

XIII.—THE INSIGNIA AND PLATE OF THE CORPORATION OF MORPETH.

BY THE REV. J. R. BOYLE.

[Read on the 27th July, 1887.]

OUR distinguished member, the Chancellor of Carlisle, has contributed a paper on the "Morpeth Great Mace" to the *Archaeological Journal* (Vol. XLII., p. 90). He has treated the subject with the acumen and ability which mark everything he writes. I am, perhaps, therefore presumptuous, in undertaking to say anything at all upon an object of antiquity which has already been described by Mr. Ferguson. My position, however, is this. I have recently been favoured, by the kindness of the town clerk of Morpeth, with an opportunity of examining not only the civic mace of that town, but a magnificent punch-bowl, a branks, a fine old hutch, and a grant of arms, all of which are the property of the Morpeth Corporation. I felt at once a strong desire to bring these objects before your attention. But how can I describe the plate and insignia of the town, and pass over its great mace? I have, therefore, no alternative but to commence my account of the insignia of the corporation of Morpeth with a notice of its mace, and to acknowledge that my description is almost entirely drawn from that of Mr. Ferguson.

The mace measures 2 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. It consists of a shaft with three knops, and terminates at its upper end with a large bowl. The whole mace is of silver, but the knops and the bowl are gilt. No assay or maker's mark is visible, though it is possible that if it were taken in pieces some such mark might be found. The bowl has a cresting of fleurs-de-lis, thirty in number, beneath which is a band of plain silver, bearing an inscription presently to be noticed; and, beneath this, a cable moulding which covers the joining of the cresting with the bowl itself.

The top of the bowl is covered by a table or plate, in the centre of which there is a raised boss, surrounded by a cresting of fifteen fleurs-de-lis, and bearing the royal arms, as borne by the Stuarts; *i.e.* Quar-



terly, first and fourth, France and England quarterly; second, Scotland; third, Ireland. These arms are enamelled in their proper colours. Above the shield bearing the arms is the date 1604, the figures of which are filled with blue enamel.

The inscription to which I have referred is engraved partly in Roman capitals and partly in italic common letters, and is in two lines. The following is a transcript:—

† Donū: Dnī: Wil: HOWARD: Dnī: de:
 MORPeth: Filij: Ducis: Norff: Fratris: Avun-
 culi: Nepotis: et: Cognati: Comitū: Arundell:
 Surrey: Suff: Northampt: et: Nottingh: et: Dnac:
 [2nd line.] Eliz: Vxoris:
 Eius: Sororis: et: coheredis: Georgii: Dnī:
 Dacre: de: Gilsland: et: Greistock: Ao: Dnī:
 1604: Volo: non: Valeo: WH.

[Translation.]

‘The gift of Lord William Howard, Lord of Morpeth, son of the Duke of Norfolk, brother, uncle, nephew, and relative of the Earls of Arundell, Surrey, Suffolk, Northampton, and Nottingham; and of Lady Elizabeth, his wife, sister and co-heir of George Lord Dacre of Gilsland and Greystock. Anno Domini 1604.’

The inscription is preceded by the Howard badge, a cross crosslet fitchée, and followed by the Howard motto, ‘Volo non Valeo,’ and the monogram, W. H.

On the bowl itself eight shields are engraved, bearing arms. Over each shield is the name of the family to which it belongs. They are as follows:—

1. HOWARD.—*On a bend, between six cross crosslets fitchées, a mullet.*
2. BROTHERTON.—*Three lions passant gardant in pale; a label.*

3. MOWBRAY.—*A lion rampant.*
4. WARREN.—*Chequée.*
5. MARLEY.—*Three martlets in pale.*
6. DACRE.—*Three escallops, two and one.*
7. GREISTOCK.—*Three lozenges, two and one.* As Mr. Ferguson remarks, the charge should be, *three cushions, two and one.*
8. GRIMTHORP.—*Barry of six, three chaplets, two and one.*

On the bottom of the shaft a shield is engraved, bearing, quarterly, 1, Howard; 2, Brotherton; 3, Mowbray; 4, Warren; with a mullet in the fesse point for difference. Mr. Ferguson thinks this shield was once enamelled; but no trace of the colouring matter now remains.

