

City of Canterbury

**The Chief Cizitens of Canterbury
A List of portreeves (prefect, prepositi)
from AD780 until c/11, of Prepositi (Bailiffs)
from the 17th centruy until 1448 and of
Mayors from 1448 until 2011**

Compiled until the close of the 14th century by William Urry Fellow of St Edmund Hall, Oxford and a former Keeper of the cathedral and City Archives, Canterbury, and thereafter by Cyprian Rondeau Bunch Mayor and Alderman of Canterbury (and others) with a list of Sheriffs of Canterbury (from 1461)



I N T R O D U C T I O N

The City of Canterbury, for all the plenitude of its manuscript resources (quite disproportionate in relation to many other places), has ever lacked a list of its Chief Citizens, known as Portreeves (*Prepositi*, Prefects) down until the earlier twelfth century; as Bailiffs (*Ballivi*, *Prepositi*), from the days of King Henry II and Becket until 1448; and thereafter as Mayors.¹

The names of Mayors have long stood in print, but never brought together in modern times in one publication. Schedules of Bailiffs who served before them exist, but are intermittent and inaccurate. We are not well off for the names of ancient Portreeves, through the scanty nature of the evidence, yet in pre-Conquest times these officials must have served for long periods, and the total cannot have been very large.

The great local patriot and antiquary William Somner (1609-69) found a few names of Anglo-Saxon Portreeves in documents which have not always survived, while some more names may now be recovered from sources unknown to him. When he published his *Antiquities of Canterbury* in 1640 he had only a few names of Bailiffs (12 cent ff) and was unwilling to venture into printing until he had a better list. He remarked (*Antiquities*, p.366, 'My past endeavors cannot as yet furnish me with a compleat nomenclature of all the Bailiffes: if my future shall, I shall willingly impart them.' However, he never lived to print a list, though Nicholas Battely, Vicar of Bekesbourne, who republished Somner's *Antiquities* in 1703, added an imperfect and demonstrably inaccurate set of names.

Cyprian Rondeau Bunce, Alderman of Canterbury, and himself Mayor 1778-9, published in his *Translation of Charters* (1791) under the name *Civis* a list of Bailiffs taken from Battely together with extra names and variations in such strange forms as to destroy confidence in his palaeography, and/or proof-reading. Bunce later supplied a list to Edward Hasted for incorporation in his *History of Kent* (see ed of 1801, vol XI, p.603). This list (of Bailiffs, subsequently Mayors) runs only from 1380, and appears to be reasonably accurate. Bunce seems to have learnt a lot in the meantime (since his publication in 1791), and apparently worked, now with more care, from the by now plentiful manuscript sources among the City Archives. Bunce's list in the later form appears to be sufficiently reliable for acceptance both in names of Bailiffs and of Mayors (from 1448), and I have therefore reproduced it below. A check year by year with the MSS might be worth the while, but at the moment I can only spend a limited time at Canterbury, and must postpone such a check to a later date.²

After Bunce's time the list of Mayors can be continued from printed lists in Canterbury official publications, whence I have taken them.

The main problem has been to recover the names of Chief Citizens before 1381. The Peasants' Revolt was raging in the summer of that year, and two men who had served their turn as Bailiffs of the City were murdered in the course of the disturbances (namely John Tyece and John Tebbe, for whom see under 1375-6 and 1378-9 below). Among other casualties were the City Archives of Canterbury, for the rebels burst into the City Hall and burnt the charters and rolls which they found there. Another lamentable loss was of 50 court rolls found in Canterbury Castle, forthwith seized and burnt by the rebels. At the City Hall the Town Clerk must have got the royal charters out of the way for these survive undamaged from before that date, though routine administrative documents are represented now only by some torn and singed accounts, probably retrieved from the bonfire.³ Indeed the Revolt of 1381 has ever been a great calamity for those of us who have wanted to write up the early history of Canterbury.

Happily of course, Canterbury was the site of a group of important religious houses, such as the Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Gregory's Priory. Furthermore there were other institutions such as the very ancient almshouses, St John Northgate, St Nicholas at Harbledown, Eastbridge Hospital and Maynard's Hospital. All these establishments owned property within and around Canterbury, and found it prudent to publicise conveyances of ground in the Burghmoot or Borough Court of Canterbury, where the assembled Chief Magistrates and Aldermen, with other leading citizens, acted as witnesses to conveyances. The documents were duly copied into the many cartularies of the monasteries or almshouses and names of the City's officials⁴ can be recovered from these cartularies. Canterbury, it may be noted, is one of the most prolific producers of this species of archive anywhere with the result that many of the required names can be secured.⁵

The royal charter to Canterbury of (probably) January 1155 makes mention of the City's court, the Burghmoot, not apparently then a new institution. This was an undifferentiated court and council, held fortnightly upon a Tuesday. By the later 13th century the institution had bifurcated. The strictly conciliar element went on meeting fortnightly on the same day of the week right down until the passing of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act of 1835. The court met more frequently, for indeed the inhabitants of Canterbury were intensely litigious.

It was the Burghmoot, as remarked above, where transactions relating to real estate were publicised. The witness-lists would repay further study, for undoubtedly we have here the names of personnel of the governing body of the City, though individuals are not always accorded titles such as Bailiff or Alderman. Probably many men appearing are those who would be called City Councillors in later centuries, for Canterbury was at the forefront of boroughs developing a second bench, apart from Aldermen or Jurates, or by whatever name the old original bench was known.⁶

There is a large and satisfactory number of names of Chief Citizens capable of recovery from the later twelfth century onwards. Unfortunately there is the difficulty that for a long period documents were undated. Scribes would often add a date in the twelfth century, but as life became more complex, and one would have thought that lawyers would be even more careful to record the date of a transaction, the practice was largely dropped, and for most of the 13th century no date is added, though from c1300 the day, month and year of issue is set on record, mostly in relation to the nearest saint's day (eg as the Morrow of St Lucy, or the Vigil of St George).

Happily the prolixity of Canterbury documents enables one to know names of citizens alive within a given decade or so. If an important burgess is still in action then a document naming him must fall at or before his death. A *terminus ad quem* for many documents is thus provided, as in the case of charters witnessed by such a man as John son of Terri(c), or his brother Philip, sons of the great Canterbury goldsmith Terric, who himself died in 1208 and provides a time limit for documents in which he is named. The sons died in or by 1246 and 1231 respectively.

A very valuable source of information relating to chronology is the list of Reliefs kept year after year by the Cathedral monks. Relief might be regarded as a species of death duty, charged by the monks as lords upon property held by them, usually at the rate of one year's rent. Since they held a great deal of the ground-surface in Canterbury, many citizens owed them rent, and consequently find a death-notice in the list of Reliefs. Indeed the death-dates of John and Philip Terri above are to be found in the list. Care must of course be exercised, since many sons bore their father's names, but with cautious judgment a reliable date can be found. Aid is usually offered in an identification by the name of the heir succeeding to a piece of property.⁷

Names are not only to be recovered from documents produced in Canterbury, but may be found in central government records preserved in the Public Record Office. In the medieval period royal clerks could not readily put a hand upon names of Chief Citizens or other local officials across the country. They could name a given *Sheriff* in a county, but heads of boroughs usually escaped them. However, if the Royal Court was in, or had recently been in Canterbury or any other city, then the King's clerks would know names. See, for example, references to *Patent Rolls* or *Liberate Rolls* under 1255-6 and 1271-2 below.

In 1234 King Henry III granted the City of Canterbury to its citizens in Fee Farm. This meant that they were now able to collect Crown dues within their boundaries and pay a lump sum (set at £60 per annum) at the Royal Exchequer. Two Bailiffs were instituted by terms of the charter who were to be responsible for the payment each year. In actual fact of course, two Bailiffs or *Prepositi* had long been in office and the charter of 1234 merely confirmed the arrangement. I have strong suspicion that the City had come to some kind of terms with the Sheriff of Kent over the Farm long before, but the question needs much more study. Indeed, the payment of Farm, the issue of this type of charter, and what powers of local government were conveyed, together make up one of the vexed question in connection with borough government in the middle ages.

The payment made each year at the Exchequer was inscribed upon the 'Pipe Roll', the record of income due to the Crown from various shires in the realm. An elaborate receipt or 'Quietus' was issued. Unhappily few of these survive among the City Archives for the middle ages, and whether or not the names of Bailiffs, the Chief Citizens of Canterbury, agents for production of the Farm of £60 at the Exchequer, were inscribed generally upon the receipts, was not to be known. Inspection of the Pipe Rolls, stored in the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane, London, was therefore necessary. It needed the insistent urgings of *pietas* on my part to tackle the huge, dusty and unmanageable rolls in Chancery Lane (nearly 150 in number) where I might hope to find the names of Bailiffs from 1234 until 1380, when (after the date of the Peasants' Revolt) local documents are available.

I examined rolls for many years at intervals from 1234 without much profit, for the Canterbury entries, so I found with much disappointment, merely mentioned the Bailiffs, but not by personal names. It was clear that professional agents on the spot were employed who knew their way around. For example in 1348 one John of Draycot produced the Farm due from Canterbury. However, inspection of the rolls was far from fruitless, since there is clearly a good deal of our local history to be extracted therefrom. To mention one instance, the acquisition of the royal charter of 1234 was a more complicated (and more expensive) transaction than appears from the document itself.⁸

I hope one day to comb through the Pipe Rolls, but the labour will be vast, owing to the intractable nature of the rolls, and the fact that Canterbury entries are not always assembled together in the same place within them.⁹

dispens

Supplicat d. b. Anthon filius no p[ro]prio tero f[ra]nc[is] quas cu d[omi]no d[omi]no a consiliario suo mag[ist]ro Gualtero
p[ro]curator archidiacono abbas q[ui] no obtin[er]it archidiacono suo abbas cu cura m[er]ito d[omi]no p[ro]p[ri]o
b[er]n[ard]o b[er]n[ard]o curatu p[ro]p[ri]o al[ia] cas[us] conf[er]ens lib[er]e recip[er]e a b[er]n[ard]o d[omi]no archidiacono licet recurre
necno archidiacono a b[er]n[ard]o curatu f[ra]nc[is] postq[ui] illud affectus fuit lib[er]e ut cu ca p[ro]m[iss]ione
dimitt[er]e a alia d[omi]no p[ro]p[ri]o archidiacono administrat[i]o[n]em officiu cu alio b[er]n[ard]o curatu licet dimitt[er]e
ut dimitt[er]e simul a p[ro]p[ri]o recip[er]e a f[ra]nc[is] q[ui] lib[er]e concedi a quibuscunq[ue] alio officio ap[ud] d[omi]no
necunq[ue] obtin[er]it auct[orit]e ap[ost]olica d[omi]no a sp[irit]u g[ra]tis dispensat[i]o[n]e fuit . C. f. . Item q[ui] trans[er]it sine
alio licet . fuit . C. f. . Dat[um] Avinion[is] y[er]id[is] Januaria Anno d[omi]ni .

ballif

Supplicat d. b. Balliv[us] Civitas a communitas Civitatis Cantuariensis quas e[st] p[ro]p[ri]o p[ro] d[omi]no d[omi]no
Tristrand[us] de Cantuariensi d[omi]no Cantuariensis qu[ia]m eff[er]acior p[ro]p[ri]o d[omi]no Tristrand[us] officiu
tabellion[is] auct[orit]e p[ro]p[ri]a concedi d[omi]no ut n[on] fuit fuit p[ro]p[ri]o d[omi]no . C. f. . Item q[ui] trans[er]it sine alio
licet . fuit . C. f. . Dat[um] Avinion[is] y[er]id[is] Januaria Anno d[omi]ni .

(facsimile from the register of petitions in the Vatican Archives)

PETITION FROM THE BAILIFFS, CITIZENS AND COMMUNITY OF THE CITY OF CANTERBURY TO POPE CLEMENT VI, 1343-4

Supplicat sanctitati vestre Ballivi Civis et Communitas Ciuitatis Cantuariensis ...

In 1343 – 1344 the Bailiffs of Canterbury (evidently Edmund of Stablegate and John of Sheldwich) and citizens, sent a petition to Pope Clement VI on behalf of their Clerk, Tristrand of Canterbury, asking for the status of Notary to be accorded to him. The Pope agreed, subject to test, which suggests that Tristrand took the petition in person. This was the period when the Pope was bitterly complaining that suppliants were in the habit of wrapping petitions round stones and throwing them at him when he was out riding. Let us hope Tristrand had better manners.

The Canterbury petition is in the second paragraph. The first records petition from King Philip VI of France (on an ecclesiastical matter).

Names sometimes turn up in unexpected places. See under 1258-9 below, for names recovered from the Rochester Cathedral Archives. I had hoped that names for one year might be obtained from a wholly improbable source, namely the Vatican Archives. As shown in the printed *Calendar of Papal Petitions*, the Bailiffs and citizens of Canterbury sent within the civic year 1343-4 a supplication to His Holiness Pope Clement VI then at Avignon (during the long drawn out absence from Rome), asking him to concede the status of Notary to their beloved clerk Tristrand de Cantuaria.¹⁰ Tristrand, we may imagine, was acting more or less as Town Clerk. I hoped that the papal archives might embody the actual personal names of the Bailiffs, and accordingly I sent to Rome asking for a copy of the entry. However, this provided no names. It seems that the Pope conceded the grant, and then sent the original plea to the appropriate office for issue of the necessary document, which might or might not have mentioned the names of Tristrand's backers. (The Bailiffs of Canterbury stand in good company in the Register, since their entry follows that relating to a petition from King Philip VI of France).

Back beyond the joint-*Prepositi* or Bailiffs stand the single Anglo-Saxon Portreeves, Prefects, or *Prepositi*. These must be Crown nominees, but they were hardly alien governors intruded from above, for (where there is any evidence at all) they seem to be local landowners as in the case of Aldhune (Ealdhune) of AD780. This man is the first official whose name can positively be connected with Canterbury, but what exactly was his function is hard to say. Jolliffe in his *Prefeudal England* (1933) suggested that he was more in the nature of a district governor than a city-head proper, and could have been the man in charge, on behalf of the Crown (then represented by a King of Kent, who had a suzerain Offa, the powerful King of Mercia), of an area roughly corresponding to the new banlieu (1974) of Canterbury, with the Stour valley as an axis, the Lathe of the 'Burhware'.¹¹

Less than a dozen reasonably certain names have been discovered of the local pre-Norman conquest officials. The sources are mostly Anglo-Saxon charters, themselves a mere handful of those which once existed. There was a tragic loss of documents in 1538 so it may be pointed out, when a great bonfire of ancient MSS, from the archives of St Augustine's Abbey was held, and on such an occasion much information about Canterbury's remote past would have perished.

The few names we have of city-heads are not many, so it may be objected, from the long centuries of Anglo-Saxon England, but it should be remembered (as suggested above) that these men served for years together, and that there could not have been a great many in each century, so we may have a substantial proportion of the names.

