

A Revised List of the Bailiffs of the City of Norwich.

COMMUNICATED BY

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THE student who is conducting his researches among the numerous original deeds of the middle of the thirteenth century preserved in the Guildhall Record-room in the city of Norwich, is seldom fortunate enough to find a date in the body of the deed. Occasionally it is endorsed with the year of the king's reign when it was read in court, and if the names of the Bailiffs are entered among the witnesses this would probably give the date of the Bailiffs and of the conveyance to which the deed refers. But in by far the larger number of deeds the names of the Bailiffs before whom it was executed, furnish the only clue to the date. If, however, the searcher thereupon turns to Blomefield's *History of Norwich* in the hope of ascertaining the date from the names of the Bailiffs, he will generally be disappointed at finding that no such names are known to Blomefield at all. And if he finds a date in the endorsement, he will generally fail to find the names of the attesting Bailiffs in the year mentioned or in any previous year. My own attention was some time ago

drawn to this untrustworthiness of Blomefield's list of the Norwich Bailiffs in the reign of Henry III. But beyond making a note of any Bailiffs whose year of office might be verified, I had not attempted to revise the list till lately, when I was led to do so for the purpose of assisting Mr. Hamon le Strange in compiling this portion of his recently-published *Lists of Norfolk Officials*. These lists being only issued to a limited number of subscribers, it has been thought that the correction (so far as possible) of Blomefield's List of Norwich Bailiffs might be of interest to many others, especially when accompanied by a more detailed account of the errors to be corrected, and of the evidence on which a revised list has been compiled. For this purpose Mr. le Strange has courteously allowed me to make full use of the revised list as printed in his publication.

Blomefield himself, in giving a List of the Provosts and Bailiffs of Norwich in the reign of Henry III, makes some apology on the score of defective evidence. He states in a foot-note: "Not having seen deeds to prove the exactness of this list I dare not avouch it all, and for that reason am obliged to follow the common lists, which indeed differ very much as to the years though not as to the persons." I only know of two lists which can be thus referred to, one in the "Old Free Book" at the Guildhall, and another contained in a MS. by Dean Prideaux at Norwich Cathedral. This MS. is said to be copied from "a Parchment Roll belonging to the office of the Town Clerk of Norwich." No such roll is known to be in the Guildhall now, but a roll, which must be either the one seen by the Dean or an exact duplicate of it, is in the possession of Mr. T. M. Baker, Town Clerk of Yarmouth. The heading of the roll and of the Dean's copy is, "This Roll is gathered out of y^e Guild Hall

records and other ancient writings, to show unto you all the Head Officers of this City of Norwich since about 87 years before y^e Conquest, first how it was governed by a Sergant appointed by the King to hold Courts and Leets and set fines and mercements, and began in y^e 6th year of King Edred, w^{ch} was the 980th year after Christ." Then follows a list of the kings with the length of their reigns. In each reign it is stated that the city was governed by a "sergant," till 1135 when a notice occurs that "In y^e beginning of King Stephen's reign y^e Citizens of Norwich sued for libertys and crowners, and [y^e] Bailiffs who governed were two Præpositors and Burgesses, w^{ch} continued till 1216, w^{ch} was y^e first year of King Henry the third." From that time the governors of the city are called "two Præpositors or keepers" till 1222, when it is stated "This year began four Balives." It will be observed that the date assigned to King Edred, who died in 955, is altogether wrong. So are the dates of the succeeding kings till Canute.

In his account of Norwich during the reign of King Edred, Blomefield plainly refers to this or a similar roll, and in regard to the supposed appointment of a "sergeant" says, "I believe nothing of it," adding that the city must have been under the direct government of an earl. It was so in the time of the Domesday Survey, but the kingdom was not divided into earldoms till Canute's time. There is nothing improbable in the statement that, whether before or after the appointment of an earl, the town (it was not called a city till much later) was presided over by an officer appointed by the king, of whose demesne it formed a part. The statement about the appointment of two Provosts in 1135 accords with a claim put forth by the citizens, which, apparently, they failed to substantiate. It is worth noticing, however, that the only four names of

Provosts given in the "Old Free Book" are coupled in sets of two, as though two Provosts were annually appointed, and not one only. On the other hand the compiler of this document knows nothing of the appointment of a Provost by King Henry I. in 1122, as Blomefield asserts without giving any authority; nor does he mention the charter of 5th Richard I. (1194), which gave the citizens leave to elect a Provost of their own, and have the government of the city in their own hands. On the whole, the traditions which this document may possibly have preserved, coincide very fairly with the statement of the Cathedral monks in the *Historia Foundationis Ecclesie Norwicensis* (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, iv. 14, and *Norwich Book of Pleas*, fo. 59), "Afterwards, in the 17th year of the reign of Stephen, which was the year of the Lord 1152, the Commonalty of Norwich made a fine and agreed, as it says, with the aforesaid king for having coroners and bailiffs of themselves; but concerning this they have no charter, nor did they produce one in time of need, because never before the Conquest nor after for one hundred years and more did they have coroners and bailiffs of themselves, but only one bailiff, who in the name of the king held courts and collected amerce-ments, as it was in Beccles or in Bongey, or in other places where merchandize is sold. And afterwards, when Richard I. was king, the aforesaid Commonalty of Norwich took to farm, from the hand of the said King Richard I., the city of Norwich, with its franchises and all its profits, as both the king himself had to that time held them in his own hand, and as the charter of the aforesaid King Richard testifies, the date of which is on the 6th day of May, in the 5th year of his reign, which was the year of the Lord 1194."

From the time of Edred downwards not a single name is given by this compiler either of a Sergeant or a Provost

until he comes to 1216 (1st Hen. III.) He then gives the four names of Provosts found in the "Old Free Book" and in Blomefield, and after that the names of the Bailiffs for many years agree with those in Blomefield, with some slight difference as to dates. That the list in the roll was taken from the "Old Free Book" seems to be proved by the fact (amongst others) that the error of a later scribe in the Book, by which the Bailiffs for the 52nd Hen. III. have been assigned to 12th Hen. III. is perpetuated in the Roll. At all events there is, I think, no doubt in regard to Blomefield's list that the *names* in the early part are taken from the "Old Free Book," and that the *dates* are partly taken from the Roll just mentioned or are assigned without any sufficient authority. One or two facts will place my readers in a position to judge for themselves.

