— (Lordship), *Ruthin* iv. 2851.

———— (Sub-), *Coventry* iii. 1799; *Devizes* ii. 1264; *Godmanchester* iv. 2235; *Liverpool* iv. 2697.

———— (Water) *Harwich* iv. 2261; *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 775; *Newport (Monmouth)* i. 341; *Norwich* iv. 2459; *Orford* iv. 2510; *Portsmouth* ii. 803; *Rochester* ii. 845.

Ballast Assessors, *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639.

Beaconer, *King's Lynn* iv. 2393. [p. 33.]

Beadle, *Andover* ii. 1083; *Basingstoke* ii. 1102; *Bedford* iv. 2105; *Bideford* i. 437; *Boston* iv. 2151; *Bridgnorth* iii. 1780; *Bristol* ii. 1164; *Calne* ii. 1233; *Chester* iv. 2625; *Denbigh* iv. 2662; *Devizes* ii. 1264; *Dorchester* ii. 1275; *Faversham* ii. 962; *Gloucester* i. 60; *Grantham* iv. 2241; *Guildford* iv. 2871; *Hereford* i. 254; *High Wycombe* i. 41; *Huntingdon* iv. 2287; *Lampeter* i. 283; *Lancaster* iii. 1600; *Leeds* iii. 1619; *Leicester* iii. 1895; *Liverpool* iv. 2698; *Marlborough* i. 83; *Newark* iii. 1937; *Newcastle-on-Tyne (Fraternity of Hostmen)* iii. 1661; *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 775; *Preston* iii. 1686; *Sandwich* ii. 1043; *Stratford-on-Avon* i. 120; *Tenterden* ii. 1063; *Tiverton* i. 625; *Torrington* i. 634; *Warwick* iii. 2059; *Wells* ii. 1369; *Weymouth and Melcombe Regis* ii. 1386; *Wilton* ii. 1400; *Wisbeach* iv. 2553; *York (Merchant Adventurers of)* iii. 1761. [p. 25.] See "Bellman and Beadle," "Charcoal Man and Beadle," "Mayor's Beadle."

———— (Assistant), *Leeds* iii. 1619; *Wisbeach* iv. 2553.

Beadle (Commons'), *Norwich* iv. 2460. [p. 28n.]



- Beadle of the Court of Conscience, *Norwich* iv. 2460.
- Beadle and Pound-keeper, *Rochester* ii. 845. [p. 30.]
- Beadle and Wardman, *Stamford* iv. 2527.
- Beadle of the Wards, *Southampton* ii. 873.
- Beadles, *Barnstaple* i. 430; *Berwick-on-Tweed* iii. 1437; *Congleton* iv. 2653; *Hull* iii. 1548; *Ipswich* iv. 2295; *Lincoln* iv. 2345; *London*; *Ludlow* iv. 2787; *Monmouth* i. 322; *St. Albans* iv. 2919; *Salisbury* ii. 1342; *Southampton* ii. 873.
- Bearward, *CONGLETON* iv. 2652.
- Bellman, *Aberystwith* i. 171; *Basingstoke* ii. 1104; *Beverley* iii. 1455; *Bewdley* iii. 1772; *Bristol* ii. 1164; *Cambridge* iv. 2185; *Carmarthen* i. 207; *Congleton* iv. 2652; *Godalming* ii. 737; *Godmanchester* iv. 2235; *Haverfordwest* i. 236; *Hedon* iii. 1537; *Hereford* i. 257; *Hull* iii. 1548; *Lancaster* iii. 1600; *Laugharne* i. 288; *Liverpool* iv. 2698; *Newport (Monmouth)* i. 343; *Pontefract* iii. 1675; *Preston* iii. 1686; *Reading* i. 111; *Richmond (Yorkshire)* iii. 1699; *Ripon* iii. 1708; *Shrewsbury* iii. 2015; *Stockton* iii. 1729; *York* iii. 1739. [p. 25.]
- (Day), *Wells* ii. 1369.
- (Night), *Wells* ii. 1369.
- Bellman and Beadle, *Abingdon* i. 3; *Newbury* i. 92; *Norwich* iv. 2460; *Wallingford* i. 133; *Winchester* ii. 896.
- Bellmen, *Gloucester* i. 60; *Leicester* iii. 1895; *Monmouth* i. 324.
- Bellringers, *Berwick-on-Tweed* iii. 1437; *Scarborough* iii. 1714.
- Benchers (Chief), *Windsor* iv. 2932.
- (Three), *Windsor* iv. 2932.
- Billet Master, *Beverley* iii. 1458; *Canterbury* ii. 688; *Carlisle* iii. 1470; *Garstang* iii. 1521; *Hull* iii. 1553; *Hythe* ii. 1007; *Ipswich* iv. 2316; *Liverpool* iv. 2698; *Stamford* iv. 2529; *Thetford* iv. 2544.
- Blower of the Burghmote Horn, *Canterbury* ii. 688. [p. 23.] See "Horn Blower."
- Blue-caps [or Javelin-men], *Clitheroe* iii. 1487. [p. 33.]
- Boatmen, *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639.
- Borough-Holders, *Gateshead* iii. 1526. [p. 23.]
- Borsholder, *Faversham* ii. 971. [p. 23.]
- Borsholders, *Canterbury* ii. 688; *Fordwich* ii. 987; *Maidstone* ii. 755; *Quinborowe* ii. 824; *Rochester* ii. 845; *Tenterden* ii. 1063.
- (Deputy), *Tenterden* ii. 1063.
- Bread Weighers, *AXBRIDGE* ii. 1094; *Dunmow (Great)* iv. 2215; *Godmanchester* iv. 2235; *Scarborough* iii. 1714; *Stockton* iii. 1729. See "Ale Tasters and Bread Weighers."

- Brethren, *Derby* iii. 1849; *Lancaster* iii. 1601; *Lichfield* iii. 1926; *Newcastle-on-Tyne* (Fraternity of Hostmen) iii. 1661.
- (Elder), *Hull* (*Trinity House*) iii. 1581; *Newcastle-on-Tyne* (*Trinity House*) iii. 1666.
- (Younger), *Hull* (*Trinity House*) iii. 1581; *Windsor* iv. 2932.
- Bridge Keeper, *Bristol* ii. 1164.
- Bridge Masters, *Bridgnorth* iii. 1780; *London*; *Maidenhead* iv. 2909.
- Bridge Men, *Henley* i. 71; *Wallingford* i. 133.
- Bridge Sweeper, *Sandwich* ii. 1043.
- Bridge Wardens, *Kingston* iv. 2987.
- Brookwarden, *ARUNDEL* ii. 673. [pp. 6n, 29.]
- Brothers; *Chesterfield* iii. 1789.
- Bucket Keepers, See "Keeper of Buckets and Pipes," "Keepers."
- Burgesses, *Aberavon* i. 165; *Aberystwith* i. 171; *Aldeburgh* iv. 2085; *Alnwick* iii. 1414; *Arundel* ii. 670; *Basingstoke* ii. 1101; *Bedford* iv. 2105; *Berwick-on-Tweed* iii. 1437; *Brecon* i. 177; *Bridgnorth* iii. 1780; *Bristol* ii. 1163; *Bury St. Edmunds* iv. 2172; *Calne* ii. 1232; *Cardiff* i. 187; *Cardigan* i. 197; *Carmarthen* i. 204; *CEFN LLYS* i. 373; *Chard* ii. 1238; *Chippenham* ii. 1245; *Chipping Norton* i. 33; *Clitheroe* iii. 1485; *Clun* iv. 2642; *Cowbridge* i. 221; *Dartmouth* i. 477; *Daventry* iii. 1843; *Droitwich* i. 47; *Dunmow (Great)* iv. 2215; *Dunwich* iv. 2220; *Falmouth* i. 501; *FOWEY* i. 505; *Garstang* iii. 1520; *Gateshead* iii. 1526; *Glastonbury* ii. 1283; *Grantham* iv. 2241; *Hartlepool* iii. 1531; *Haverfordwest* i. 234; *Hedon* iii. 1537; *Henley* i. 71; *High Wycombe* i. 41; *Hull* iii. 1548; *Kenfig* i. 269; *Kidwelly* i. 273; *Kilgerran* i. 279; *KNIGHTON* i. 373; *KNUCKLESS* i. 373; *Lampeter* i. 283; *Laugharne* i. 287; *Leicester* iii. 1895; *Llandoverly* i. 302; *Llanelly* i. 307; *Llantrissant* i. 313; *Lostwithiel* i. 545; *Loughor* i. 317; *Lymington* ii. 743; *Maidenhead* iv. 2909; *Marazion* i. 551; *Marlborough* i. 84; *Monmouth* i. 322; *Morpeth* iii. 1627; *Neath* i. 333; *Newcastle-under-Lyme* iii. 1952; *Newport (Monmouth)* i. 341; *Newport (Pembrokeshire)* i. 353; *Newport (Shropshire)* iii. 1962; *Northampton* iii. 1967; *Nottingham* iii. 1991; *Pembroke* i. 365; *Penryn* i. 563; *Pontefract* iii. 1675; *Poole* ii. 1320; *Portsmouth* ii. 803; *Quinborow* ii. 824; *Reading* i. 111; *Retford (East)* iii. 1861; *RHAYADER* i. 373; *Richmond (Yorkshire)* iii. 1700; *Ripon* iii. 1708; *St. Clears* i. 377; *St. Ives* i. 619; *Shrewsbury* iii. 2013; *Southampton* ii. 873; *South Molton* i. 613; *Stockton* iii. 1729; *Swansea* i. 385; *Tenby* i. 403; *Totnes* i. 641; *Tregony* i. 649; *Usk* i. 415; *Wells* ii. 1367; *Wenlock* iii. 2076; *Wilton* ii. 1400; *Wiston* i. 423; *Yeovil* ii. 1406.