It is possible that we have names of officials, though not specifically defined as Portreeves (*Praefecti*, etc) of the City, or city-district. A man bearing such a title, yet not allocated to a given area, occurring in a charter relating to East Kent, would have a good chance of being the head man of Canterbury, though extreme caution must be maintained for he could belong to another Lathe like Eastry. I have tentatively set down some names below, coming before that of Aldhune (780), the first official whose name is specifically connected with Canterbury, but I have no wish to sink into the quicksands of Anglo-Saxon diplomatic, and the proffer of these names must be regarded as essentially suggestive. Unhappily it seems improbable that any more ancient material which could afford names will now turn up. Even the depth of Canterbury Cathedral's archives seem to have thrown up their last Anglo-Saxon fragments.

More remote still, beyond the Portreeves, there were once Romano-British officials ruling the *oppidum*, cantonal capital or *Civitas* of the *Cantii*. Here we are completely in the dark, as we have neither the names of the head men, nor much idea of the status of the urban settlement going under the name Durovernum. That the evidence once existed we can be quite certain, since no community of the age would erect the splendid public buildings of

which traces and more than traces have come to light since the war, without a large inscription. It is certain moreover, that some of these buildings, quite beyond the resources of local population, were built with heavy subvention from the central Roman government. The vast theatre, for example, lying beneath the road-junction Watling Street - St Margaret's Street rebuilt soon after AD 200 must have been underwritten by state-aid, and a fulsome and laudatory address to the Emperor, probably embodying the names of local heads of government, must certainly have been affixed to it. In a place like Durovernum joint-heads, or *Duoviri* (as in the high middle ages) would be expected. However, there was at Canterbury through the centuries a tremendous hunger for building materials, and any stone lying around was undoubtedly swept into the foundations and rubble fillings of walls at the Cathedral or St Augustine's Abbey. Since inscriptions would be of marble, they invited incineration for the preparation of cement. So complete has been the destruction of inscriptions that at the so-called Mother City of England, one solitary complete word has survived - MATER.¹²

The jurisdiction exercised by the local authority has always been essentially regalian, and from time to time the Crown has felt disposed to resume rights conceded, especially at the end of the Stuart period, when Charles II and James II were trying to pack borough councils with their own men. At times during the middle ages there were disorders, and the monarch would intrude a *custos* until things quietened down. See under 1282, 1470 below.¹³

The question naturally arises, what manner of men were these who rose to head office in Canterbury through the centuries? Canterbury was ever one of the leading boroughs in England and sometimes its leading men were quite wealthy, having pre-occupations with land outside the city walls. John, son of Vivian (see below under c1169), had large tracts of ground out on Barham Downs. When lists of Freemen became available with mentions of trades (from the later 14th century) we can see that the men who run the City Council are very much what they have been ever since, local business men, shop-owners (though unlike their modern counterparts they manufactured their own wares behind or above their shops); dyers and vintners, with a sprinkling of lawyers and other professional men. One activity not paralleled locally today may be mentioned, namely that of the mintmasters around the year 1200, when Canterbury produced somewhere between a third and a half of the country's coinage. Some of the *Prepositi* were moneyers, as for example the members of the Digges and Chich families whose surnames may be seen in the list below.¹⁴

Despite the tragic loss of documents in 1381 enough materials survive to recover an outline picture of local government and city constitutions in earlier days, headed by the royal charters (quite disproportionate in number in the case of Canterbury in relation to other boroughs).

By the later sixth century the city is found under the control of Ethelbert, King of Kent, who had established some kind of hegemony up the eastern flank of England. By the eighth century there is a single official deputed by the monarchy to control local affairs. Aldhune of c780 undoubtedly had some predecessors. Whether he had a governing council to aid or control him is doubtful, but a community unquestionably had some general assembly, and Aldhune and his like certainly presided when there was a 'moot' of the 'burhware' at Canterbury.

By the date of Domesday Book Canterbury had become a 'hundred', and as such would certainly have had an assembly, the hundred moot. However, Domesday shows that there was at the date of the Norman Conquest a quite wealthy gild of burgesses, robbed by the violent and predatory Bishop Odo, half-brother of the Conqueror. By the mid-twelfth century there were a merchant gild and a borough moot established side by side. Quite how far they managed local affairs and shared powers of government is another of the vexed questions of medieval English urban history, at Canterbury or elsewhere. In any case the personnel of

each body would overlap heavily, in the same way that members of the Canterbury City Council today are often members of the Chamber of Trade. An example in earlier ages is offered in Alderman James of the Gate, who appears to have been head of the gild and was likewise Mayor of Canterbury (in 1215 during the brief emergence of that office, before its final establishment more than two centuries later).

By the mid-twelfth century there had come into existence the urban court-cum-council called the Burghmoot, meeting every fortnight on a Tuesday, as is disclosed in the charter of King Henry II (January, 1155?). The single Portreeve of half a century before had been succeeded by the two Provosts (*Prepositi*). By 1166 the City had been divided into six wards, each presided over by an Alderman, who was responsible for various administrative functions, especially keeping order, in which he was aided by a Constable. The office of Alderman at Canterbury and in other boroughs proved to be of great vitality and longevity, for it had endured more than 800 years or more at its suppression in 1974 as an active component of the governing body. Indeed the office still survives in a latent, honorary form.¹⁶

The six Aldermen at Canterbury offered a ready-made senior bench in the City Council. We do not know for certain what was the composition of the Burghmoot in the twelfth century, whether an assembly of all citizens of given status, or of a select body. Meeting as it did so frequently, there may be inference that it was in fact of no great size, though probably there were plenary sessions when everyone could attend. It may be that as time went on a caucus of leading citizens managed to take over, at Canterbury and elsewhere, strongly suggested by the document of 1262, from which it seems that a given group could enact local legislation, and that certainly there were rival factions in the governing body, one in this instance posing as champions of the poor. (See below, under 1261-2).

Within the 13th century there is evidence that a second bench called *Jurati* standing below the Aldermen, composed of twelve members had evolved. They were clearly an executive body in later centuries, and may already have had such a function. In the middle of the 14th century a third bench has been established, evidently corresponding to City Councillors in ages to come, though not yet called by that title. Six Aldermen and 36 members of the lower bench made up an overloaded and unwieldy body (in relation to the population of the time), and must have used up nearly all the substantial citizens available. The *Jurati* when names become available in documents, seem to have served for two years at a time, half standing down each year when another contingent moved up, giving everyone a chance to serve, and gain experience of administration.

A fresh charter¹⁷ was secured from King Henry VI in 1448, when after some eulogies of Canterbury the Monarch announced that the office of Mayor should replace that of the two *Prepositi* or Bailiffs. There had been an abortive attempt to establish the Mayoralty at the end of John's reign, but it had fallen through. (See under 1215 below). Canterbury was not the only larger borough where the title Mayor emerged late in the day. In 1461 the Yorkist Edward IV (rival to Henry VI), asserted in his charter conceded in that year that Canterbury should henceforth, indeed 'for ever' become a county in its own right, separate from Kent. The King's 'for ever' has been reduced to just over 500 years. A county needs a Sheriff and one of the Councillors was henceforth elected annually to this post, charged with the duty of rendering the ancient 'Farm' to the Crown at Westminster, and undertaking some police functions, including the grisly duty of presiding over the all-too-frequent public executions.

Another fresh development took place in 1497. Now Henry VII by a great charter called the *Nova Ordinacio* doubled the number of Aldermen from six to twelve, at the same time reducing the Councillors from 36 to 24. The general arrangement was confirmed in a charter from James I in 1609, which *inter alia* conceded to the Mayor the right to have a Sword of State borne before him. The charter of 1609 remained in force until the passing of the

Municipal Corporations Reform Act in 1835, when the Aldermen were again reduced to six, and the Councillors to eighteen.

The Local Government Act of 1884 made no substantial difference to the constitution of Canterbury, but it may be noted that it resulted in the extinction of the neighbouring borough of Fordwich.

The final Council Meeting of the old Corporation was held on 27 March 1974. For a while Canterbury may have been no longer a city, on paper that is, but the title, sacrosanct in relation to Canterbury through usage by Popes, Monarchs, Pontiffs, and in thousands of documents through some 1500 years, not to mention the mouths of men, has proved indelible. On 28 May 1974, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (whose scores of predecessors have called Canterbury 'City' in their various publications, such as Domesday Book), accorded the rank in a supplementary charter.

There are numberless fascinating (and often insoluble) questions arising in relation to local government at Canterbury. The City occupies a distinguished place in the history of the English gild, that shadowy but very important element in the history of urban development. What are the three 'geferscipas' or gilds named at Canterbury in charters of AD956-968 in close conjunction with groups called the 'Inner Burgesses' and 'Outer Burgesses'? By 1100 there were clearly many gilds in existence in boroughs across the kingdom, of which one of the best-known is that of Canterbury. It owned property and is likely to be identical with the 'Gild of Merchants' named c1166 as being in control of real estate. The gild of 1100 is called 'cepmannegild', the association of 'chapmen', ie merchants, not small traders. The head of the gild seems to be William Calvellus (Calveal) who is also Portreeve or Head Man of the borough, while the members are known as 'cnihtas', the same word as 'knights', but without the military connotation of the term in later centuries. Calveal can be identified with William Calvel, friend of St Anselm, founder of St Sepulchre's Priory (on the corner of Oaten Hill and Old Dover Road), and ancestor of an important civic family.¹⁸

It has been tempting to add biographical notes to the names, since many of our Chief Citizens have been active, able and interesting men and women. Otherwise the Crown would not (in earlier days) have appointed them, nor (in later days) would their fellow-citizens have elected them. But much more space would be demanded and the results would be uneven, for I have not done enough research all the way through. A few notes have been added here and there, perhaps largely as the result of caprice (on the part of myself or of Alderman Bunce).

It has become apparent to me while working on the Mayors and their predecessors that there was no complete list of Sheriffs of Canterbury available. The City Archives have furnished many names, while missing entries can be supplied for the most part from a printed government list running from institution of the office in 1461 to 1831. See list of Sheriffs, following that of Mayors, below.

A substantial proportion of our Chief Citizens served as Members of Parliament from the date when that institution came into existence. I was inclined to add MP to names in question, but there was sometimes an element of doubt about identity, and a man might not necessarily be at Westminster (or wherever else Parliament was held) at the same time that he was in office at Canterbury. I feel that the names of MP's should form a separate list. The names themselves are easy enough to recover from existing printed lists, but several of our Canterbury representatives have been conspicuous at Westminster, as for example Sir John Finch of Fordwich, who as Speaker of the Commons was held down in the Chair on the famous occasion in 1629 when he tried to rise and thus dissolve the sitting as the Commons were about to pass their resolutions on religion and taxation. It would certainly be essential to have biographical notes added to a list of our Members.²⁰

I have used the term 'official' above in referring to those in occupation of office, Mayor, Bailiff, etc. The term nowadays tends to mean paid, permanent officer. There were indeed a few in earlier days, but not as a rule full-time. It would be possible to assemble a list of Town Clerks who start to appear under the unambiguous title *Clericus Ville* from the thirteenth century onwards. However, each must have been a local lawyer in his own practice (as he was in recent times). There were others in part-time employment, such as the Coroner and Learned Counsel, acting as Assessors on the Bench, and known later as Recorders.²¹ Local tradesmen filled in as Court Bailiffs, door-keepers and so forth but this was again only part-time activity, as in the case of John Cranford, Christopher Marlowe's brother-in-law who c1610 was a Town Sergeant, shoemaker and tavern-keeper (at the 'Windmill' in White Horse Lane).²²

The lists below have been compiled over very many years indeed. Indeed to establish a concatenation of names from remote ages was a juvenile enthusiasm of my own. The names have been recovered from (I hope) a systematic attack upon likely sources such as the archives of the religious houses and the City's own MSS, but there is always the chance that a stray name may turn up somewhere. If any student does encounter a name in a document I would be very grateful indeed for it, even if it is listed below, for confirmation is always valuable.

8 February 1978
St Edmund Hall
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William Urry

NOTES

1. This introduction represents a revised version of another, prepared in some haste to mark the end of the old dispensation in 1974. Some revision has been carried out in the lists themselves.
2. A result of the check would be to discover whether each man actually served out his full term of office or whether through death or any other reason he was succeeded by someone else within the year.
3. BAC F/A/ 1, Cofferers' Accounts. For rolls destroyed at the Castle, see D Gardiner: *Brief History of Canterbury Castle* (1932) p.26.
4. ie Office-holders, such as *prepositi*. For use of the term, see p.xi of introduction.
5. See G R C Davis: *Medieval Cartularies of Great Britain* (1958), where over 50 are listed relating to Canterbury.
6. By second bench, a body of councillors as opposed to Aldermen or Jurates is meant. Actually at Canterbury there were three benches, but the second, of *Jurati* might be committee members drawn from the other two benches. See p.ix.
7. The Reliefs are to be found in Lit MS D 4 in the Cathedral Library (a volume of miscellaneous materials, including an early copy of local entries in Domesday Book), and for some years in the Cathedral Treasurers' Accounts.
8. See note on the charter of 1234 under that date in the list below.
9. There is some information about the Jewish community of Canterbury in the Pipe Rolls, not known to M. Adler, and consequently not used in his essay on the Canterbury Jewry in his *Jews of Medieval England* (1939).
10. See printed *Calendar of Papal Petitions* (HMSO), *sub anno*.
11. The origins of the present city-area of Canterbury could well repay study. The new boundary line embraces earlier and now defunct jurisdictions such as the Rural District Council areas. These themselves were not the result of arbitrary drawing of boundaries in the last century. Professor Keith-Lucas tells me that the Bridge-Blean RDC was derived from the Bridge-Blean Poor Law District, in turn deriving from the ancient 'Hundreds' of Westgate, Whitstable, Bleangate, Bridge, Petham and Downhamford which would appear to take some of our frontiers back to a remote antiquity. See J E Jolliffe: *Pre-feudal England, the Jutes* (1933), *passim*, and particularly pp.39 ff, map, p.94. Much of Jolliffe's work is now superseded in *The Jutish Forest*, by K P Witney (1976).
12. Maybe, following recent excavations there is more epigraphic material. For the status of Roman Canterbury, see J Wacher: *The Towns of Roman Britain*, pp.26-7, 180, 195, 242; and S Frere: *Britannia*, (1967), p.206. Canterbury should certainly have possessed inscriptions of the quality depicted at Chichester (Wacher, p.244) or at Winchester (p.282), or at Silchester (p.270).
13. Distinction must be made between the *custos* of the Statute Merchant who controlled the local office of the government loan-control scheme, and the *ad hoc* *custos* who took over local government. They are confused by *Civis* in his list.