The inscription and heraldry of this mace open an almost limitless field for genealogical disquisition. To me it is a tempting field; but, as my subject is not the history of the family of Howard and its connections, I must satisfy myself with the briefest possible explanations. Of the shields on the bowl, those I have numbered 1-4 are Howard quarterings; the remaining four are Dacre quarterings. Lord William Howard's father was Thomas, the fourth Duke of Norfolk. The Duke's second wife was Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Audley of Walden. By her he had two sons, Thomas, who was created Earl of Suffolk in 1603, and William, the donor of the Morpeth mace. Shortly after the birth of the latter his mother died, and his father married, as his third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Leybourne, of Cunswick, in the county of Westmoreland. She was the widow of Thomas Lord Dacre of Gilsland. Lord Dacre had left four children, viz., a son, George Lord Dacre, and three daughters, Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth, who all came, by their mother's second marriage, under the guardianship of the Duke of Norfolk. He formed the intention of marrying the young Dacres to his own children. For the young Lord Dacre he intended his daughter the Lady Margaret Howard. Lord Arundell, the son of his first wife, he designed should marry Anne, the late Lord Dacre's eldest daughter. The second daughter, Mary, he intended for his second son, Lord Thomas Howard; and the youngest, Elizabeth, for his third son, Lord William. The plan could only be accomplished in part. The young Lord Dacre died at the age of eight, in consequence of a fall from a wooden vaulting horse; and his second sister Mary died in early youth. Lord Arundell, however, married Lady Anne Dacre, and Lord William

Howard married Lady Elizabeth. Thus, to use the language of Canon Ornsby, 'the rich inheritance of which their brother's death made them the co-heirs, passed through that double alliance into the Duke's family, and is enjoyed to this day by his descendants.'

The arms of Brotherton, Mowbray, and Warren, were brought into the Howard quarterings by Lady Margaret Mowbray, who, in the time of Henry V., married Sir Robert Howard. She was the eldest daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, and of Elizabeth Fitzalan, as heiress of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel.

The Dacre quarterings on the bowl of the mace are—DACRE, MARLEY, GREISTOCK, and GRIMTHORP.

It is, perhaps, singular that on the mace the arms of MARLEY are simply three martlets; whereas, when the arms of Morpeth were granted by William Hervy, Norroy King-at-Arms, they were—*Barry of ten, argent and gules, on a bordure azure, eight martlets or*. These were the arms granted to the borough, with *a triple towered castle, or*, for difference. I append a transcript of the original grant:—

'TO all and Singuler aswell kinges heraldes and offycers of Armes as nobles Gentyllmen and others which These presentes shall see or here I wyllm Heruy esquyere otherwyse called Norrey principall herald and kinge of Armes of the Northe partyes of this realme of Englonde Sendyth due commendacons and gretynge forasmoche as Aunciently frome the begynnyng the Renowne of Auncient Cetyes and Townes corporate hathe bene comendyd to the worlde by the good Decertes and lawdable acts and customes of the Inhabytants of the same Emonge the which I the sayde Norrey kinge of armes notte Specyally at this present The good worshipfull and well dysposed psons the Baylyffe and Burgesses of the towne of Morpeth in the Countye of Northumbrlonde hathe well and worshipfully guyd and behaved themselves in all humble obedyence towards the Kyngs Ma^{te} from the begynnyng whereby they have well merited and decerved to Receyve the Signes and tokens in Shylds called Armes In consyderacon wherof at the gentill request of the sayde Baylyffe and Burgesses I have assigned unto them Armes and blason mete and convenyent for a further Demonstracon and declaracon of theyr honest behavvour and demenure towards theyre prince and countrey And further havynge knowlege of credyble psones of theyre fyrst fowndacon I could nott w^{owt} grett Injury of theyre fyrst founder The noble and valyaunt knyght Sir Roger De Marlay assigne unto them any other Armes than a pcell of his Armes for ppetuall memory of his good wyll and benevolence towards the sayde Towne so well begun and so longe contynued which were to his prejudyce to have it forgotten and brought into oblyvyon In consyderacon wherof I the said Norrey kyng of Armes in mann^r and forme abovesayde by power and auctoryte of myn offyce annexed and

graunted by the kyngs majestes letters patens under his gret Seale have given and graunted Ratyfied and Confyrmed unto the sayde Baylyffe and Burgesses of the towne of Morpeth in the county of Northumbrelond and to theyre Succesours for ev^rmore The olde and auncient armes of the sayde Sir Roger Marlaye theron a castell golde for the augmentacon for a further Declaracon of theyre worshipfull behayvour and good Decerts so well begune and longe contynewed As more playnly aperyth by the picture thereof in this m^gent To have and to holde to the sayde Baylyffes and Burgesses of y^e towne of Morpathe and to theyre Successours And they it to use and enjoye to theyr worshyppes for evermore w^tout Impedyment lett or interuptyon of any pson In witnes wherof I the sayd Norrey kyng of Armes have signed these presents w^t my hande and sett thereunto The Seale of myn offyce and the Seale of myn Armes. Given the xx^{ti} day of Maye in Anno Dni 1552 and in the yere of our Sovereigne Lorde Edwarde the vi by the grace of god kyng of Englonde Fraunce and Yrlonde Defendor of the fayth and in yerth under criste of Englonde and Yrlonde the Supream hedd the Sixth year.

p me WILLM HERVY

als NORREY Rex armor.