- Burgesses (Assistant), *Evesham* i. 53; *Malmesbury* i. 77; *Okehampton* i. 557; *Wareham* ii. 1360; *Warwick* iii. 2059.
- (Bailiff-), *Chipping Sodbury* i. 37.
- (Capital), *Aldeburgh* iv. 2085; *Andover* ii. 1081; *Appleby* iii. 1425; *Axbridge* ii. 1093; *Banbury* i. 9; *Barnstaple* i. 429; *Beverley* iii. 1455; *Bewdley* iii. 1772; *Bideford* i. 437; *Bishop's Castle* iv. 2596; *Blandford Forum* ii. 1133; *Bodmin* i. 443; *Brackley* i. 23; *Brecon*, i. 177; *Bridgewater* i. 463; *Bridport* ii. 1141; *Bury St. Edmunds* iv. 2172; *Camelford* i. 471; *Chesterfield* iii. 1789; *Congleton* iv. 2649; *Cowbridge* i. 221; *Denbigh* iv. 2662; *Derby* iii. 1849; *Devizes* ii. 1262; *Doncaster* iii. 1495; *Dorchester* ii. 1274; *Evesham* i. 53; *Glastonbury* ii. 1283; GRAMPOUND i. 507; *Harwich* iv. 2261; *Haverfordwest* i. 234; *Higham Ferrers* iv. 2282; *Ilchester* ii. 1289; *Kirkby-in-Kendal* iii. 1590; *Lancaster* iii. 1600; *Langport Eastover* ii. 1295; *Leominster* i. 293; *Liskeard* i. 525; *Looe (East)* i. 533; *Looe (West)* i. 539; *Lostwithiel* i. 545; *Lyme Regis* ii. 1305; *Maldon* iv. 2434; *Malmesbury* i. 77; *Monmouth* i. 322; *Neath* i. 333; *Newberry* i. 89; *Newcastle-under-Lyme* iii. 1952; *Orford* iv. 2509; *Plympton Earle* i. 599; *Preston* iii. 1686; *Radnor (New)* i. 357; *Romsey* ii. 1331; *St. Ives* i. 619; *Scarborough* iii. 1714; *Shaftesbury* ii. 1353; *Stafford* iii. 2026; *Stamford* iv. 2527; *Stratford-on-Avon* i. 119; *Sutton Coldfield* iii. 2033; *Tamworth* iii. 2039; *Tiverton* i. 625; *Torrington* i. 633; *Tregony* i. 649; *Truro* i. 655; *Walsall* iii. 2046; *Wareham* ii. 1359; *Wells* ii. 1367; *Westbury* ii. 1377; *Wisbeach* iv. 2553; *Wokingham* iv. 2938; *Woodstock (New)* i. 142; *Wootton Bassett* i. 147.
- (Chief), *Cardiff* i. 187; *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 775; *Newtown (Isle of Wight)* ii. 793; *Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)* ii. 915.
- (Chief) and Counsellors, *Beaumaris* iv. 2583.
- (Com-), *Grantham* iv. 2241; *Pontefract* iii. 1673.
- (Common), *Bewdley* iii. 1772; *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 777.
- (Free), *Axbridge* ii. 1093; *Bodmin* i. 443; *Bossiney* i. 453; *Bradninch* i. 457; *Bridgewater* i. 463; *Camelford* i. 471; *Christchurch Twyneham* ii. 1254; *Derby* iii. 1849; *Devizes* ii. 1262; GRAMPOUND i. 507; *Looe (East)* i. 533; *Looe (West)* i. 539; *Plympton Earle* i. 599; *Radnor (New)* i. 357; *Saltash* i. 605.
- (Principal), *Abingdon* i. 3; *Buckingham* i. 27; *Eye* iv. 2229; *Kidwelly* i. 273; *Okehampton* i. 557; *Tewkesbury* i. 125; *Thetford* iv. 2541; *Weymouth* ii. 1385.

Burgesses (Secondary), *Abingdon* i. 3; *Wokingham* iv. 2938.

Burleigh-men, *Beaumaris* iv. 2583. [p. 33.]

Butchery Keeper, *see* "Keeper."

Butter Searchers, *see* "Searchers."

Capital, *see* "Burgesses," "Citizens," "Inhabitants," "Masters," "Steward."

Cashier, *Grantham* iv. 2241.

Catchpole, *Congleton* iv. 2649. [p. 20.]

Chamberlain, *Aberystwith* i. 171; *Abingdon* i. 3; *Axbridge* ii. 1094; *Banbury* i. 9; *Bath* ii. 1113; *Bishop's Castle* iv. 2596; *Blandford Forum* ii. 1134; *Boston* iv. 2151; *Bristol* ii. 1164; *Canterbury* ii. 688; *Carlisle* iii. 1470; *Carmarthen* i. 204; *Daventry* iii. 1843; *Dover* ii. 942; *Evesham* i. 53; *Exeter* i. 487; *Faversham* ii. 962; *Folkestone* ii. 982; *Gloucester* i. 59; *Grantham* iv. 2241; *Gravesend* iv. 2865; *Great Grimsby* iv. 2249; *Harwich* iv. 2261; *Hertford* iv. 2886; *Huntingdon* iv. 2287; *Kidwelly* i. 273; *Leicester* iii. 1895; *Leominster* i. 293; *London*; *Lydd* ii. 1013; *Lyme Regis* ii. 1307; *Maidstone* ii. 755; *Maldon* iv. 2434; *Marlborough* i. 83; *Monmouth* i. 322; *Newbury* i. 89; *Northampton* iii. 1968; *Norwich* iv. 2459; *Orford* iv. 2509; *Pevensey* ii. 1017; *Portsmouth* ii. 803; *Quinborowe* ii. 824; *Romney Marsh* ii. 1027; *Rye* ii. 1031; *St. Albans* iv. 2919; *Southwold* iv. 2516; *Stafford* iii. 2026; *Tenby* i. 403; *Tenterden* ii. 1063; *Tewkesbury* i. 125; *Wallingford* i. 133; *Wells* ii. 1369; *Winchelsea* ii. 1073; *Winchester* ii. 896; *Windsor* iv. 2933.

———— (Assistant-), *Bath* ii. 1113; *Carlisle* iii. 1470.

———— (Charity-), *Andover* ii. 1085.

———— (Deputy), *Bristol* ii. 1164.

———— (Hospital), *High Wycombe* i. 41.

———— (Town), *Andover* ii. 1085; *High Wycombe* i. 41; *King's Lynn* iv. 2393.

———— (Under), *Norwich* iv. 2459.

———— (Vice), *Worcester* i. 154.

Chamberlain and Chief Constable, *Ludlow* iv. 2787.

Chamberlain's Clerk, *Alnwick* iii. 1414.

Chamberlains, *Aldeburgh* iv. 2085; *Alnwick* iii. 1414 [pp. 9, 16]; *Appleby* iii. 1426; *Bedford* iv. 2105; *Brecon* i. 177; *Bridgnorth* iii. 1780; *Chesterfield* iii. 1790; *Chipping Norton* i. 33; *Coventry* iii. 1799; *Derby* iii. 1850; *Devizes* ii. 1264; *Dunwich* iv. 2220; *Eye* iv. 2229; *Hastings* ii. 998; *Hereford* i. 254; *Higham Ferrars* iv. 2282; *Hull* iii. 1548; *Hythe* ii. 1007; *Ipswich* iv. 2295;

Chamberlains (*continued*)—

Kingston iv. 2897; *Kirkby-in-Kendal* iii. 1590; *Lancaster* iii. 1600; *Lincoln* iv. 2345; *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639; *Nottingham* iii. 1991; *Oxford* i. 98; *Radnor (New)* i. 357; *Reading* i. 111; *Retford (East)* iii. 1862; *Richmond (Yorkshire)* iii. 1699; *Rochester* ii. 845; *Salisbury* ii. 1342; *Scarborough* iii. 1714; *Seaford* ii. 1059; *Shrewsbury* iii. 2014; *Stamford* iv. 2527; *Stratford-on-Avon* i. 119; *Tamworth* iii. 2040; *Woodstock (New)* i. 141; *Worcester* i. 153; *York* iii. 1739.

Chamber-reeve, *Haverfordwest*, i. 234.

Chaplain, *Cambridge* iv. 2185; *Doncaster* iii. 1495; *Faversham* ii. 962; *Newcastle-on-Tyne (Trinity House)* iii. 1667.

———— of the Gaol, *Boston*, iv. 2151; *Hereford* i. 257; *Ipswich* iv. 2295; *Lincoln* iv. 2345; *Norwich* iv. 2460.

———— to the Lord Mayor, *London*. [p. 20.]

Charcoal man and Beadle, *Norwich* iv. 2460.

Churchwardens, *Chard* ii. 1238; *Scarborough* iii. 1714; *Wells* ii. 1369.

Citizens, *Chichester* ii. 716; *Hereford* i. 2541.

———— (Capital), *Carlisle* iii. 1469; *Worcester* i. 153.

———— (Capital) and Counsellors of the City, *Worcester* i. 153.

———— (Chief-), *Hereford* i. 254.

City Marshal, *see* "Marshal."

City Solicitor, *see* "Solicitor."

City Steward, *see* "Steward."

Clavers, *Norwich* iv. 2463.

Claviger, *Orford* iv. 2510.

Clavigers, *Ipswich* iv. 2295.

Cleaner of Castle Walks, *Richmond (Yorkshire)* iii. 1699.

———— of Chandelier in Town Hall, *Richmond (Yorkshire)* iii. 1699.

———— of Flags, *Richmond (Yorkshire)* iii. 1699.

———— of Water Gates, *Richmond (Yorkshire)* iii. 1699.

Clerk, *Ashton-under-Lyne* iii. 1431; *Newcastle-on-Tyne (Fraternity of Hostmen)* iii. 1661; *Romney Marsh* ii. 1027; *York (Merchant Tailors of)* iii. 1765. *See* "Chamberlain's," "Coroner's," "Corporation," "Mayor's."

———— (Assistant), *Norwich* iv. 2459.

Clerk (Water Bailiff's), *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639.

Clerk to the Cattle Market Committee, *Norwich* iv. 2459.

———— of the Chamber, *Canterbury* ii. 688; *London*; *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639.