14. For the Canterbury minters, see W Urry: *Canterbury under the Angevin Kings*, pp.113, ff. For borough government generally see ib, Chapter IV.
15. The boundary changes of 1974 extinguished this hundred area after a thousand years or so, though it is probable that Bishop Odo, William the Conqueror's criminal half-brother and Earl of Kent had effected some erosion on the flank towards Nackington.
16. For Aldermen see W Urry, *ut supra*, pp.92 ff. I have names of many early holders of this office, and hope to prepare a list in due course. Some of the first holders of the office were (about 1166) Alderman Alan, Alderman Wulnoth, Alderman John, Alderman Roger and Alderman Thomas (see Indices to Urry, *op cit*). The Act of 1974 empowered election of honorary Aldermen, not yet acted upon at Canterbury.
17. There is no satisfactory study of the Canterbury royal charters. They are listed in *Hist MSS Commission Report IX*, app.ii, pp.166 ff in a careless manner. A Ballard's *British Borough Charters* (which cuts such charters up into clauses) badly needs replacing. 'Civis' (ie C R Bunce), provides a translation of Canterbury charters from that of Edward IV onwards. (Translation of the several Charters . . . M,DCCXCI).
18. For guilds, see Urry, *ut supra*, pp.124 ff with refs. See J Tait: *Medieval English Borough, Index – Gilds*. For Cauvel (Calveal), see Urry, pp.62 f.
19. PRO Lists and Indices, no IX (1898).
20. Lists of MPs are available in more than one place, eg E Hasted, *Kent*, vol IX (1800) pp.45-58, and in publications of the History of Parliament Commission. John Twyne, Mayor 1553 – 4 is another interesting MP.
21. A list of City Coroners could be assembled (if intermittent) from the 13th century.
22. It is hoped that material relating to this individual (and other members of the Marlowe family circle) may be presented in a forthcoming study.

THE MAYOR'S TITLE

The Chief Citizen of Canterbury is styled 'The Right Worshipful the Mayor'. This has in the past been a title proper to the Mayor of a county borough, such as Canterbury, and is assigned nowadays to the Mayor of a City not entitled to the title of Lord Mayor. It is also used of the first citizens of Cinq Ports. The term at Canterbury goes back to an early date. I notice it first in an undated petition, probably of the 1540's, addressed to

'the Right Worshypfull Master Mayer Aldermen and Commen Cowncell of thys Right Honorable Citie of Caunterbury'

The petitioners were native English shoemakers, protesting against activities of foreign and immigrant shoemakers (probably from Germany, fleeing from the wars of religion). City Archives, Bunce Portfolio

About 1570 Thomas Greenleaf and other shoemakers (including John Marlowe, father to Christopher Marlowe the dramatist), sent a petition against a tiresome fellow-craftsman, addressed to

'the right worshipfull the Mayor' *etc.*

City Archives,
J/Q/370

In (apparently) January 1626 Thomas Scott Esquire, who had been a disappointed candidate in the recent Parliamentary election, wrote a letter to the Mayor addressed

'to the right worshipfull the Maior of Canterburie'.

MS. Canterburie
Cittizens for the
Parliament,
fol.20v.
(property of
W Urry)

Date of election and assumption of office

On the evidence of the case relating to the disputed election of 1259, election of Bailiffs took place in the 13th century on the feast of St Matthew, 21 September, while they entered office at Michaelmas, 29 September. In later centuries election was conducted on the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, 14 September, allowing more time between election and entry into office. This rule obtained until the passing of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act, becoming effective in 1836 when the Mayor took office in January, though his successors commenced duties in November. Following the Representation of the People Act 1948, the Mayor took over in May. Under present law (from 1974) elections may be held for the Mayoralty in March, April or May.

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I have had valuable discussions with people working in the same field, ie early local government at Canterbury and elsewhere, particularly with the late Professor Helen Cam, the late Professor V H Galbraith and with the late Professor R R Darlington. Mr Andrew Butcher, BA, who is himself engaged upon studies of our local origins, has engaged in endless discussions upon Canterbury topography and early history.

WU

Abbreviations

BAC Borough Archives, Canterbury (preserved in the Cathedral Library)
These include: R/F (rolls of Freeman and/or Intranses - those admitted to trade on a year-to-year basis)
O/A Volumes of Registers containing misc memoranda, probate of wills, etc

CAC Cathedral Archives, Canterbury (preserved in the Cathedral Library)

These include: *Registers* (the great cartularies, such as A (c. 1300 with 15th century additions) and E (c. 1300) in particular, with volumes of miscellaneous business, such as L. (NB In the case of Register E individual charters have been numbered at some time in the past. Such numbers are given as refs as opposed to foliation in the case of other volumes).

Chartae Antiquae, cited as CA, as a rule being title deeds of property in Canterbury, witnessed by Bailiffs *inter alios*.

It should be emphasised that a Charta Antiqua and a Register or Registers given as sources for names do not necessarily represent independent authorities. Large numbers of the *Chartae Antiquae* were copied into Registers, and many charter texts to be found in Register A are to be found again in Register E. It would be an enormous labour to collate every charter cited with the texts in Registers A and/or E, to check whether or not we have one, two or three different authorities, and with limited time at the moment to spend at Canterbury, the task is beyond me.

Reliefs (the payments due from tenants to lords, in this case the Cathedral monks, upon change of tenancy through death or alienation) are to be found in Cath. Lib. MS D 4 ff. 120r. ff., from 1215. They are also to be found, sometimes with an additional detail, in CAC Treasurer's' Accts. in D 4 and in Misc. Accts., no 1, etc.

CD10 'The Red Book of St Augustine's' (the great 13th century cartulary of that Abbey among the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum).

BBSA 'The Black Book of St Augustine's' (British Library and Museum MS Cotton Faustina A.1) used in the edition of Turner and Salter, British Academy, 1915 I.24, two vols.

EBH Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury, archives of. The references below may be wanting in consistency. We depend upon the partial catalogue of Alderman CR Bunce made c 1800, in his massive two-volume Charity Book in the City Archives, in MS. Some of the charters, which appear to have a stable reference have been so-cited, but in other cases the page-number of the Charity Book has been given. In some cases I have mentioned the group of deeds to which a given item belongs (eg Herne Group, Cockering Group, etc).

UAK W Urry: *Canterbury under the Angevin Kings*, Athlone Press 1967 (in which 12th century charters providing the names of *Prepositi* are to be found).

Birch W de G Birch Cartularium Saxonicum, 3 vols. 1883 - 1893.

Whittals Cathedral Archives, Charta Antiqua M 265, MS list of Mayors, concluding with the name of James Whittals (1527-8) and probably prepared under his direction.

BL British Library, formerly British Museum Library.

Use has been made of Cartularies, registers, etc. of smaller local monastic houses, such as those of St Laurence, Canterbury, St Gregory, Canterbury, Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury, Dover Priory and St Radigund, Bradsole, near Dover. These are cited below under pressmarks of the repositories where they are preserved, or from printed editions where appropriate. Cartularies, registers, etc are included in the census made by GRC Davis: *Medieval Cartularies of Great Britain (1958)*. The great collection of Canterbury cartularies, including those at Lambeth, will be found under nos 159 - 212 in Davis' list.

THE PORTREEVES, OR PREFECTS, OR PREPOSITI OF CANTERBURY

The names before ALDHUNE, 780 *may* in some instances be those of the chief officials of Canterbury. They should be used with the utmost caution.

Birch, no. 91. Grant by Wihtred King of Kent to Kentish churches and monasteries, at Bapchild, with confirmation at Clovesho (696 - 716), gives these attestations (appended to the confirmation, 716):

Signum manus ATHUGILSI) These are all called PREPOSITI and one at least
Signum manus LUDHERE) probably relates to Canterbury
Signum manus DUDDAN)

Birch, no. 191 of AD 762 (charter of Ethelbert II, King of Kent) mentions one.

762 ALBERTUS called PRAEFECTUS

It would be tempting to claim him for Canterbury where the charter was actually executed, but he may well be the same man as one ALDBERHT *Prefectus* who turns up in a charter relating to Lyminge in AD 741 (Birch, no. 160).

Birch no. 319 of AD 805 (mentioning the ground of Aldhune, see below) names two Prepositi called

805 EANRED and BIORNHARD

The latter turns up as BEORNHEARD called *Propositus* (sic) in a charter relating to Swarling (Petham), effected at 'Acleah' (unidentified) in AD 805 (Birch 321). We suspect that BEORNHEARD (BIORN-) might possibly be the *Prepositus* of the Canterbury district, but his name is much mixed up with priests and ecclesiastical figures. He might even be the head of a religious house. Acleah (somewhere in England) was the scene of councils. See *Royal Hist. Soc. Handbook of English Chronology*, ed. 2, 1961, p. 548, which refers to Haddan and Stubbs, *Charters*.

Birch no. 342 of AD 813 (Archbishop Wilfred's grant to community of Canterbury Cathedral on occasion of rebuilding) mentions

813 HAEFERTH called PREPOSITUS

who may be the HAEHFERTH called *Comis* (sic) in Birch no. 321 relating to Swarling (Petham).

Rejected. There is a Leofstan, Portreeve who has been attributed to Canterbury, but he seems to be the Portreeve of London. See Larking: *Kent*, Appendix.

It is not possible to provide a complete bibliography of works involved, but names of O E borough-heads should be reviewed in the light of discussions in Leeds:

Studies in A.S. Institutions. Tait: *Medieval English Borough*, and Jolliffe: *Prefeudal England, the Jutes*. In view of their doubtful nature, the names above have been excluded from the chronological list below.

THE KING'S PREFECT IN CANTERBURY

William Somner (*Canterbury*, 1640, p. 363) cites certain charters dated at Canterbury, AD 780 wherein mention is made of one Aldhune *hujus Civitatis Praefectus* and *Regis Praefectus in Dorobernia*. These charters, now apparently lost, recorded that Aldhune purchased 'Burne' consisting of four ploughlands from his master the Kentish King Egbert (Egbert II, c 780 or later). The purchase price was 2,000 shillings. It emerges from a series of surviving charters that Offa, King of Mercia (AD 757 - 796), overlord of Kent, quashed the transaction on the grounds that King Egbert had no right to make the grant to Aldhune (Eald -). In 799 Coenwulf, King of Mercia at the request of Aethelheard, Archbishop of Canterbury, restored to Canterbury Cathedral various territories, including apparently the ground being subject of the grant quashed by Offa. The ground is said to be intended for support of the food-supply to the Cathedral community. There is not space here to enter into prolonged discussion of the site of the ground in question, but it appears to lie along the Nailbourne valley, between Barham and Bishopsbourne.

Ealdhune the Prefect or Reeve was a man of some substance. He is called *comes*, and is furthermore described as an active and very wealthy man (*strenuus et praedives homo*). He is said to have been a kinsman of Archbishop Jaenbeorht (AD 765 - 792). He made the original grant when about to travel overseas. (Birch: *Cartularium Saxonicum*, nos. 293, 294, 319, 320, 332).

Professor Stenton says (*Anglo Saxon England*, p. 206) that Offa's revocation of the grant is the 'most uncompromising assertion of an overlord's authority that has come down from the whole Anglo-Saxon period.'

Jolliffe in *Prefeudal England* (p. 47) suggests that Ealdhune was not exclusively a borough official, but was controller as well of the rural district adjacent to Canterbury, the lathe of the Burhware.

ABOUT 858
- ABOUT 866

AETHELSTAN, EVIDENTLY HEADMAN OF THE
'INNER BURGESSES'

AETHELHELM, EVIDENTLY HEAD MAN OF THE
GILD OF 'KNIGHTS'

These men are named in a charter (*Birch: Cart. Sax.*, no 515) preserved in the Cathedral Library at Canterbury. The charter relates to a grant of ground, probably in Canterbury. Professor Tait (*Medieval English Borough*, p. 9) suggests that Aethelstan is the Borough Reeve. The status of the Old English 'knight' (*cniht*) is very obscure, but the term indicates a man of some substance.

ABOUT 925

AELFRIC, REEVE?

BL. MS. Royal I.E. 7 is an 8th century Gospel Book with 10th century additions, once belonging to Canterbury Cathedral. Among addenda it embodies record of the manumission in Anglo-Saxon of an unfree man called Eadelm. The manumission was enacted by King Athelstan 'when he was first King'. He had gained control in Wessex and probably Mercia by the end of A.D. 924 when he was crowned at Kingston-on-Thames on 4 September 925. Since the volume comes from Canterbury it is highly likely that the manumission took place there or close thereto, and that the witness 'Aelfric se gerefa' named in the transaction

belongs to Canterbury. Another witness is 'se hired', probably the community at the Cathedral. See Harmer: *Select English Historical Documents*, XIX.

ABOUT 956 HLOTHWIG (HLOTHEWIG), PORTREEVE?
- ABOUT 968

Somner (*Antiquities*, 1640, p. 364) cites a lost charter of two 'knights', Ethelsi and Wlfsi, dated 956, attested by King Edgar, the old Queen Eadgiva (i.e. Queen Ediva, benefactress of Canterbury Cathedral, whose 15th century portrait stands in the n e transept), and others, with Elothwig, 'portgerefa', in company with the community (hiored) at Christchurch, Canterbury, and at St Augustine's, with the three fellowships of inner and outer burgesses. *Introduction* above, p.X, and UAK, p. 82. But the date given above conflicts with other elements in the charter, but since we have not the complete text, let alone the actual manuscript, no valid assessment can be effected of its accuracy and value. The name of Hlothewig, 'portgerefa' is to be found in a charter close in date (Birch 1212, A.D. 968) relating to Heronden in Eastry, Kent. But this does not promote confidence in Hloth(e)wig as Portreeve of Canterbury, for Eastry and district had a reeve of its own. The charter in question is attested by King Edgar and Archbishop Dunstan and the three 'geferscipas', which could suggest that the portreeve belongs to Canterbury.

991 BRUMAN (I) PREFECT?

Thomas of Elmham's *Chronicle* (Rolls Series), p. 23 mentions a grant by Bruman, *praefectus* of two 'haws' (usually meaning 'house-sites') and a meadow at Fordwich to 'Wilfric', Abbot of St Augustine's, with ultimate reversion to the Abbey itself, under date 991. William Thorne, another chronicler of St Augustine's says that a certain 'prefect' called Bruman gave property at Fordwich to the Abbey in the time of Abbot Wulfic I (985-1006). There may be ground for caution since there was a Bruman, Prefect, *temp.* Abbot Wulfic II at the time of the Norman Conquest, but there is no positive reason for rejecting Bruman I as a Canterbury Borough Reeve, merely on a basis of similarity of names. The 'prefect' might of course be connected with Fordwich itself, but it was a tiny place even a century later (in *Domesday Book*), and it would be difficult to credit it with a 'prefect'.

996 OR AETHELRED, PORTREEVE
SOON AFTER

The record of a lawsuit and settlement relating to ground at Snodland, near Rochester, Kent, assigned to this date is witnessed by Aethelred, 'portgerefa on byrig'. The transaction was concluded at Canterbury, which must be the 'borough' in question. The community (hired) of Christchurch Cathedral and of St Augustine's likewise attest, together with the inhabitants of Canterbury (so burhwaru on Cantwarebyrig). (A J Robertson: *Anglo-Saxon Charters*, 1939, no LXIX, with notes p 385). Aethelred might possibly be the faithful man of King Aethelred to whom that unsuccessful monarch granted ground at a session of the Witanagemot held at Canterbury in 1001. See G Ward in *Archaeologia Cantiana*, LXIX pp 41 ff. But some of the conclusions of that author must be adopted only with the greatest caution.

