

ST. EDMUND'S BURY
AND
TOWN RENTAL FOR 1295.

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De Foe, writing late in the 17th century, called St. Edmund's Bury the Montpellier of Suffolk. The gaiety of court life followed Charles II. into this county and filled its ecclesiastical capital with social festivity and amusement. Many wealthy families resorted to it; its streets were thronged with pleasure seekers.

These crowds, however, were not so dense as those which peopled the borough when the Abbott's rule held sway. Then multitudes of worshippers hurried along the much frequented thoroughfares, or pressed forward with other persons as anxious as themselves to gain admittance to the shrine of East Anglia's King and Martyr. Merchants and traders, buyers and sellers, pilgrims and beggars, one and all strove to find an opportunity to share the privileges of all who entered the Abbey Church. Lords and knights took up their residences within the borough precincts, and, together with their chaplains and other unbeneficed clerks, dwelt under the protection of the Abbot of St. Edmund.

The wealth of this priestly lord was vast; it enabled him to banquet kings and prelates, and to feast, on days of high ceremony, more than one thousand of his dependents, of whom the greater part were burgesses of St. Edmund's Bury. To enjoy the festivities at Christmastide they endured humiliation greater than that endured by Henry IV. at Canossa; with backs bared

to the cold winter blast they lay on the ground as penitents awaiting the forgiveness of their clerical ruler. In pre-Reformation days the town must have presented a scene of still greater activity, certainly of far more splendour than when the merry monarch held his court in the neighbourhood. In those earlier days fairs were more frequent and more largely patronised; the markets were better attended and more numerous.

This life of activity was the outgrowth of liberty, for it was not till the townfolk had gained their freedom, and the burgesses had a share in the government of the town by means of their well-constituted merchant guild that trade as well as religious life flourished within the borough walls. Previous to the days of the merchant guild the inhabitants of St. Edmund's Bury were ordinary serfs bound to the soil. They held their lands of the Abbot, their feudal lord, by services of various kinds, all connected with the cultivation of the soil and the tending of cattle. The area now covered with houses and yards was, under the first settlement, an expanse of open fields, subsequently known as East Field, South Field, and Risby Gate Field; later on there was a West Field. The large stretch of common land, whereon the cattle of the serfs were permitted to browse during certain periods of the year, was of a marshy nature and was therefore known as Tey Fen. Besides the large open fields there were four 'wents' extending without the borough walls from the East Field towards the South and West Fields. These 'wents' were again sub-divided into long narrow strips called furlongs, that is, furrow lengths, and each furlong was separated from the adjacent furlong by a grassy *baulk* or *mere*. These *baulks* or *meres* were the origin of the present-day streets, and it may be seen in what direction the baulks lay by noticing the rectangular crossing of the streets running north and south, east and west.

From the Domesday Survey we learn that the cultivated area lying in the immediate neighbourhood of the Abbey wall, especially towards the west and north,

afforded sites for more than the then large number of three hundred dwellings, all of which had been erected since the reign of Edward the Confessor. Strangers had at that period flocked to the town to share the blessings which fell upon a district claiming the possession of saintly relics greatly revered by the King⁽¹⁾ and his subjects. It is true that the Abbey servants and attendants had greatly increased in numbers, but they found shelter within the Abbey walls; the newly erected houses were the homes of skilled artificers, both French and native.

The monastery itself stood upon an extent of ground forming the court or yard of the Saxon Beoderic, which settlement was known as Beodericsworth. To a monk, antiquity gave precedence; he therefore sought an early foundation for the religious house of which he was a brother or inmate. Hence we find it recorded in the Cellarer's Register (fol. 358) that it is stated in the records of Croyland Abbey, that Beodericsworth was the Cnobheresburg mentioned by the venerable Bede, that it was therefore at Beodericsworth that St. Fursey established his schools and monastery under the patronage of Sigbert, King of East Anglia. If such were the case, then the monks of Bury could boast that the sacred

1. The following list may be added to the excellent table of Sir Ernest Clarke (*The Chronicle of Jocelin de Brakelond, The King's Classics, Appendix III.*). The dates are taken mainly from *Calendars of the City of London Letter Books* by Reginald Sharpe, and Vol. I. of these Proceedings.

1267. February 13. Henry III. summons the Parsons, &c. (Letter Bk. C., p. 226).
 1278. February 8. Edward I. at Culford, February 7th, visits Bury next day (Proc., I., p. 93).
 1289. September 18. Edward I. at Bury for two days (Proc., I., p. 94).
 1297. January []. Edward I. at Bury for three weeks "
 1298. May 10. Edward I. at Bury (Proc., I., p. 94). "
 1299. January 26. Edward I. at Bury "
 1300. May 7. Edward I. at Bury for four days (Proc., I., p. 94).
 1302. April 2. Edward I. at Bury (Proc., I., p. 94).
 1305. February 9. Edward I. at Bury "
 1325. December 26. "Writ issued concerning the introduction of Papal Letters to which fifty clerics sign their names, the last name that of the Abbot of St. Edmund."
 1326. January 1. Edward II. at Bury for two days.
 1327. October 18. Letter to the Mayor and citizens of London from the Aldermen and burgesses of Bury, touching an outrage committed by the monks; women and children imprisoned; the Abbey destroyed by fire, and praying for assistance (City of London, Mem. Rolls, A 1, m. vi. n. 8).
 1334. October 20. The Abbot of St. Edmund a prisoner in London (Mem. Rolls, A 1, m. 26, n. 29).

walls of their Abbey were more venerable than those of St. Etheldreda's Abbey at Ely, for this princess was born in 630 A.D., and Sigbert fell in battle with the Danes at Bulcamp, near Wenhaston, in 635 A.D. The tradition that Beodericsworth was the site of Cnobheresburg receives support from Geoffrey de Fontibus.¹

But tradition, or information supported solely by monkish writers and early charters of which only copies exist within the pages of Abbey registers, must be accepted with a certain amount of reserve. The early charters referring to the foundation of Bury Abbey will not stand the test of a searching historical examination. In the judicial report of the Commissioners appointed to try the rioters at Bury St. Edmunds in 1327, it is stated that there had been stolen away from the Abbey and destroyed, *three charters of Canute* and *four of Hardicanute*, besides many other valuable documents which are enumerated in the Report. It seems difficult to consider that Canute granted three charters, and Hardicanute four, to the monks of St. Edmund, but if the lost charters were like those of which copies exist among the Corporation Records of King's Lynn, then the rioters may have destroyed them, considering them to be forgeries. The publication of the King's Lynn documents by Lord Francis Hervey in *Corolla Sancti Edmundi* (pp. 596-8), affords us an opportunity of testing the historical value of the charters as records. The charter of Canute (*Corolla Sancti Edmundi*, p. 596), is suggested by one authority as having been granted in 1018, but this date is two years previous to the establishment of the Benedictine monks of Hulme at Bury St. Edmunds. A second date, 1035, which has been suggested for the charter will not agree with the periods in which the subscribing bishops held their sees. The names of the witnesses to the charter are arranged in a most methodical

1. At the same time it is only fair to state that Cnobheresburg has been most generally identified with Burgh Castle, near Yarmouth. Bede, H. E., iii., 19; edit. C. Plummer, vol. ii., p. 171.

and unusual manner: the prelates whose names appear either as those of witnesses or signatories are:—

Wulfstan (of York, 1003—1023).
 Æthelnoth (of Canterbury, 1020—1038).
 Godwin (of Rochester, 1002—1058).
 Alfwin (of Elmham, 1021—1023).
 Alfsin (of Winchester, 1014—1032).
 Atheric (of Lincoln, 1017—1034).
 Alfwin (of London, 1014—1035).
 Brihtwold—

The names of the sees do not appear upon this charter, as they do upon the charter of Hardicanute; upon the latter charter the name Brihtwold appears as of the *Bishop of Winchester*, although the name of Alwin of Winchester also appears on the same deed. I am unable to state, therefore, what Bishop can be referred to under the name of Brihtwold. From the above dates it will be seen that if the charter purported to have been granted by Canute is genuine, it must have been signed within the years in which Alfwin held the see of Elmham: i.e., between the years 1021—1023.