The book called the "Old Free Book" is quoted by Blomefield frequently under the title of "Liber Introitus Civium." It contains the earliest lists of persons admitted to the privileges of citizenship. It was probably begun not earlier than from 1340 to 1350, and appears to have been intended at first as a register of more general information. On folios 28 and 29 are written in a somewhat unconnected and irregular manner some lists of the early Provosts and Bailiffs. On folio 29 are three columns of names with a general heading (which, however, is only intended for the two first columns) "Nomina Ballivorum subscriptorum reperiuntur in veteribus scriptis non habentibus data." The first column contains twelve sets of names which coincide with those assigned by Blomefield to the years 1243 to 1255 inclusive. Blomefield leaves 1244 vacant, and for the remaining years (with one exception), he assigns the names in the same order as they occur in the "Old Free Book." The exception is the last, which has a marginal note, "aº regni regis H. fil r̃s Joh xxxvi." Blomefield assigns this set to 1253. The more correct

date would be 1252, these bailiffs entering on their office at Michaelmas, 1252, in Henry's 36th year, which terminated on 27th October immediately following. The second column begins with two pairs of Provosts, each pair coupled by a bracket, and bearing no dates. They are the same four which Blomefield assigns to the successive years 1216 to 1219. Then follow eleven sets of names of bailiffs; two of them are assigned in the margin to special years, one to the seventh year of Henry and the other to his twelfth year. Blomefield also assigns these two sets to 1223 and 1227. The rest he arranges in exactly the same order as in the "Old Free Book." They extend from 1226 to 1239, several years being left vacant. Then come the two sets of names assigned by Blomefield to the years 1257 and 1258. The third column contains names taken from *dated* deeds.

The consistency with which Blomefield's list follows the *order* of the sets of names in the "Old Free Book," except where directed otherwise by a marginal note, is of itself sufficient evidence of the source of his information. If further proof were required it might be found in a curious error into which a scribe in the "Old Free Book" has fallen, and which Blomefield and, as already stated, the compiler of the Roll, have both unwittingly copied. As mentioned above, a marginal note to one set of names runs thus: "a^o regni xii H. fil' Joh," and Blomefield has consequently placed these names to the year 1227. Unfortunately the author of the marginal note made a mistake, and for "xii" should have written "lii," these being the bailiffs for that year. Blomefield has correctly given them for that date, and thus has committed the absurdity of making the same four persons hold office together twice, with an interval of forty years between the two occasions.

It is unnecessary to follow out further the inaccuracies of Blomefield's list, as for instance to point out that the same

names occur in 1258 and 1283, and also in 1260 and 1294, the later date in each case being the correct one. It is plain that in the earlier half of the list of Henry the IIIrd's Bailiffs, the *dates* cannot be accepted without further evidence, which is not forthcoming: and with regard to the later half, the evidence of existing deeds displaces at least half the *names*. The only way to arrive at anything like the truth is to ignore Blomefield's list altogether, and to make out a fresh one with as much accuracy as possible. The result of a systematic investigation of existing evidence, so far as I am acquainted with it, is to verify the names with something approaching to certainty from 1248 downwards. Assuming that the marginal note in the "Old Free Book" is correct, which assigns certain names to 7th Henry III., 1223, the first year when Bailiffs were appointed, there remain nineteen sets of names in the undated list there given, besides three other sets found elsewhere in undated deeds, for the twenty-four years from 1224 to 1247 inclusive. The assignment of these to particular years is at present impossible. I know of only one likely mine of information, the voluminous MS. notes by Kirkpatrick in the Guildhall Record-room, relating to almost every parish in the city. From the contents of certain scraps of paper which have almost fallen to pieces with decay, there is some reason to suppose he had anticipated this revision, as he had many other works. The loss of so much of the fruit of his labours is irreparable.

Leaving these early Bailiffs before 1248, as for the present beyond the reach of verification, we have next to observe that after the year 1284 the Enrolments of the Bailiffs' Court are still preserved in the Guildhall under the title of Court Rolls. There is a considerable gap in the middle of the fourteenth century, but the missing evidence can be obtained from other sources. These enrolments were made

in accordance with the "Custom of the City." A citizen who was the grantee in the conveyance of any land, house, shop, rent, &c., in the city, had the right of demanding that the deed of grant should be acknowledged in the presence of the Bailiffs and enrolled by the clerk. At first it was the practice to enter the names of the Bailiffs and the (Town) Clerk in each enrolment; but this was soon altered into an occasional entering of the names at the beginning of a fresh year of office, or as a heading of a new membrane. These rolls begin on the Wednesday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul in the 13th year of Edward I., 4th July, 1285. According to the "Mayor's Book" in the Guildhall, it was on this day that the Liberties of the City, which the king had seized at Easter, were restored. Of course the rolls furnish a perfectly correct list of the Bailiffs from that date.

Between these two limits of 1248 and 1284 there are several sources of information available, one of which far surpasses all the rest in importance. This is the large store of Original Deeds which are arranged in drawers in the Guildhall Record-room, according to the parishes to which they refer. How they come to be there I cannot say. Possibly in addition to the security of title which the Court, being a legal Court of Record, could give by enrolling the deed on its rolls, it also undertook, in the interest of the citizens, the office of guardian of muniments. The sanctity of Religious Houses was much used for this purpose, and the city itself at one time, before the Guildhall was built, kept its muniments in the Treasury of the Chapel of St. Mary in the Fields. I have already observed that these deeds seldom contain a date; but there is a sufficient number of them containing the regnal year of King Henry or King Edward in the endorsement with the names of the attesting Bailiffs in the body of the deed to furnish evidence for the dates of more than twenty sets of Bailiffs who held office during this period.