- Clerk of the Committee, *Liverpool* iv. 2698.
- Clerk (Common), *Grantham* iv. 2441; *Liverpool* iv. 2697; *Portsmouth* ii. 803; *St. Albans* iv. 2919; *Tenterden* ii. 1063.
- (Common), and Prothonotary, *Beccles* iv. 2133.
- (Common), and Steward, *Newtown (I. of W.)* ii. 793; *Yarmouth (I. of W.)* ii. 915.
- Clerk of the Exchange Market, *Bristol* ii. 1164.
- of the Haymarket, *Bristol* ii. 1164.
- Clerk to the Magistrates, *Liverpool* iv. 2698.
- Clerk of the Market, *Abingdon* i. 3; *Andover* ii. 1083; *Axbridge* ii. 1094; *Banbury* i. 9; *Barnstaple* i. 429; *Basingstoke* ii. 1104; *Beaumaris* iv. 2583; *Berwick-on-Tweed* iii. 1440; *Beverley* iii. 1458; *Bideford* i. 437; *Bishop's Castle* iv. 2596; *Blandford Forum* ii. 1134; *Bodmin* i. 443; *Boston* iv. 2153; *Brecon* i. 177; *Bridgnorth* iii. 1782; *Buckingham* i. 27; *Bury St. Edmunds* iv. 2174; *Cambridge* iv. 2185; *Carmarthen* i. 204; *Carlisle* iii. 1472; *Chester* iv. 2620; *Chipping Norton* i. 33; *CHICHESTER* ii. 720; *Coventry* iii. 1804; *Crickhowell* i. 226; *Deal* ii. 933; *Devizes* ii. 1264; *Doncaster* iii. 1498; *Durham* iii. 1514; *Evesham* i. 53; *Falmouth* i. 501; *Gloucester* i. 59; *Grantham* iv. 2241; *Gravesend* iv. 2865; *Guildford* iv. 2872; *Hartlepool* iii. 1533; *Harwich* iv. 2261; *Haverfordwest* i. 234; *HAVERING* iv. 2879; *Helston* i. 511; *Henley* i. 72; *Hertford* iv. 2886; *Higham Ferrers* iv. 2283; *High Wycombe* i. 42; *Hull* iii. 1551; *Huntingdon* iv. 2287; *Ipswich* iv. 2294; *Kidwelly* i. 273; *King's Lynn* iv. 2394; *Kirkby-in-Kendal* iii. 1590; *Lancaster* iii. 1603; *Launceston* i. 517; *Leeds* iii. 1619; *Leominster* i. 294; *Looe (East)* i. 533; *Looe (West)* i. 539; *Lyme Regis* ii. 1307; *Maidenhead* iv. 2910; *Maidstone* ii. 761; *Maldon* iv. 2434; *Malmesbury* i. 77; *Marlborough* i. 83; *Newark* iii. 1941; *Newcastle-under-Lyme* iii. 1952; *Newport (I. of W.)* ii. 778; *Newport (Monmouthshire)* i. 341; *Norwich* iv. 2459; *Orford* iv. 2510; *Pembroke* i. 366; *Pensance* i. 571; *Plymouth* i. 580; *Plympton Earle* i. 599; *Pontefract* iii. 1676; *Poole* ii. 1321; *PORTSMOUTH* ii. 807; *Preston* iii. 1689; *Quinborowe* ii. 831; *Reading* i. 112; *Richmond (Yorkshire)* iii. 1701; *Rochester* ii. 852; *Romsey* ii. 1331; *St. Albans* iv. 2920; *St. Ives* i. 619; *Saltash* i. 605; *Shaftesbury* ii. 1353; *Shrewsbury* iii. 2013; *Southampton* ii. 878; *South Molton* i. 613; *Southwold* iv. 2516; *Stamford* iv. 2528; *Swansea* i. 386; *Tamworth* iii. 2040; *Tenby* i. 403; *Tenterden* ii. 1064; *Thetford* iv. 2542; *Torrington* i. 633; *Totnes* i. 641; *Tregony* i. 649; *Truro* i. 655; *Wallingford* i. 133; *Wells* ii. 1369; *Weymouth and Melcombe*

Clerk of the Market (*continued*)—

Regis ii. 1387; *Winchester* ii. 900; *Windsor* iv. 2933; *Wokingham* iv. 2938; *Wootton Bassett* i. 147; *York* iii. 1739.

———— (Deputy), *Boston* iv. 2151; *Ipswich* iv. 2295; *King's Lynn* iv. 2394; *Poole* ii. 1321; *Stamford* iv. 2530.

Clerk of Recognizances, *Winchester* ii. 896.

———— to the Revenue-Committee, *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639.

———— of St. James' Market, *Bristol* ii. 1164.

———— of the Shambles Market, *Cardiff* i. 187.

Clerk (Town), *Aberystwith* i. 171; *Abingdon* i. 3; *Aldeburgh* iv. 2085; *Appleby* iii. 1426; *Axbridge* ii. 1094; *Banbury* i. 9; *Barnstaple* i. 430; *Basingstoke* ii. 1101; *Bath* ii. 1113; *Beaumaris* iv. 2583; *Bedford* iv. 2105; *Beverley* iii. 1455; *Bideford* i. 437; *Bishop's Castle* iv. 2596; *Blandford Forum* ii. 1134; *Bodmin* i. 443; *Bossiney* i. 453; *Boston* iv. 2151; *BRACKLEY* i. 23; *Bradninch* i. 457; *Brecon* i. 177; *Bridgnorth* iii. 1780; *Bridgwater* i. 463; *Bridport* ii. 1141; *Bristol* ii. 1164; *Buckingham* i. 27; *Bury St. Edmunds* iv. 2172; *Cambridge* iv. 2185; *Camelford* i. 471; *Canterbury* ii. 688; *Cardiff* i. 187; *Cardigan* i. 197; *Carlisle* iii. 1469; *Carmarthen* i. 204; *Chard* ii. 1238; *Chester* iv. 2619; *Chesterfield* iii. 1790; *Chichester* ii. 716; *Chippenham* ii. 1247; *Chipping Norton* i. 33; *Christchurch Twyneham* ii. 1255; *Clitheroe* iii. 1383; *Congleton* iv. 2649; *Coventry* iii. 1799; *Cowbridge* i. 221; *Dartmouth* i. 477; *Daventry* iii. 1843; *Deal* ii. 931; *Denbigh* iv. 2662; *Derby* iii. 1850; *Doncaster* iii. 1495; *Dorchester* ii. 1275; *Dover* ii. 942; *Droitwich* i. 47; *Dunwich* iv. 2220; *Durham* iii. 1512; *Exeter* i. 487; *Eye* iv. 2229; *Falmouth* i. 501; *Faversham* ii. 962; *Folkestone* ii. 982; *Fordwich* ii. 987; *Glastonbury* ii. 1284; *Gloucester* i. 59; *Godmanchester* iv. 2235; *Gravesend* iv. 2865; *Great Grimsby* iv. 2249; *Guildford* iv. 2871; *Hartlepool* iii. 1531; *Harwich* iv. 2261; *Hastings* ii. 998; *Haverfordwest* i. 234; *Hedon* iii. 1537; *Helston* i. 511; *Henley* i. 72; *Hereford* i. 254; *Hertford* iv. 2886; *High Wycombe* i. 41; *Hull* iii. 1548; *Huntingdon* iv. 2287; *Hythe* ii. 1007; *Ilchester* ii. 1290; *Ipswich* iv. 2295; *Kidderminster* iii. 1878; *Kidwelly* i. 273; *Kilgerran* i. 279; *King's Lynn* iv. 2393; *Kingston* iv. 2897; *Kirkby-in-Kendal* iii. 1590; *Lampeter* i. 283; *Lancaster* iii. 1600; *Langport Eastover* ii. 1296; *Launceston* i. 518; *Leeds* iii. 1619; *Leicester* iii. 1895; *Leominster* i. 293; *Lichfield* iii. 1927; *Lincoln* iv. 2345; *Lisheard* i. 525; *Llandoverly* i. 302; *Llantrissant* i. 313; *London*; *Looe (East)* i. 533; *Looe (West)* i. 539; *Lostwithiel* i. 545; *Louth* iv. 2374; *Ludlow* iv. 2787; *Lydd* ii. 1013; *Lyme Regis* ii. 1307;

Clerk (Town) (*continued*)—

- Lymington* ii. 743; *Maidenhead* iv. 2910; *Maidstone* ii. 755; *Maldon* iv. 2434; *Marazion* i. 551; *Marlborough* i. 83; *Monmouth* i. 322; *Newark* iii. 1936; *Newbury* i. 89; *Newcastle-under-Lyme* iii. 1953; *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639; *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 775; *Newport (Monmouth)* i. 341; *Northampton* iii. 1968; *Norwich* iv. 2459; *Nottingham* iii. 1991; *Okehampton* i. 557; *Orford* iv. 2509; *Oswestry* iv. 2825; *Oxford* i. 98; *Pembroke* i. 365; *Penryn* i. 563; *Penzance* i. 571; *Pevensey* ii. 1017; *Plymouth* i. 579; *Plympton Earle* i. 599; *Pontefract* iii. 1675; *Poole* ii. 1321; *Portsmouth* ii. 805; *Preston* iii. 1686; *Quinborowe* ii. 824; *Radnor (New)* i. 357; *Reading* i. 111; *Retford (East)* iii. 1862; *Richmond (Yorkshire)* iii. 1699; *Ripon* iii. 1708; *Rochester* ii. 845; *Romsey* ii. 1332; *Rye* ii. 1031; *St. Clears* i. 377; *St. Ives* i. 619; *Salisbury* ii. 1342; *Saltash* i. 605; *Sandwich* ii. 1043; *Scarborough* iii. 1714; *Seaford* ii. 1059; *Shaftesbury* ii. 1353; *Shrewsbury* iii. 2014; *Southampton* ii. 873; *South Molton* i. 614; *Southwold* iv. 2516; *Stafford* iii. 2026; *Stamford* iv. 2527; *Stockton* iii. 1729; *Stratford-on-Avon* i. 119; *Tamworth* iii. 2039; *Tenby* i. 403; *Tewkesbury* i. 125; *Thetford* iv. 2541; *Tiverton* i. 625; *Torrington* i. 633; *Totnes* i. 641; *Tregony* i. 649; *Truro* i. 655; *Wallingford* i. 133; *Walsall* iii. 2046; *Wareham* ii. 1360; *Warwick* iii. 2059; *Wells* ii. 1369; *Wenlock* iii. 2077; *Weymouth and Melcombe Regis* ii. 1386; *Wilton* ii. 1400; *Winchelsea* ii. 1073; *Winchester* ii. 896; *Windsor* iv. 2933; *Wisbeach* iv. 2553; *Wiston* i. 423; *Wokingham* iv. 2938; *Woodstock (New)* i. 141; *Wootton Bassett* i. 147; *Worcester* i. 153; *York* iii. 1739.
- (Deputy), *Axbridge* ii. 1095; *Basingstoke* ii. 1101; *Bath* ii. 1115; *Bishop's Castle* iv. 2597; *Bodmin* i. 443; *Cambridge* iv. 2185; *Cardiff* i. 187; *Leeds* iii. 1619; *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 775; *Radnor (New)* i. 357; *Stafford* ii. 2026; *Tewkesbury* i. 125; *Wootton Bassett* i. 147.
- Clerks of the Market, *Brackley* i. 23; *Cardiff* i. 187; *Clitheroe* iii. 1485; *Eye* iv. 2229; *Liskeard* i. 525; *Kingston* iv. 2896; *Ludlow* iv. 2792; *Rye* ii. 1031.
- and Shambles, *Cowbridge* i. 221.
- Coal Measurers, *Southampton* ii. 873.
- Coal Meter, *Canterbury* ii. 697; *Folkestone* ii. 982; *Guildford* iv. 2873; *SANDWICH* ii. 1043.
- Coal Meters, *Deal* ii. 931; *Dover* ii. 942; *Fordwich* ii. 987; *Hythe* ii. 1008; *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 775; *Rochester* ii. 845; *Scarborough* iii. 1714; *Weymouth and Melcombe Regis* ii. 1387.