The names attached to the charter of Hardicanute are not so numerous as those added to the earlier charter, which, besides the names of the prelates already given, also bears the names of six earls, six knights, six thegns, and others of the nobility. The names given on the charter of Hardicanute mark the authenticity of the charter as doubtful. They are:—

Ægelnoth (of Canterbury, 1020—1038).
 Alfric (of York, 1023—1050).
 Alwin (of Winchester 1032—1043).
 Alward (of London, 1035—1044).
 Alfric (of Elmham, 1038).
 Living (of Worcester, 1017—1046).
 Wlsius (of Lichfield, 1039—1053).
 Brihtwold (of Winchester).
 Grimketel (of South Saxons, Chichester, 1039—1047).
 Eadmund (of Lindisfarne, Durham, 1021—1041).

The charter could not have been drawn up or signed when Hardicanute was King (1040—1042) as it is

subscribed by Archbishop Ægelnoth, and Alfric of Elmham, both of whom died in the year 1038. As these two charters do not stand the test of criticism, it is still more difficult to accept the charter of King Edmund II., 945. This charter purports to give the earliest limits of the ancient demesne of the lords of Beodericsworth, but the bounds mentioned therein cannot now be easily recognised. The copies of this charter to be found in the *Registrum Nigrum* (fol. 84), and in *Registrum Sacriste* (fol. 20), do not agree in all points.

The description of the boundaries in the charter of King Edmund II. may be an attempt of a later scribe to name the procession ways which defined the limits of the banlieu or banlet of St. Edmund. This banlieu lay within an area marked out by four crosses. The cross of St. Botolph was erected at Eldo or Eldhawe. This probably stood upon an old *haugh* or burial mound, such an one as may be seen at Eastlow Hills, Rougham. John de Snaylwell, sacristan of the Abbey in 1299, in his returns for that year mentions the manor of *Oldhawe* within *Le Hoo*. The second cross, that of St. Sythe, stood beyond the south gate, and was probably erected or re-dedicated on the occasion of the visit of Edward I. to Bury, 18 April, 1275, after his return from the Holy Land. St. Sythe was an Italian servant-maid of the thirteenth century. This cross, it may be from its favourable position on the high road, was a special object of visitation; the bequests to its chests were more abundant than were those made at the other crosses. In 1299 the alms given at St. Sythe's Cross amounted to £4 9s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., whilst the offerings placed in the chest of St. Petronilla for that year amounted to half-a-crown. It seems likely that an old cross stood by the side of the Hospital of St. Petronilla, also called the Hospital of St. John the Evangelist (P.R.O., Rental $\frac{1}{2}$, fol. 15b). The cross was dedicated to St. Petronilla, for the returns of the yearly alms given to the two chests are invariably entered together, e.g., in 1357 the return is "*pixide*

sancte sythe £12 19s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., *pixide sancte petronille* 2s. 4d." A small wayside chapel stood by this cross; the wages of the *chaplain of the cross and of Saint Sythe* for twenty-eight weeks was 9s. 4d., i.e., four pence a week, in 1299. The wages of the chaplain at the third cross, or Black Cross, are given by John de Snaylwell as 8s. 8d. for the half year. This Black Cross stood near the Henhowe. The other boundary cross, or St. Mary's Cross, marked the furthest limit of the banlieu to the north of the borough.

The earliest topographical description of the town may be obtained from the rental of all the lands, tenements, pastures, granges, dovehouses, &c., held by the various officials of the Abbey in 1295. The original document is at Moyses Hall; a translation of it is added to this paper. It was probably the work of John de Snaylwell, whose accounts for the year, 1299, are among the Bury Corporation Records. This Sacristan may have been also responsible for the second list of the taxation of Suffolk Churches given under his name, and added to the taxation of Walter Suffolk, Bishop of Norwich (Harl. ms. 1005).

It was under the rule of the Norman Abbot, Baldwine, that the prosperity of the town first made any substantial progress. Under his auspices many French knights, as well as artificers, settled in the street near the Abbey walls leading from the Mustowe, i.e., the stowe or place where the moot hall stood. This quarter was known as Frenchmen's street (*Registrum Nigrum*, fol. 240). In close proximity were some of the most thriving thoroughfares of the town; here stood the mint established in 1065. A coin struck at this mint was the last to bear the legend of this coiner; viz., Robert de Hadleye of Bury, in the reign of Edward I. An idea as to the amount of money coined at the Bury mint is given in the visitation of Augustine le Waleys, Warden of the Royal Mint, London, and John de Cöckermouth, the King's

Treasurer, 12 Feb., 12 Edward II. They found in certain chests the sum of 59s. 4d. remaining of the £7,120 coined at Bury between the years 8 Edward I. and 25 Edward II., at the time when Richard de Lotlebury, then deceased, had been moneyer. Between the years 25 Edward I. and 12 Edward II., Roger de Rede was moneyer, and he certified to the commissioners that he had coined during the time he held office £22,480, of which only £9 7s 4d. remained in the chest. William de Stowe, sacrist, was warden of the mint. Roger de Rede was removed from his office on account of age, and Alan de Cove, goldsmith, was elected in his stead (*Registrum Nigrum*, fol. 81a.). The Goldsmiths of Bury were numerous and had their shops in a street called Goldsmiths' Row, to which Glovers' Row was added. It extended on both sides of St. James' Church, and lay in St. James' and St. Mary's parishes (*Registrum Sacriste*, fol. 68; *Rental of South and West Wards*, 35 Elizabeth. P.R.O., *Portfolio* $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁵). Stretching further south was Smith's Row, in which the famous Bury bellfounders belonging to the Chirche family had their foundry. Near by was Tailors' Row, more often called in old charters, *Vicus parmentariorum*, Fripperers' or Clothiers' Row, probably because clothes were in the early periods exposed for sale (*Registrum Nigrum*, fol. 248).

Numerous trades and callings had their streets and rows within the borough; the *lavanders*, i.e., washermen and fullers of cloth dwelt near the South Gate (*Registrum Nigrum*, fol. 240), while the dyers used the running stream, 'The Spanne,' near the East Gate. Leaving the Mustowe *via* Frenchmen's Street entrance could be gained to Upper and Lower Baxter Streets and Cooks' Row which led into the Great Market place where the lineudrapers, mercers, and spicers, had rows of merchandise on the east, tanners and skimmers on the north, and ironmongers on the west. There were besides within the market square rows occupied by cheesemongers, butter merchants, and poulterers, as well as stalls for butchers in the

shambles and hog-market. South of the square was Barbers' Row leading into Cooks' Row; Whiting Street and Hatter Street still bear names which denote the quarters occupied by the whitening makers and hat manufacturers.

Most of the Bury streets retain their earliest names. Hatter Street was before the expulsion of the Jews by Abbot Sampson, the Jewry or Jews' quarter, it was also known to the burgesses by the name of Heathenmannis Street. The lorimers and cordewainers had their streets within the market place (*Registrum Nigrum, fol. 216, and Registrum Sacriste*). In the reign of Henry III., the cordewainers were numerous and strong enough to form themselves into a guild, for we find in 1266, that Geoffrey, son of Roger le Porter, gave a shop to John De Wancy for the use of the Cordwainers' Guild, for which shop the said Wancy, gave to Geoffrey Porter the sum of twelve shillings in the name of all the brothers of the guild (*nomine omnium fratrum Gilde alutariorum. Registrum Sacriste, fol. 255*). Cordwainers' Street was adjacent to Spicers' Row. There were other houses used as Guild Halls besides the building in Guildhall Street, e.g., St. Robert's Hall in Hatter Street, but the guilds which met in them were chiefly religious guilds.