This grant of arms is written on parchment. The border is gorgeously and effectively illuminated. On the left margin the arms of Morpeth are emblazoned, *Barry of six, argent and gules, over all a tower triple-towered or, on a bordure, eight martlets of the third.* The two seals are in perfect preservation.

The Dacre quarterings are, perhaps, best explained by a statement of the descent of the barony of Morpeth. The first baron of Morpeth whose name is recorded is William de Merlay, who lived about the beginning of the twelfth century. The seal of his grandson, Roger de Merlay, as appended to a confirmation of the lands of Morwic to the monastery of Durham, bears a representation of four birds standing on extremely conventional branches. His son, Roger, in 1188, in a deed which is printed by Hodgson (II., ii., 480) confirms to the free burgesses of the vill of Morpathia all their liberties and privileges, as the charter of the king sets forth (proportat) which he possesses of his (the king's) gift. This deed also bears a seal, of similar, but more careful, design. The third Roger, son of the last named, employed a seal, in the centre of which is a shield bearing the Merlay arms as on the mace. By the marriage of his eldest daughter, Mary, to William de Greystock, before 1266, the Morpeth barony passed to the latter family, with whom it remained till Elizabeth, the only daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Greystock, married Thomas Lord Dacre of Gils-

land; who distinguished himself at the battle of Flodden Field. His great-granddaughter, Elizabeth, married, as I have already mentioned, Lord William Howard. It only remains to mention that the Grimthorp arms came to the Greystocks by the marriage of Joan de Greystock, sister of the William who married the heiress of the Merlays, with William Fitz Ralph lord of Grimthorp, who, though adopting his wife's name retained his own arms. Through the failure of his brother-in-law's line, the barony of Morpeth came to his own descendants.

In the inscription on the mace, Lord William sets forth his relationships at considerable length, and describes himself as son of the Duke of Norfolk, and brother, uncle, nephew, and relative of the Earls of Arundel, Surrey, Suffolk, Northampton, and Nottingham. His half-brother Philip was Earl of Arundel. His nephew Thomas, Philip's son, was Earl of Surrey. His brother Thomas was Earl of Suffolk. His uncle Henry was Earl of Northampton, and his father's uncle, Charles Lord Howard of Effingham, of Armada celebrity, was Earl of Nottingham.

The grandson of Sir Robert Howard, and Lady Margaret Mowbray, did essential service to the crown of England at the battle of Flodden, for which the king granted augmentation to his arms, to bear *on the bend thereof, on an escutcheon, or, a demi-lion rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure flory and counterflory, gules*. It is not a little remarkable that this augmentation is omitted from the Howard arms on the Morpeth mace.

I must take the liberty of pointing out a slight error into which Mr. Ferguson has inadvertently fallen. "Lord Wm. Howard," says he, "himself tells how the Barony of Morpeth (and so the De Merlay arms) came in. 'The Baronie of Morpeth came to Thomas de Greistock by Marie his wife, daughter and co-heir of Roger de Merlay, and from them in lineal descent to Eliza de Greistock and so to Lord W. Dacre her son.'" The mistake is Lord William Howard's, and Mr. Ferguson has done no more than repeat it without correction. Marie de Merlay, however, married not Thomas, but William de Greystock. So much for the maces.

Amongst the insignia of authority the branks may fairly be included. It belongs to the era of the ducking stool and the stocks, and represents the power of local government to punish feminine garrulity. The word *branks*, for such, and not *brank*, is the singular

form, is derived, doubtless, from the Gaelic word *brancas*, a bridle. The word is of recent, if not present, use in the north, to designate a horse's bridle of very primitive structure.

Much has been written about the branks, and there is no need for me to do more than briefly describe the Morpeth example. It is of a type which belongs to the 17th century. It is made of iron, and consists of a horizontal band intended to encircle the head, with another band, which, united to the former in front, passed over the face, and the crown and back of the head. Attached to the inside of the horizontal band is a plate of iron, intended to go into the mouth, and so to coerce the unruly member to silence. Both bands are furnished with hinges, to admit of the instrument being adjusted. This done, it was secured behind by a padlock. In the archives of the Morpeth Corporation there is only one entry which refers to the use of the branks. It is as follows:—

'X^r 3. 1741. Elizabeth Holburn wife of James Holburn was punisht with the Branks for two hours at the Market Crosse by the order of M^r Tho^s Gair and M^r Geo. Nicholls the then present Bailiffs for scandlious and opprobious language to several persons in Town as well as to the s^d Bailiffs, &c.'

I wish next to draw your attention to the magnificent Monteith or punch-bowl. It is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height. The rim which is escalloped was formerly moveable. The bowl itself is fluted, and the base is gadrooned. At the sides are two rings for handles, hanging from the mouths of lions' heads.