- Coal Porters, *Deal* ii. 931.
- Coal Weigher, *see* "Bailiff (Water) and Coal Weigher."
- Cobb Warden, *Lyme Regis* ii. 1307.
- Cofferer, *Bridport* ii. 1141.
- Cofferers, *Portsmouth* ii. 803 ; *Winchester* ii. 896.
- Collector of Butchery and Fish Market Rents, *Norwich* iv. 2459.
- of Cattle Market Dues, *Norwich* iv. 2459.
- of Cobb Dues, *Lyme Regis* ii. 1307.
- (Egg), *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639. [p. 33.]
- of Exchange Market, *Bristol* ii. 1164.
- of Fish Dues, *Scarborough* iii. 1714.
- of the King's Fee Farm Rents, *Godmanchester* iv. 2235.
- of the Prices of Corn, *Norwich* iv. 2460.
- of Rents, *London*; *Plymouth* i. 583 ; *Tenby* i. 403.
- of Rents and Tolls, *Kingston-on-Thames* iv. 2897.
- of River Dues, *Stockton* iii. 1729.
- of Shamble Rents, *Carlisle* iii. 1470.
- of Stallage, *Stamford* iv. 2527.
- of Tolls, *Rochester* ii. 845.
- of Tonnage Dues, *Norwich* iv. 2459 ; *Wisbeach* iv. 2553.
- of Town Dues, *Bristol* ii. 1164 ; *Ipswich* iv. 2295 ; *King's Lynn* iv. 2393.
- of Wine Dues, *London*.
- Collectors, *Liverpool* iv. 2698 ; *Retford (East)* iii. 1862.
- Colliery Viewer, *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639.
- Com-Burgesses, *see* "Burgesses."
- Common Attorney, *see* "Attorney," "Attornies."
- Burgesses, *see* "Burgesses."
- Clerk, *see* "Clerk."
- Councilmen, *Alnwick* iii. 1414 ; *Appleby* iii. 1426 : *Bath* ii. 1112 ; *Bedford* iv. 2105 ; *Boston* iv. 2151 ; *Bristol* ii. 1161 ; *Cambridge* iv. 2185 ; *Canterbury* ii. 688 ; *Cardigan* i. 197 ; *Cardmarthen* i. 204 ; *Chester* iv. 2619 ; *Deal* ii. 931 ; *Dover* ii. 942 ; *Dunwich* iv. 2220 ; *Durham* iii. 1512 ; *Exeter* i. 487 ; *Eye* iv. 2229 ; *Faversham* ii. 962 ; *Gloucester* i. 59 ; *Great Grimsby* iv. 2249 ; *Ipswich* iv. 2295 ; *King's Lynn* iv. 2393 ; *Lancaster* iii. 1600 ; *Lincoln* iv. 2345 ; *Ludlow* iv. 2787 ; *Maidstone* ii. 755 ; *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639 ; *Northampton* iii. 1967 ; *Norwich* iv. 2459 ; *Oswestry* iv. 2825 ; *Oxford* i. 98 ; *Pembroke* i. 365 ; *Plymouth* i. 579 ; *Ruthin* iv. 2848 ; *Sandwich* ii. 1043 ; *Tenby* i. 403 ; *Thetford* iv. 2541 ; *York* iii. 1739.
- Councilmen (Junior), *Nottingham* iii. 1991.

- Common Councilmen (Senior), *Nottingham* iii. 1991.
- Crier, *see* "Crier."
- Serjeant, *see* "Serjeant."
- Wardman, *see* "Wardman."
- Company of Porters, *see* "Porters."
- Comptroller, *Flint* iv. 2681; *London*.
- Conductors of Fire Engines, *Norwich* iv. 2460.
- Conduit Wardens, *Wells* ii. 1369.
- Conservators of the Delf, *Sandwich* ii. 1043.
- Constable, *Bossiney* i. 453; *CEFN LLYS* i. 373; *Chard* ii. 1238; *Clitheroe* iii. 1487; *Flaversham* ii. 971; *Fordwich* ii. 987; *Garstang* iii. 1521; *Godalming* ii. 735; *Ilchester* ii. 1290; *KNIGHTON* i. 373; *KNUCKLESS* i. 373; *Maidstone* ii. 755; *Newtown (I. of W.)* ii. 793; *PRESTEIGN* i. 373; *Quinborowe* ii. 824; *RHAYADER* i. 373; *Ruyton* iv. 2859; *Sutton Coldfield* iii. 2034; *Westbury* ii. 1378; *Wootton Bassett* i. 147. *See* "Mayor's."
- (Assistant), *Clitheroe* iii. 1487.
- (Borough), *Calne* ii. 1232.
- (Chief), *Bideford* i. 437; *Bridgnorth* iii. 1781; *Boston* iv. 2157; *Carmarthen* i. 213; *Coventry* iii. 1799; *Great Grimsby* iv. 2253; *Leeds* iii. 1619; *Leicester* iii. 1895; *Ludlow* iv. 2793; *Maldon* iv. 2441; *Monmouth* i. 325; *Newark* iii. 1937; *Norwich* iv. 2460; *Stamford* iv. 2527; *Thetford* iv. 2544; *Torrington* i. 634. *See* "Chamberlain and Chief Constable."
- (Deputy), *Leeds* iii. 1619.
- (Head), *Bradnich* i. 457.
- (High), *Coventry* iii. 1799; *Derby* iii. 1851; *Harwich* iv. 2261; *Hull* iii. 1564; *Newcastle-under-Lyme* iii. 1954; *Northampton* iii. 1971; *Poole* ii. 1321; *Portsmouth* ii. 806; *St. Albans* iv. 2927; *Tenterden* ii. 1063; *Tiverton* i. 625; *Wenlock* iii. 2078.
- (Town), *Calne* ii. 1232.
- Constable and Headborough, *Seaford* ii. 1059.
- Constable of the Castle, *Aberavon* i. 165; *Cardiff* i. 187; *Cowbridge* i. 221; *Flint* iv. 2680; *Kenfig* i. 269; *Llantrissant* i. 313; *Neath* i. 333. [pp. 9, 16.]
- (Deputy-), *Cardiff* i. 187.
- Constable of the Market, *Chester* iv. 2625; *Plymouth* i. 583.
- Constables, *Aberystwith* i. 172; *Abingdon* i. 5; *Aldeburgh* iv. 2035; *Alwicks*, iii. 1419; *Altringham* iv. 2574; *Andover* ii. 1083; *Appleby* iii. 1428; *Arundel* ii. 668; *Axbridge* ii. 1094; *Barnstaple* i. 430; *Basingstoke* ii. 1101; *Baumaris* iv. 2583; *Beebles* iv. 2138; *Bedford* iv. 2116; *Berkeley* i. 19; *Berwick-on-Tweed*

Constables (*continued*)—

iii. 1446; *Beverley* iii. 1455; *Bewdley* iii. 1773; *Bideford* i. 437; *Bishop's Castle* iv. 2596; *Blandford Forum* ii. 1134; *Bodmin* i. 443; *Boston* iv. 2116; *Brackley* i. 23; *Brading* ii. 679; *Brad-ninch* i. 457; *Brecon* i. 181; *Bridgnorth* iii. 1781; *Bridgwater* i. 463; *Bridport* ii. 1143; *Bristol* ii. 1181; *Buckingham* i. 29; *Burton-on-Trent* iii. 1785; *Bury St. Edmunds* iv. 2177; *Caerwys* iv. 2609; *Cambridge* iv. 2190; *Camelford* i. 471; *Canterbury* ii. 688; *Cardiff* i. 191; *Cardigan* i. 199; *Carlisle* iii. 1474; *Carmarthen* i. 213; *Castle Rising* iv. 2211; *Chester* iv. 2625; *Chesterfield* iii. 1790; *Christchurch Twyneham* ii. 1255; *Clun* iv. 2643; *Congleton* iv. 2653; *Coventry* iii. 1799; *Cowbridge* i. 221; *Crickhowell* i. 226; *Dartmouth* i. 477; *Daventry* iii. 1844; *Deal* ii. 931; *Denbigh* iv. 2662; *Derby* iii. 1851; *Devizes* ii. 1264; *Dinas Myddy* iv. 2673; *Doncaster* iii. 1502; *Dorchester* ii. 1277; *Dover* ii. 942; *Droitwich* i. 48; *Dunmow (Great)* iv. 2215; *Dunwich* iv. 2223; *Durham* iii. 1512; *Evesham* i. 55; *Exeter* i. 487; *Eye* iv. 2229; *Fulmouth* i. 501; *Flint* iv. 2680; *Folkestone* ii. 982; *Gloucester* i. 63; *Godalming* ii. 736; *Godmanchester* iv. 2235; *Grantham* iv. 2241; *Great Grimsby* iv. 2253; *Guildford* iv. 2874; *Hartlepool* iii. 1531; *Hastings* ii. 1000; *Hedon* iii. 1537; *Helston* i. 511; *Henley* i. 73; *Hereford* i. 261; *Hertford* iv. 2888; *Higham Ferrers* iv. 2282; *High Wycombe* i. 43; *Huntingdon* iv. 2287; *Hull* iii. 1557; *Hythe* ii. 1008; *Ipswich* iv. 2318; *Kidderminster* iii. 1878; *Kidwelly* i. 275; *King's Lynn* iv. 2405; *Kingston* iv. 2901; *Langport Eastover* ii. 1297; *Laugharne* i. 287; *Launceston* i. 518; *Leicester* iii. 1897; *Leominster* i. 296; *Lincoln* iv. 2345; *Liskeard* i. 525; *Llandoverly* i. 302; *Llantrissant* i. 313; *Looe, East and West* i. 533, 539; *Lostwithiel* i. 545; *Loughor* i. 318; *Louth* iv. 2376; *Ludlow* iv. 2793; *Lydd* ii. 1014; *Lyme Regis* ii. 1307; *Lymington* ii. 746; *Maidenhead* iv. 2910; *Maldon* iv. 2441; *Malmesbury* i. 79; *Marazion* i. 551; *Marlborough* i. 83; *Morpeth* iii. 1627; *Neath* i. 336; *Newborough* iv. 2810; *Newbury* i. 91; *Newcastle-under-Lyme* iii. 1954; *Newport (Monmouthshire)* i. 345; *Newport (Pembrokeshire)* i. 354; *Northampton* iii. 1971; *Norwich* iv. 2460; *Nottingham* iii. 1995; *Okehampton* i. 557; *Orford* iv. 2510; *Oswestry* iv. 2829; *Oxford* i. 103; *Pembroke* i. 369; *Penryn* i. 563; *Penzance* i. 571; *Pewsey* ii. 1017; *Plymouth* i. 585; *Plympton Earle* i. 600; *Pontefract* iii. 1675; *Poole* ii. 1321; *Portsmouth* ii. 803; *Preston* iii. 1692; *Radnor (New)* i. 360; *Reading* i. 115; *Retford, (East)* iii. 1862; *Rhuddlan* iv. 2840; *Richmond (Yorks)* iii. 1699; *Ripon* iii. 1710; *Rochester* ii. 845; *Romney Marsh* ii. 1027; *Romsey*