1009 UN-NAMED PORTREEVE(S)

A Scandinavian poetic source recounts the attack of Olaf of Norway upon Canterbury in 1099:

The 'portgriefar' could not hold the proud Olave from the town, the fort of the Kentish men.

(*Heimskringla*, ed. E. Monson (Eng Translation 1932).

The form 'portgriefar' is plural, but there was undoubtedly only one portreeve at a time.

1011

AELFWORD, THE KINGS REEVE

Two years after the attack by Olaf there was another great Scandinavian assault upon Canterbury, which fell in September 1011 with looting and massacre. Archbishop Alpheg was captured with others, including Aelfword 'thes cynges gerefa'. The name is variously rendered aelfward, aelfweard, and even Alfred. * See Plummer: *Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel*, I, p. 141; *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, a Revised Translation*. ed by D Whitelock, D C Douglas and S I Tucker, 1961, *sub anno*. Florence of Worcester (*Chronicle*), Eng. Hist. Soc., I, p. 164) calls the reeve *Alfredus regis prepositus*. The AS Chronicle embodies a mournful verse lament upon the capture of Archbishop Alpheg and upon the fate of Canterbury, starting

waes tha raepling...

'Then was captive, he who was once the head of the English people and of Christianity. Then could you see there misery, where before was bliss, in the sorrowful City, whence first came the Christian faith and joy, before God and before the world.'

ABOUT 1046

GODRIC, PORTREEVE

Named as 'portgerefa' in the Cottonian charter of 1044 - 1048 recounting purchase by Godric of Bourne, the wealthy Kentish magnate and benefactor to Canterbury Cathedral, from his sister Eadgyva of land at Offham, Kent. The purchase was effected 'before the whole Shire of Kent' at Wye. Godric the portreeve is not specifically connected with Canterbury, but the 'port' (not necessarily a seaport but a place of trade) can hardly be other than Canterbury. See Bond: *Facsimiles of Ancient Charters in the British Museum*, IV, no. 28 for a reproduction of this charter. For a printed version, see A J Robertson: *Anglo-Saxon Charters*, 1939, no. CIII and notes thereto, p. 440.

TOWARDS 1066

BRUMAN (II) PREFECT

Mentioned in the Canterbury entry in Domesday Book as guilty of exacting unjust tolls (Domesday Book, I, fol. 2r). Bruman is also complained of as conniving at breaking customs connected with sale of bread and ale, and of appropriating the forfeit money. (White Book of St Augustine's P.R.O, MS, E 164/27, fol. 21v - in the St Augustine's version of Domesday Book; ed. A Ballard as *Eleventh Century Inquisition*, British Academy, p. 8) For Bruman (I) see under 991 above.

ABOUT 1100

WILLIAM CALVELLUS (CALVEAL), PORTREEVE

'Calveal' attests the charter in Anglo-Saxon recording exchange of property (housing at Burgate, Newingate and Ridingate, Canterbury), between Archbishop Anselm and the monks on the one hand, and the 'knights' of the Merchant Guild of Canterbury, headed by Calveal 'portgerefa' on the other. (UAK, Charter I). The document must be confined to the archiepiscopate of Anselm (1093 - 1109). Calveal (this is a quasi-surname) may be identified without trouble with William Calvellus who acquired nine pieces of ground near Canterbury Castle (UAK, Charters II, III). W. Calvellus was known personally to St Anselm, who calls him 'friend', through he reprovved him, with threat of excommunication, for moving the site of the market at Canterbury to the detriment of the monks. The Calvel (Cauvel) family owned ground at Canterbury at the Hoistings, New Dover Road, and occupied the house standing back from the street, south of St Margaret's Church, at the end of the alley. This was carried by Margaret Cauvel to her husband William Cokin, ancestor of another

important civic family (see among *Prepositi* below). See UAK, Indices, I and II under Cauvel and Cokin.

William Calvellus was founder (or co-founder with St Anselm), of St Sepulchre's Priory, on corner of Oaten Hill and Old Dover Road. He married Matilda, daughter of the knight Vitalis depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry as on reconnaissance just before the Battle of Hastings, looking for the English army.

William Cauvel is the last who can be claimed as one of the single Portreeves. He is a Norman who has stepped into the shoes of an Anglo-Saxon official. For about 50 years we have no evidence for the names of Chief Citizens of Canterbury, but when next information becomes available we shall discover that the Old English single official has been superseded by the joint-Provosts, *Prepositi* or Bailiffs, who will survive until 1448.

THE PREPOSITI OR BAILIFFS OF CANTERBURY FROM THE MID-TWELFTH CENTURY UNTIL THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF MAYOR IN 1448 (WITH AN ISOLATED MAYOR OF C. 1215).

C.1148 - C. 1166 HAMO SON OF HENRY *PREPOSITUS*

C.1156 - C. 1166 JOHN, *PREPOSITUS*

A writ of King Henry II issued at Canterbury early in 1156 is directed to Hamo and John, *Prepositi*, and orders them to restore to the Cathedral monks a track round the Precincts, (north of Burgate Street), of which the monks had lost control during the anarchy under Stephen and Matilda (1135-1154). See UAK, Charter XV. Hamo, *Prepositus* witnessed the charter granted by the mercenary leader William of Ypres in 1155 to the monks in connection with ground in the area of the same track (ib. Charter XIV). Since Hamo was clearly a man having business with the monks and well known to them we can with confidence claim as a Canterbury official the Haimo, *Prepositus* (not specifically identified with the City) who is named as witness in a charter of Archbishop Theobald (Beckett's predecessor) relating to the repair of St Augustine's Abbey from tithes, oblations, etc of Minster (Thanet) Church. The limiting dates are 1143 - 1148. (A Saltman: *Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury*, no. 55, from B M MS Cotton Julius D, ii - Reg. of St Augustine's). Other witnesses include Theobald's clerks, such as Roger of Pont l'Evêque, future Archbishop of York, and Becket's bitter enemy, with Becket himself, called here Thomas of London. The Archdeacon of Canterbury and the Prior of St Gregory's likewise attest, underlining the probability that the document was passed at Canterbury and that Hamo is the City's *Prepositus*. Hamo (Haimo) is called unambiguously *Prepositus Cant.* in a grant effected by Prior Wibert in the presence of the Cathedral monks in the Chapter House at Canterbury 1153 - 1161. (ib., printed as no. 40; original is CAC CA H 123).

In neither of the last mentioned instances does the transaction relate to Canterbury, for Saltman's no. 40 concerns Monks Eleigh (Suffolk) while the other charter records arrangements concerning Wootton, Sussex. It is curious that a civic official should have been required more than once to witness ecclesiastical business. Hamo the Provost may be identified with the man named in the great survey of Cathedral property in Canterbury of *circa* 1166 with ground just inside the city wall at Newingate? (now approximately the Halifax Building Society site)? He was the son of one Henry who became a Cathedral monk late in life (see UAK, indices). Hamo the Provost contracted debt with the financier William Cade to the extent of 41½ marks, pledging his mill and tenements within and without Canterbury, late in 1160 or early in 1161. (UAK, p. 84).

1166-7

JOHN PREPOSITUS

John, the Provost is named with his colleagues in the writ of 1156 (above). He or one of his name appears on a board of four with Adam of Charing, Becket's enemy, John son of Vivian (a future Provost, see below), and the Prior of St Augustine's, charged with repair of the Canterbury city walls from funds of the See of Canterbury in 1166 - 7, during Becket's excise, (*Pipe Roll*, 13 Henry II, pp. 201 - 2; UAK, p. 84).

ABOUT 1169? JOHN SON OF VIVIAN OF WICHT
- ABOUT 1182?

Named in office (*prepositurae...officium...administrabat*) in the early years after Becket's murder, when he intercepted a man leaving the City with a waggon, and made claim for unpaid tolls, upon which the man rejoined that goods brought were sick pilgrims to the Tomb, mostly cured. (*Materials for the Life of Thomas Becket*, Rolls Series, ii, p. 138. John son of Vivian is named, without title, at the head of a list of Canterbury burgesses in 1169, in the cartulary of St Gregory's Priory (Camden Society, ed. A. Murray, no. 143). He may therefore have been in office at that date. He can be distinguished from John the Provost mentioned above, since the two served simultaneously on the repairs-board for the city walls in 1166-7.

John son of Vivian can be found in the Pipe Rolls carrying out functions to be expected of the City Provost, if not actually named as such, in the years down to 1182-3. He collected the last instalment (1179-80) of the colossal fine suffered by the delinquent Canterbury minter John son of Robert, and was himself in grave trouble in 1181-2 for allowing a forger to escape and for handing over a dowry without authorisation. He was certainly dead by 1189 when his daughter Susanna de Planaz, is found accounting for his official debts, at the beginning of King John's reign when a determined effort was made to deal with outstanding sums due to the Crown. John's father was Vivian of Wicht, taking his name from the island in the Stour near the Greyfriars. Vivian 'set out for Jerusalem' perhaps as a private pilgrim, or possibly as a member of the Second Crusade (1148) in the Kentish contingent headed by Simon of Dover which dropped off to attack and loot Lisbon. John son of Vivian had a son Theobald and three daughters, Mary, Susanna and Eugenia, Mary married a crusading knight (out on the Third Crusade with King Richard and present at the siege of Acre in 1191). Susanna married a knight named Ralph de Planez, and is found in her later years in possession of property in Canterbury. Eugenia did not marry. Leticia the widow of John son of Vivian was living in the years after his death approximately on the site of the Abbey National Building Society offices, below St Margaret's Street. See UAK indices. J. son of Vivian must be one of the unnamed Provosts collecting royal rents c. 1180 from the monks. (UAK. Rental C, sections 2, 39). And see UAK indices. As he was probably in office in 1170 he could be one of the two City Provosts who refused to turn out the citizens on behalf of the King when ordered by the four knights just before Becket's murder.

ABOUT 1177 HAMO (II?) PREPOSITUS

The name of one 'Haimo', called *Prepositus* occurs in a charter dated about this time (UAK, Charter XXV). This man might be identical with Hamo son of Henry, above, but in such case he would have been in office for almost 30 years or more, which seems unlikely.

ABOUT 1190? THEORIC LE VINETER

William Somner saw either the lost cartulary of St Radegund's Abbey, Bradsole, nr Dover, fuller than the existing cartulary (Bodley Rawl, MS. 336) or the part-précis made by the lawyer Robert Ladd (1631). See Davis: *Cartularies*, nos 861 - 863. The part-précis does not appear to survive, though Edward Hasted the historian of Kent saw it and made a copy (now

Bodley MS. Gough MS. 18). Somner gives a note of a Provost of Canterbury citing *Lib. Radegund* (*Antiquities*, 1640, p.21). The note runs: 'Hec emptio facta fuit illo tempore quo Wmus de Heshetford habuit wardam Castelli Cant. et. eodem tempore Theoricus le Vineter fuit praefectus'. This agrees substantially with the transcript of the part-précis made by Hasted, where it is numbered *Carta 727* (p. 78). The document in question was evidently a charter of Eadilda daughter of Wilketel made to John *medicus* of ground bought by her father from Robert son of Godsolt. Eadilda might be the E. wife of Geoffrey with ground next to that once of Robert Godsolt in the Burgate Street area about 1166 (UAK, Rental B, sections 72, 110). The charter of Eadilda must lie in date before, perhaps well before, the charter of John *medicus* to St Radegund's Abbey in the existing cartulary (Bodley 336, p. 110; See next entry). This charter is dateable to c. 1199 (within a year), and Theoric's period of office may therefore be pushed back, possibly by some years. Theoric is likely to be the Terric the vinter mentioned in company with Paul the vintner (who is found in Canterbury) in the Kentish section of the Pipe Roll in the 1190's (eg Pipe Roll, 8 Richard I). For Paul ('Pol') the vinter see BBSA, pp. 391 ff. William de Heshetford (Ashford) is the considerable Kentish landowner of the later 12th century.

Dorothy Gardiner (*Canterbury Castle and Dane John*, 1951, p. 15) names W of Essetford (Ashford) as *custos* of the castle c. 1191, but does not give a source. The name William persisted in the family, and individuals are hard to disentangle.

From the end of the 12th century it is clear from the rapid change of names that each pair of *Prepositi* or Bailiffs as they are called in due course, holds office for a twelvemonth at a time. We have assumed that they actually entered upon their duties at Michaelmas in each year (29 September). See p. xv above.

1198 - 1199 WIULF SON OF MEINER (MAINER, MAYNER)
OR 1199 - 1200 AND WILLIAM THE CLERK

The above are named in the existing St Radegund's cartulary (Bodley Rawllison 336) p. 110 as *Prepositi...ciuitatis* in a document relating to property in St Mary Magdalen parish, Canterbury, recording grant, made by John *medicus* in favour of the abbey in return for 31 marks. The property was to be held for ten years from Michaelmas following the Coronation of King John (which took place on 27 May 1199). If this lease were effected before the start of the term of lease, then the two *Prepositi* would be in office Michaelmas 1198 - Michaelmas 1199. Perhaps the document might have been drawn up at Michaelmas 1199 and have been attested by the new *Prepositi* among general business at the start of the new municipal year. Somner (*Antiquities*, 1640, p. 142) without citing a source states that 'Winulphus' son of Mayner le Riche, was one of the *Prepositi* of Canterbury. Wiulf lived at the western corner of White Horse Lane (ib., and see UAK, Indices).

ABOUT 1200 EUN (YON) PREPOSITUS

Eun *Prepositus* is named as witness in the charter of Robert son of Richard and his wife Avitia to Canterbury Cathedral. The names of witnesses suggest a date c. 1200. Master Feramin the physician who knew Archbishop Thomas Becket, and underwent visions relating to that Saint's glory, is among them. B. son of Richard headed the royal tallage roll for Canterbury in 1198. The charter is CAC, CA C 856, printed UAK, Charter LIX. Canterbury Cathedral Library Lit. MS. C.20 (cartulary of St Laurence Priory) P. 82 names Yon (the same name) as *Prepositus* See UAK, p. 85.

It seems unlikely that Eun, Yon, *Prepositus* is identical with Eudo (Ion, etc) son of Sigar, *Prepositus*. The fact that the latter is several times supplied with a quasi-surname (the Christian name of his father), suggests an attempt at differentiation. See under '1207 OR BEFORE' below.