The merchant guild, in the year 1200, bought of Frodo, the tanner, a piece of ground within the market stead, and erected upon it a stone house, which was handed over to the bailiff for the use of the town. This was done that it might be remembered that the rent of 24 shillings, paid by the burgesses yearly to the cellarer, was in lieu of reaping silver and money for the foldage of cows. This house was probably a building like Moyses Hall; it was used for the Toll House. Moyses Hall, traditionally known as a Jewish Synagogue, appears by its architecture to have been erected in the twelfth century. The Jews within the borough were an important and wealthy community; they incurred the odium of the monks as well as of the burgesses, but were more especially

held in dislike by the monks who were frequently called upon to pay the King's debts to the Jews, as in the year 1163, when they were forced to redeem the King's debt of 200 marks owing to the Jews, Aaron and Isaac of Bury (*Chronicon Anglicanum*, p. 16). It is hardly conceivable that a Jewish synagogue would be erected at a distance from the quarters which that race inhabited; much more difficult is it to believe that the Jews would have been permitted to have it so remote from their dwellings, and standing in the Hog market surrounded by rows of merchandise. The dedication of a hall to St. Robert, the boy martyr, in the old Jewry, Hatter Street, seems to imply the conversion of the synagogue where the purported murder is credited to have transpired, into a building sacred to the name of the victim. The history of Moyses Hall is somewhat obscure, I consider that if the stone house erected by the burgesses for the bailiff's use, was not the toll house but the gaol, it was constructed to form part of the block of buildings once the hall of one Moyse or Mose, of Bury. There were men of this name among them, Robert Mose, butcher, and William Mose, chaplain, residing in the borough in the time of the riot of 1327. The earliest mention of the building as Moyses Hall (*Arnold's Memorials of Bury St. Edmund's*, vol. ii., page 349) has been pointed out by the late Lord John Hervey in these Proceedings (vol. x., p. 233). From the extract there given it appears to have been in 1328, a tavern or hostelry where strangers or travellers might be entertained. In the will of Andrew Scarbot, of Bury (*Register Haulee*, fol. 188), 1474, it is mentioned as the *tenement* of Agnes King, but not as a corner house, rather as the part of the premises now known as 'The Castle.' Reference to earlier wills supports these views. Richard King, *alias* Baxter, mercer, of Bury, mentions it as his hostelry (*hospicium meum*), 1441, which he bequeathed with all things belonging to the guest chambers, and the utensils in *The Hall*, chamber, butlery, kitchen, bakehouse, and brewery (*utensilia ad aulam, cameram, botellarium*,

coquinarium, pistrinam et pandoxatorium), to his wife, Katherine (Bury Wills, book i., fol. 255). Katherine King left the premises in the *Great Market*, which her husband assigned to her, to her son, Edward King, 1459, who was probably the husband of Alice King mentioned in the will of Andrew Scarbot. Mercers' Row was the street, south of Moyses Hall, leading into Brent Govel Street. It was the practice for mercers and merchants, like Richard King, to keep taverns, the largest room of which would be known as the hall, and would give the name to the whole premises. In Sparhawk Street, where the residences of men of importance were to be found, such for example as the houses of Sir Thomas le Bigot, John de Cove, and Thomas de Verdon, was a hall called Coveshall, from the name of its owner; Brouneshall in Northgate Street had a similar origin for its name.

For some time the tenement known as Moyses Hall was used as the borough gaol. It was in the hands of a gaoler, who was not only responsible for the safe custody of his prisoners, but had also to make a profit from their imprisonment to be handed over to the Sacristan. Walter le Gaoler, when John de Snaylwell held the office of sacristan, 1299, was unable to furnish any profits from the gaol, nor did this official make a return of any expenses in connection with the keeping of the prisoners, unless it appears under the curious expression "*in custodine dil lifrey, 50s. (sic).*" In the Sacrist's returns for 1357, the profits of the gaol are given with those of the toll house, which stood near; the profits of the latter amounted to £13 11s. 8½d., while those of the gaol were 47s. 6d. The warden received as wages for the half year, 26 shillings. It is not until the year 1369 that the sacrist mentions other expenses arising out of the maintenance of prisoners; in that year 18 shillings were expended on providing candles and oil. John Cranwys, sacrist for the year 1429, is more explicit as to the amount expended upon lighting the gloomy gaol. He states that 52 lbs. of cotton candles were purchased for

6s. 6d. He had received 18s. 4d. as profit from the goal that year. The expense for lights and incense used in the Abbey church reached the large sum of £47 6s. 10½d.

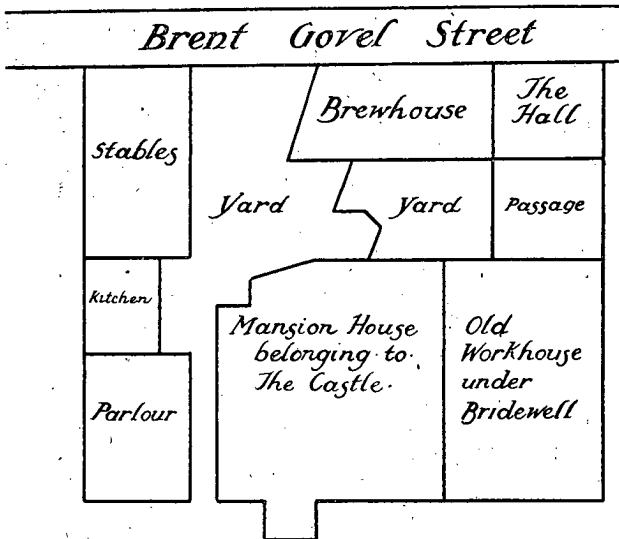
The prisoners within the borough gaol found many sympathizers among the burgesses and their wives. Margaret Oldham in her will, dated 1492, left money for mass to be said in the gaol every Sunday, and to supply Holy water and Holy bread. Seven faggots of wood were to be supplied weekly from Hallowmass to Easter every year; and a house was left in Skinners' Row where the faggots might be stored (Bury Wills, Bk. vi., fol. 8). Robert Hervey in 1496 bequeathed to the prisoners in the Long Ward a hundred faggots of wood yearly for four years, and straw for their beds. An altar cloth of say was also given by him for use in the gaol (fol. 48).

That the gaol stood in the Great Market is seen from the mention in the will of Thomas Sutton of Bury, dated 3 August, 1361, of his house standing there between the tenement of John le Potter, chaplain, and the gaol of St. Edmund (Bury Wills, Bk. i., fol. 26). The following entries have been taken from a rental of the Town Lands of Bury St. Edmund, 1632, in the possession of the borough feoffees, and have been compared with similar entries in the Harleian ms. 4626 (*fol. 101*):—

Thomas Scott for that part of the Moys's Hall wherein he keepeth the Town gayle	£10
Ralph Winter for that part of Moys's Hall wherein he keepeth the common workhouse of the Town	(<i>nil</i>)
Robert Farrow for that part of Moys's Hall wherein he keepeth the common House of Correction for the Town	(<i>nil</i>)

The amounts differ in the Harleian ms. which fixes Scott's rent at £8, and Winter's and Farrow's rents at £3 each. The House of Correction is termed the Bridewell. A survey of the Town Estate by Thomas Warren, in 1741, of a "Messuage on the North side of Hog-Hill, called or known by the name of the Castle Inn, occupied by John Fish, also of the Bridewell adjoining thereto,"

gives the impression that a part of the present Castle Inn constituted the gaol in the 17th century.