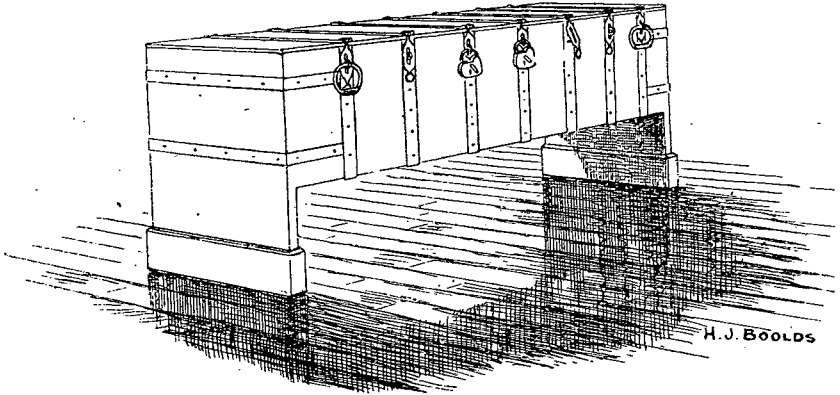
It is said that the Monteith was so called after a gentleman of fashion of that name, who was remarkable for wearing a scalloped coat; but another explanation is that Mr. Monteith invented this especial type of punch-bowl. The latter is, at all events, more consonant with the lines of King, in his *Art of Cookery*, published in 1709, or about fifteen years after the Monteith was introduced—

New things produce new words, and thus Monteth
Has by one vessel sav'd himself from death.

The rim of the Monteith was intended to hold the wine glasses, or cups, the stems of which were laid in the escallops, and the cups within the bowl. In this way they were carried into the room in which the company was assembled. The glasses were then taken out; the rim removed, and the punch compounded. The Monteith was introduced about the year 1696, and ceased to be made about 1716.

The Morpeth Monteith, which is a very fine example, was made at Newcastle in 1712, and bears five silver marks: (1) maker's mark, 'Ho,' with mullet below, for Richard Hobbs; (2) Britannia; (3) three castles for Newcastle; (4) lion's head erased; (5) date letter (M) for 1712.

The "town-hutch" of Morpeth is a plain, oblong oak chest, with a falling lid, strongly banded with iron, and originally secured by



seven padlocks. At present it possesses only four locks, two of which are of very antique type, closely resembling manacles, and are opened and closed in a similar way. The hutch is the depository of the archives of the corporation of Morpeth, and also of a large number of deeds relating to private properties. It seems to have been the practice of the Morpeth people in the past to deposit their title deeds and leases in the town-hutch for safe keeping, and large numbers of these documents have never been reclaimed. The two oldest deeds which still remain were executed by the third Roger de Marlay who died in 1266. English abstracts of a large number of the deeds in the Morpeth chest, prepared by the late Henry Thomas Riley, are printed in the Appendix to the "Sixth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts."

The hutch is doubtless the one referred to in the "Book of Orders," and must therefore be ascribed to the time of Henry VIII.

APPENDIX.

I do not think I need make any apology for appending the following lengthy but interesting document to my paper on the 'Plate and Insignia of the Corporation of Morpeth.' It has not hitherto been printed. Its great value consists in the light it throws on the ancient constitution and government of the borough of Morpeth. The original 'boke' is at present in the possession of Mr. F. Brumell, the Town Clerk of Morpeth, to whom I am indebted for permission to print it. It is a thin folio, containing 8 leaves of paper, of which 12 pages are written upon, and is stitched into a parchment cover. The first two paragraphs are in the handwriting of Lord William Howard, the famed 'Belted Will.' The marginal notes throughout are also in his hand. I ought perhaps to mention that a fragment of a copy of this document exists amongst the Morpeth archives.

Orders for the towne and burrough of Morpeth established and Con- Northumb.
 firmed by Thomas Lo Dacre 14^o decembr A^o. 15^o. H. S. 1523
 This booke was delivered to me at Naward Castle by M^r. Thomas
 Dikes Esquier¹ the 10 of September 1607 A^o. 5^o. R Jacobi

William Howard.

THIS BOKE MADE AT MORPETH the yere of our lord god one thousande 1523.
 fyve hundreth twentie and thre the xiiijth of december in the xvth
 yere of the Raigne of our Sou'aigne L Kinge Henrye the viij By
 Thomas L dacre wth the hole Consente assent and will of all the
 Burgenss wth the hole comminaltye of the same towne, And all articles
 and clauses in the same booke, conteyned, to be as Principall orders,
 Rewles, and Costomes, thoughte and devysed by Thomas L dacre
 burgenss and Comynaltye aforesaid expedient holsome and necessarie
 to the Comon welth p^rfit and Regiment of the same towen And that all
 suche Articles and Clauses as in the same shalbe Conteyned shalbe
 used frequented observed and mayntayned as principall orders rewles
 and Costomes wth in the said Towne vnder suche penalties and forfefts
 as hereafter shall ensue.