The lists of Bailiffs in the "Old Free Book" with dates assigned have fixed the year of one or two sets.

Some evidence has been obtained from the "Domesday of St. Giles," a valuable volume of the close of the thirteenth century, containing rent rolls and title deeds of the Hospital of St. Giles (now St. Helen's).

Some sets of names have been assigned to a fixed date by the help of the Norwich Hebrew Deeds published in vol. ii. of the *Anglo-Jewish Exhibition*, edited by Mr. M. D. Davis, London, 1887.

For the names from 1277 (52nd Henry) to 1285 (13th Edward), there is an official list preserved in the Crown Plea Roll in the Public Record Office for the year 1286. In that year was held what, in the absence of any reference to another, seems to have been the last of the great feudal eyres of the King's Justices held at Norwich. It began on the morrow of St. Hilary in the 14th Edward I. (14th January, 1285). There are two rolls of the proceedings existing in the Public Record Office, it being the practice for the several judges to have each his own record. One of these rolls ($\frac{M}{3}$ } 2), begins the proceedings at the City of Norwich (on membrane 88), with a list of the names of all the Coroners and Bailiffs who, having held office since the last eyre, were held responsible for their years of office. It does not accord with received theories to find that the last eyre had taken place so far back as seventeen years before. The interval had been one of unusual disturbance, occasioned by the serious riot between the citizens and the monks of the Cathedral in 1272, in consequence of which the liberties of the city were forfeited for more than three years. It might be supposed that such an official record would be quite reliable; but it does not always agree with the evidence of contemporary deeds, and, most strangely, the name of one of the Bailiffs at the very time the eyre was being held differs from that constantly repeated in the

contemporary court roll. The exact dates of the appointment of the Custodes, during the forfeiture of the liberties, are carefully recorded.

It may here be noticed that there is a curious uncertainty as to the names of two of the Bailiffs in the years 1268 and 1269, conflicting sets of names being found in authoritative documents. I can only account for the discrepancy in 1268 by supposing that, the city being then in a very unsettled state, six persons held office in the course of the year. For 1269 the first set rests at present solely on the authority of the Crown Plea Roll above mentioned, and some doubt must be held to attach to these names, because it will be seen that they are the same as those assigned to 1267 on the evidence of original deeds.

The Bailiffs for 1285 are missed out of Blomefield's list. Those appointed at Michaelmas, 1284, were suspended at Easter, 1285. In July the liberties were restored; but only two Bailiffs served till Michaelmas. Then four were elected, whom Blomefield has omitted.

From this date the most important corrections in Blomefield's lists are noted down as they occur.

One source of error in the assignment of these official names to a particular year, arises from want of sufficient care in taking note of the relation between the Bailiffs' official year and the reigning King's regnal year. The Bailiffs' year throughout the whole series commences at Michaelmas (29th September). Henry III.'s regnal years began on 28th October, and those of Edward I. on 20th November. As dates at this period are always expressed according to the years of the king's reign, it is necessary to observe also the month and day of the month in order to avoid mistakes. The practice of the court rolls in both these reigns is to describe the incoming Bailiffs as entering on their office such a year of the reign of the king ending and the following year beginning.

I may add a short account of the probable significance of the office held by the Provosts and the Bailiffs.

The appointment, no doubt, in each case marked the acquisition by the citizens of some fresh control over their own affairs through their local Courts of administration or jurisdiction.

The charter of 5th Richard I., which gave them license to elect their own Provost, makes mention of the husting-court ("Concessimus quod hustingum semel in ebdomada tantum teneatur."—We have granted that the husting should be held once only in the week.) Several writers have assumed that Norwich and other boroughs which had a husting-court, borrowed it from London. It seems certain, however, that the "husting" (or house-court, as distinguished from an open-air folkmoot) was originally the ancient "Burghmote" or Assembly of the Burgesses. In a corresponding charter, granted two years earlier to the City of Lincoln, in which the same clause occurs, for the word "hustingum" is substituted "burghwaramote," meeting of the burgesses. The language, which in both these charters follows the mention of the court, seems to imply that it had cognizance of pleas respecting land, tenures, debts, and pledges. We may also take for granted that its jurisdiction covered the ground occupied in many other towns by the Merchant Guild; that it controlled the admission of applicants to the freedom of the city, regulated the trade and commerce of the citizens and strangers, and had power to impose fines on those who contravened its rules. The control of the Court would carry with it the profits, that is, the fines or fees paid by suitors who invoked its action, and the amercements imposed upon offenders. In respect of such power of internal control in civil matters, a borough differed in degree rather than in kind from a country villa or township, and its presiding official therefore

retained the title of the headman of a township, Præpositus, Provost, or Reeve, as he was more commonly called in the language of the country people.

The Charter by which four Bailiffs were substituted for a Provost has not survived, but the appointment evidently has some close connection with the division of the City into the four Leets of Conesford, Mancroft, Wymer or Westwick, and Over-the-Water (one Bailiff representing each Leet). The origin of these four Leets is at present involved in obscurity. Palgrave, in his *History of the English Commonwealth* (i. 97), makes a broad assertion that it was a general practice in East Anglia before the Norman Conquest to divide a Hundred into four Leets, each of which was sub-divided into three smaller divisions. I do not see how this could have been true of Norwich, since the second of the Leets, Mancroft, was not in existence till the Conquest. Whatever, however, may have been their origin, we find from the existing leet rolls (the earliest of which is of the year 1288) that they were at that time jurisdictional districts, each with its own constable and other officers, and that they were sub-divided for purposes of criminal presentment. The number of sub-divisions was probably intended for twelve, Mancroft counting for two. But they were not arranged (as Palgrave states was the custom) in equal sets of three. Wymer had four divisions, Over-the-Water only two. The presentments being made by the Capital or chief Pledges of the Tithings, and the law requiring that there should not be less than twelve presentors, it was necessary that each sub-division, to make its presentments separately, should include at least twelve tithings. This appears to have been the principle on which the sub-divisions were arranged. Of course they were not looked upon as so many separate courts of presentment, but as divisions of one court, the Leet or Criminal Court of the City. The