Warren's survey of 1741, therefore, apparently supports the suggestion that the part of Moyses Hall which was used as the Borough Gaol, now forms part of the premises of the Castle Inn.

The many shops lining the various "Rows" of the borough were formed, to a very great extent, by means of projecting window shutters. Walter fitz Richard fitz Drogo granted to one John, servant of the Prior, on account of his fidelity and faithful services, his land and house with four front windows in Frenchmen's Street (*cum quatuor fenestris in vico Francorum*), next to the rent of Bartholomew fitz Norman, saving the right for Walter and his heirs to retain the use of three windows during the fair of St. Edmund, at which time the fourth window was to be a common thoroughfare for the goods of both parties. The goods of the merchants were stored in warehouses or *seldæ*; windows in which goods were exposed were also called "selds." Henry and William, sons

of Wydo, granted to Edfine, wife of Radulphus Palmer, for her fidelity and for materials for constructing a seld (*pro paratura seldae*), and twelve pence given as an earnest (in gersoma), a window seld (*unam fenestram seldam*) in the market of St. Edmund, the annual rent of which was twenty-eight pence. When the fairs were held, and at the Feast of the Passion of St. Edmund, numerous stalls or booths (*bozæ*) were erected. The stalls erected during the fair held on St. Matthew's Day (21st Sept.) in 1357, brought in rents amounting to sixteen shillings.

There were many imposing residences occupied by the merchants of Bury St. Edmunds. A residence in Northgate Street comprised a hall with two solars attached to it, having two garderobes (? counting-houses), a serving hall with a solar, a garderobe, and a kitchen. On each side of this serving hall was a small room with a garderobe. There were also a brewhouse, a poultry house, and four cottages standing near the street, but enclosed within grounds belonging to the house. The present offices of Mr. John Green, solicitor, 58, Abbeygate Street, retained many attractive features of ornamental carving which must have adorned the house of an affluent burgess of the 15th century. Mr. John S. Corder, in a paper on "Architectural Remains found in Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds" (Proceedings, vol. vii., p. 124), has drawn attention to this house, which he considers was erected between the years 1450—1500, probably to serve as a Gildhall. I have made special search among the Bury Wills with a view to ascertaining who was the founder and who were the earliest occupiers of these premises; success has to some extent attended my efforts in this direction. I think the street in which it stands was known as Barbers' Row; it may, however, have been connected with Spicers' Row or Apothecaries' Row. It has been generally known as Cooks' Row, but that row terminated where Abbeygate Street enters the Market place. The house itself probably formed part of the premises of the house at the corner of Whiting Street.

In 1378 Walter de Batisforde bequeathed his shop, standing upon the corner of Whiting Street to his wife, Basilia, after whose death it was to be sold (Bury Wills, i., fol. 45). John Lounde in 1407 bequeathed to his wife, Alice, his tenement upon the corner of Whiting Street, between the tenement formerly Roger Rose's (d. 1402) on the one part, and the highway called Whiting Street on the other part, and abutting on the highway *towards the flesh-stalls*. This extract gives us a clue, for the houses on the west corner of Whiting Street faced the Flesh-stalls, not those on the east, which were more directly opposite Spicers' Row, in which stood "The Pope's Head" Inn, in 1481. I am of opinion that the ancient house under consideration was the property of Richard Lounde, "gentleman," in 1458; but of this I am not certain. Unfortunately the trade callings or professions of Roger Rose and John Lounde are not given in their wills (Bury Wills, i., fols. 104, 125). If the house had been used as a Guildhall I think some allusion would have been made to it as such in the returns of Chantry Certificates for 1546, if not in the many Registers and Rentals of Bury Abbey.

These records, as well as the Bury Wills, supply us with an abundance of information as to the various religious and trade Gilds of the borough, often giving the history of their foundations, their regulations, and the buildings in which their meetings were held: thus we find a Gild of our Lady was holden at the West Gate, 1519 (Bury Wills, vii., fol. 9), another Gild of our Lady, and a Gild of St. Peter, "were holden at the Gyldehall" (Bury Wills, vi., fols. 36, 33, 74); a Gild of the Holy Name of Jesu, met at the Colledge, 1496, another at St. Mary's Church, 1462 (Bury Wills, ia., fol. 302; vii., fol. 28), a Gild of St. Nicholas met at the Colledge (Bury Wills, vi., fol. 30). This last Gild was also called the Doose or Dusse Gild (Bury Wills, bk. vi., fol. 103). It was one of the chief gilds of the borough; one of its functions was to provide the pageant for Corpus Christi Day. It

was established in the year 1282, and was in some way connected with the Song School of the Abbey. In the Sacrist's Rental for 1387, under Scolehalle Street, we find mention of the brethren of the Gild of St. Nicolas called Dulse Gild, paying rent for a tenement under the church wall of St. Mary's Church, between the tenement of the Convent on the east part, and the tenement pertaining to the same Gild called the Song School on the west part. For the Song School the "twelve chaplains, *le dusse*," paid a yearly rental of fourpence to the sacrist. The Merchant Gild of the borough was under the patronage of St. Edmund and St. Botolph. It assisted in the government of the town, at one time supplying an alderman, Geoffrey Spot, and three bailiffs, Walter of the Monastery, Thomas de Bockyng, and William de Straddishall (*Registrum Cellararii*, fol. 243). In 1264 it assisted the Abbot to quell the conspiracy formed by forty-eight young men under the name of a gild. All burgesses belonged to the Merchant Gild, no one of whose members was allowed to plead in the Abbot's court (Camb. Univ. Lib., Add. 4220, fol. 175). The Abbot's court stood in the Mustowe at the corner of Frenchmen's Street. This court, or 'le Mothalle,' was also known as *Martis Halle*, probably because the court was held upon Tuesdays. The halls of the other Abbey officials, the sacrist, cellarer, and almoner, stood without the borough ditch. The sacrist held the manor of Haberdon with 51½ acres of land and a mill; the almoner held a manor with 20 acres of land and a mill in the fourth Went; the hall of the Cellarer stood near Sacrin's Well. That messuage, together with the adjacent garden was, according to tradition, the house (*mansio*) of Beoderic, whose demesne lands passed into the hands of the cellarer, who claimed 900 acres of land in the Town Field for the dependants of this manor. His mills stood, the one upon Spent Hill, without Eastgate, and the other upon Henhowe without Risbygate. He held his courts every third week in the Hospitaller's hall or in his own Grange for his tenants dwelling in East Street and

Risbygate Street; in the former street were 39 tenants, in the latter 13. Among the number of servants attached to his grange without the East Gate were a farm bailiff or beadle, a clerk, an esquire, a steward, seven carters, four wardens of his fields, two haymakers, a cowherd, a servant-maid, a woodman, and two ploughmen. He had also a shepherd to look after his three extensive folds for 1000 sheep in the East fold, 600 in the Risbygate fold, and 800 in the Herdwyk fold (*Registrum Cellararii*, fol. 313). The manors of the Abbey lying without the gates were at times let out to ferm. In 1429 the sacrist, John Cranwys, let the manor of Eldhawe to a namesake, if not a relative, Thomas Cranwys, for the annual rent of £18 (Corporation Records). In the same rental it is recorded that the Sacrist supplied a white bull, twice in the year 1429-30, as an oblation for Saint Edmund, for which he received the sum of 11s. 8d. The land on the Haberdon to which the privilege of supplying the white bull pertained, was granted to the Abbey in 1281 by Henry fitz Nichol de St. Edmunds (*Registrum Sacristae*, fol. 81).