ABOUT 1200

RICHARD DEUDUNE

Richard 'Deudene' is named alone as *Prepositus* in St Radegund's cartulary (Bodley Raw. 336, p. 109). He appears to be the Canterbury minter of that name who suffered a great fine in 1176 - 7 evidently for falsifying the coinage of Henry II. He sold off ground at the corner of High Street and Stour Street c. 1180 to Jacob the Jew to build the latter's great stone house. R Deudune might have been the keeper of Canterbury Castle of the same name (Gardiner: *Canterbury Castle*, p. 17, without reference to source). See UAK, pp. 13, 116, 137, 150 ff.

1203 - 1204

SAMUEL THE DYER AND JOHN THE MERCER

CAC CA C 713 (relating to property on the Parade) calls them *Prepositi*. The charter is dated Whitsun after the consecration of William of Blois (in Canterbury Cathedral) as Bishop of Lincoln, which took place on 24 August 1203. The date of the document is therefore Whitsun in the next year (13 June 1204) and the year of office runs from Michaelmas, 1203. See UAK, indices.

The pair are given without date in BBSA, p. 388, their names following that of Goldwin the mercer, evidently attesting first by seniority. They are called *Ballivi*.

1207

EUN (EUDO, ION, etc) SON OF SIGAR AND

OR BEFORE

GOLDWIN THE MERCER

CAC CA C 372; Register A, folo. 413, Register E, no. 354 give the names as of *Prepositi*. Terric (Theoric, Theoderic) the goldsmith is named as a witness. This important and wealthy citizen was dead by 1208 (*Pipe Roll*, 1208, p. 169). He probably died on 2 June in that year, this being the day on which the monks of Canterbury Cathedral celebrated his anniversary (Obituaries in BM MS. Arundel 68, etc.) As the monks were party to the transaction above, the date may be pushed back to a point not later than July 1207, when King John expelled them during the crisis over the election of Archbishop Stephen Langton. It appears that the latest date for the year of office of Eudo s. of Sigar and Goldwin the mercer must be 1206 - 1207. They are mentioned as *Prepositi* without date in CAC CA C 722, C 872 Goldwin the mercer is named alone as *Prepositus* in St Gregory's cartulary (ed. Murray, no. 46), and dated by the editor c. 1200 - 1205. The names are rendered as Godwin (without his trade) and as Jon s. of Sigar in CAC C 928a where they attest as *Prepositi*. It is arguable whether Eun (Yon) *Prepositus* is identical with Eudo (Eun and variants), son of Sigar. See above *About 1200*. Further ref: BM, Claudius DX, fol. 94v., where G Mercer and Eudo s. of Sygar are called *prepositi*.

Eudo son of Sigar (son of Anser) had property at the w corner of Mercery Lane which he sold to the monks c. 1200 for their development scheme (shops with dwellings above) on this corner (UAK, Rental C, sections 12; G, 15. Eudo is given the variation of name 'Ivo' in Rental C).

The Cathedral monks prayed for Eudo s. of Sigar on the anniversary of his death (29 Dec) which happened in some unrecorded year, recalling that he gave them a stone house and rent. (BM. MS Arundel 68, fol. 52v).

1208

TERRIC (TEODERIC, THEODERIC, TIERRI, etc)

OR BEFORE

THE GOLDSMITH AND EUDO (AND VARIANTS)
SON OF SIGAR

CAC CA C 738 were Teoderic the goldsmith and Eudo s. of Sygar are called *Prepositi*. Terric was dead by 1208. See last entry. He was not only a craftsman employing staff

(some of whose names are known), but a financier as well. He handled business on behalf of the Crown, not only in Canterbury but as far as Carlisle. When he died, probably on 2 June 1208 (see above) a special section of the Pipe Roll was devoted to his affairs, called the 'Account of Terric of Canterbury'. He lived in Burgate Street at the end of the Long Market, moving eventually to a new house on the river, where Ralph, nephew of St Thomas Becket had dwelt. He had three sons, William, Philip and John. William became a 'Master' in the schools, ie a graduate. Philip son of Terric married Cecilia, daughter of Goldwin the Mercer (see above).

Philip acted as witness in numerous charters and his death by late in 1231 (Reliefs) serves as a valuable *terminus ad quem* (as indicated in Introduction) for such charters, which also often embody names of Provosts of Canterbury. His brother John son of Terric served as Seneschal of St Augustine's Abbey (BBSA, p. 112). Master William son of Terric became a monk at the Cathedral by 1219 or earlier and handled business for his brethren there. See UAK, indices.

BETWEEN 1205 EUDO, CLERK OF THE SHERIFF OF KENT
AND 1208 INCLUSIVE

This man, to be distinguished from Eudo son of Sigar, and Eudo (Yon) is named above as Bailiff of Canterbury in St Radegund's cartulary (Bodley 336) p.111 and in that of St Augustine's Abbey (BL. MS. C.D.X) fol. 75r. Terric the goldsmith is named as a witness in the former charter, while in the latter, one Ralph of St Clement's is named as *constabularius*. He is evidently the local leader of troops appointed under the measure of January 1205. (Gervase of Canterbury, RS, II, pp. 96 - 7; UAK, pp. 85 - 6). Eudo, Clerk of the Sheriff is also named as *Prepositus* in an undated charter in C.D.10, ff. 157 - 8 relating to ground at Leaveland (near Faversham), designated for the support of the altar of the B.V.M. in the Crypt of St Augustine's Abbey. The occupation of chief office in Canterbury by the Clerk of the Sheriff of Kent points to powerful county influences at work within the borough. It is to be noted that Eudo is found acting alone as *Prepositus* in a series of unrelated documents, suggesting that for some time at least he had no colleague. The limiting dates are offered by a mention in conjunction with Terric the goldsmith (d. 1208?) and the establishment of the office of Constable early in 1205.

1208 EUDO SON OF SIGAR AND ARNOLD FERRE
OR BEFORE

BM. MS. Claudius D X, fol. 88r. gives charter concluded by witness-list which is headed by names: Terric the goldsmith, Eudo s. of 'Sigard' and Arnold Ferre, *Prepositi*. There can hardly be three *Prepositi*, and apparently Terric the goldsmith, an important citizen and now of high seniority has been allowed to attest first. Terric died probably on 2 June 1208. See above. E. s. of Sigar and A Ferre occur as *Prepositi* in the St Gregory's cartulary (ed. Murray, no 42) which also names James *de Porta*, Alderman of Northgate Ward, who was dead by late in 1216. See below. Carta Miscellanea V, no. 40 at Lambeth Palace (grant of ground in St Margaret's Street) gives Eudo s. of Syar and Arnold Ferre as *prepositi*.

For E. son of Sigar, see above. Arnold Ferre is quite certainly the minter of the name, and seems to have occupied the ground at the north-west corner of White Horse Lane (now Messrs Jones), which was called 'Monetaria' or the Mint (CAC Rental 33, i of c. 1230) Wiulf the Rich (the minter) is also found at this corner, and he and A Ferre may have occupied half the ground each. See UAK, Rental, sections 282 - 3; F, sections 308. For 'The Mint' in the earlier 13th century, see UAK, p. 118 and note. Arnold Ferre was called to serve upon a commission to report on the extinct mint controlled by former abbots of St Augustine's, c 1189. (Thorne: Chronicle, ed. Davis, p. 94). In the great struggle in the 1180's and 1190's between the Archbishop and his monks, convulsing Canterbury, Arnold Ferre is found siding with the latter. (*Epistolae Cantuarienses*, RS, CCCXXVI, and see UAK, PP. 165 ff). Arnold

Ferre did business for the monks (UAK, p. 148). He paid 6 marks (a considerable sum) towards the royal tallage on Canterbury in 1198. (Ib.).

VERY EARLY
13TH CENTURY
(BEFORE LATE 1216)

EUDO CHICHE AND RALPH OF
LONDON

BM. MS. Claudius D X, fol. 85r. gives charter executed by Ethelstan son of Mayner/the Rich, the Dyer, which concludes with witness-list headed by names James de Porta, Eudo Chiche and Ralph of London, *Prepositi*. We assume that the last two are the *Prepositi*, while J de Porta has been allowed to attest first in view of his seniority. See below.

ABOUT 1215
JAMES DE PORTA, FIRST MAYOR OF CANTERBURY

Many English boroughs, following the example of London, were setting up a Mayoralty in the early 13th century. The office of Mayor at Canterbury dates continuously only from 1448, but this is not the only greater borough where the Mayor is late or apparently late in appearing.

Two documents (CAC Register A, fol. 421r. and EBH A13) have come to light showing James *de Porta* as 'Maior Cant' or 'Maior ciuitatis Cant'. The 'Reliefs' paid to the monks at the termination of tenancy of their property, show that James *de Porta* was dead by Michaelmas, 1216. The precise year in which he functioned as Mayor is not certain, but seems to be late in his life. See UAK, pp. 87 - 88. The new post and title of Mayor must have disappeared during the Magna Carta crisis which was acute at Canterbury, owing to the enmity of of the King for the Archbishop and monks. James *de Porta* is called Alderman of Northgate Ward. (See under E. son of Sigar and A. Ferre, above). James *de Porta* might be head of the Borough Gild. (See UAK, p. 129). He appears to be a member of senior domestic staff in the Archbishop's Palace, and is son to William *Portarius*, son of Pagan *Portarius*, and member of a family with a long tradition of service to the monks or the Archbishop. These senior servants were commonly men of substance and importance, like Butlers and Stewards in the royal court. James *de Porta* had a dwelling in Palace Street, opposite the Archbishop's Palace gate, and probably lived there. See UAK, indices, and *Kentish Gazette*, 10 February 1956.

The effort to establish the office of Mayor at Canterbury proved abortive, and a reversion took place to the old joint-*Prepositi* or Bailiffs elected each year, until 1448.

1216
OR BEFORE

WIULF THE RICH, SON OF MAINER THE RICH AND
WILLIAM THE CLERK

St. Radegund's cartularly (Bodley MS. Rawlinson B. 336), p. 110 where the pair are named as *Prepositi*. The Reliefs give Wiulf as dead by late 1216. He is identified as Wiulf son of Mainer the Rich (a detail not supplied in the Reliefs) in the parallel list entered in the Cathedral Treasurers' Accounts at the same date. (CAC, Misc. Accts., I, sub anno).

1216
OR BEFORE

GOLDWIN THE MERCER AND MARTIN THE LINENDRAPER

CAC Register E, no. 350, giving G. the mercer and M. 'Lingedraper' as *Prepositi*, and Henry Barate as witness, evidently the man dead by 1216 (Reliefs).

1216
OR BEFORE

SUAN THE MERCER AND ROBERT TALEBOT

C. R. Bunce: MS. Charity Book, p. 534, EBH A10 in a charter which includes as witness James *de Porta* who was dead by late in 1216 (Reliefs).

1217 OR 1218

JOHN TURTE AND WILLIAM WILLARD
(HUILLARD, ETC.)

CAC CA C 700 a charter (executed by Ethelstan son of Mainer, the Rich, the Dyer) in relation to ground at the corner of Rose Lane, (now approx. Messrs. Burton's site), dated 2 Henry III gives as *Prepositi* John Turte and William Huillard. Their names are preceded by that of Arnold Ferre (the minter), now of some age and seniority, allowed to attest first. Dover Priory cartulary (Lambeth Palace Library MS.241) fol. 171v. gives as witnesses A. Ferre, John 'Tourte' and W. Wyllard, *Prepositi*. Again A. Ferre must have been allowed to attest first, though not *Prepositus*. See under E. SON OF SIGAR AND A. FERRE, above. UAK, Charter LXVIII gives the pair (J, Turte and W. Wyllard) as witnesses to a charter apparently executed after the death of Reginald of Cornhill I (the London and Kentish magnate and Sheriff of Kent in 1192), who was dead by 1209 - 10.

Further refs.: CAC Register E, no. 357; C 719, witnessed with others by Eudo Chich, evidently the man dead by 1226 (Reliefs). The name of the *Prepositus* is spelt here Huillard. The father of W. Willard might be Wilard, (Wie-) of Flanders who had a house in Hawk's Lane, Canterbury. (UAK, Rental D, 254, Charters LXII, LXV). Willard the father might have been a minter, See UAK, p. 122n.

1217
OR BEFORE?

JOHN TURTE AND HENRY 'GAI' OR JAY

CAC CA C 1175 in a charter executed by John son of Hugh the goldsmith and of Regina of Blean. The grantor hands over to his mother the site near the north-west corner of Mercery Lane (Messrs. Debenham)* in exchange for 12 marks down and an annual rent of 6d. It is not certain from the language of the charter whether the father, Hugh the goldsmith is dead or not. He was probably dead as his wife is acting on her own. He was dead by late in 1217 (Reliefs). The grantor states in effect that he wants the cash for expenses of a trip 'towards the land of Jerusalem', for the benefit of the souls of his father and mother. He might have been going as a private pilgrim. Though the Saracens were in control, Saladin's brother who had succeeded him was granting a series of truces to Christians, enabling such pilgrims to visit the Holy Places. Perhaps this would-be Canterbury pilgrim-to-Jerusalem joined the Vth Crusade (1218).

* approx. today the second window from Buttermarket.

1220 -1221

ARNOLD OF WICHTH, OR OF BINNEWITH AND
CHARLES THE MERCER

CAC Register A, fol. 408r. and Register E, no. 345 give this pair as *Prepositi* in 1221, 'incipiente anno'. The year 1221 might be calculated as starting at Christmas or January 1220/1 or at Ladyday, 1221. The year of office in either case becomes Michaelmas 1220 - Michaelmas 1221. The same pair are named in the St. Augustine's Register without date (BBSA, p. 395) and in the St. Laurence Priory cartulary (Cathedral Library, Lit, MS., C.20, p. 75). The St. Radegund's cartulary (Bodley Rawl. 336, p. 117) in a document dated Tues. after Midlent following Translation of Blessed Thomas the Martyr (ie. Tues. 23 March 1221), gives the names, confirming the year of office as above. CAC CA C 717, AND Register E, no. 366, apparently give three names of *Prepositi*, Henry of Cobham, Arnold 'Binewicht' and

Charles, without his trade, and without date, though other witnesses are men alive in the 1220's. The difficulty is solved by identification of H. of Cobham with the Kentish magnate, landowner and Royal Judge, etc. who was evidently in Canterbury in Lent, 1221, and took pride of place above the City's *Prepositi*. See Foss: *Judges of England* under 'Cobeham'. CAC Register A, fol. 357v. and Register E, no. 273 spell Charles the Mercer's name as 'Serlo', a recognisable variant. He appears with his colleague in CAC CA C 759 without date. The pair are called A. of Wicth and Karolus *mercerius* in CAC C 901, ii to which Martin the tanner (dead by 1225 - Reliefs) is witness. A. of Binnewith had a stone house in Holy Cross parish, near Westgate. (CAC Rental 33, i). Further ref.: A. de Wich and Karolus, mercer (BL. MS. Claudius D X, fol. 94r. and v.). Adler: *Jews of Cant.* (Cant. section, app.) prints CAC 'A' 441 (S. de Planaz to Ch.Ch.) naming this pair (A. Binnewith and 'Serlo') but assigns date 1227 without any evidence. The document number is incorrect.