four Bailiffs presided in all of them alike. The presentments included all kinds of offences against the person or against the trade regulations and customs of the city, nuisances, and encroachments. Offences were punished by fine, except in the case of murder and some other serious crimes, which were reserved for judgment by the King's Justices. This criminal jurisdiction was theoretically in Norman times a royal right, and exercised in the King's name by the Sheriff in the Hundred Court, where it was called the "Sheriff's Tourn." A "Leet" was the exercise of a similar jurisdiction by a private Lord or a privileged Borough. This, I think, accounts for the title of Bailiff given to the presiding officials of the City of Norwich. Norwich was itself a Hundred, and at this time most of the Hundreds were in the hands of the king or some great noble. In that case the court was presided over by their Steward, who was called the Bailiff of the Hundred. Norwich was part of the ancient demesne of the king, and when its jurisdiction not only as a Borough but as a Hundred passed into the hands of its rulers, and their highest title was derived from its highest court, they would be described as "Ballivi Domini Regis," meaning, as I think, Bailiffs of the king's Hundred of the city of Norwich.

Besides these two courts, the Borough or City Court and the Leet, there was the Sheriff's or County Court, to which various pleas, such as appeals (or personal charges) of felony, had to be taken. This court did not come under the control of the citizens until the beginning of the fifteenth century, when the City was made into a County, and the four Bailiffs gave place to two Sheriffs, the proper officials to preside over a County Court. By that time, however, the character of local jurisdiction throughout the country had entirely changed. In the County Court permanently-appointed magistrates had taken

the place of the suitors, who were formerly its judges. Under the influence of the same tendency the popular leets became little more than local vestry meetings, while the jurisdiction of the city was vested in the Assembly, in which the Aldermen were Magistrates elected for life, and the Common Council were assistant administrators.

The whole history of the character and development of these Borough Courts in mediæval times has been but little investigated. In the hands of a student with competent legal knowledge, such a study might be the means of throwing much fresh light on the political growth of the Boroughs of England.

PROVOSTS.¹

Joscelinus Roscelini	} Prepos. Norwic.
Wiffs de Noeto	
Teobaldus descoies	} Prepos. Norwic.
Robertus Ascolf	

BAILIFFS.²

HENRY III.

1223. ³	Henricus fil' Eustac'.	Wiffs Sermuner.
„	Riçus Monachus.	Raðs Estrensi.

¹ By charter dated 5th May, 5th Ric. I. (1194), the citizens of Norwich were empowered to elect a Provost from among themselves annually. Previously to this the Provosts had been named by the king, whether they were citizens or not, according to his pleasure.—Charter quoted by Blomefield, ii. 26-7. The four names given above are taken from the "Old Free Book," in which no dates are assigned to them.

² In 1223 the government of the city was committed to four Bailiffs, instead of to a Provost, by the king's approbation, upon a suit made for that purpose by the citizens.—*Bl.* ii. 31.

³ The date, 7th Hen. III., is assigned to these four names in the "Old Free Book," in which they are said to be found in a deed of that year.

The following sets of names, numbered from 1 to 19, are taken from the "Old Free Book," preserved in the Guildhall at Norwich, in which no dates are assigned to them; they evidently belong to the period between the 7th and 32nd Henry III. The numbers are added for clearness. No reliance can be placed on the order. The set numbered 11 looks like a very early one. Most of the names are so mixed together that it is impossible to distinguish the earlier from the later. The three sets numbered 20, 21, 22, are also found in deeds without dates.

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| 1. Ysaac de Catton. | Rogerus de Berwik. |
| Godewinus Aurifaber. | Nich le Chapeler. |
| 2. Andr' Munioye. | Ranulphus le Pessuner. |
| Wiffs de Depeham. | Thomas le Cuuer. |
| 3. Odo de Bekles. | Jacobus de Colcestre. |
| Wiffs le Clerk. | Semann' Wrinell. |
| 4. Ivo le Ganyer. | Joñes de Sibtona. |
| Hugo de Swathefeld. | Nich le Chapeler. |
| 5. Rogerus de Berwik. | Herveius de Vallibus. |
| Simon de Notun, <i>or</i> Notim. | Hen. Gust. |
| 6. Hen. de Senges. | Joñes de Attelbrigg. |
| Thos. Payn. | Ivo le Ganyer. |
| 7. Pet. Civis. | Otonis le Textor. |
| Robtus de Catton. | Hugo de Swathefeud. |
| 8. Riçus Sundermill. | Jacob. de Colcestre. |
| Adam de Alby. | Nic. (de) Costinoble. |
| 9. Joñes de Sibtona. | Hugo Wrince(?Waukel). |
| Andreas Matte. | Robtus le Plomer. |
| 10. Hervy de Erlham (<i>i. q.</i> de
Vallibus). | Joñes de Hindolfston. |
| Petr. de Bois, <i>or</i> de Bosco. | Thōs le Cuuer. |
| 11. Wifus fil' Warini. | Warinus fil' Eustac. |
| Henr. fil' Roberti. | Thomas fil' Turkil. |
| 12. Alured' de Hemlington. | Henr. de Senges. |
| Nich de Champanye. | Eustac' de Hethil. |

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| 13. Rog. de Refham.
Herbertus le Chapeller. | Joñes le Cove.
Ričus Raysun. |
| 14. Nigel le (? de) Wimer.
Wiffus le Waller. | Joñes de Sibton.
Ivo le Ganyer. |
| 15. Walter Gamage.
Adam le Graunt. | Thoš fil' Henrici.
Ričus le Chaluner. |
| 16. Alan' fil' Benediste.
Adam le ffruyter. | Edmundus le Tonder.
Henr. Gust. |
| 17. Aug. Agelmer.
Gervasius Lorimarius. | Fredericus Ailimard.
Ranulphus le Pessuner. |
| 18. Wiffus de Lyncolne.
Roštus de Smaleberghe. | Wiffus le Tundur.
Leonardus Lesson (? de
Sessuns). |
| 19. Ničh fil' Clementis.
Walter Knot. | Ethelbert Chese.
Simon de Berforde. |
| 20. ⁴ Walter de Castello.