The manor of Maydewater was the only manor within the banlieu of St. Edmund which did not form part of the Abbey lands. It formed part of the possessions of David de Strobolgy, Earl of Athol, Seneschall of Scotland, who gave it to Sir Roger Gower, Knight. Upon the death of Roger Gower it passed to his daughter, Joan, wife of John Spenynthorn (*Registrum Sacristae*, fol. 89).

It is probable that Maydewater derives its name from the stream of water dedicated to the maid, St. Petronilla. There were other springs or wells so dedicated, St. Mary's well without Eastgate; Holywell or Hockwell near Westgate. The stone bridge of St. Botolph spanned the stream known as Maydewater (*ripa que vocatur maydewater. Registrum Cellararii*, fol. 254).

The accompanying rental for 1295 is to some extent a help towards understanding the place names in the charter of 945. Under the Southfield mention is made of Estlee and South lee, (*duae silvae que vocantur Estlee*

and South lee), and Hardwyk wood (*silva que vocatur Hardwyk*) which may correspond with the 'treowan' (trees) and 'Osulfes lea' of the charter. It is interesting to note that the 'leas' in the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmunds were woods not meadows; thus we find in the Cellarer's Register a small wood called 'le lea' (*parvus boscus dicitur le lea*, fol. 246). Other possible readings of the place names in the charter may be Berton Field outside Eastgate (*Rental of Thomas Rudham, 1387*) for Bertunedene, Holeweye outside Westgate (*Registrum Nigrum, fol. 212*) for Hologate (a gate or way) and Brome Hill in South Field (*Rental, 1295*) for Bromleaga.

Babwell or Babbewell is a place full of historical associations; it was near Caldeforth. Here the Franciscan friars established themselves after their removal from their residence in Westgate Street, which, in 1360, was granted to the Abbey (*Registrum Cellararii, fol. 214*). It was to Babwell that Thomas de Weyland, chief justice of Common Pleas, 1278, fled on the return of Edward I. from Gascony, 1289. There he assumed the friar's habit, confessing that he had been a subdeacon in the past, before his marriage. Guards under Robert Malet surrounded the buildings, preventing the friars from procuring food for their visitor, and allowing them to leave, but not to re-enter the house (*Registrum Epistolarum J. Peckham, iii. 968, Rolls Series*). Frequent riots occurred in the neighbourhood; thus, in 1325 John de Costin and Anketin burnt the Abbot's mill, which stood between Bury St. Edmunds and Babwell, and slew the miller (*Gaol Delivery, 18 Edw. ii. m. 7a*). Upon the proposal to remove the Abbot's Hall of Pleas from 'Chatteshale' to a site near the Friary at Babwell, the monks petitioned the King to command the Abbot to seek a more distant site, for in case of a grievous tempest the concourse would be compelled to resort to the friars' church for refuge; and, further, so great was the gathering of people when the pleas were held that the friars would be unable to say their prayers and offer up masses on account of the noise

without their walls. At the command of the King Henhove without Risbygate was selected as the site where the Abbot was to hold the pleas of his Liberty of eight and a half hundreds (*Rolls of Parliament, i. p. 157.*)

It is unfortunate that the present whereabouts of the rolls of pleas and of the manor courts belonging to the Abbey is not known. They would provide that information respecting the government of the town by the Abbots which is wanting. A few rentals, such as the one published, give us some idea as to the lands and tenements held by the monks, but beyond the existence of the Abbey registers, material from which the history of the borough may be written is trifling and of little use. Doubtless the manorial records were parted with or lost when the manors were granted to laymen. The site of the manor of Holdernes or Eastgate Barnes with the demesne lands and grange was sold by the Abbot and Convent, 20 Sept., 1536, to John Cutteras for £1,422 12s. 1d. Two years later the remaining lands and manors of the Abbey were sold to Sir Thomas Kytson, of London, and Margaret, his wife.

One of the most interesting of Bury St. Edmund's town rentals is in the Record Office (*Rentals and Surveys, Portfolio 1st*). It is dated 3 July, 1593, and gives full and complete details of all the streets and houses in the borough, together with the possessions of the gilds which survived the visitation of the commissioners of 1546. The rental is of sufficient interest to deserve publication.

The conferring of a royal charter did not provide a perfectly orderly government for the borough. Ten years after the granting of the charter by James I., Sir Nicholas Bacon petitioned the King that, although —

“Aldermen and Justices had been appointed, whereby it was expected that some reformation would have been of the disorders, riotings, excessive drinking, and many other abuses there from time to time done and committed, the case was contrariwise, for the said Aldermen and Justices licensed and maintained not so few as 300 ale-houses, besides the common inns, which are very many, for the sake of private gain and to receive ameracements.”

BURY TOWN. RENTAL FOR 1295.

This Town Rental is a long parchment roll among the few Abbey records which are the property of the Corporation. It may have been drawn up by the Sacrist, John de Snaylwell, shortly after the visit of Edward I. to Bury when he stayed for two days, 18 Mar. 1294-5. Further reference to the contents of the roll are to be seen in Harl. MSS. 743, 4626, fol. 84b.

The heading of the roll is to this effect:—"All the lands, meadows, pastures, mills, granges, and dove-cotes underwritten belong to the various officials within the Abbey of St. Edmund in the year 23 Edward I. (1294-1295) and are taxed and are titheable as it appears"—

East Ward.

- The Almoner holds 1 tenement in le Mustowe Street, formerly Walter Cook's.
 " " holds 1 tenement in le halk there, formerly John Charles'.
 The Infirmarian holds 1 tenement, formerly John Stowe's.
 " " holds 1 tenement, formerly Elen Holmere's.
 The Almoner holds 1 tenement, formerly John ffemyng's.
 The Warden of the Chapel of St. Mary within the Monastery of St. Edmund holds 1 messuage.
 The Prior holds 1 tenement, formerly Thomas fferour's.
 The Warden of the Chapel of St. Mary aforesaid, holds 1 tenement formerly Agnes ffin's.
 The Hosteller holds 1 tenement, formerly John Treledoun's.
 The Infirmarian holds 5 tenements and certain parcels of land, formerly Otewey Graver's.

Eastgate Street.

- The Subcellarer holds 1 tenement.
 The Warden of the Chapel of St. Mary holds 1 tenement next to the tenement of Robert Sas.
 The Pittancer holds 1 tenement.
 The Warden of the Chapel of St. Mary holds 1 tenement.
 The Cellarer holds 1 tenement, formerly John Skynner's.
 The Infirmarian holds 1 tenement, formerly Robert Lynthorpp's.
 The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Gilbert Clerk's.
 " " holds 1 tenement, formerly John Seutere's.
 " " holds 1 tenement, formerly Jacob Porter's.
 The Almoner holds 1 tenement, formerly John Wyllon, chaplain's.
 " " holds 1 Grange with a Dovecote.

Eastgate Street.

- The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Geoffrey Steyner's.
 The Infirmarian holds 1 tenement with a Dovecote, formerly Thomas Tram's.
 The Almoner holds 1 tenement, formerly Nicholas Senior's.
 The Cellarer holds 4 tenements, formerly Elias Porter's.
 " " holds 1 tenement, formerly Walter Palgrave's and Elias Porter's.
 " " holds 1 tenement, formerly Thomas Waketon's.
 " " holds 1 tenement, formerly Otewey Graver's.
 " " holds 5 tenements, formerly Richard de Asketon's.
 " " holds 1 third part of a meadow, formerly Stephen at Church's.

Eastfield.