¹ Thomas Dykes of Warthole Hall, in the parish of Plumbland, Cumberland. He is mentioned by Camden as 'a very learned man,' from whom he received copies of several Roman inscriptions.

1
7 Craftes

An Artycle concerninge vij Craftes to be instituted
firste it is Ordered Condescended and Concluded by the said Thomas L dacre Burgenss and cominaltye of the said towne that in the said towen seven principall crafts shalbe named or instituted, and all other craftes & occupacons wthin the said towen to be Annexed or Adioyninge to the same as hereafter followethe in Order

2
7 Aldermen
to be euery
yere chosen
by their
seuerall
crafts

2 Proctors to
be likewise
chosen

The crafts
maye
chaung
their
Aldermen

An article concerninge makinge aldermen

IT^m it is ordered and concluded by the said Thomas L dacre burgenss and Comminaltie that everye one of the said vij Craftes shall of their owne eleccone & chossing have one Alderman, and everye of the saide Aldermen by consent of their Craftes shall electe or chose ij proctors for everye Crafte to se that all the said vij Craftes wth the Crafts and Occupacons to them annexed shalbe kepte in dewe order and Rewle of their occupacon, And the said p'ctors to be Chaunged ever att the yeres end. and other to be elected in their sted, Provyded allwaies that everye the said Craftes shall Change their Alderman at all tymes when they shall thinke the said exchange to be for the Comon welthe and p'fitt of their Occupacone

3
change of
officers.
No Alder-
man to beare
any office but
Bailiff
No Alder-
man to be a
juror in the
towne

An Article co'e'ninge the Changinge of Alderme' to other offices

Itm it is Allso orderyd and Concluded by the said Thomas L dacre burgenss and Cominalty that he w^{ch} shall once be elected to the office of an Alderman Shall after wthin the said towen bere none office but onelie thoffice of a Baylyfe, ne that none bearinge thoffice of an alderma shall passe upon Juries wthin the said towe

4
election
uppon the
death of
an officer

An Article Concerninge the eleccon of Newe officers after the decease of other

Item it is allso Orderyde and Concluded by the said Thom^s L dacre burgenss and cominaltye That if it fortune Anye alderman bailife or p'ctor or other officer to dye wthin the yere or tyme of his office, that then the said craftes wth their alderme Immediatlíe after the decease of the same shall electe and Chose a newe officer to the office vacant to occupye the same in dewe effecte for the comonwelthe of the same towne

5
Election of
ye Bailiffs &
Sergeant

An Article concerninge the Electone of Bailifes & Sergennts

Itm it is allso ordeyned and concluded by the said Thomas L Dacre Burgeuss and Cominaltye aforesaid that the great Inqueste at the hed Courte at Michaelmas shall by there dyscretion es name or appointe iij men to the eleccone of Baylifes and ij men to the name or election of S'gennt And they so named to the eleccon of the said offices it is concluded that the said Sr. Phillippe Dacre Knyghte brother to the saide

Thomas L. Dacre or other for the tyme beinge bearing th Office that the said St. Phillipe now beareth assoiate with hym or them the Aldermen of the vij Craftes shall by their dyscreSSIONES electes and chose ij of the said iij so named to the Office of Bailyfes to be Bailyfes and they so elected to stande for the space of one yere and allso to electe one of the said ij named to th Office of S'gennt to be S'gennt and so by them in lycke maner to stand and Sve the said office for the space of one yere as is above said PROVYDED ALLWAIES that he beinge once elected to th' office of a baylyfe or Sgennt in forme aforesaid and servinge in the same by the space of one yere shalle not be elected or chosen to anye the said offices for and duringe the terme of thre yeres then next ensuinge but y^t he shall duringe y^e term followinge clere from the electione of anye the said offices above specified

The constable of the castle with the 7 Aldermen to choose the 2 Bailiffs & Sergeant

No Bailiffe or sergente to beare office wthin 3 yeres

An article concerninge the makinge of a chiste for their comon Huche,

Itm it is orderyd and concluded by the sayde Thom^s L Dacre burgens and cominaltye aforesaid that they shall have a chiste for ther comon hoche wth vij lockes and the same chiste to stand in the inner Chaimbre in the toll bothe And the aldermen of the vij craftes to have the kepinge of the vij keyes of the said lockes that is to saye every alderman one keye provided allwayes that the bailyfe of the sayde towen for the tyme beinge shall have one keye of the said chamber dore to the intent that the said aldme wth other may resorte to the said chiste as ofte as they shall have need therto. So that the said chamber be allwaies by the said bayliffes honestlye kepte Dighte and arayed.

⁶
the comon chest to have 7 keyes every Alderman to keepe one the same to stand in the Inner chamber and the Bailiff to keepe one keye of the chamber doare.