Constables (*continued*)—

- ii. 1332; *Ruthin* iv. 2848; *Rye* ii. 1035; *St. Albans* iv. 2927; *St. Clears* i. 378; *St. Ives* i. 619; *Saltash* i. 605; *Sandwich* ii. 1051; *Scarborough* iii. 1714; *Shaftesbury* ii. 1354; *Shrewsbury* iii. 2017; *Southampton* ii. 873; *South Molton* i. 614; *Southwold* iv. 2519; *Stafford* iii. 2027; *Stockton* iii. 1730; *Stratford-on-Avon* i. 120; *Tamworth* iii. 2040; *Tenby* i. 409; *Tewkesbury* i. 126; *Thetford* iv. 2544; *Thornbury* i. 130; *Tiverton* i. 625; *Torington* i. 633; *Totnes* i. 641; *Tregony* i. 649; *Truro* i. 655; *Usk* i. 415; *Wallingford* i. 133; *Walsall* iii. 2047; *Wareham* ii. 1361; *Warwick* iii. 2061; *Wenlock* iii. 2078; *Weobley* i. 419; *Weymouth and Melcombe Regis* ii. 1386; *Winchelsea* ii. 1073; *Winchester* ii. 896; *Wiston* i. 423; *Woodstock (New)* i. 143; *Wokingham* iv. 2938; *Worcester* i. 156; *Yarmouth (I. of W.)* ii. 917; *Yeovil* ii. 1407; *York* iii. 1748. [p. 25.]
- (Assistant), *Ashton-under-Lyne* iii. 1431; *Usk* i. 415.
- (Chief), *Bath* ii. 1113; *Cardiff* i. 191; *Grantham* iv. 2241; *Hereford* i. 260; *Wells* ii. 1369.
- (Deputy), *Brecon* i. 181; *Cardigan* i. 199; *St. Albans* iv. 2927; *Sandwich* ii. 1051; *Walsall* iii. 2047.
- (Head), *Ashton-under-Lyne* iii. 1431; *Wilton* ii. 1401.
- (High), *Berwick-on-Tweed* iii. 1446; *Chichester* ii. 717; *Haverfordwest* i. 239; *Havering* iv. 2879; *Kingston* iv. 2901; *Lichfield* iii. 1928; *Marlborough* i. 83; *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 775; *Salisbury* ii. 1342.
- (Petty), *Boston* iv. 2157; *Carmarthen* i. 213; *Chichester* ii. 717; *Harwich* iv. 2269; *Haverfordwest* i. 239; *Havering* iv. 2879; *Hereford* i. 260; *Maldon* iv. 2434; *Monmouth* i. 325; *Newark* iii. 1937; *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 775; *Norwich* iv. 2469; *Salisbury* ii. 1342; *Stafford* iii. 2027; *Stamford* iv. 2533; *Wilton* ii. 1401; *Yarmouth* ii. 917.
- (River), *Norwich* iv. 2460.
- Constables of the Staple, *Poole* ii. 1321; *SOUTHAMPTON* ii. 873.
- Cook, *Cambridge* iv. 2185; *Chester* iv. 2628.
- Corn Measurer, *Bristol* ii. 1164.
- (Deputy), *Bristol* ii. 1164.
- Corn Measurers, *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 775; *Rochester* ii. 845; *Southampton* ii. 873.
- Corn Meters, *Poole* ii. 1321; *Stockton* iii. 1729.
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- Deciners, *Burton-on-Trent* iii. 1785. [p. 23n.]
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- Discreets of Markets, *Southampton* ii. 873.
- Dog-Whipper, *CONGLETON* iv. 2652.
- Doorkeeper of the Mayor's Chamber, *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639. [p. 20.]
- Dozeners, *Lichfield* iii. 1928. [p. 23n.] *See* "Inspectors of Pinders."
- Draftsmen, *Liverpool* iv. 2698.
- Dragon-Bearer, *Norwich* iv. 2460. [p. 16.]
 ——— (Assistant), *Norwich* iv. 2460.
- Driver of Commons, *Rye* ii. 1031. [p. 27.] *See* "Pound Driver," "Street Driver."
- Drivers of Cattle, *Kidwelly* i. 274. [p. 30.] *See* "Hog Driver,"
- Egg Collector, *see* "Collector."
- Electors, *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639.
 ——— (Elder), *Newcastle-on-Tyne (Trinity House)* iii. 1666.
 ——— (Younger), *Newcastle-on-Tyne (Trinity House)* iii. 1666.
- Elisors, *Preston* iii. 1686. [p. 23.]
- Engine Keeper, *see* "Keeper."
- Erection Bailiff, *see* "Bailiff."
- Escheator, *Andover* ii. 1083; *Banbury* i. 9; *Berwick-on-Tweed* iii. 1440; *Beverley* iii. 1458; *Boston* iv. 2153; *Bristol* ii. 1164; *Buckingham* i. 27; *Canterbury* ii. 695; *Carmarthen* i. 204; *Chester* iv. 2620; *Chichester* ii. 720; *Grantham* iv. 2241; *Haverfordwest* i. 234; *Hereford* i. 254; *High Wycombe* i. 42; *Hull* iii. 1548; *Ipswich* iv. 2296; *Kidwelly* i. 273; *LLANDOVERY* i. 301; *Maidenhead* iv. 2910; *Marlborough* i. 83; *Pembroke* i. 366; *Tenby* i. 403; *York* iii. 1743.
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- Game Keeper, *Doncaster* iii. 1495; *Hythe* ii. 1007. *See* "Warrener and Game Keeper."
- Gaoler, *Aldeburgh* iv. 2085; *Banbury* i. 9; *Basingstoke* ii. 1101; *Bath* ii. 1115; *Berwick-on-Tweed* iii. 1437; *Beverley* iii. 1455; *Bideford* i. 437; *Boston* iv. 2151; *Bury St. Edmunds* iv. 2174; *Canterbury* ii. 688; *Carmarthen* i. 214; *Chester* iv. 2625; *Clitheroe* iii. 1483; *Dartmouth* i. 477; *Deal* ii. 931; *Derby* iii. 1850; *Doncaster* iii. 1495; *Dover* ii. 942; *Evesham* i. 53; *Exeter* i. 490; *Eye* iv. 2229; *Faversham* ii. 962; *Flint* iv. 2681; *Folkestone* ii. 983; *Fordwich* ii. 987; *Grantham* iv. 2241; *Gravesend* iv. 2866; *Great Grimsby* iv. 2249; *Harwich* iv. 2261; *Hastings* ii. 998; *Henley* i. 72; *Hereford* i. 254; *Hertford* iv. 2886; *Huntingdon* iv. 2287; *Hythe* ii. 1007; *Ipswich* iv. 2295; *King's Lynn* iv. 2393; *Lincoln* iv. 2345; *Maldon* iv. 2434; *Newark* iii. 1937; *Newbury* i. 92; *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 775; *Norwich* iv. 2460; *Okhampton* i. 557; *Oswestry* iv. 2825; *Penryn* i. 563; *Pevensey* ii. 1017; *Preston* iii. 1686; *Quinborowce* ii. 824; *Radnor (New)* i. 360; *Rochester* ii. 845; *Romney Marsh* ii. 1027; *Rye* ii. 1031; *St. Ives* i. 619; *Sandwich* ii. 1043; *Scarborough* iii. 1714; *Seaford* ii. 1059; *South Molton* i. 613; *Southwold* iv. 2517; *Stamford* iv. 2527; *Tenterden* ii. 1063; *Wenlock* iii. 2077; *Winchelsea* ii. 1073; *Windsor* iv. 2934. *See* "Governor of the BorOUGH Gaol."
- (Assistant), *Dover* ii. 942.
 ————— (Under), *Doncaster* iii. 1495.
- Gaolers, *Pontefract* iii. 1675.
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 Gashers of Hides, *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 775.
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- Gauger of Casks, *Sandwich* ii. 1043.
- Governor, *Newcastle-on-Tyne* (*Fraternity of Hostmen*) iii. 1661; *York* (*Company of Merchant Adventurers*) iii. 1761.
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- Governor of the Barbican, *Plymouth* i. 582.
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- Hall Keeper, *Bedford* iv. 2105; *Cambridge* iv. 2185; *Kingston-on-Thames* iv. 2897; *Langport Eastover* ii. 1297; *Liverpool* iv. 2698; *London*; *Northampton* iii. 1968; *Norwich* iv. 2459; *Richmond* (*Yorkshire*) iii. 1699; *Windsor* iv. 2934; *Wisbeach* iv. 2553.
- and Butter Weigher, *York* iii. 1739.
- Hall Warden, *Guildford* iv. 2871.
- Harbour Master, *Newport* (*Isle of Wight*) ii. 775; *Orford* iv. 2510; *Portsmouth* ii. 803; *Scarborough* iii. 1714; *Weymouth and Melcombe Regis* ii. 1386. *See* "Quay and Harbour Master."
- (Upper), *Wisbeach* iv. 2553.
- Harbour Masters, *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639.
- Haven Master, *Bristol* ii. 1164; *King's Lynn* iv. 2393.
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- Hayward, *Basingstoke* ii. 1104; *Berkeley* i. 19; *Blandford Forum* ii. 1134; *Brading* ii. 679; *Christchurch Twyneham* ii. 1255; *Dorchester* ii. 1277; *Godmanchester* iv. 2235; *High Wycombe* i. 41; *Kenfig* i. 269; *Lyme Regis* ii. 1307; *NEWPORT (MONMOUTH)* i. 343; *Poole* ii. 1321; *Portsmouth* ii. 803; *Reading* i. 111. [p. 31.]
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- Headboroughs [Headborrows], *Brackley* i. 23; *Daventry* iii. 1844; *IPSWICH* iv. 2317; *Kingston-on-Thames* iv. 2901; *Leicester* iii. 1897; *Northampton* iii. 1971; *Sutton Coldfield* iii. 2034; *Tamworth* iii. 2040. *See* "Constable and Headborough." [p. 23.]
- Hedge Lookers, *see* "Lookers."
- Herd, *Alnwick* iii. 1414. [p. 32.]
- High Bailiff, *see* "Bailiff."
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———— of Corn Returns, *Norwich* iv. 2460.