Ničh de Hacford. | Joñes fil' Radulphi (<i>i. q.</i> ,
Joñes Nade).
Gerardus Knot. |
| 21. ⁵ Ničh Chese.
Alan' le Mercer. | Ričus le Munye. ⁶
Roštus le Mercer de
Cugnesford. |
| 22. ⁷ Hugo Clericus.
Jacobus Cust <i>or</i> Cros. | Joñes Hereman.
Thomas de Ničh. |
| ^{A.D.}
1248. ⁸ Nicholas de Hakeford.
Joñes Nade. | Adam Croyde.
Wiffus le Chaluner. |
| 1249. ⁸ Hugo Clericus.
Jacobus Knot. | Alan le Mercer.
Wiffus le Tundur. |
| 1250. ⁹ Hugo Clericus. | Wiffus le Tundur. |

⁴ Occur in two undated deeds in the Guildhall at Norwich.

⁵ Occur in the "Domesday of St. Giles' Hospital," without date.

⁶ See 1223. There were two bearing this name, father and son, as appears by a deed in the Guildhall, being a conveyance by *Ric'us le Moyne fil Ric'i le Moyne*.

⁷ Found in deeds assigned by Kirkpatrick to "about 1240."

⁸ Assigned by Mackerell (MS. in Brit. Mus.) to this date.

⁹ Occur in dated deed in the Guildhall.

A.D.		
1250.	Adam Croyde.	Semann Wyrennek.
1251. ¹	Walter de Castello.	Wiſs le Tundur.
	Adam Croyde.	Wiſs de Welles.
1252. ²	Walter Clericus <i>or</i> Walter de Castello.	Simon le Cunte <i>or</i> Simon fil' Nicholai.
	Hugo Clericus <i>or</i> Hugo de Burnham.	Joſes le Grante.
1253. ²	Wiſſus de Dunewich.	Wiſs le Tundur.
	Symon le paumer.	Henr. de Heylesdon.
1254. ²	Joſes Nade.	Robertus Wenge.
	Adam Croyde.	Reginald' le Paumer.
1255. ²	Alexander de Refham.	Joſes fil' capellani.
	Herlewin' Piscenarius.	Thoſ de Mulkebarton.
1256. ²	Alexander de Refham.	Thurbert Tannator <i>or</i> le Tanur.
	Wiſs de Dunwich.	Rogerus de Rollesby.
1257. ²	Walter de Castello.	Joſes le Grant.
	Wiſs le Cunte.	Nich de Eston.
1258. ²	Hugo Clericus <i>or</i> de Burnham.	Roger' de Swerdeston.
	Joſes Scoth.	Adam le Graunt.
1259. ²	Adam le Specer.	Wiſs de Pesenhall.
	Thoſ de Carleton.	Nich le Gris.
1260. ²	Hugo Clericus.	Wiſs de Yelverton.
	Rog' de Swerdeston.	Robtus de Aſwardby, <i>or</i> Aſlacby.
1261. ²	Hugo Clericus.	Rog. de Swerdeston.
	Petrus But.	Henr. de Heylesdon.
1262. ³	Joſes Nade, <i>or</i> Joſes fil' Radulphi.	Hubert Tannator, <i>or</i> Hubert de Morley.
	Alex. de Refham.	Galfr. de Verly.

¹ Found in the "Domesday of St. Giles," dated 1251 in margin (? by Kirkpatrick).

² From dated deeds in the Guildhall.

³ Assigned to this date by Mackerell and Blomefield.

A.D. 1263. ⁴	Alex. de Refham. Wiffs de Dunwich.	Galfr. de Verly. Johes de Meuton, <i>or</i> Springold, <i>or</i> de Colton.
1264. ⁵	Roger de Swerdeston. Adam de Toftes.	Johannes le Scoth. Wiffs Picot.
1265. ⁵	Wiffs de Dunewich. Adam de Toftes.	Nich de Ely. Roger de Swathing, <i>or</i> Swerdeston.
1266. ⁶	Wiffs le Cunte. Wiffs Payn.	Rog. de Swerdeston. Johes de Meuton.
1267. ⁶	Adam de Toftes. Nich de Ely.	Rog. de Swerdeston. Nich de Eston.
1268. ⁷	Nich de Ely. Rog. de Swerdeston.	Nicholas de Ingham. Walter Croide.
		<i>or</i>
1268. ⁸	Petr. But. Adam de Toftes.	Walter Croide. Nich de Ingham.
		<i>or</i>
1268. ⁹	Petrus But. Nich de Ely.	Walter Croyde. Nicholas de Ingham.
1269. ¹	Adam de Toftes. Nich de Ely.	Rog. de Swerdeston. Nich de Eston.
		<i>or</i>
1269. ⁹	Nicholas de Ely. Wiffs Payn.	Wiffs le Cauz. Adam de Toftes.

⁴ From dated deeds in the Guildhall, and from Hebrew deeds published by the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition.

⁵ From dated Hebrew deeds in vol. ii. of the Anglo-Jewish Exhibition.

⁶ From dated deeds in the Guildhall.

⁷ From an unpublished Latin Jewish deed, dated "Wednesday after the Assumption of St. Mary, 53 H."

⁸ From deeds in the Guildhall at Norwich, and from the Crown Plea Roll of 14th Ed. I. in P. R. O.

⁹ From the "Old Free Book," with date assigned.

¹ From Crown Plea Roll as above, but *qy.* see 1267. The list in the Crown Plea Roll only begins with 1268.

A.D.		
1270. ²	Wiſſs Payn. Henricus de Norwich, <i>clericus.</i>	Rog. de Swerdeston. Adam le Specer.
1271. ³	Wiſſs de Donewich. Nich de Ely.	Rog. de Swerdeston. Adam le Specer.
14 Sept., 1272. ⁴	Hugo Peche ³ Herveus de Stanhowe	} <i>Custodes.</i>

EDWARD I.