- The Pittancer holds 1 tenement at Sparrow Hill.
 The Cellarer holds 40 acres of land lying between the Vyneyerd and The Ditch on the one part, and a way called the Procession Way, and abutting on Eastgate Street and not titheable, except 1 acre, which lies along the Procession Way, and which abutts upon a tenement formerly Robert Wright's, which formerly was Walter Tabourer's and -is titheable.
 The Cellarer holds 21 acres of land which is called Bernecrofte ; it is not titheable except half an acre of land which lies alongside the Almoner's Grange.
 The Cellarer holds 1 acre of land, formerly Elene Holmer's, and abutting upon ffyshehowseland.
 The Cellarer holds 19 acres of meadow.
 " " holds 70 acres of land, formerly Robert de Eryswell's.
 The Cellarer appropriates a way leading to Ale bernys, and lying beyond the East Gate between the tenement of William Gardener on the one side and Stone Bridge on the other.
 The Cellarer appropriates a ditch with pasture at the Stone Wall, which is called Viewerd, formerly Thomas de Baketon's.

*South Ward.**Smith's Row.*

- The Hosteller holds 8 tenements, of which one was Roger Latounere's.
 The Sacrist holds 4 tenements.
 " " holds 1 pentice, lying in the shop of Hugh Rosshbrok, for which he receives 2 shillings yearly.
 The Infirmarian holds 7 tenements, formerly Reginald Illory's.
 The Sacrist holds 5 tenements, of which 2 formerly belonged to Hugh de Howten and 3 were John Wyrllingworthe, goldsmith's.
 The Prior holds 4 tenements, formerly John Wonwere's.
 The Hosteller holds 5 tenements, of which 4 belonged to John Talever and 1 is situated upon the place called Paddok Pole.

Ponchislane.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement upon the corner of Churchgate Street, formerly John at Hyll's.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Hugh de Hopton, goldsmith's.
 " " holds 1 tenement, formerly John Tybhyngg's.

Scole Hall Street.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement with a garden called Stabelys.

" " holds 1 tenement, formerly John Plomer's.

" " holds 1 tenement, formerly John Hertest's.

The Cellarer holds 2 tenements upon the corner of the same street.

Horsemarket Street.

The Sacrist holds 5 tenements in the same.

" " holds 1 message of John Woodnorton at an annual rent of 2s., which message formerly was Robert le Hound's.

Southgate Street.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly John de Luton's.

" " holds 1 tenement, formerly John Baker's.

" " holds 1 tenement, formerly Thomas fuller's.

" " holds 1 tenement, formerly John Person's

" " holds 1 tenement, formerly Richard Davy's.

" " holds 1 tenement, formerly John Brough's.

The Warden of the Chapel of St. Mary holds 1 tenement, formerly Thomas Atte Gore's.

The Almoner holds 1 tenement in the same street.

The Infirmerian holds 1 tenement between the tenement of Thomas Aldeby on the one side, and the tenement of Nicholas Lestere on the other side.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement next the South Gate.

The Chamberlain holds 1 tenement between the tenement of John Chekeney on the one side, and the tenement of Thomas Miller on the other side.

The Chamberlain holds 1 tenement on the other side of John Chekeney, and formerly Thomas Meller's.

The Almoner holds 1 tenement, formerly John Baxter's and Robert Hornyngsherth's.

'Wrythyene' between the tenement of John []

The Cellarer holds a tenement, formerly John Wyrlyngworthe, goldsmith's.

" " holds 2 tenements in the same street.

The Almoner holds 6 tenements with garden and meadow, formerly Walter Torney's.

Reynegate Street.

The Sacrist holds 2 tenements there, formerly Peter Roscheworth's and Mathew Koc's.

Reynegate Street.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement between the tenement of Isabel Bradfield on one side, and the tenement of the Parson of Thornham.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly John Henmale's.

The Sacrist holds 1 arable toft containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, formerly Stephen Dru's and Sarah de Stonham's.

Yoxforelane, Reynegate Street.

The Cellarer holds 1 tenement between the tenement of John Debon on one side, and Henry Listere on the other side.

The Sacrist holds 2 tenements in the same street.

The Cook holds 1 tenement in the same street.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement next the tenement of Richard Ilger.

„ „ holds 1 tenement next the tenement of William Skorby.

The Pittancer holds 2 tenements, formerly John Alabery's.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement called Haberdon, formerly Henry fitz Nichol's.

Maydewater Street.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement between the tenement of William Norreys and the tenement of John Gardinere.

The Prior holds 1 tenement, formerly Henry de Lynne's, now the Infirmary's.

The Hosteller holds 1 tenement, formerly the Vicar of Dytton's.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly in the same street.

Sparhawk Street.

The Chamberlain holds 1 tenement, formerly John Cove's, knight, and abutting upon Westgate Street.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Elias de Coulynge, chaplain's, and afterwards Seman le Warner's.

„ „ holds 4 tenements, formerly Master Jacob's.

Southfeld.

The Sacrist holds 2 woods (silvas), which are called Estlee and Southlee.

The Cellarer holds 31 acres of meadow, called Nomannys Medewe.

„ „ holds 1 wood, called Hardwyk and a heath with the same.

The Almoner holds 4 acres of meadow, called Hokwell, formerly Agnes de Nekton's.

First and Second Wents.

The Almoner holds 1 acre of land, formerly Elias Chykeney's.

The Almoner holds 13 acres of land next the land of Alexander Baxtere, and has a fold, formerly John Wyrlyngworth's.

The Almoner holds 7 acres of land next the land of Alexander Baxtere, formerly Beatrice Iremongere's.

The Almoner holds 4 acres of land, formerly Richard in the Gate's, next the land of Mann the Little.

First and Second Wents.

- The Almoner holds 1 acre of land next the land of Alexander Baxtere
 " " holds 1 acre of land next the land of Robert Ramseye
 " " holds 1 acre of land, formerly Richard Cleye's.
 The Sacrist holds 5½ acres of land with a mill, which belongs to the Haberdon, and which formerly was Henry fitz Nichol's, John Warde's, and several others.

Third Went.

- The Almoner holds 4 acres of land which lie upon the Common Way.
 The Almoner holds 5 acres of land, formerly Elias Chykeney's and next the land of Robert Iremongere.
 The Almoner holds 6 acres of land, formerly Henry Listere's, next the land of John Kenston, chaplain.

Fourth Went.

- The Almoner holds 6 acres of land lying between the land of Henry Lackford on both sides.
 The Cellarer holds 5 acres of land with a yard and a piece of meadow, formerly John Wyrlyngworth's, next the land of John Longe on one side, and the land, formerly Andrew Aubre's, on the other side.
 The Almoner holds 1 piece of meadow, called Holond's Pytyl.
 The Almoner holds 1 piece of meadow, next the meadow of Thomas de Aldeby.
 The Almoner holds 5 acres of land, formerly Andrewe Listere's, and abutting on The Brooks lying next the land of John Kenston.
 The Almoner holds 1 acre, next to land formerly Theobald de Denham's.
 The Almoner holds 2 acres, next land formerly John Kenston, chaplain's.
 The Cellarer holds 4 acres of meadow called Olive's.
 The Almoner holds 1 acre of land next the land of John Bogeys.
 " " holds 1 acre of land next the land of Maysandeuz.
 " " holds 1 acre of land next the land of Robert Coupere.
 " " holds ½ acre of land next the land of Thomas Geddyng.
 " " holds 5 acres of land next the land of Nicholas Listere.
 The Cellarer holds 40 acres of land called Stabulfeld.
 " " holds 2 crofts of Herdewyk, containing 28 acres.
 " " holds 13 acres of land called Brembillond.
 " " holds 8 acres of land called Waterepytlond.
 " " holds 16 acres of land called Melne Wong.
 " " holds 20 acres of land called Hockwell Wong.
 The Almoner holds a manor with 20 acres of land and a mill.
 The Almoner holds 10 acres of land called Kokkekys Croft, abutting upon the way called Themesweye, which 10 acres of land were delivered up to the Almoner for demesne land which is called Ancient Demesne.