1225 WILLIAM WILLARD, PRETOR
OR BEFORE

W. Willard is named alone and is called *Pretor* in Eastbridge Hospital charters A 14, Bunce Charity Book, p. 537. Has this term, used only in Canterbury in the middle ages as far as can be traced, in connection with this individual, any technical significance? N.B. he stands alone when so called. Yet he is alone as *Prepositus* in CAC, Register E, fol. 110v., charter no. 279. BL.MS. Claudius D X, fol. 85r. (cartulary of St. Augustine's), gives W. Willard alone, calling him *Prepositus*. Martin the tanner is witness. He was dead by 1225 (Reliefs).

1225 JOHN TURTE AND RALPH DE PORTA
OR BEFORE

These occur in BL. MS. C. D. 10 (fol. 84r.) where Martin the tanner is also witness. One of this name was dead by 1225 (Reliefs). C.D.10 (fol. 76r) again gives J.T. and R. *de P.* as *Prepositi* in company with witnesses alive in the 1220's. One, Eudo Chiche may be the man dead by 1226. (Reliefs). B.B.S.A. (St. Augustine's Register), p. 392 gives the pair. R. *de Porta* (son to James *de Porta*, the Mayor of c. 1215 - see above), is probably the man dead by late in 1238 (Reliefs).

Further ref. BL. MS. Claudius D X, fol. 76r., 86r.
CAC Register A, fol. 575r.; Register E, no. 300, fol. 107r.

1226 EUDO CHICHE AND OSMUND POLRE
OR BEFORE

Dover Priory cartulary (Lambeth Palace MS. 241) fol. 171, r./v. gives the pair as *Prepositi*. Eudo Chiche was probably dead by 1226. (Reliefs). B.B.S.A., p. 391 gives the pair without date. BM.MS. Claudius D X, ff. 75 - 611 gives the pair.

c. 1227 - 1231 RALPH DE PORTA AND OSMUND POLRE

Cartulary of the Priory of St Gregory, Canterbury, ed. A.M. Woodcock (Camden Society), no. 81, dated by the editor c. 1227 - 31. Witness list starts John Turte, Ralph de Porta, Osmund Polre, 'then *Prepositi*'. We assume that J Turte though not a *Prepositus* has attested first through seniority. See above. For R. *de Porta* likewise see above.

Adler: *Jews of Canterbury* (Cant. section, app.) prints charter of Susanna de Planaz to Ch.C.h. Canterbury, naming Arnold Binnewith and Serlo (Charles) as Bailiffs, with date (without evidence) 1227. See under 1220 - above.

ABOUT 1230

JOHN SON OF ROBERT AND MATTHEW

Calendar of Ancient Deeds H.M.S.O., I, p. 214, in undated charter which names J Turte and Henry Jay as witnesses. They themselves were active in this period. See above.

1231

JOHN SON OF ROBERT AND JOHN

OR BEFORE

CHIC (CHICHE, CHIHC AND VARIANTS)

CAC CA C 906, 779 without date give this pair as *Prepositi*. Among witnesses is Philip son of Terric (the goldsmith) who was dead by late 1231 (Reliefs).

UAK, Rental F names J. son of Robert son of Richard as occupant of ground in Best Lane and elsewhere in Canterbury. Rental F was compiled not later than 1207. J. son of Robert's name appears substituted for that of earlier tenants. He is named as tenant of ground around Canterbury c. 1230 (CAC Rental 33, i). He is to be distinguished from J. son of Robert son of Osmund in the same period. John son of Robert is named alone as *Prepositus* where John 'Chihc' is also named, but not as *Prepositus*. CAC Register A, fol. 326 also calls J. son of Robert *Prepositus*. A John 'de Chich' is called Alderman of Burgate Ward in 26 Henry III (1241 - 2) in CAC C 862. He may be the minter whose name appears on coins struck at Canterbury 1232 - 1242 (UAK, P. 117), but there was more than one John Chich in this age. One of his name was dead by late in 1226, and if he is the *Prepositus* then his death will push the year of office further back (Reliefs, sub anno). J Chich appears alone as *Prepositus* in Cartulary of St Gregory's, ed. Murray, no. 184, but there is some ambiguity about the witness-list there.

1231

HENRY JAY (GAI) AND ROBERT THE MERCER

OR BEFORE

BM. MS. C. D. 10, fol. 89v. witnessed by Philip son of Terri (Terric the goldsmith). Philip, a well known citizen, was dead by 1231 (Reliefs). Henry Jay (Gai, Joye, and variants) had property near the Westgate, and probably lived there. He was Alderman of Westgate Ward.* He made himself a garden close to the churchyard of Holy Cross (CAC Rental 33, i under Holy Cross parish). He is named with Osmund Polre (see below) as Keeper of the Dies of the Mint of Canterbury in 1236, when he remarked that he had been chosen Keeper 30 years before (*Curia Regis Rolls*, printed H.M.S.O., XV, no. 1976).

* See below under J. Turte and T. Specarius.

1231

JOHN TURTE AND THOMAS THE 'SPICER'

OR BEFORE

(SPICIARIUS, SPEC-)

CAC CA C 1039 and Register A, fol. 297v., in which Henry Jay is named as Alderman (of Westgate). Philip son of Terric (dead by 1231) is witness. The pair are also given in CAC C 989 and Register E, no. 351 Thomas *specarius* is called *Prepositus* without a colleague in CAC CA C 756 where P. son of Terri is named as witness.

Further ref.: BM. MS. Claudius D X, fol. 96v.

ABOUT 1230

ROGER OF ROMNEY (OR OF ROCHESTER?)

- ABOUT 1235?

AND THOMAS THE 'SPICER'

Roger 'de Romenal' and (MS. damaged) *spiciarius* are named as *Prepositi* in CAC CA C 1133, a charter relating to her freebench executed by Cecilia, daughter of Salomon the mercer, once wife of William Silvestre. Salomon lived temp. Henry II on the east corner of

Mercery Lane (now Messrs. Boots), and was succeeded there as occupant by W, Silvestre (UAK, indices). He (W.S.) was still there c. 1230 (CAC, Rental 33, i). It may be inferred, though this is not certain, that Cecilia was dead by 1235 (Reliefs). Register E, fol. 2 v. in transcript of charter executed by Cecilia calls Roger 'de Rovestre'. It is likely that this is a mistranscription of 'de Romenal'.

1232?

NIGEL TALEBOT AND MAYNER LE RICH

Nicholas Battely in his edition of Somner's *Canterbury* (1703) gives the name N. 'Calibot' and M. le Rich under 1232, without source. But his list (p.p. 179 - 181) is very intermittent and unreliable, and little confidence can be placed in the dating.

THE ROYAL CHARTER, 1234

By terms of the royal charter granted 19 October 1234 Canterbury was ceded to its citizens in Fee Farm. The sum of £60 was to be rendered henceforth at the Exchequer in instalments at Easter and Michaelmas, for which the two Bailiffs were to be responsible. This grant only confirmed in fact a state of affairs which had prevailed for more than 50 years. At least the two Bailiffs had collected local royal dues to some extent, though they seem to have accounted to the Sheriff of Kent. The charter probably had little effect upon local government. The charter is BAC Charter no. 2. The Pipe Rolls after this date indicate that the citizens were charged a heavy fee for the charter itself, over and above the £60 to be paid *per annum*. They are on record as owing the large sum of 50 marks for the charter, but it is possible (from the language of the Pipe Rolls) that they paid this off soon and that Bertram de Criol, Sheriff of Kent was acting as intermediary. As late as the financial year 1239 - 40 the fee for the charter is still not finally settled, and B. de Criol is named as negotiating, or holding the money. (PRO, E 372/84).

The citizens of Canterbury appear to owe a further fee of 100s, to have return the writs. This fee is paid into the Exchequer according to the Pipe Roll for 1237 - 8 (PRO, E 372/83).

1234 - 1235

NIGEL AND MEYNER (ie, probably
N. TALEBOT AND M. THE RICH

C.D.10, fol. 79 r. - v. gives this pair with date November, 19th year of Henry III (November 1234), as *Prepositi*.

TOWARDS 1235?

JOHN TURTE AND ROGER OF IPSWICH

EBH Charter A 22 names J. Turte and R. 'de Gipewiz' as Bailiffs, without date. Roger of Ipswich appears to be the man who was dead by 1237 (Reliefs). CAC Register A, fol. 375; Register E, no. 298, fol. 106 - 7.

1235 - 1236

HUBERT THE MERCER AND WILLIAM SAMUEL

Eastbridge Hospital charter no. A 16 names the pair as witnesses and is dated by the scribe in a great flourish thus:

anno cicli decemnoualis secundo quo dominus
rex Henricus filius regis Johannis desponsauit
reginam suam filiam comitis Prouincie.

EBH A 29, Charity Book, p. 544; EBH A 52, Charity Book p. 572; EBH A 56, Charity Book, p. 576; EBH A 37; *all without date*.

The marriage between Henry III and Eleanor of Provence took place 20 January 1236. This year is in fact the second of the 19-year stellar cycle (Golden Number II) in which it falls. See Hampson: *Medii EA vi Calendarium*, II (1841); C.R. Cheney: *Handbook of Dates* (Royal Historical Society, 1945), p. 8; tables prefixed to *Book of Common Prayer*, etc. The term of office of H. the mercer and W. Samuel could therefore run from Michaelmas 1235, or from Michaelmas 1236. However, CAC Register A, fol. 282r. gives these two as *Prepositi* in a charter dated February 1235 while C.D.10, fol. 79v. gives them in March 1235. Probably in these two instances the year is calculated in the ecclesiastical manner, running down to Ladyday, so the documents fall in Feb. and March 1236, New Style, and the year of office is Michaelmas 1235 - Michaelmas 1236. CAC Register A, fol. 282v. gives the pair in another charter (undated), later in date (from internal evidence) than that cited from fol. 282r., above.

1236 - 1237

JOHN DODEKERE AND NIGEL TALEBOT

CAC CA C 995 dated July 21 Henry III (ie July 1237). CAC Register A, fol. 283v. gives charter dated '20 Henry III'. This regnal year runs 28 October 1235 - 27 October 1236. CAC Ch. Ant. C. 1024 gives date 20 Henry III and is original of which Register A, fol. 283r, is a copy. But, Register A, fol. 282v. gives November 1235 for this pair, indicating a year of office from Michaelmas, 1235. This year is evidently occupied by H. Mercer and W. Samuel, and we are disposed to think Nov. 1235 is a mistake by a copyist writing the passage in Register A. Register A, fol. 294v. gives pair without date but temp. Prior Nicholas of Sandwich (1244 - 58). EBH A 66, Bunce Charity Book p. 585, where the pair are given without date.

1237 - 1238

NOT TRACED

1238 - 1239

NOT TRACED

1239 - 1240

NOT TRACED

1240 - 1241

GODIN SPECIARIUS AND NICHOLAS OF HEREFORD

CAC Register E, no. 347 and Register A, fol. 408v., dated St Brice's day, 1240. This feast was celebrated either on 13 or 14 November. *St Gregory's cartulary* (ed. Murray) Appendix I, no. 7 gives the name in charter dated 18 October, 24 Henry III (1240).

1241 - 1242

NIGEL TALEBOT AND GEOFFREY OF STURRY

CAC Register A, fol. 353v. and ib. fol. 305r., dated April 1242. CA C 935 and Register E, no. 327 without date.

1242 - 1243

JOHN DODEKERE AND GEOFFREY OF STURRY

CAC CA C 1043, dated November 1242; CAC Register A, fol. 339v., dated November 1242; Eastbridge Hospital charter F 6, dated August 1243. J. Dodekere and H. of Sturry are named in the undated deed of Alan, Monk and Penitentiary of Canterbury Cathedral confirming message to Aaron of Canterbury, near the Canterbury Synagogue (which stood on part of the County Hotel site). The deed (CAC Christ Church Letters, II, no. 4) is in Latin, with Hebrew note. (M.D. Davis: *Hebrew Deeds of English Jews in Publications of Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition*, no. 2, 1888). There is a very faulty transcript of this document in *Historical Manuscripts Commission Reports, Special Collections* (8vo. series), I, pp. 216 -217. The date 1215 is given without any authority, and must clearly be wrong from internal evidence.

1243 - 1244?

JOHN DODEKERE AND GEOFFREY OF STURRY?

These have not been traced in this year in MS. sources, but Battely gives them without indication of where he found them in his edition of Somner: Canterbury (1703), p. 180 under years 1243 and 1244. But they may be derived from a source for the previous or following year.

1244 - 1245

JOHN DODEKERE AND GEOFFREY OF STURRY

CAC Register A, fol. 284r. dated November 1244; Register E, no. 332 dated January 1244 (evidently January 1245, New Style). Register E gives the pair without date (no. 342), as does Register A, fol. 289r. Geoffrey of Sturry was dead by 1252 when his brother Osbert of Dover paid relief on his ground (Reliefs).

1246 - 1247

WILLIAM SAMUEL AND MEINER THE RICH,
THE DYER

CAC CA C 971; Register A, fol. 321r.; Register E, fol. 94r. no. 239 dated June 1247, where the pair are called *Prepositi*. Also in EBH charter A 18, dated 30 Henry III (Oct. 1245 - Oct 1246) where they are called Mainer and W. Samuel, *Prepositi*. EBH charter 59 dated June 30 Henry III (ie June 1246); CAC CA C 776; C 1120 without date and C 1125 without date. They are called Mayner (without trade or other description) and W. Samuel in BL. Claudius D X, fol. 88v.; Claudius D X, fol. 111v. calls them W. Samuel and Mayner 'le Weydour' which seems to mean dyer. (I have not traced the word; is it cognate with woad(-er)?). In Claudius D X fol. 101v. these Bailiffs are called Meyner le Weydur and Wm. Samuel (without date).

1247 - 1248

JOHN DODEKERE AND ROBERT POLRE

BL. MS. C.D. 10, fol. 97r. gives this pair as Bailiffs on Kal. June 1248.

1248 - 1249

JOHN DODEKERE AND ROBERT POLRE

C.D.10, fol. 95r. gives the pair as Bailiffs under date 33 John (*sic* for Henry son of John), ie 28 Oct. 1248 - 27 Oct. 1249. C.D.10, fol. 100r. gives the names without date. Eastbridge Hospital charter B 65 gives the names under date 32 Henry III (28 Oct. 1247 - 27 Oct. 1248). CAC CA C 1062 gives the pair under 32 Henry III. A year of office from Michaelmas 1248 may be deduced, covering parts of 32 and 33 Henry III. CAC CA C 905 names the pair without date. Other refs.: CAC Register A, fol. 282r. without date. Register E, no. 319, dated 33 Henry III (Oct. 1248 - Oct. 1249). Register E, no. 309 without date. EBH charter A 58; A 67, Bunce Charity Book, p. 586 dated 32 Henry III. A 61 dated 32 Henry III. C.D.10, fol. 102 gives the pair as witnesses to a charter temp. Abbot Robert of Battle, Abbot of St Augustine's from 1224 until 1252.