2 Feb., 127 $\frac{3}{4}$. ³	Walter de Shelfanger, <i>Custos.</i>
29 Sept., 1274. ³	Wiſſs de Esturmy, <i>Custos.</i>
14 May, 1276. ^{3,5}	Adam de Toftes. Gervasius le Tanur. Rogerus de Morle. Thomas de Lincoln.
Michs., 1276. ³	Adam de Toftes. Joh'es Bate. Wiſſs de Yelverton. Rog. de Swerdeston.
1277. ³	Rog. de Tudenham. Wiſſs de Refham. Rog. de Morle. Wiſſs Picot.
1278. ³	Rog. de Tudenham. Rog. de Swerdeston. Wiſſs de Refham. Rog. Morley.
1279. ³	Rog. de Tudenham. Rog. de Morley. Wiſſs de Refham. Walter Knot.
1280. ³	Adam le Toftes. James Nade. Rog. de Pentney. John Bate.
1281. ³	Adam de Toftes. Rog. de Tudenham. Rog. de Morley. Tho. de Lincolne.

² From Crown Plea Roll, 14th Ed. I.

³ From Crown Plea Roll and dated deeds.

⁴ The liberties of the city were seized this year by the king after the suppression of the riot in which the monastery was burnt, and, in place of the bailiffs, custodes of the city were nominated.—*Blomefield*, ii. 44.

⁵ The dispute between the citizens and monks having been settled by the king, the liberties of the city were restored.—*Blomefield*, ii. 45.

A.D.		
1282. ⁶	Rog. de Tudenham. Wiffs de Refham.	Barth. de Acre. Walter Knot.
1283. ⁶	Roger de Tudenham. Walter Knot.	Paul Pagrave. Wiffs de Refham.
1284. ⁶	Adam le Clerk. Wiffs de Burwood.	James Nade. Roger de Wilby.
Easter to July, 1285. ⁶⁷	Wiffs de Reckingham <i>or</i> de Redham, <i>custos.</i>	
July to Michs., 1285. ⁸	Roger de Tudenham. James Nade.	
Michs., 1285.	Adam de Toftes. Geoffrey de Bungeye.	Roger de Morlee. William But.
1286.	Adam de Tofts. Jeffry de Bungey.	Adam de Saham. John de Blexter.
1287.	Roger de Tudenham. William Butt.	Adam de Thurston, <i>or</i> Clericus, <i>or</i> de Stirston. Roger de Felmingham.
1288.	Roger de Tudenham. Wif Butt.	John de Poringland. John de Ely <i>or</i> de Blickling.
1289.	Adam de Sterston. John de Eaton.	Adam de Taverham. Ralph de Newbrigge.
1290. ⁹	William de Redham } Richard de Belhuse }	<i>custodes.</i>

⁶ From Crown Plea Roll and dated deeds.

⁷ The liberties were seized into the king's hands because divers persons had been executed for acts committed outside the city jurisdiction.—*Blomefield*, ii. 46.

⁸ The liberties restored; the two Bailiffs continued in office till Michaelmas following (1285).—*Blomefield*, ii. 55. At this point begin the Rolls of the Bailiff's Court, from which all the remaining names are taken, except between 1340 and 1375, for which period the rolls are lost, and perhaps may have been interrupted by the "Black Death."

⁹ The liberties seized, June 6th.—*Blomefield*, ii. 55. A deed in the Guildhall gives:—"Wiffs de Redham, *custos*," on 28th May, and an enrolled deed:—"Richard de Belhuse, *custos*," 1st May, 1290.

A.D. 1290. ¹	Will. Butt. Walter le Taverner, <i>or</i> de Mouton, <i>or</i> Meuton.	John Holveston. Thomas de Hekingham.
1291.	Will. Butt. Odo de la Bothe.	Alex. del Sarterin. Ralph de Newbrigge.
1292.	Will. Butt. Jeffry le Clerk <i>or</i> Geoffrey Kempe.	John de Poringland. Odo de la Bothe.
1293.	Will. Butt. Jeffry le Clerk.	John de Poringland. Will. de Kirby.
1294.	Roger de Tudenham. Will. Butt.	Rich. de Felmingham. Rob. de Hekyngham.
1295.	Roger de Tudenham. Will. Butt.	Rich. de Felmingham. Tho. de Hekingham.
1296.	Hen. Clerk. Tho. Sparrwe <i>or</i> Sparrow.	O. de la Boze. John de Gouthorpe.
1297.	Hen. Clerk. Tho. Sparrwe <i>or</i> Sparrow.	O. de la Both. John de Gouthorpe.
1298.	John de Holveston. William le Spicer.	Peter de Bumpstede. Ralph de Newbrigge.
1299.	John de Norwich, <i>or</i> Clericus. Ro. de Tudenham.	John de Poringland. Peter de Basingham.
1300.	Hen. le Clerke. Hen. de Hale <i>or</i> de Aula.	Rog. Stalun. John de Gouthorp.
1301.	Will. Butt. Will. Bateman.	Peter de Bumpstede. John de Gouthorp.
1302.	Jeffry Kempe. Rob. de Lopham.	John le Graunt. John de Thurston.
1303.	John de Morley. Peter de Bumpstede.	Will. Butt. John de Thurston.
1304.	Peter de Bumpstede. Peter Basingham.	John de Morley. John de Gouthorpe.

¹ The liberties restored.

A.D.		
1305.	John de Morley. John Sparwe.	John de Gouthorp. Peter de Basingham.
1306.	Alex. de Sartrin. Will. Bateman.	Jeffry Kemp. Rob ^t de Wilby.

EDWARD II.