Fourth Went.

The Sacrist holds 12 acres of land which lie between the Lees, and 5 acres of land lying alongside the Heldalheth which is called Galyonyslund.

West Ward.

The Sacrist holds 6 tenements upon the corner of Hattere Street, formerly John de Hokwold's.

The Warden of the Chapel of St. Mary holds 1 tenement with 3 workshops (Oppella), formerly Basilla de Lynne's.

Bernewelle Street.

The Sacrist holds 3 rods of arrable land in Friars' Lane.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement with a Dovecote, formerly Edward Kempe's.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Robert fullere's.

„ „ holds 1 tenement, formerly Robert in the Lane's.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Richard Soutere de Hornyngs-herth's.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Thomas de Lacford's.

Westgate Street.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Alexander Bolax's.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Margery Bokyng's, next the tenement, formerly Roger Priour's.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Hubert le Netdriver's.

„ „ holds 1 tenement, formerly John Goldyng's.

Whityng Street.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Matilda Chapman's.

„ „ holds 1 tenement, formerly Robert North's.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Philip de Clopton's, next the tenement, formerly William Giffard's.

The Warden of the Chapel of St. Mary holds 1 tenement, formerly Edward Rome's.

Gildehall Street.

The Sacrist holds 4 tenements, formerly Philip de Clopton's, next the Lane.

The Sacrist holds 2 tenements, next the tenement of John Clavere.

The Hosteller holds 1 tenement, next the tenement, formerly Radulphus Choke's.

The Warden of the Chapel of St. Mary holds a tenement, formerly Richard Charman's.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Elias Lobbe's.

Beyond the West Gate.

The Sacrist holds 1 Grange next the Lyme Kelnelond, formerly John Nichol's.

The Sacrist holds 1 garden, formerly John Garlonder's.

„ „ holds another garden, formerly John Garlonder's.

Beyond the West Gate.

- The Sacrist holds another garden, which Richard Charman holds at a yearly rental (ad firmam).
 „ „ holds 54½ acres of meadow, in a meadow called Sexten's meadow.
 „ „ holds 13 acres of meadow in the same meadow.

*Risbygate Ward.**The Market.*

- The Cellarer holds in Iremongeres' Rowe 4 tenements, formerly Robert Parson's and Nicholas Herteste's.
 The Sacrist holds 1 tenement with shop, formerly Thomas Aunsel's.
 „ „ holds 2 tenements, formerly Robert Viel's.
 „ „ holds 6 tenements, which are situated upon a void place.
 „ „ holds the Tolhouse with 4 tenements.

Skinnners' Row.

- The Sacrist holds 9 tenements.

Risbygate Street.

- The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly John Hemgrave's, next tenement of William Walpole.
 The Cellarer holds 1 tenement, formerly John Estedy's.
 „ „ holds 2 tenements, formerly John Gardyner's.
 „ „ holds 1 tenement, formerly John fferour's.
 „ „ holds 1 tenement, formerly William Knet's.
 The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Bartholomew Welwrighte's.
 „ „ holds a Grange next Radulphus Belcham's.
 „ „ holds a Grange with a garden, formerly William Kempe's.
 „ „ holds a Grange with a garden, formerly Bartholomew Welwrythe's.
 „ „ holds a Grange with a garden, formerly Alexander Bolax's.
 The Prior holds 1 Grange next Teyven lane.

Brakelond.

- The Sacrist holds 1 messuage with 4 tenements, formerly William Kempe's.
 The Infirmarian holds 2 tenements, formerly Emma Cheyngton's.

Brend govil.

- The Sacrist holds 2 tenements, formerly Thomas Bone's.
 „ „ holds 1 tenement, formerly John Bret's.

Lombis Lane.

- The Sacrist holds 1 garden, formerly William de Harlynge's.

Baxsteris Street.

- The Cellarer holds 4 tenements, formerly Richard Pultere's.
 The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly John Prentys'.
 „ „ holds 1 tenement with garden, formerly Reginald Chaplain's.

Baxsteris Street.

The Pittancer holds 1 tenement with garden, formerly William Meller's.

„ „ holds 1 tenement, formerly William Gardiner's.

The Prior holds 1 tenement, formerly John Flurdon's.

Barbours' Row.

The Pittancer holds 1 messuage, formerly Gilbert Cherl's, with 3 tenements, formerly Henry Quik's, chaplain, and William Piks'.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Warryn Barbour's.

„ „ holds 2 tenements, formerly John de Redgrave's.

„ „ holds 2 tenements, formerly Nicholas Taverner's.

„ „ holds 1 tenement, formerly John de Berton's.

Mustowe.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly William Stowe's, which is called the Taverne.

„ „ holds 1 tenement, formerly Alan Latouner's.

Welle Street.

The Warden of the Chapel of St. Mary holds 1 tenement.

Eldbaxster Street.

The Pittancer holds 1 tenement next the tenement of John Hawys.

The Hosteller of St. Saviour's holds 3 tenements, formerly Henry Pethtour's, with a garden.

The Almoner holds 1 void plot upon the Corner.

Net Market.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Thos. Brydilsmith's.

„ „ holds 1 tenement, formerly Nicholas Lopham's.

„ „ holds 1 tenement, formerly Robert Dunstall's.

„ „ holds 1 tenement, formerly John Schipman's.

The Cellarer holds 1 tenement, next tenement of Radulphus Belcham.

The Cheese Market.

The Pittancer holds 1 tenement, formerly John Stowe's, upon the corner towards Oystere Hill.

The Pittancer holds 1 tenement, formerly Adam Pultere's.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Thomas de Boyton's.

Poulterers' Row.

The Almoner holds 2 tenements, formerly Robert de Rudham's.

*North Ward.**Brakelond.*

The Warden of the Chapel of St. Mary holds 1 tenement.

The Almoner holds 1 tenement, formerly Alice Muntynghmoor.

The Hosteller holds 1 tenement, next the tenement of the Hospital of St. Nicholas.

The Almoner holds 1 tenement with a garden, next tenement of John fullere.

Brakelond.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly John Honyngton's, next the tenement of Geoffrey Damet.

The Precentor holds 1 tenement, next the tenement of John Taylour.

Northgate Street.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, next the tenement of Robert Lestere.

„ „ holds 1 tenement with a meadow adjoining the gate.

The Hosteller holds all the gardens from the same site as far up as to the stone wall of the town, of which one garden formerly was Master Daynet's, the other gardens were William de ffakyngham's.

The Hosteller holds a way leading up to the field.

The Hosteller holds 2 tenements, formerly Agnes de Whetene's.

The Cellarer holds 1 tenement, formerly Henry de Draughton's.

„ „ holds 1 tenement, formerly John Woodward's.

The Sacrist holds 1 garden next the tenement of Peter Trompour.

„ „ holds toft next the toft of John Barfoote.

The Cellarer holds 1 tenement, formerly William Mose, chaplain's.

The Almoner holds 1 tenement, formerly William Baret's.

The Hosteller holds 1 tenement, formerly William Maggard de Stowe's.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement, formerly Roger de Rede's.

The Infirmarian holds 1 tenement outside North Gate, which Robert Lacy holds at a yearly rental.

The Almoner holds 1 Grange.

The Sacrist holds 4 acres of meadow lying between the lands of Robert Lacy and the Hosteller on both sides, and the brook on the other side.

The Hosteller holds 3 tenements with a garden, formerly Henry Pethour's, and lying in Risby Gate Street Ward.

The Hosteller holds 1 garden, formerly William Pethour's, and lying there and in the street called Eldbaxstere Street.

Burmanys Lane.

The Sacrist holds 1 tenement next the tenement of Radulphus de Stanton, chaplain.