———— of Conduit, *Canterbury* ii. 688.

———— of Custom House Accounts, *Newcastle-on-Tyne (Trinity House)* iii. 1667.

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———— of Fruit-Metage, *London*.

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———— of Nuisances, *Bristol* ii. 1164.

———— of Sewers, *Sandwich* ii. 1043.

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———— of Town Lands, *Bodmin* i. 447.

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 ——— (Assistant), *Dunwick* iv. 2220.

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- of Bridge, *see* "Bridge."
 ——— of Buckets and Pipes, *Berwick-on-Tweed* ii. 1437. *See* "Keepers (Bucket)."
 ——— of Buoy, *Newcastle-on-Tyne (Trinity House)* iii. 1667.
 ——— (Butchery), *Lincoln* iv. 2345.
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 ——— of Common Chests, *Sandwich* ii. 1043.
 ——— (Engine), *Richmond (Yorkshire)* iii. 1699.
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 ——— of (Fire) Engines, *Berwick-on-Tweed* iii. 1437, *see* "Manager."
 ——— of Exchange, *Berwick-on-Tweed* iii. 1437; *Bristol* ii. 1164; *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639.
 ——— (Game), *see* "Gamekeeper."
 ——— of Gaol, *see* "Gaoler."
 ——— of the Green Yard, *London*. [p. 31n.]
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 ——— of Keys of the Booths, *SOUTHAMPTON* ii. 874.
 ——— of Keys of the Coffin, *Plymouth* i. 579.
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 ——— (Layer), *Loughor* i. 317; *Neath* i. 333; *Swansea* i. 385.
 ——— of Lighthouses, *Newcastle-on-Tyne (Trinity House)* iii. 1667.
 ——— of the Lock-up House, *Hull* iii. 1548.
 ——— (Market-), *Beverley* iii. 1455; *Exeter* i. 487; *Hull* iii. 1548; *Preston* iii. 1686.
 ——— of the Panse and Pumps, *Alwicks* iii. 1414.

- Keeper of (Corporation) Pews, *Richmond (Yorkshire)* iii. 1699. See
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 ——— (Pound), see "Pound."
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 ——— (Key), *Fordwich* ii. 987; *Hastings* ii. 998; *Hythe* ii. 1007;
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- Land Agent, *Boston* iv. 2151.
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 ——— (Market), *Clitheroe* iii. 1484; *Liverpool* iv. 2698; *Preston*
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- Mace-Bearer, *Appleby* iii. 1426; *Beverley* iii. 1455; *Buckingham* i. 27;
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Manager of (Town) Clock, *Alnwick* iii. 1414. See "Keeper."

———— of (Fire) Engines, *Alnwick* iii. 1414. See "Keeper."

Market, see "Constable," "Inspector," "Keeper," "Lookers," "Overseers," "Sayer," "Searchers," "Serjeant," "Superintendent."

Market Policeman, *Doncaster* iii. 1495.

Marshal, *Coventry* iii. 1804 ; *Leicester* iii. 1899 ; *London* ; *Shrewsbury* iii. 2015.

———— of Admiralty Court, *Boston* iv. 2151 ; *Southwold* iv. 2516.

———— (City-), *Oxford* i. 98.

———— (Town), *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639.

Marshal and Crier, *Oswestry* iv. 2825.

Marshalsmen, *Norwich* iv. 2460.

Marshals (Mayor's), see "Mayor's."

Master, *Newcastle-on-Tyne (Trinity House)* iii. 1666 ; *York (Merchant Taylors of)* iii. 1765.

———— (Deputy), *Newcastle-on-Tyne (Trinity House)* iii. 1666.

Master of the Grammar School, *Norwich* iv. 2460.

———— (sub-) of the Grammar School, *Norwich* iv. 2460.

Masters, *Bradninch* i. 457 ; *Wells* ii. 1366.

———— (Capital) and Justices, *Ludlow* iv. 2787.

Masters and Counsellors, *Dartmouth* i. 477 ; *Totnes* i. 641.

Matron, *Norwich* iv. 2460.

Mayor, *Aberystwith* i. 171 ; *Abingdon* i. 3 ; *Altringham* iv. 2574 ; *Appleby* iii. 1426 ; *Arundel* ii. 670 ; *Ashton-under-Lyne* iii. 1431 ; *Axbridge* ii. 1094 ; *Banbury* i. 9 ; *Barnstaple* i. 429 ; *Basingstoke* ii. 1101 ; *Bath* ii. 1112 ; *Beaumaris* iv. 2583 ; *Bedford* iv. 2105 ; *Berkeley* i. 19 ; *Berwick-on-Tweed* iii. 1437 ; *Beverley* iii. 1455 ; *Bideford* i. 437 ; *Bodmin* i. 443 ; *Bossiney* i. 453 ; *Boston* iv. 2151 ; *Brackley* i. 23 ; *Bradninch* i. 457 ; *Bridgwater* i. 463 ; *Bristol* ii. 1164 ; *Cambridge* iv. 2185 ; *Camelford* i. 471 ; *Canterbury* ii. 688 ; *Cardigan* i. 197 ; *Carlisle* iii. 1469 ; *Carmarthen* i.

Mayor (continued)—

204; *Castle Rising* iv. 2211; *Chester* iv. 2619; *Chesterfield* iii. 1789; *Chichester* ii. 716; *Christchurch Twyneham* ii. 1255; *Congleton* iv. 2649; *Coventry* iii. 1797; *Dartmouth* i. 477; *Deal* ii. 931; *Derby* iii. 1849; *Devizes* ii. 1262; *Dinas Myddy* iv. 2673; *Doncaster* iii. 1495; *Dorchester* ii. 1274; *Dover* ii. 942; *Durham* iii. 1512; *Evesham* i. 53; *Exeter* i. 487; *Falmouth* i. 501; *Faversham* ii. 962; *Fishguard* i. 229; *Flint* iv. 2680; *Folkestone* ii. 982; *Fordwich* ii. 987; *FOWEY* i. 505; *Glastonbury* ii. 1283; *Gloucester* i. 59; *GRAMPOUND* i. 507; *Gravesend* iv. 2865; *Great Grimsby* iv. 2249; *Guildford* iv. 2871; *Harwich* iv. 2261; *Hartlepool* iii. 1531; *Hastings* ii. 998; *Haverfordwest* i. 234; *Hedon* iii. 1537; *Helston* i. 511; *Henley* i. 71; *Hereford* i. 254; *Hertford* iv. 2885; *Higham Ferrers* iv. 2282; *High Wycombe* i. 41; *Hull* iii. 1548; *Huntingdon* iv. 2287; *Hythe* ii. 1007; *Kidwelly* i. 273; *King's Lynn* iv. 2393; *Kirkby-in-Kendal* iii. 1590; *Lancaster* iii. 1600; *Launceston* i. 517; *Leeds* iii. 1619; *Leicester* iii. 1895; *Lincoln* iv. 2345; *Liskeard* i. 525; *Liverpool* iv. 2697; *Looe (East)* i. 533; *Looe (West)* i. 539; *Lostwithiel* i. 545; *Lyme Regis* ii. 1305; *Lymington* ii. 743; *Maidenhead* iv. 2909; *Maidstone* ii. 755; *Maldon* iv. 2434; *Marazion* i. 551; *Marlborough* i. 83; *Monmouth* i. 322; *Newark* iii. 1936; *Newbury* i. 89; *Newcastle-under-Lyme* iii. 1952; *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1638; *Newport (Monmouth)* i. 341; *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 775; *NEWPORT (PEMBROKESHIRE)* i. 353; *Newtown* ii. 793; *Northampton* iii. 1966; *Norwich* iv. 2459; *Nottingham* iii. 1991; *Okehampton* i. 557; *Orford* iv. 2509; *Oswestry* iv. 2825; *Over* iv. 2816; *Overton* iv. 2819; *Oxford* i. 98; *Pembroke* i. 365; *Penryn* i. 563; *Penzance* i. 571; *Petersfield* ii. 798; *Plymouth* i. 579; *Plympton Earle* i. 599; *Pontefract* iii. 1675; *Poole* ii. 1321; *Portsmouth* ii. 803; *Preston* iii. 1686; *Quinborowe* ii. 824; *Reading* i. 111; *Richmond (Yorkshire)* iii. 1699; *Ripon* iii. 1708; *Rochester* ii. 845; *Romsey* ii. 1331; *Rye* ii. 1031; *St. Albans* iv. 2919; *ST. DAVIDS* i. 379; *St. Ives* i. 619; *Salisbury* ii. 1340; *Saltash* i. 605; *Sandwich* ii. 1043; *Shaftesbury* ii. 1352; *Shrewsbury* iii. 2013; *Southampton* ii. 873; *South Molton* i. 613; *Stafford* iii. 2026; *Stamford* iv. 2527; *Stockton* iii. 1729; *Stratford* i. 119; *Tenby* i. 403; *Tenterden* ii. 1063; *Thetford* iv. 2541; *THORNBURY* i. 130; *Tiverton* i. 625; *Torrington* i. 633; *Totnes* i. 641; *Tregony* i. 649; *Truro* i. 655; *Wallingford* i. 133; *Walsall* iii. 2046; *Wareham* ii. 1359; *Warwick* iii. 2058; *Wells* ii. 1366; *Westbury* ii. 1377; *Weymouth and Melcombe Regis* ii. 1385; *WICKWAR* i. 138; *Wilton* ii. 1399; *Winchelsea* ii. 1673;

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Winchester ii. 896; *Windsor* iv. 2933; *Wiston* i. 423; *Woodstock (New)* i. 141; *Wootton Bassett* i. 147; *Wootton-under-Edge* i. 150; *Worcester* i. 153; *Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)* ii. 915. [pp. 10, 11, 20.]