1307. ²	Will ^m But. Henry de Heylesden.	John Cosyn. John de Gouthorp.
1308.	Henry de Heylesden. John Cosyn.	William But. John de Gouthorp.
1309.	John de Morlee. Hugh de Dunston.	Peter de Basingham. Roger Stalun.
1310.	John de Morlee. Hugh de Dunston.	Peter de Basingham. Roger Stalun. =
1311.	Thomas Ymme. John de Poringland.	Peter de Bumpstede. William Leke.
1312.	Robert de Lopham. William Bateman.	William But. Robert de Holveston.
1313.	Robert de Lopham. William Bateman.	Peter de Basingham. Peter Pyrmund.
1314.	William But. John Sparwe.	John Cosyn. Hugh de Dunston.
1315.	John de Morlee William Bateman.	Thomas Ymme. William de Strumpshagh.
1316.	John de Morlee. William Bateman.	Thomas Ymme. William de Strumpshagh.
1317.	Robert de Lopham. Peter de Bumpstede.	William But. Robert de Wilby.

² Edward I. died 7th July, 1307. The four Bailiffs appointed at Michaelmas of that year belong therefore to the first year of Edward II., not to the last of Edward I., as Blomefield places them. For 1308 he incorrectly repeats the Bailiffs for 1306. The Bailiffs for 1307 were re-elected for 1308. Throughout the whole reign of Edward II., though the *names* of the Bailiffs are in most cases correct, the *dates* are given most erroneously by Blomefield.

A.D.		
1318.	John de Morlee. William Bateman.	Hugh de Dunston. John Pymund.
1319.	John de Morlee. Thomas de Weston.	John Flint. Robert de Wilby.
1320.	John de Morlee. Thomas de Weston.	John Flint. Robert de Wilby.
1321.	Walter de Bery. Thomas de Cockfield.	John Pymund. John de Strumpshagh.
1322.	John de Morlee. Robert de la Sale.	John de Corpusti. Thomas Ymme.
1323.	John de Morlee. Robert de la Sale.	John de Corpusti. Thomas Ymme.
1324.	William Bateman. John Cosyn.	Hugh de Dunston. Henry de Thirston.
1325.	William Bateman. John Flint.	Ralph de Burwode. William de Strumpsawe.
1326. ³⁴	John Cusyn. Robert de la Sale.	John de Corpusty. John Pymund.
		<i>or</i>
	⁵ William Bateman. John Cusyn.	Hugh de Dunston. John Pymund.

EDWARD III.

1327.	William Bateman. William de Dunston.	Nicholas de Middleton. William But, <i>junior</i> .
1328.	William But. William de Dunston.	Hugh de Curson. Adam Midday.

³ From the book in the Guildhall called the "Mayor's Book."

⁴ The Court Roll for this year only gives "John Cusyn et soc." The Bailiffs assigned by Blomefield to 1326 were appointed at Michaelmas, 1327, in the first year of Edward III., who began to reign 25th January, 1327.

⁵ Given by Blomefield for 1325.

A.D.		
1329.	Hugh de Dunston. William de Blicling.	John de Corpusty. Henry de Hevingham.
1330.	Ralph de Burwode. Ralph de Bumstede.	Nicholas de Midleton. Richard de Melton.
1331.	John de Hackford. John de Rodeland.	John de Stratton. Richard de Bumpstede.
1332.	Jeffrey Monyet. William Beert.	John de Rodeland. John de Corpesti.
1333.	Richard de Bittering. William Beert.	Ralph de Burwood. Henry de Heveningham.
1334.	John de Holveston. John de Bumpstede.	William de Dunston. William Butt.
1335.	Adam Middyay. Roger le Virlie <i>or</i> Verly.	Mat. de Blickling. William de Sturmer.
1336.	John de Hackford. Ralph de Bumpstede.	Tho. de Rokele. Ed. le Cosyn.
1337.	Jeffry Monyet. Tho. de Framelingham.	Rog. Hardegray. Clement de Aldeburgh.
1338.	Rob. de Poley. Roger le Verly.	Mat. de Blickling. Andrew de Bixton.
1339.	John de Hakeford. Roger Verly.	Will. de Dunston. Will. de Blackenee <i>or</i> Blakney.
1340. ⁶⁷	Edm. Cosyn. Rich. de Poringland.	Roger Herdegra <i>or</i> Har- degray. John Iring <i>or</i> Iteringham.
1341.	Rich. de Bitering. Ralph de Bumpstede.	Thomas de la Rokele. Edmund le Cosyn.
1342.	James de Blickling. Will. Beart <i>or</i> Berte.	Rich. de Bumpstede. John Treye <i>or</i> Tye.

⁶ From 1340 to the close of Edward III.'s reign the Rolls of the Bailiffs' Court are lost. The names given are taken from the "Mayor's Book." Notes have been added to those names which have been verified from other sources.

⁷ Verified from the "Domesday Book of St. Giles' Hospital."

A.D.		
1343. ⁸	John de Hakeford. Richard de Bitering.	Roger Verley. Will. de Dunston.
1344.	Roger Verli. William But.	Will. de Blakeneye. Robert de Poole <i>or</i> Poleye.
1345. ⁹	John de Hales. Tho. Prior.	John de Snetterton. John But.
1346. ⁹	Jeffrey Moynet <i>or</i> Miniot. Ric. de Poringland.	Simon de Blickling. Will. Sturmer.
1347.	John de Hackford. Tho. de Bumpstede.	Will. de Basingham. Adam Beart.
1348.	Roger Middy. Tho. de Framingham.	John de Snetterton. Will. Sturmere.
1349.	Jeffry Boteler <i>or</i> Butler. John de Elyngham.	Roger de Gurmunchester. Adam Berte.
1350.	James de Blickling. Will. de Dunston.	Roger Hardegray. John de Berford.
1351.	Roger de Bitering. Will. de Blakeney.	Rob. de Bumpstede. John Treye.
1352.	John de Heveningham. John de Erpingham.	Simon de Blickling. Edm. Sturmere.
1353.	Tho. de Bumpstede. Ric. de Poringland.	Rob. de Bumpstede. John Trye.
1354.	Tho. Cok. John de Elyngham.	John Fairchild. Roger de Gurmunchester.
1355.	Roger Middy. Will. de Blakeney.	Barth. Appleyerd. Edm. de Alderford.
1356.	John de Causton. Ric. de Bitering.	Edmund Lente. Roger Berte.
1357.	William Skey. Ralf de Attylburgh.	Walter de Bixton. Rob. le Spicer.
1358.	Rob. de Bumpstede. John But.	Hugh de Holland. Will. de Broke <i>or</i> Brook.