THE NAMES of the vij craftes wth the occupacones or craftes to them anexed wth suche articles to the same app'teyninge as in this booke byne contayned.

The ffyrste crafte mchantes and to them annexed Taylers, Barbers, wex makers, Bowers,² and ffletchers.³

¹
Merchants

Itm that none Inhabitinge wth in the said towen shall by anye collusion or male engyne⁴ do bringe in anye stufte or marchandyse to the sayde towne not beinge his owen boughte before it came to the same of intent to sell or occupye other menes goodes wth in the saide towen to the hurte and preiudice of the sayed mchantes crafte, that they or everye of them so offendinge shall forfaite vj.s. viijd. to be levied to the commone hoche

No man to sell any ware of astraunger in the Towne

² 'Bowyer, a maker and seller of bows and arrows.'—*Bailey*.

³ 'Fletcher, a maker of arrows.'—*Ibid*.

⁴ 'Malengme, evil Artifice.'—*Ibid*.

The Seconde crafte Barkers⁵ & Tanners.

- ²
Tanners
No Tanner shall cheapen or buy any skinne but in ye Market
- Item that no Barker shall bye covenante or maike Bargayne for anye Skynes on the markett daye or Saterdaye before they present the markett or on the markett daye before the Bell ringe chepen or handle anye Skyne, But they and everye of them so offending shall for everye Skyne so boughte handled or cheped forfaitie xij d thone halfe to my L, and thother to the comone hoche.
- ³
Fullers
- The thirde crafte fullers and to them annexed Dyers, wrightes carvers and hatters.
- Item that no fuller shall in Dighting⁶ or baysinge the Stuffe wth they have in workyn use eny kerdes⁷ or other Engynes to hurte the said Stuffe but onelye tassels⁸ under payne to forfaitie for everye such workinge wth cardes or other engynes xij^a thone halfe to my L and thother to the comon hoche totiens quotiens.
- ⁴
Smithes
- The iiij Crafte Smithes and to them anexed Sadlers, Slaters Lorymers and Swerde Slypers.⁹
- ⁵
Cordiners
- The v Crafte Cordyners and to them annexed Coryers [curriers].
- ⁶
Weavers
- The vj Crafte Weavers.
- Item that no weaver shall worke or use to worke here [hair] or flocke myxte wth woole of intent to deceyve the kings Subiects thereby, but shall for everye suche falte fforfeite ij s to be Levyed as is aforesaid
- Item that no man or woman inhabitinge wthin the sayed Towe shall use or worke of thoccupacone of weavinge either for Lynnings [linen] or other Stuffe wthout agrement wth the said crafte and to paye for the same agrement xxd thone halfe to the comone hoche and thother to the crafte so agreed wthall.
- The vij and Laste Crafte.
- ⁸
Glovers
- Item that no glover ne none of their occupacone shall pricke anye Shepe Skynes betwixte the feaste of St Michaell tharchangell [29 September] and the feaste of the Invencone of the Crosse [3 May] under payne to forfaitie for everye Skyne so pricked ij s thone halfe to my L and the other to the commone hoche totiens quotiens.
- Item that no Bucher in anye tyme of the yere do pricke or racon anye sheepe skynes under suche payne to be levyed after the same forme as is aforesaid of glovers totiens quotiens.
- Item that no occupier wthin the saide tow' shall buye or Chepe anye shepe Skynes on the market daye before the Bell ringe ne on the Saterdaye before they p'sente the market vnder suche payne as before

⁵ 'Barker' is here the synonym of 'Tanner.'

⁶ 'To Dight, to deck, set off, or adorn.'—*Bailey*.

⁷ 'Cards, instruments made of steel-wire to card wool.'—*Ibid.*

⁸ 'Tassels, a kind of hard burr used by Clothworkers in dressing cloth' [*i.e.*, the head of the Fuller's Teazel, *Dipsacus Fullonum*].—*Bailey*.

⁹ 'Sword Sleiper, a Sword Cutler.'—*Bailey*.

is expressed to be levyed in forme aforesaid, and that no Barker buy any Shepe Skynes of intent to pricke or barke the same contrarye the effecte and tenor of the Statute in that behalfe provyded

Itm it is ordayned y^t none in the saide towen vsinge anye of the said craftes do vse or occupie anye other occupacone then his owen wthout agrement of suche crafte as he thinkethe to occupie and for the same agremente to paye iij s iiii d thone halfe to the comon hoche and thother to the crafte so agreed wthall; allwaies p[']vided wthin the said towen no ma' shall occupye above ij craftes or occupacones in anye wise. Provided allwaies that this article shall not extend to the preiudice or hurte of anye mane disposed to leave anye of the said craftes and to agree wth another, so that allwaies he do occupie but onelie two craftes, provided also, that no man vsinge the crafte of cordyner vse in anye wise the crafte of curryinge. Ne that none vsinge the crafte of a Butcher shall in anye wise vse the crafte of Tanninge Ne that none vsinge the crafte of Weavinge shall in anye wise use the crafte of walkinge. Nor that none vsinge two craftes in the said towen shall vse anye suche craftes adioyninge as be p[']hibited to be adioyned by the kings moste Laudible and worthye Statutes.

no towens man to use any trade but his owne without agrement first made wth the company of the other trade

No freman to use above 2 trades

An Article concninge suche lyckes.