Garlond Street.

The Almoner holds 1 tenement, formerly Margery Hunttyngfeld's.

The Sacrist holds 1 Grange, formerly Stephen Graber's.

Little Brakelond.

The Hosteller holds 2 tenements, formerly John Mildynbale's.

The Sacrist holds 2 tenements, formerly Matilda Lavender's.

Bow Lane.

The Cellarer holds 1 garden with a meadow, formerly William Bois'.

„ „ holds 1 garden next the garden of John Bery.

The Sacrist holds 1 pasture containing $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land, formerly Jacob de Polsted's.

Bow Lane.

The Cellarer holds 5 acres of meadow, which Thomas de Ewell holds at a yearly rental.

The Pittancer holds a garden with a meadow, which John de Whepsted holds at a yearly rental.

Skoron Lane.

The Infirmarian holds a garden, which Robert de Hornyngsherth holds at a yearly rental.

The Almoner holds 1 tenement, formerly John flemynge's.

The Infirmarian holds 1 tenement, formerly Peter Olyvere's.

" " holds 1 tenement, formerly John de Thetford's.

The Pittancer holds 1 tenement, formerly William Botre's.

The Hosteller holds $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land with plot next the Grange lying next the land of John Heth and abutting upon Eastgate Street.

Eastfield.

The Hosteller holds 1 acre of land, next the land of the Hospital of St. Nicholas in the Estfield.

The Hosteller holds 4 acres of land, formerly Robert atte Shryve's in the same field and abutting upon the Eastgate Street end.

John Costyn and Janet de Woodnorton hold for the office of the Buttery 28 acres of land.

*Rents of the Hospital of St. Peter.**Rysby Gate Field.*

The Hosteller of St. Peter holds 8 acres of land, formerly Robert Gyffard's.

" " holds 5 acres of land, formerly John Chaundeler's.

" " holds 1 acre of land, formerly Richard Osberne's.

" " holds 1 acre of land, formerly Leticia Fitz Robert's.

" " holds 3 roods of land, formerly Alan de Swanton's Chaplain.

" " holds $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land, formerly Adam de Basewe's.

" " holds 1 rood of land, formerly John de flempton's.

" " holds 1 acre of land, formerly Andrew de Norwold's.

" " holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres which are called Brydilsmythis lond upon Havedyn de Cotton Hill.

Rysby Gate Street.

The Hosteller of St. Peter holds 1 tenement with 1 acre of land as far as the cross (usque le Crouch).

The Hosteller of St. Peter holds 1 tenement, formerly John Dousynge's.

The Hosteller of St. Peter holds 1 tenement, next the tenement of Richard Asketon.

Wolle Hyll.

The Hosteller of St. Peter holds 1 tenement, which John Covere holds at a yearly rental.

Brakelond.

The Hosteller of St. Peter holds 3 tenements, formerly [] de Kavynham, chaplain's.

Estgate Street.

The Hosteller of St. Peter holds 3 tenements, formerly William de Baketon's.

Reynegate Street.

The Hosteller of St. Peter holds 3 tenements, formerly Richard Qwyte's next the tenement of Richard Herinere.

Rysbygate Street.

The Hosteller of St. Peter holds 2 tenements, formerly John Stowe.

Whitting Street.

The Hosteller of St. Peter holds 1 tenement, formerly Richard Whytere's, next the tenement of Richard Herinere.

Maysenduze alias Seynt Petronilla's.

The Maison Duze holds 1 tenement, formerly William Foote's, next the tenement of John Barewe.

Southgate Street.

The Maison Duze holds 1 tenement, formerly Robert Carter's, next the tenement of John Baldwyn.

South Field.

The Maison Duze holds 3 acres of land, formerly Henry Wryth's.
 " " holds 6 acres of land, formerly Thomas Bokynge's.
 " " holds 1 acre of land, next the land of William Norrys.
 " " holds 2½ acres abutting upon Russhebrook Wey.
 " " holds 3 acres of land abutting upon meadow, and next to the land of Robert Iremongere.
 " " holds 6 acres of land, formerly William Scherman's.
 " " holds 2 acres, which were changed for Brome Hill, and abutt upon Brome Hill.
 " " holds 1 acre of land abutting upon the Lounde.
 " " holds 2½ acres of land abutting upon the Salterswey.

Rents of the Domus Dei.

Hospital of St. Nicholas holds 1 tenement, next the tenement of John de Bury.

Estgate Field.

Hospital of St. Nicholas holds 1 tenement, next the tenement of Robert Walsham.

" " holds 1 tenement, next the tenement of the Sacrist.

Estgate Field.

Hospital of St. Nicholas	holds 1 tenement, next the tenement of Robert Walsham.
"	" holds 1 tenement, next the tenement of Peter Reynolds.
"	" holds 2 tenements, next the tenement of the Infirmarian.
"	" holds 2 tenements, next the tenements of John Tostok.
"	" holds 2 tenements, next the tenement of the Cellarer.
"	" holds 1 garden with a dovecote, abutting on the field.
"	" holds 5 tenements, next the tenement of Anne Fostere, and abutting upon the High Street.
"	" holds 2 tenements, next the tenement of William Newehawe.

Burmanys Lane with Bothe Street.

Hospital of St. Nicholas	holds 1 tenement, formerly Alexander Westle's.
"	" holds 3 tenements, formerly Alexander Westle's.

Smyth Row.

Hospital of St. Nicholas	holds 1 tenement, next the tenement of Robert Iremonger.
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Brakelond.

Hospital of St. Nicholas	holds 1 tenement with Brakelond.
"	" holds 1 tenement.

*Rents of the Hospital of St. Nicholas.**South Field.*

Hospital of St. Nicholas	holds 3 acres of land, formerly Alice de Thornton's, next the land of Walter de Aucton.
Hospital of St. Nicholas	holds 3 acres of land next the land of Adam Caston.
"	" holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land next the land of Cellarer.
"	" holds 12 acres of land in Dovehouse Croft, with the Claypit.
"	" holds 7 acres of land in Swynyscroft, formerly Alice de Thornton's.
"	" holds 12 acres of land, formerly Agnes Titot's, next the land of William Gardener.
"	" holds 2 acres of land next the land of Massila fitz Lucae.

222 ST. EDMUND'S BURY AND TOWN RENTAL FOR 1295.

Rents of the Hospital of St. Nicholas.

South Field.

Hospital of St. Nicholas holds 1 acre of land next the land of Robert Wrythe.
 " " holds 1½ acres of land abutting on the Highway.
 " " holds 5 acres of land at the Mill.
 " " holds 4 acres of land next land of William Gardener.
 " " holds 1 acre next land of the Hospital of St. Saviour.

The Taxation* of the Lord King Edward I. in the 23rd year of his reign in the Town of St. Edmund, on divers lands and tenements in the hands of divers officials within the Monastery of St. Edmund, as it appears in rents, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
The Sacrist of St. Edmund for divers lands in the Town of St. Edmund	3	0	0
The Cellarer	3	0	0
The Infirmarian	10	0	0
The Almoner	16	0	0
The Warden of the Chapel of St Mary	3	4	0
The Prior of St. Edmund	3	4	0
The Hosteller of St. Edmund	6	8	0
The Hosteller of St. Saviour	6	8	0
The Pittancer of St. Edmund	10	0	0
The Precentor of the Monastery of St. Edmund	18	0	0
The Chamberlain of St. Edmund	2	0	0
	£8 19 6		

N.B.—The lands and tenements *lately* in the hands of the Abbot and Convent of St. Edmund are taxed to the 15ths and 10ths. (*onerat ad XV. et X.^{ma}*).

*This schedule of taxation also appears in Harl. ms. 4626. f. 84 b. and in Harl. ms. 743.