———— (Deputy), *Appleby* iii. 1426; *Bath* ii. 1112; *Beverley* iii. 1455; *Cambridge* iv. 2188; *Canterbury* ii. 690; *Chester* iv. 2619; *Chichester* ii. 717; *Christchurch Twyneham* ii. 1255; *Congleton* iv. 2649; *Deal* ii. 931; *Doncaster* iii. 1495; *Dover* ii. 942; *Faversham* ii. 962; *Fordwich* ii. 988; *Glastonbury* ii. 1283; *Hartlepool* iii. 1531; *Henley* i. 72; *Hull* iii. 1548; *Hythe* ii. 1007; *Lancaster* iii. 1601; *Liverpool* iv. 2697; *Lyme Regis* ii. 1305; *Maidstone* ii. 761; *Newark* iii. 1936; *Oswestry* iv. 2825; *Oxford* i. 99; *Portsmouth* ii. 803; *Quinborowe* ii. 824; *Rye* ii. 1032; *Saltash* i. 605; *Sandwich* ii. 1043; *Stockton* iii. 1729; *Tenterden* ii. 1063; *Wareham* ii. 1359; *Wilton* ii. 1400; *Winchelsea* ii. 1074; *Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)* ii. 915.

———— (Lord), *London*; *York* iii. 1739.

Mayor of the Staple, *Bristol* ii. 1164; *Poole* ii. 1321; *SOUTHAMPTON* ii. 873.

Mayor's Bailiff, *Preston* iii. 1686.

———— Beadle, *King's Lynn* iv. 2393.

———— Clerk, *Bristol* ii. 1164.

———— Constable, *Lyme Regis* ii. 1308.

———— Marshals, *Bristol* ii. 1164.

———— Officers, *Bath* ii. 1113; *Worcester* i. 153.

———— Porter, *Chester* iv. 2625.

———— Serjeant, *Dover* ii. 942; *Great Grimsby* iv. 2249; *Hastings* ii. 998; *Hythe* ii. 1007; *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1644; *Preston* iii. 1686; *Rye* ii. 1031.

———— Serjeant (Common), *Nottingham* iii. 1991.

———— Serjeants-at-Mace, *Congleton* iv. 2649; *Nottingham* iii. 1991.

Mayoress's Serjeant, *Oxford* i. 98. [p. 20.]

Measurer, *HASTINGS* ii. 998; *Portsmouth* ii. 803. See "Coal," "Corn," "Porters and Measurers."

———— and Gauger, *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 775.

Menial Servants, *Doncaster* iii. 1495.

Messenger, *Oswestry* iv. 2825.

Ministers of the Pentice Court, *Chester* iv. 2619.

Minstrels, *York* iii. 1739. [pp. 25-6.]

Mole-Catcher, *Arundel* ii. 674; *Leicester* iii. 1900; *Richmond (Yorkshire)* iii. 1699. [p. 31.]

Moor Grieves [*gerefa*], *Abwick* iii. 1414. [p. 32.]
 Moor Wardens, *Axbridge* ii. 1094. [p. 32.]
 Moormen and Mossmen, *Lancaster* iii. 1600. [p. 32.]
 Muragers, *Chester* iv. 2619.
 Murenger, *Oswestry* iv. 2827.

Neat Herd, *Doncaster* iii. 1495. [p. 32.]
 Nolt Herds, *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639. [p. 32.]
 Nurse, *Newcastle-on-Tyne (Trinity House)* iii. 1666.

Officer of the Silver Mace, *York* iii. 1739. [p. 19.]
 Organist, *Doncaster* iii. 1495; *Scarborough* iii. 1714.
 Organist to the Mayor's Chapel, *Bristol* ii. 1164. [p. 20.]
 Overseer of Water Works, *Scarborough* iii. 1714.
 Overseers of Common, *Llantrissant* i. 313. [p. 32.]
 ——— of Market, *Llantrissant* i. 313.
 Oyster-Meter, *London*.

Pasture Master, *Beverley* iii. 1455; *York* iii. 1739. [p. 32.]
 Patrole (Morning and Evening), *Norwich* iv. 2460.
 Peck Sealers, *see* "Sealers."
 Peers, *Carmarthen* i. 204; *Kingston-on-Thames* iv. 2895. *See* "Bailiff's Peers."
 Pew Opener, *Doncaster* iii. 1495. *See* "Keeper of (Corporation) Pews."
 Pier Wardens, *Hastings* ii. 998.
 Pilot Master, *Bristol* ii. 1164; *Newcastle-on-Tyne (Trinity House)* iii. 1666.
 Pindar, *Nottingham* iii. 1991. [p. 30.]
 Pindar Keeper of the Meadows, *Nottingham* iii. 1993.
 Pinder, *Doncaster* iii. 1495; *Hedon* iii. 1537; *Hull* iii. 1554; *Orford* iv. 2510; *Richmond (Yorkshire)* iii. 1699; *Scarborough* iii. 1714. [p. 30.]
 Pinders, *Cambridge* iv. 2185; *Pontefract* iii. 1675. *See* "Inspectors of Pinders."
 Plate-Butler, *London*.
 Porter, *York* iii. 1739. *See* "Mayor's Porter."
 Porters, *Dover* ii. 942; *Gloucester* i. 60; *Weymouth and Melcombe Regis* ii. 1387.
 ——— (Company of) *Southampton* ii. 873.
 ——— (Crane), *Ipswich* iv. 2295.
 ——— at Gate, *Hereford* i. 254, *see* "Gateman."
 ——— and Measurers, *Dartmouth* i. 477.

- Portmen, *Ipswich* iv. 2295; *Orford* iv. 2509.
- Portreeve [*Portgerefa*], *Aberavon* i. 165; *Beccles* iv. 2133; *Chard* ii. 1238; *CHICHESTER* ii. 716; *Kenfig* i. 269; *Kilgerran* i. 279; *Lampeter* i. 283; *Langport Eastover* ii. 1295; *Laugharne* i. 287; *Llanelly* i. 307; *Llantrissant* i. 313; *Loughor* i. 317; *Neath* i. 333; *Swansea* i. 385; *Usk* i. 415; *Yeovil* ii. 1406. [p. 21.]
- Portreeves, *Arundel* ii. 668; *St. Clears* i. 377. [p. 22.]
- Pound Driver, *Pevensey* ii. 1017; *Winchelsea* ii. 1073. [p. 30.]
- Pound Keeper, *Aberavon* i. 165; *Canterbury* ii. 688; *Hythe* ii. 1007; *Llanelly* i. 307; *Newport (Pembroke)* i. 353. [p. 30.] See "Beadle and Pound Keeper."
- Pound Keepers, *Kidwelly* i. 274.
- Presenter of Butchers, *Faversham* ii. 962.
- Presenters, *Faversham* ii. 962.
- Promoters, *Grantham* iv. 2241.
- Prothonotary, *Axbridge* ii. 1094; *Bristol* ii. 1164; *Carmarthen* i. 206; *London*; *York* iii. 1739. See "Common Clerk and Prothonotary."
- of the Tolzey Court, *Bristol* ii. 1164.
- Provider, *Rochester* ii. 845.
- Quay Master, *Dartmouth* i. 477; *Looe (East)* i. 533; *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639.
- Quay and Harbour Master, *Poole* ii. 1321.
- Quay Master and Treasurer, *Poole* ii. 1321.
- and Warden, *Bristol* ii. 1164.
- Quay Wardens, *Tenby* i. 403.
- Quickener of the City's Tenants, *London*.
- Receiver, *Beaumaris* iv. 2584; *Bridgwater* i. 463; *Bury St. Edmunds* iv. 2172; *Dartmouth* i. 477; *Exeter* i. 487; *Newcastle-under-Lyme* iii. 1953; *Plymouth* i. 579; *Radnor (New)* i. 357; *Saltash* i. 606; *Torrington* i. 633; *Warwick* iii. 2059. See "Foreign Receiver."
- of Returns, *Bideford* i. 437; *Deal* ii. 931; *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 775; *Stamford* iv. 2527.
- of Town-Dues, *Liverpool* iv. 2698; *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, iii. 1639.
- Recorder, *Aberavon* i. 165; *Abingdon* i. 3; *Aldeburgh* iv. 2085; *Appleby* iii. 1526; *Axbridge* ii. 1094; *Banbury* i. 9; *Barnstaple* i. 430; *Basingstoke* ii. 1001; *Bath* ii. 1112; *Beaumaris* iv. 2583; *Bedford* iv. 2105; *Berwick-on-Tweed* iii. 1437; *Beverley* iii. 1455; *Bewdley* iii. 1772; *Bideford* i. 437; *Bishop's Castle* iv. 2596;