Itm it is allso orderyde by the said Thom[']s L Dacre Burgenss and cominaltie aforesaid that no straunger not beinge apprentice in the said towene do keepe shope or occupie wthin the said towe' wthout agrement wth suche craft as he thinkethe to occupye or vse, and for the same agremente to paye xl s. sterlinge thone halfe to the comone hoche and thother to the crafte so agreed wthall. Provided allwaise that no mane shall so agree wth anye of the said craftes excepte he be still remayninge or inhabitinge wthin the said towe'. Provided allwaies that all free menes sones wthin the said towen wth one occupacone or crafte onelie payinge for his agrement to the said occupacone or crafte w^{ch} he thinkes to occupye or worke iij s iiii d.

No stranger to keepe shopp or use any trade without he agree and paye for his freedome

An Article concerninge takinge of apprentices and the service of the same

Item it is allso orderyde and concluded by the said Thom[']s L Dacre Burgenss and Comminaltie aforesaid that no man wthin the towe' shall take at ones moe apprentics then one, and that one to be bounde for terme of vij yeres, and his indentures to be made in forme and to be sealed before the Bayliefs of the towe' and alderma' of the same crafte, and if it fortune the master of the said apprentice to dye or otherwise to remitt his said apprentice by sale redempcone or any other man' that it shall not be Lawfull for the said apprentice so remitted redemed or selled to sett upp shope or otherwise [exercise] his crafte

Apprentices to serve 7 yeres

No apprentice to use any craft before he hath served 7 yeres

No man to keepe above one apprentice untill he hath served 4 yeres and then at most but 2 apprentices

The 7 craftes to meet every moneth and the aldermen of the craftes to see offences punished and abuses reformed

The Bailiffs and aldermen upon any plaintiff demand of a debt, and the defendants confession thereof shall cause ye officers to levie suche debt wthin 8 daies as yf the same hadd ben casten in ye court

Order howe to punish Fraies made in ye towen

wthin the said towen, But that he shall after suche decease of his said maister, or other remissione serve wth some other of the same craftes duringe the terme of vij yeres aforesaid for his better erudicone. Allwaies p^ovided that it shalbe lawfull for anye man, havinge one apprentice servinge hym by the space of foure yeres that then if need shall requier he shall take another, allwaies havinge but one by the space of foure yeres, and that in no wise he shall have above two, and that everye apprentice so s^ovinge by the space of vij yeres wthin the said towene shall gyve or paye to the comon huche for his said ffreedome but xij d.

Itm it is orderyd and concluded in maner and forme aforesaid, that everye of the said craftes shall meet everye monthe once, p^op^olie called their monethe daye, and there all such offences or breache of orders as shalbe committed or done amonge the said craftes, to be presented and complayned uppon and the alderma^o of the same Crafte wth thadvice of the same crafte, shall see suche offences reformed or determined, by punishment or other reformacone as the order and reason of the occupacone requirethe.

Itm it is orderyd and concluded in forme aforesaid, that no mane make complaynte to the Bailiffes and Alderme^o of the vij craftes for anye debte owinge wthin the towen, and the p^oties defend confes the same Debte that then the said Bailiffes and alderme^o shall gyve authoretie to gyve comandement to the officers to leye suche debte wthin viij dayes havinge therefore his fees, as if it hade been recov^oed in the courte and executone therof maid or directed.

An Article concerninge makinge of frayes wthin the saide towen

Itm it is also orderyd that if anye free mane or honeste gentleman of the countrye do by chaunce make a fraye wthin the said Burroughe, that then the S^ogeantes and officers of the same shall areaste them so offendinge and make them to p^osent the toule bothe, and there to remayne vntyll suche tyme as they fynde sufficient suertye to stand to and vndergo thorder and agrement of my lordes courte, allwayes provyded that the gentelma^o so offendinge shall paye for his fees viij d And if it fortune anye stalinger to maike a fraye wthin the said boroughe, that then the officers aforesaid shall sett the same offenders in the Stox and there to remayne vntill they fynde suertye for suche things as is abovesayd and paye to the S^ogente for his fees iiij d; and in lycke maner if anye straunger or outten man make a fraye wthin the said towen the same offender to be sett in the Stox and there to remayne vntill they fynde suertyes for all suche things as is before remembred, and to paye to the S^ogaunte for his fees viij d.