Some of the undated items above might relate to the previous year of office. Further refs:
EBH chr. () 58 J. Dodecar and R. Polre.
BM C D X, fol. 102v. both without date.

John Dodekere is called Alderman of Newingate in CAC C 831 and C 838, dated 52 Henry III (1267 - 8).

1249 - 1250

JOHN DODEKERE

C.D.10, fol. 76r. and BBSA p. 393 (same document) give the name alone on Thursday after St Alphage 1250 (Thurs. 21 April 1250). He is called Prepositus.

1250 - 1251?

ROBERT POLRE AND WILLIAM COKIN?

We have not found these names in a manuscript source, but N. Battely prints the names under 1250 (R.P. and W. Cockin) in his edition of Somner's *Canterbury* (1703), p. 180, without giving reference. Perhaps these names do in fact close the gap at this point.

NOT LATER
THAN 1252

WILLIAM SAMUEL AND RICHARD SAMUEL

Bodley MS. Gough Top, Kent d. 3 (cartulary of St. Laurence Priory, Davis, no. 210) fol. 34r gives grant of Mary, dau. of Benedict the cook to the priory; W. Samuel and R. Samuel are named as Bailiffs, with Geoffrey of Sturry (d. 1252) as witness. The grant is undated, but judged from the names of surrounding tenants in document on fol. 33v. the same ground is being resold by the priory (in effect), in 37 Henry III (Oct. 1252 - Oct. 1253) Chapter Lib., Canterbury Lit. MS. C 20 (Cartulary of St. Laurence), p. 92.

1251 - 1252

NIGEL TALEBOT AND MAINER (MEINER)
THE DYER (THE RICH)

CAC CA C 749 dated 36 Henry III (28 Oct. 1251 - 27 Oct. 1252) gives Nigel Talebot and Meiner the dyer. C 737 gives N. Talebot and Meiner the dyer in 36 Henry III (Oct. 1251 - Oct. 1252). Eastbridge Hospital MS. *sine numero* relating to the will of Geoffrey of Sturry, formerly Bailiff of Canterbury, gives Nigel Talebot and Mainer le Riche as Bailiffs. G. of Sturry was dead by late 1252. (Reliefs). The counterpart of this document is among the City's archives (*sine numero*).

1253 - 1254

JOHN DIGGES (DIGG) AND RICHARD SAMUEL

C.D.10, fol. 95r. - v. gives charter dated 38 Henry III. EBH charter A 72 (Bunce: Charity Book, p. 590), gives the pair under 38 Henry III. CAC CA C 998 gives the same pair also dated 38 Henry III. This regnal year ran from 28 Oct. 1254 overlapping two civic years. The years could be 1253 - 4 or 1254 - 5, but the latter year seems clearly to be occupied by J. Dodekere and T. Chich. See below. CAC CA C 854 is witnessed by Thomas 'Chicke', Richard Samuel and John Digges, *Prepositi*. We assume that T. Chicke, Chich as a member of an old civic family, and of some seniority himself, has been allowed to attest first, before the Bailiffs. This charter records grant by Nicholas of Sandwich, Prior of Christchurch 1244 - 1258 and the convent. Other refs.: Register A, two charters on fol. 294v., one temp. Prior Nicholas of Sandwich (1244 - 1258).

1254 - 1255

JOHN DODEKERE AND THOMAS CHICH

Orders were given by the Crown on 10 January 1255 (New Style), 39 Henry III, for repayment of £12 expended by the Bailiffs as above, for wine for the King when he was last at Canterbury. (*Cal. Liberate Rolls*, H.M.S.O., IV, p. 191).

1255 - 1256

THOMAS CHICHE AND JOHN DODEKERE

Called *Prepositi* in CAC CA C 1063 dated St. Brice (13 or 14 Nov.) 1255; CA C 1044 dated 39 Henry III (Oct. 1254 - 1255). Register A, fol. 339r. and Register E, fol. 108v. no. 305 without date.

King Henry III, in an order dated at Canterbury 30 September 1256, gave instructions to J Dodekere and T Chich, Bailiffs of the City, to effect payment of 100s. to John de. Valuynes (Valoignes, the family with Kentish connections), 'whom the King will deck with the belt of knighthood at the coming feast of St. Edward' (Oct. 13), for equipment. (*Cal. Liberate Rolls*,

H.M.S.O., IV, p. 324). Oct. 13 is the most likely date, among various celebrations, of two Edwards, the Confessor and the Martyr, in the ecclesiastical calendar.

1256 - 1257 GREGORY PALMERE AND ROBERT BURRE

EBH A 23 in Bunce Charity Book p. 545, dated 1256.

EBH A 51, p. 571 of Charity Book, dated 41 Henry III. BL C.D. 10, fol. 88r.

1257 - 8 NOT TRACED

1258 - 1259 SIR ROBERT POLRE AND JOHN DIGGES

CAC CA C 863 dated 43 Henry III (28 Oct. 1258 - 27 Oct. 1259) overlapping two civic years, 1258 - 9 and 1259 - 60; but latter year is amply accounted for. It is of interest to see a member of an old burgess family entering the ranks of knights. Robert Polre is named without his title and without his colleague in C.D.10, fol. 78v. dated 43 Henry III. BL Charters and Rolls, Harl. 76 A. 36 (1258).

St Gregory's cartulary (ed. Murray), no. 8 where the witness-list is headed by Master Hamo Doge, Robert Polre and John Digg, Bailiffs. Hamo Doge can be excluded as he is clearly intruded himself at the head of the list as a leading local lawyer and literate character.

Another charter dated 43 Henry III is Rochester Cathedral Archives no. DRC T 391/1 deposited in Kent County Record Office, Maidstone, where witnesses are Robert Polre and John Digg, Bailiffs, with other men some of whom served as Bailiffs themselves. Hamo Doge the lawyer is likewise witness.

1259 - 1260 JOHN DODEKERE AND SIMON PAYABLE
(PAIABLE)

John Dodekere was elected by a minority in September 1259 and Simon Payable evidently at the same time. Both are named

THE DISPUTED
ELECTION, 1259

as in office in December, 44 Henry III (CAC, Reg. E, no. 212) (1259). John Dodekere was ejected from office by High Court, on grounds that he was elected only by the 'lesser and weaker part' of the citizens. S. Payable was apparently likewise removed from office, or stood down. They were replaced by

THOMAS CHICH AND DANIEL LE DRAPER

Elected by the 'greater and more wholesome part' of the citizens, and confirmed in office by the High Court.

The story of the disputed Canterbury election (an extremely important document in the constitutional history of medieval Canterbury) is recorded in *Select Cases of Procedure without Writ under Henry III* ed. by H.G. Richardson and G. Sayles (Selden Society, LX. 1941), p. 38; see UAK, p. 90. A case was heard *coram rege* when it was alleged that John Dodekere had been elected on St. Matthew's day (21 Sept.) 1259 'per communitatem ciuitatis' as Bailiff but had been ejected from office by sixteen men (named, who appear as leading citizens of the age, many serving as Bailiffs themselves). The jury in the case found that the 'minor pars et infirmior' had elected Dodekere, to whom the oath of office had been administered by Master Hamo Doge (the lawyer). Doge appears as Alderman of Westgate Ward two years later, and we suspect that the sixteen, plus Dodekere and Doge represent the then City Council of six Aldermen and twelve Jurates. Perhaps S. Payable, Dodekere's

colleague had joined in ejecting him. The election day, 21 September was put back to the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross (14 September) in later years to give more time between election and accession to office on 29 September.

1260 - 1261

THOMAS CHICH AND DANIEL SON OF HUBERT

CAC CA C 999 gives the pair as Bailiffs, and is dated 45 Henry III (from 28 Oct. 1260 until 27 Oct. 1261). This overlaps two civic years 1260 - 1, 1261 - 2. EBH charter F 7 (see below) seems to establish T. Chiche and S Paible in the civic year 1261 - 2, so we assume T. Chich and D. son of Hubert must have been in office 1260 - 1261. Further ref.: CAC, Register A, fol. 248r., dated 45 Henry III.

1261 - 1262

THOMAS CHICH AND SIMON PAABLE
(PAYABLE, PAIABLE)

BAC Charter 6 is another important document (like the record of the case in 1259 above) in the constitutional history of Canterbury. It records an enactment quashing tax on the sale of bread 'grievous to the poor', issued by Master Hamo Doge (see under 1259 - 60 above), styled Alderman of Westgate, four other Aldermen one of whom, Thomas Chich, is named as Bailiff, and thirteen other men, one of whom, Simon Paable, is also called Bailiff. We suppose that we have here substantially the six Aldermen and twelve Jurates (one of the thirteen being an Alderman). The date of the quashing is given as Wednesday the vigil of Michaelmas, 46 Henry III. This offers difficulty since the vigil of Michaelmas, 46 Henry III fell on a Thursday (28 Sept. 1262) and was on a Wednesday in 1261, in 45 Henry III. Perhaps the clerk (Town Clerk?) confused the date. The vigil of Michaelmas belonged technically to the previous civic year but perhaps a new party in power was anxious to put its policy into action. There were internal struggles in other boroughs at this time, as in London. It is singular that the two Bailiffs are not given more prominence. If there are two benches, then it appears that Bailiffs could be drawn from either, and not as in the case of Mayors in later centuries, only from the Aldermen. There is strong impression that Master H Doge was the most forceful and dominant figure in the governing body. He was probably one of the numerous immigrants in that age, and was a professional lawyer. He administered the oath to a new Bailiff at the beginning of the municipal year (see above 1259 - 60). He had strong connections with St Augustine's Abbey, to which he gave a 'beautiful bible' and a complete code of Canon Law. He was buried (by 1272 or 1274) close to the altar of St. Katherine in the abbey. See Thorne: *Chronicle*. ed. Davis, index, and A.B. Emden: *Donors of Books to St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury*; (Oxford Bibliographical Society, 1968), p. 22. Chantry Lane is named from Hamo Doge's chantry there, near Ivy Lane.

(Master Hamo Doge as an anomalous figure, Official of the Archdeacon and City Alderman, Canon Lawyer and Borough Politician, well deserves a biography. There are some limited materials about him scattered through contemporary sources, printed and unprinted).

Further refs.: St. Laurence priory register (late 13th cent.) Oxford, Bodley Top. Kent d. 3, fol, 22r. gives the pair under date 45 Henry III (28 Oct. 1260 - 27 Oct. 1261) but without day or month. CAC CA C 789 and Register A, fol. 305r., both dated October, 46 Henry III. This could indicate municipal year 1261 - 2, or 1262 - 3. We assume the charter falls 28 - 31 Oct. 1261.

1262 - 1263

NOT TRACED

1263 - 1264

THOMAS CHICH AND JOHN DIGGS

C.D.10, fol. 87v., dated Tuesday after Sunday on which *Letare Jerusalem* is sung (4th Sunday in Lent) 1264, ie Tuesday 1 April 1264. John Digg(s) must be the Alderman of

Canterbury who was a benefactor to the Greyfriars in 1267. See C. Cotton: *Greyfriars of Canterbury*, p. 16. J Digg(s) held one of the royal dies for coinage, see under 'ABOUT 1270, R. SPICER' below.

1264 - 1265 THOMAS CHICH AND ROBERT BURRE

C.D.10, fol. 97r., dated May 49 Henry III (1265); CAC Register A, fol. 324v.; Register E no. 257 likewise dated May 49 Henry III; Register E, no. 329 dated 49 Henry III (Oct. 1264 - Oct. 1265).

1265 - 1266 ROBERT POLRE AND WILLIAM COKYN
OR

1266 - 1267 (The year of office is more likely to be 1265 - 6, since 1266 - 7 is probably occupied. See below.)

CAC CA C 788 dated 1266 is witnessed by Adam de Wendlesworth, Robert Polre and William Cokyn, *Balliui*. A de Wendlesworth (Wandsworth) was Seneschal or senior lay officer of Canterbury Cathedral who has clearly taken precedence in a document concerning property of the monks. Other refs.: CAC C 771 and Register E no. 199, dated 1266. CAC CA C 831 undated, names the pair as Bailiffs. W. Cokyn is named as Alderman of Worthgate Ward in C.D.10, fol. 102v. (1267); C 931 (W. Chochin); Register E, no. 340. R Polre is called Alderman of Northgate Ward in 54 Henry III (1269 - 70) in C.D.10, fol. 78v., and in the next year in CAC Register A, fol. 198v.

1266 - 1267 THOMAS MAN AND WILLIAM B
OR
1267 - 1268

The Liberate Rolls under date 2 Oct., 1267 record order from Crown to Thomas Man and William B (sic, MS. being damaged) Bailiffs of Canterbury for payment out of City's 'Farm' to Martin the Chaplain of Rochester Castle of sum of 40s. The payment was ordered at Westminster and it seems unlikely that the government would be sufficiently up to date in the names of local officials so soon after election as to be able to name the Bailiffs. We suppose therefore that it is more likely that they belong to the year of office running down to Michaelmas, 1267. (Cal. Lib. Rolls, H.M.S.O., VI, p. 47).

1267 - 1268 THOMAS MAN AND WILLIAM B

Possibly in office in this year. But see last entry. N. Battely (in Somner: *Canterbury*, 1703) gives R. Polre and W. Cockin against dates 1266, 1267, but without source.

1268 - 1269 ROBERT POLRE AND THOMAS CHICH

CAC Register A, fol. 285v. gives the pair thus: 'testibus R. Polre T. Chich tunc preposito', but this must be a scribal error for '-tis'. The document is dated August, 1269.

1269 - 1270 THOMAS CHICH AND SIMON PAYABLE

CAC Register E, fol. 121r., no. 369 gives T. Chich and S. Payable as Bailiffs followed by Master H. Doge in the list of witnesses, in March, 1270, indicating a civic year of office 1269 - 1270.

1270 - 1271

THOMAS MAN AND RICHARD LEAPITER

C.D.10, fol. 78v., 79v., two charters both dated 54 Henry III (28 Oct. 1269 - 27 Oct. 1270) which could indicate term of office Michaelmas 1269 - Michaelmas 1270, or Michaelmas 1270 - Michaelmas 1271. But the previous civic year is evidently accounted for.

Difficulty is offered by the entry in BL. C. D.10, fol. 87r., where T. Chicche and S. Paable (see next entry) are given as in office on Tues. after 'Letare Jerusalem' Sunday in 1271. This is Midlent Sunday, which in 1271 fell on 15 March, making the date Tuesday 17 March. Yet T. Man and R. Leapiter appear to be in office 1270 - 1. It is not possible to claim that the document in C D X, fol. 87r. actually lies in 1272, New Style, since in that year 'Letare Jerusalem' or Midlent Sunday fell on 3 April (with the Tuesday on 5 April) well after Ladyday when the new year 'after the Computation of the Church of England' would have started.