Recorder (*continued*)—

Blandford Forum ii. 1134; *Bossiney* i. 453; *Boston* iv. 2151; *Brackley* i. 23; *Bradnich* i. 457; *Brecon* i. 177; *Bridgnorth* iii. 1780; *Bridgwater* i. 463; *Bridport* ii. 1141; *Bristol* ii. 1164; *Buckingham* i. 27; *Bury St. Edmunds* iv. 2172; *Caerwys* iv. 2609; *Cambridge* iv. 2185; *Camelford* i. 471; *Canterbury* ii. 688; *Carlisle* iii. 1469; *Carmarthen* i. 204; *Castle Rising* iv. 2211; *Chester* iv. 2619; *Chichester* ii. 716; *Clitheroe* iii. 1483; *Clun* iv. 2642; *Coventry* iii. 1799; *Dartmouth* i. 477; *Daventry* iii. 1843; *Deal* ii. 931; *Denbigh* iv. 2663; *Derby* iii. 1850; *Devizes* ii. 1262; *Dinas Myddy* iv. 2673; *Doncaster* iii. 1495; *Dorchester* iii. 1275; *Dover* ii. 942; *Droitwich* i. 47; *Dunmow (Great)* iv. 2215; *Dunwich* iv. 2220; *Durham* iii. 1512; *Evesham* i. 53; *Exeter* i. 487; *Eye* iv. 2229; *Falmouth* i. 501; *Faversham* ii. 962; *Flint* iv. 2680; *Folkestone* ii. 982; *Fordwich* ii. 987; *FOWEX* i. 505; *Garstang* iii. 1520; *Glastonbury* ii. 1284; *Gloucester* i. 59; *Godmanchester* iv. 2235; *Grampound* i. 507; *Grantham* iv. 2241; *Gravesend* iv. 2865; *Great Grimsby* iv. 2249; *Guildford* iv. 2871; *Hartlepool* iii. 1531; *Harwich* iv. 2261; *Helston* i. 511; *Henley* i. 71; *Hertford* iv. 2885; *Higham Ferrers* iv. 2282; *High Wycombe* i. 41; *Hull* iii. 1548; *Huntingdon* iv. 2287; *Hythe* ii. 1108; *Ipswich* iv. 2295; *Kenfig* i. 269; *Kidderminster* iii. 1878; *Kidwelly* i. 273; *King's Lynn* iv. 2393; *Kingston* iv. 2895; *Kirkby-in-Kendal* iii. 1590; *Lancaster* iii. 1600; *Langport Eastover* ii. 1296; *Laugharne* i. 287; *Launceston* i. 518; *Leeds* iii. 1619; *Leicester* iii. 1895; *Leominster* i. 293; *Lichfield* iii. 1927; *Lincoln* iv. 2345; *Liskeard* i. 525; *Liverpool* iv. 2697; *Llandoverly* i. 302; *London*; *Looe (East)* i. 533; *Lostwithiel* i. 545; *Loughor* i. 317; *Ludlow* iv. 2787; *Lyme Regis* ii. 1307; *Lymington* ii. 743; *Maidenhead* iv. 2910; *Maidstone* ii. 755; *Maldon* iv. 2434; *Monmouth* i. 322; *Neath* i. 333; *Newark* iii. 1936; *Newcastle under-Lyme* iii. 1953; *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1638; *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 775; *Newport (Monmouth)* i. 341; *Northampton* iii. 1968; *Norwich* iv. 2459; *Nottingham* iii. 1991; *Okehampton* i. 557; *Orford* iv. 2509; *Oswestry* iv. 2825; *Oxford* i. 98; *Penryn* i. 563; *Penzance* i. 571; *Plymouth* i. 579; *Plympton Earle* i. 599; *Pontefract* iii. 1675; *Poole* ii. 1321; *Portsmouth* ii. 803; *Preston* iii. 1686; *Radnor (New)* i. 357; *Richmond (Yorkshire)* iii. 1699; *Ripon* iii. 1708; *Rochester* ii. 845; *Romsey* ii. 1332; *Ruthin* iv. 2848; *St. Albans* iv. 2919; *St. Clears* i. 377; *St. Ives* i. 619; *Salisbury* ii. 1340; *Saltash* i. 605; *Sandwich* ii. 1043; *Scarborough* iii. 1714; *Seaford* ii. 1059; *Shaftesbury* ii. 1353;

Recorder (*continued*)—

Shrewsbury iii. 2014; *Southampton* ii. 873; *South Molton* i. 614; *Stafford* iii. 2026; *Stamford* iv. 2527; *Stockton* iii. 1729; *Stratford-on-Avon* i. 119; *Swansea* i. 385; *Tamworth* iii. 2039; *Tewkesbury* i. 125; *Thetford* iv. 2541; *Tiverton* i. 625; *Torrington* i. 633; *Totnes* i. 641; *Tregony* i. 649; *Truro* i. 655; *Usk* i. 415; *Wallingford* i. 133; *Walsall* iii. 2046; *Wareham* ii. 1360; *Warwick* iii. 2059; *Wells* ii. 1369; *Wenlock* iii. 2077; *Westbury* ii. 1377; *Weymouth and Melcombe Regis* ii. 1386; *Wilton* ii. 1400; *Winchester* ii. 896; *Windsor* iv. 2933; *Wokingham* iv. 2938; *Woodstock (New)* i. 141; *Worcester* i. 153; *York* iii. 1739. [p. 21.]

——— (Deputy) *Banbury* i. 9; *Barnstaple* i. 430; *Basingstoke* ii. 1401; *Bath* ii. 1112; *Bedford* iv. 2105; *Bewdley* iii. 1772; *Bideford* i. 438; *Boston* iv. 2151; *Brackley* i. 23; *Bridgnorth* iii. 1780; *Bridport* ii. 1141; *Cambridge* iv. 2185; *Carmarthen* i. 205; *Chichester* ii. 716; *Daventry* iii. 1843; *Deal* ii. 932; *Devizes* ii. 1262; *Durham* iii. 1512; *Godmanchester* iv. 2235; *Grantham* iv. 2241; *Great Grimsby* iv. 2251; *Hartlepool* iii. 1531; *Higham Ferrers* iv. 2282; *Kidwelly* i. 273; *Kirkby-in-Kendal* iii. 1591; *Leeds* iii. 1619; *Lincoln* iv. 2345; *Looe (East)* i. 534; *Maidstone* ii. 755; *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 775; *Northampton* iii. 1968; *Nottingham* iii. 1991; *Oxford* i. 98; *Plympton Earle* i. 600; *Salisbury* ii. 1340; *Saltash* i. 606; *Scarborough* iii. 1714; *Shrewsbury* iii. 2014; *Stamford* iv. 2527; *Stafford* iii. 2026; *Thetford* iv. 2541; *Warwick* iii. 2059.

Reeve [*gerefa*] of the Borough, *Bradninch* i. 457. [p. 23.]

Registrar of the Court of Conscience, *Bristol* ii. 1164; *Norwich* iv. 2460.

Remembrancer, *London*.

Renter (Town) *Ludlow* iv. 2790.

Renters, *Wells* ii. 1369.

Sample-Man, *Hull* iii. 1548. [p. 34.]

Sand Walkers, *SOUTHAMPTON* ii. 874. [p. 34.]

Sayer (Market), *Grantham* iv. 2241.

Scavager, *ROCHESTER* ii. 1845.

Scavenger, *Camelford* i. 471; *Liskeard* i. 525; *Rye* ii. 1031; *Shaftesbury* ii. 1353; *Southampton* ii. 173.

——— and Cleaner of Wells, *Clitheroe* iii. 1484.

Scavengers, *Aberystwith* i. 171; *Torrington* i. 633.

Schoolwardens, *Kingston-on-Thames* iv. 2897.

- Sealers (Leather), *AXBRIDGE* ii. 1094; *GODALMING* ii. 737; *Newport (Isle of Wight)* ii. 775; *Westbury* ii. 1378; *Wokingham* iv. 2938.
 See "Searcher and Sealer."
- (Peck), *Lancaster* iii. 1600.
- of Weights and Measures, *Barnstaple* i. 430.
- Seamen, *Newcastle-on-Tyne (Trinity House)* iii. 1666.
- Searcher (Flesh), *Folkestone* ii. 982.
- Searcher and Sealer, *Lincoln* iv. 2345.
- and Sealer of Leather, *Neath* i. 333; *Scarborough* iii. 1714.
- Searcher for Woollen-Cloth, *Kirkby-in-Kendal* iii. 1590.
- Searcher to inspect Wares, *York (Merchant Tailors of)* iii. 1765.
- Searchers (Butter), *Stockton* iii. 1729.
- of Corn Market, *Pontefract* iii. 1675.
- for Fish and Flesh, *Bedford* iv. 2105; *Devizes* ii. 1264.
- of Leather, *Devizes* ii. 1264; *DUNMOW (GREAT)* iv. 2216; *Grantham* iv. 2241; *Stockton* iii. 1729.
- of Market, *Barnstaple* i. 430; *Eye* iv. 2229; *Hedon* iii. 1537; *Portsmouth* ii. 803.
- for (Unwholesome) Meat, *ROCHESTER* ii. 845.
- and Sealers of Leather, *Arundel* ii. 668; *FAVERSHAM* ii. 962; *Havering* iv. 2879; *ROCHESTER* ii. 845; *ST. ALBANS* iv. 2919.
- of Weights and Measures, *Stockton* iii. 1729; *York (Merchant Adventurers of)* iii. 1761.
- (Wood and Chimney), *Bedford* iv. 2105.
- Secretary, *Hull (Trinity House)* iii. 1581; *Newcastle-on-Tyne (Trinity House)* iii. 1666; *York (Merchant Adventurers of)* iii. 1761.
- Seizers, *Newcastle-on-Tyne (Fraternity of Hostmen)* iii. 1661.
- Seizing Officer of Wrecks, Fines and Forfeitures, *Romney Marsh* iii. 1027.
- Serjeant, *Lydd* ii. 1013; *Morpeth* iii. 1627; *Over* iv. 2816. See "Bailliff's," "Mayor's," "Mayoress's."
- (Common), *Great Grimsby* iv. 2249; *Hastings* ii. 998; *London*; *Rye* ii. 1031. See "Mayor's."
- (Town), *Clitheroe* iii. 1483; *Dover* ii. 942; *Garstang* iii. 1520; *Hythe* ii. 1007; *Newtown (Isle of Wight)* ii. 793; *Pevensey* ii. 1017; *Preston* iii. 1686; *Winchelsea* ii. 1073; *Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)* ii. 916.
- Serjeant of the Chamber, *Canterbury* ii. 688.
- of the Court, *Ashton-under-Lyne* iii. 1431.
- of the Market, *Canterbury* ii. 697.
- of the Water, *Newcastle-on-Tyne* iii. 1639.
- Serjeant-at-Arms, *London*.

- Serjeant-at-Brazen-Mace, *Sandwich* ii. 1043.
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