An Article concerninge the officers fees bailyffes and Sgeaunts
 Itm it is covenanted that the said Thomas L Dacre shall of his
 proper chardges purchase or buye the clere yerelie valew of iij l
 lande wthin the said towen and the sayde iij l to be geven in fees to
 the ij bailyfes of the sayed towe' frome yere to yere, in p'cele whereof
 the sayed Thom's L Dacre hathe geven to the sayde Baylifes iij
 shoppes vnder the Toule bonthe

The Lo Dacre
 to purchase
 iij l p ann
 in Land
 to be given to
 ye bailiffs
 and sergent
 for their
 yearylly fees
 4 shoppes
 under the
 Towle booth.

And also the sayed L Dacre covenantethe to geve vnto the sayed
 sergeante of the same towen for his fees x s to be payed of Estreytes
 of Courtes att the audite vntill suche tyme the sayed L Dacre his heirs
 or assignes have purchased the clere yerelye valewe of ffoure poundes
 and xs for Cnsyderacones abovesaid.

An Article concerninge the levying of suche forfeits as by
 breache of theis articles in this booke Conteyned shall
 happe to be forfeited

It is also ordred that the said sergeant for his yere shall levye all
 suche forfeits and fynes-as shalbe forfeited by breache of the articles
 in this booke conteyned, thone halfe to the vse of my L and thother to
 the common huche, and he to have for Levyinge every suche fyne or
 forfeit for his fees ij d

The forfeit-
 ures to be
 Levied by the
 sergent and
 ye one moiety
 answered to
 the Lord the
 other moiety
 to the comon
 huche.

An Article conc'ninge the keepinge and conveyinge of vaga-
 bondes and Beggers out of the said towne

Itm it is also orderde and concluded that the Bayliefes and
 sergeants for the tyme beinge shall provyde Remedye for suche
 vagaboundes and strange Beggers as vse to remayne or begge in the
 said towen on the holye dayes att the time of devyne service, and
 that they suffer none of suche sorte to be in the said towne but suche
 as by the statute be admitted for because it is thoughte that those
 that vse to goo in service tyme do entyce s'vants their maisters
 beinge absente to imbecille destroye and waste their maisters goods

The Bailiffs
 and sergent
 to provide to
 void the
 towne of
 vagabonds &
 strang
 beggars

And also it is ordred that none inhabitinge wthin the said towen shall
 keepe or releve anye scottes or suche vagaboendes vnder payne
 of forfeite for everye one so kepte or releved vj s. viij d to be levied in
 forme aforesaid

Of vj s viij d
 paine for
 feited by any
 yt shall keepe
 or releve any
 walking
 beggar or
 stranger

An Article conc'ninge playinge att Cardes or other vnlawfull
 games

Itm it is orderde that no mane shall playe att dyce cardes or other
 vnlawfull games but onelye betwixte the feaste of St Thom's thap-
 postle before Christenmas [21 December] and the daye of the Epiph-
 anye [6 January]. but all suche as suffere anye suche dyce Cardes or
 other vnlawfull games p'hibited by the statutes shall for everye suche
 playe vsed wthin their house forfeite ii s thone halfe to y^e L and
 thother to the Comone huche totiens quotiens

Playyng at
 dice and
 cards prohi-
 bited
 upon paine
 of ii s the one
 moiety to the
 Lo the other
 to the comon
 huche

An Article conc'ninge the accomptes belonginge to the Comon Chiste

The Bailiffs to account for the mony they receive while they be in office the mony to be kept secret in the comon chist the lord or his officer to be privie and acquainted therewith

The Lo: or his constable of his castle to be privie with the money collected and remainyng in the comon chest

Order for ye proceedinge in procession

Item it is further ordryde y^e the Baylyffes of the said towen after the yere and tyme of ther office expired wthall their gylles in the said towne appteyninge or of costome belonginge to the Comone Chiste, shall make their accomptes to the Bayliffes and Sergeant then beinge in office and before the alderme' of their Crafte wth one honeste mane of everye crafte elected and broughte to the same by the said alderme' and that all suche moneye as by the said officers and alderme' shalbe receyved of the said accomptes shalbe Layed in their Comone Chiste and that no man shalbe previe to the sayed accompte but onelye suche p'sones as is before Remembred allwayes provyded that the sayed Thom's L Dacre or his brother S^r Phillippe Dacre Knighte shalbe prevye that the same moneye shall allwaes remayne in the Comone Chiste and in the kepinge or occupacone of no other man

An Article conc'ninge the order to goo at p'cession

Itm it is ordred that none shall p'sume to goo at p'cession in other order thene hereafter followethe, ffirste the sergeaunte before the Baylieffes wth his Mace under his gyrdle and then the aldermen of the vij Craftes to goo in order

NOTE.

P. 205, line 21, for '*Barry of six*' read '*Barry of ten*'; line 22, for '*bordure*' read '*bordure azure*'.