⁸ Verified from the "Domesday Book of St. Giles' Hospital."

⁹ Verified from the "Old Free Book."

A.D. 1359.	Peter de Blickling. Walter de Bunwell.	Simon de Blickling. John Welbourne, <i>apud Dullond</i> . ¹
1360. ²	John de Erpingham. Thomas de Bumpstede.	Roger Hardegray. Reginald de Huntington.
1361.	John de Stoke. John de Welbourne, <i>apud tumlund</i> .	Peter Fairchild. John de Heveningham.
1362.	Will. de Blickling. Walter de Bixton.	Roger Berte. Edm. de Alderford.
1363.	Tho. Coole <i>or</i> Cooke. Nic. de Blakney.	Will. Asgar. Rob ^t de Bumpstede.
1364. ²	John le Latymer. Simon de Blickling.	Will. de Brooke. John Rutte.
1365.	John de Tilney. Tho. de Bumpstede.	John de Welbourne, <i>apud tumblond</i> . Will. de Knateshall.
1366.	John de Gnateshale. Peter de Blickling.	Barth. de Appleyerd. Hugh de Holland.
1367.	John de Stoke. Will. de Worthstede.	John de Corpestie. Will. de Stallon.
1368.	William Skye. John de Wellbourne, <i>in foro</i> .	John Geneye. Reginald Cobb.
1369.	John Latimer. John Ward.	Walter de Bixton. Rob. le Spicer.
1370.	John de Oulton. Roger de Lyng.	Simon de Blickling. Stephen Silvester.
1371. ²	Robert Papingeay. Henry Lominour.	Will. de Blickling. John de Winterton.

¹ Two persons named "John de Welborne" are distinguished at this period. "Dullond" looks like a clerical error for "Tumlund." The other "John de Welborne" held the office of "Clericus Mercati."

² Verified from the "Domesday Book of St. Giles' Hospital."

A.D. 1372. ³	Nic. de Blakeney. Barth. Appilyerd.	Ralph Sket. Tho. Herte <i>or</i> Hart.
1373. ³	Reginald de Bungeye. Tho. de Bumpstede.	John Geney <i>or</i> Jenney. Philip Brion.
1374. ³	Henry Skye. Hugh de Holland.	John Latimer. Will. Gerard.
1375. ³	John Pykeng. John de Welborne, <i>in foro</i> .	Adam Baas <i>or</i> Base. Tho. Spynke.
1376.	Walter Niche, <i>or</i> Neech. Walter de Bixton.	John de More <i>or</i> Atte- mere. Peter de Alderford.

RICHARD II.

1377.	Robert de Burnham. Will. de Wursted.	Will. de Horning. Reginald Cobbe.
1378.	Rob. Popinjay. Will. de Blickling.	John de Moulton. Will. de Eaton.
1379.	Will. Asger. Nich. de Blakeney.	Henry Lomynour. Roger Presson.
1380.	Henry Skye. Tho. de Bumpstede.	Ralph Skiet. John Parlet.
1381.	John Piking <i>or</i> Pickering. Tho. Hert <i>or</i> Hart.	Will. Lomynour. Tho. Spynke.
1382.	John Gilbert. Hugh de Holland.	John le Latymer. Stephen Silvester.
1383.	Walter Nich. Will. de Wursted.	Walter de Bixton. Reginald Cobbe.
1384.	Rob. Popinjay. Roger de Ridlington.	Will. de Eaton. Will. de Horning.
1385.	Walter Daniel. Will. de Blickling.	John de Moulton. Clement Herward.

³ Verified from the "Domesday Book of St. Giles' Hospital."

A.D.		
1386.	Henry Lomynour. Nic. de Blakeney.	Rog. de Blickling. Will. de Appilyerd.
1387.	John Pikinge. Ralf Skeet.	John de Trowse. John Parlet.
1388.	John Gilbert. John le Latimer.	Tho. Garrard. John Daniel.
1389.	Rob. Poppinjay. Rob. de Burnham.	Edm. le Warner. John de Shuldham.
1390.	William Everard. Hugh de Holland.	Tho. le Hert <i>or</i> Hart. William de Crakeford.
1391.	Robert Brasier. John Pilly.	Walter de Bixton. Walter Nyche.
1392.	Rich. Drue <i>or</i> Drew. Walter Daniel.	John Wurthlich. Rob. de Honeworth.
1393.	Roger de Blickling. Tho. Garrard.	Rich. White. John de Shottesham
1394.	Robert Popinjay. John Daniel.	Tho. Parlet. Tho. Leverich.
1395.	John de Harleston. Edm. le Warner.	Will. Appleyerd. John Copping.
1396.	Will. Everard. John de Shuldham.	Roger Parker. John de Lynne.
1397.	Tho. Herte. Walter Nyche.	Will. de Crakeford. John de Wurthstede.
1398.	Ric. Drew. Rob. Brasier.	John Wurlich. Ralph Brooke.

HENRY IV.

1399. ⁴	Walter Daniel. Rob. de Dunston.	Rich. White. Walter de Eaton.
1400.	Roger de Blickling. Barth. de Blakeney.	Tho. Garard <i>or</i> Gerrard. Hugh Skeet <i>or</i> Skeyt.

⁴ Richard II. resigned the crown on 29th September, 1399. The Bailiffs therefore who entered on their office on that same day are to be assigned to the first year of Henry IV., who began his reign 30th September, 1399.

A.D.		
1401.	John Daniel. Edmund Warner.	Will. Appleyard. Will. Everard.
1402.	Rob. de Hunworth. John de Harleston.	Will. Sedman. John Copping.
1403.	Rob. Brasier. John Dannard.	Rich. Spurdaunce. Tho. Leveriche.