1271 - 1272

THOMAS CHICCHE AND SIMON PAABLE

EBH F 7 (Charity Book, p. 677), dated 56 Henry III (Oct. 1271 - Oct. 1272), *This could cover the next year but that is accounted for*, gives this pair with date July 56 Henry III, i.e. 1272, indicating year of office 1271 - 2. CAC Register E, no. 196 gives the pair as Bailiffs in October 56 Henry III (Oct. 1271 for few days, or Oct. 1272, in this case Oct. 1271). T. Chicche and S. Payable are referred to as 'late the King's Bailiffs' (in connection with sale of goods of men of Flanders, taken in reprisal for seizure of English goods in Flanders); on 25 October 1272. (*Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1266 - 1272, H.M.S.O., p. 709).

Other refs: C D X, fol. 77r, T. Chicche and S. Paable as Bailiffs, 1271 - ib. fol. 81r. T. Chicche and S. Paable, Bailiffs, 56 Henry III; CAC CA C 762a, same pair with date 56 Henry III. BM.MS. Claudius D X, fol. 87r. gives the pair on Tues. after Sunday when 'Letare Jerusalem' is sung (Midlent Sunday), 1271. CAC CA C 1065 gives the pair in 55 Henry III, which runs until 27 Oct. 1271.

See note to last entry.

ABOUT 1270

RICHARD SPICER

The *Hundred Rolls* of 3 Edward I (Record Cmmrs. edition, Vol. 1, pp. 203 -4), among various complaints record that Richard Spicer was involved in cruel and corrupt practices. He is said to have been Bailiff , and lately deceased. He, so it was alleged, extracted 20s from Nicholas Pokel and Godeleva de Schalaria ('at Style') they being 'good and faithful people', to release them from prison.

Richard 'le Specer' has a quasi-surname* suggesting he was a grocer by trade, but an entry in the Patent Rolls shows he had charge of a die for coinage, and would therefore be one of the group of Canterbury mintmasters. He was dead by 1271, when the die was passed to John Digge (see above and below) at the large fee of £33 6s 8d (50 marks). See *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, vol. 1266 - 72, p. 575.

* 'Spicer' and variants might have become a surname proper, or again Richard might have followed two occupations.

1272 - 1273

JOHN DIGGE AND DANIEL SON OF HUBERT

St. Radegund's cartulary (Bodley MS Rawl. 336; Davis no. 861) p.118 names this pair in office in 1273 without closer indication of date. But 1273 - 4 is occupied by W. de la Sale and P. Durant, so the year 1272 - 3 has been adopted. CAC Register A, fol. 383r. gives the

pair in Edward I (20 Nov. 1272 - 19 Nov. 1273), spanning two municipal years, 1272 - 3 and 1273 - 4. For J. Digge - see previous entry.

1273 - 1274 WILLIAM DE LA SALE (DE AULA) AND PETER DURANT

St. Radegund's cartulary (Bodley Raw 336) p. 119, charter dated Friday after St. Mark 1274 (Friday 25 April). The précis (Bodley Gough Kent 18) agrees. See Davis, no. 862. CAC Register E, charter no. 267 gives date 2 Edward I (20 Nov., 1273 - 19 Nov. 1274). Further ref.: CAC Register A, fol. 352r.

1274 - 1275 DANIEL SON OF HUBERT AND STEPHEN CHICH

CAC Register E, no. 229 dated 3 Edward I (Nov. 1274 - Nov. 1275). This covers parts of two civic years 1274 - 5 and 1275 - 6. CAC Register E, no. 195 and CAC CA C 790 give date simply as 1274. Register A, fol. 305v. gives the names with defective date. CAC C 900 gives S. 'Chicche' alone without date as Bailiff. CAC CA C 790 (cited above) provides the name of an early Town Clerk (clericus de villa). one Richard.

Further refs.: C.D.10 (Register of St. Augustine's Abbey), fol. 84r., dated Monday after St. Gregory, 3 Edward I (Mon. 18 March, 1275), gives pair as witnesses, together with Richard the Town Clerk (clericus civitatis).

Canterbury was temporarily in the king's hands in this year through offence done to Otto de Grandisone (who acted at the time as a royal agent). It was released back to the citizens on May 19 1275 on fine of 10 marks. (*Cal. Fine Rolls, Edward I*, vol. I, p. 45).

ABOUT 1275 ADAM BELE AND ADAM LE SPICYER (LE ESPECIER)

CAC Register A, fol. 325v. and Register E, no. 221 and no. 236 give these names as those of witnesses with names of citizens alive in the 1270's (e.g. Lucas Pips who is mentioned in 3 Edward I in CAC Register E, no. 229). A Bele and A. 'le Especier' given without date in CAC Register E, charter 263.

1275 - 1276 NOT TRACED

1276 - 1277 NOT TRACED

Canterbury was again in the king's hands for a trespass (unspecified) done therein. The Sheriff of Kent was ordered to deliver the city to the citizens on 12 Nov., 1276 on fine of £20. (*Cal. Fine Rolls, Edward I*, vol. I, p. 75).

1278 - 1279 RALPH FRANCEIS
OR
1279 - 1280

Named alone as Bailiff in CAC Register A, fol. 353r. and Register E, no. 272, dated 7 Edward I (20 Nov., 1278 - 19 Nov., 1279, overlapping two municipal years, running from Michaelmas 1278 and from Michaelmas 1279.

Canterbury was seized by the crown at this time following disorder between the citizens and the Abbot and convent of St. Augustine's. On 10 June 1280 restitution was ordered of the city to the citizens. (*Cal. Fine Rolls, Edward I*, vol. I, p. 130).

1280 - 1281

THOMAS CHICHE AND JOHN DE STANDON

St Laurence priory register (late 13th cent.), Oxford Bodley top, Kent d. 3, fol. 31v. dated feast of St. Dunstan, 9 Edward I (19 May 1281); CAC CA C 716. This latter MS. is damaged but seems to be dated 1281. The pair, T Chich and J. de. Standune are called 'Ballui ville' therein.

1281 - 1282

(NAMES UNCERTAIN. SEE LAST ENTRY)

FROM MAY, 1282

SIR WILLIAM OF ORLASTONE, KEEPER OF THE CITY

Apparently there had been disorders at Canterbury, provoking King Edward I to put in a royal Keeper. Accordingly Sir William of Orlastone was appointed by Letters Patent dated 2 May, 1282. (*Calendar of Letters Patent*, H.M.S.O., vol. covering 1281 - 92 p. 19; *Cal. Fine Rolls*, Edward I, vol. I, p. 162). Orlastone is found in this period doing various jobs of the same kind on behalf of the Crown, and appears in similar circumstances at Dover. He is called Keeper of the City in CAC CA C 1158 dated 10 Edward I (Nov. 1281 - Nov. 1282). But he was not functioning as an uncontrolled royal governor, for he is found acting with a group of leading citizens, many of whom served as Bailiffs in other years, such as Thomas and Stephen Chich, Simon Payable, Peter Durant, Adam le 'Beal' and Richard de Chelesfeld, etc. (CAC CA C 847 dated 11 Edward I, Nov. 1282 - Nov. 1283). CAC CA C 1089, dated 10 Edward I (Nov. 1281 - Nov. 1282) actually calls Orlastone *Balliuus* of Canterbury.

1282 - 1283

SIR WILLIAM OF ORLASTONE, KEEPER OF THE CITY

succeeded in June, 1283 by

SIR PETER DE HUNTINGFELD, SHERIFF OF KENT

Sir W. of Orlastone continued in office past the normal date for election of the Bailiffs, and is found functioning as Keeper in November of 1282. See above. In 1283 Edward I was campaigning in Wales, but on 22 June in that year found time to send orders from Rhuddlan for commitment of the City of Canterbury to Sir Peter de Huntingfeld, Sheriff of Kent, till further order, so that he answer as W. 'de Orlaweston' late Keeper used to answer. Orlastone was clearly still alive, since he was ordered to hand the City over. No reason (maladministration or otherwise) is mentioned (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, Edward I, vol. I, p. 186).

In June 1283 there was trouble in another context. Matters came to a head in connection with disorders at the Cathedral, when Prior Ringmere excommunicated thirteen of his monks who fled out into the city and took refuge in the house of the citizen John de Staundone who is found serving as Bailiff (see above). Since insubordinate monks have a sympathiser among layfolk, it is probable that the disorders in the Cathedral and in the City are interrelated. (D. Douie: *Archbishop Pecham*, 1952, pp. 182 - 3).

1283 - 1284?

JOHN PAYABLE AND JOHN DE STAUNDONE?

CAC CA C 893 and Register A, fol. 468r. give this pair on Tuesday in the feast of St. James 'in the year of Edward son of King Henry'. The regnal year is omitted from the text. St. James' day (25 July) fell on a Tuesday in 1251, 1273, 1279, 1284, 1290 and 1301. We suppose that 1284 is the most likely year.

1284 - 1285 ROBERT THE CLERK
OR
1285 - 1286

Called Bailiff of Canterbury, alone, in CAC Register A, fol. 286r., dated both 1285 and 13 Edward I (20 Nov. 1284 - 19 Nov., 1285). These dates cover parts of two municipal years.

1285 - 1286 PETER DURANT AND EDMUND DE TERNE
OR
1286 - 1287

CAC CA C 848 dated 1286 and 14 Edward I gives as witnesses (with others) Thomas Chicche, Stephen Chicche, Peter Durant and Edmund de Terne, Bailiffs, with John Andreu 'clericus eorum'. It is probable that the two Chicches as men of some seniority and members of an old civic family have been allowed to attest first. The year 14 Edward I runs Nov. 1285 - Nov. 1286. The year 1286 could run to the vigil of Ladyday (24 March), 1287 New Style. E. of Terne is called Alderman of Worthgate in May 14 Edward I (1286), CAC C 894, and in C 778 dated 18 Edward I. See below, 1290 - 1291.

Further refs.: CAC Register E, nos. 311, 316, without date.

1286 - 1287 EDMUND DE TERNE AND JOHN COKYN
OR
1287 - 1288

CAC Register A, fol. 298v., dated 15 Edward I. This regnal year ran 20 Nov., 1286 - 19 Nov. 1287, covering parts of civic years 1286 - 7 and 1287 - 8.

Madox (*History and Antiquities of the Exchequer*, 1711, p. 701), states that the City of Canterbury was seized into the King's hands for failure to meet debts and dues at the Exchequer temp. William de Chelefeud', Sheriff of Kent, and that the citizens were obliged to pay 100s. and settle the sums, to recover control. He gives ref. *Trin. Memoranda*, 18 Edward I, rot.---a. (sic). This gives date Trinity 1290. W. de Chelesfeld was Sheriff 1286 - 1287.

1288 - 1289 NOT TRACED

1289 - 1290 ADAM DE WALD AND THOMAS LE CHAUNDLER

CAC CA C 778 dated 18 Edward I (Nov. 1289 - Nov. 1290). The civic year may therefore be 1289 - 90 or 1290 - 91), but the latter year is accounted for.

1290 - 1291 EDMUND DE THERNE AND ROGER OF LEICESTER

St. Radegund's cartulary (Bodley MS Raw. B 336) where a slip of parchment is inserted (p.118) recording pleas held before the Bailiffs of Canterbury, named as E. de. Therne and R. 'de Leycestr' on Tuesday before the Annunciation of the B.V.M., 19 Edward (Tues. 20 March, 1291). E. de Therne, Terne, Tierne, and variants, takes his name from the road junction Watling Street/Castle Street, etc. and probably dwelt there. The pair are likewise given in CAC CA C 1160 and Register A, fol. 360v. - 361 dated Tues. after St. Leonard, 18 Edward I (Tues. 7 Nov. 1290). E. de Terne is called Alderman of Worthgate. See under P. Durrant and E. de Terne, above.

1291 - 1292 THOMAS CHANDLER AND WILLIAM STOYL (STUL)

St. Radegund's cartulary (Bodley MS. Raw. B 336), p. 118 on same slip as mentioned in last entry, gives pleas held before Bailiffs T. Chandler, W. 'Stul', on Tues. after SS. Peter and Paul, 20 Edward I (29 June 1292). CAC CA C 1002 calls the pair T. Chaundler and W. Stoyl.

1292 - 1293 JOHN ATE HALLE

Named alone as Bailiff in St. Radegund's cartulary (Bodley MS Raw. B 336) p. 123, 2 Kal. August, 21 Edward (31 July 1293).

1293 - 1294 ADAM DE WALDIS AND ROGER OF LEICESTER

CAC CA C 79, being transcript of proceedings in the borough court for recovery of arrears of rent due to Cathedral, etc. held before the Bailiffs A. de Waldis and R. de Leycestre. Tuesday, in Invention of the Holy Cross (14 September), 1294. CAC CA C 1006 gives A. de. Waldis and R. de Leycestria as Bailiffs in 21 Edward I (20 Nov. 1292 - 19 Nov. 1293).

1294 - 1295 NOT TRACED

1295 - 1296 ADAM BELE (LE BEELE) AND ADAM DE WALDIS

CAC CA C 918 dated July, 24 Edward I (1296). This is a transcript of proceedings in the borough court in the quindene of Easter, 29 Edward I. The last case is dated on the morrow of St. James (26 July) 29 Edward I and indicates that A. de Wald' is Alderman of Northgate Ward. A. 'Bele' and A. de Wald are named as Bailiffs in an undated charter CAC CA C (); CAC CA C 1126; Register A, fol. 360v.; and Register E, no. 349 name the pair and make reference to Edmund 'bone memorie', son of Henry III, who died about 6 June 1296. Other ref.: CAC Register E, no. 237, without date. A. de Waldis is called Alderman of Northgate in CAC Register A, fol. 302 dated 1299.

1296 - 1297 ADAM OF BISHOPSGATE AND REGINALD HUREL

CAC CA C 1047 dated May, 25 Edward I (May, 1297). CA C 1090 and Register A, fol. 467v. give R. Hurel as 'one of the Bailiffs of the City' and are dated Friday after St. Dionisius in 24 Edward I (Friday 12 October, 1296).

ABOUT 1295 ADAM DE WALD AND REGINALD HUREL

CAC Register A, fol. 467v., where the pair are called Bailiffs. The plenitude of Adams around this date (A. de Wald, A. Bele, and A. of Bishopsgate) prompts a suspicion that they are not all different men, in which case (if A. de Wald and A. of Bishopsgate are the same) this entry could relate to the last.

1297 - 1298 ADAM DE WALD AND ADAM BELE

BAC R/F (Roll of new *Intrantes*, i.e. those admitted to trade in Canterbury on a yearly basis). no. 1, headed '... tempore Ade de Wald' et Ade Bele balliuorum Cantuar'. The date 'anno regni Regis E. f. Regis H. xxvj to' is added in another hand. Lower on roll is another heading, embodying the date: 'die Mercurii prox. post festum sancti Botulphi anno r.r. E. ... xxvj to' (i.e. 18 June 1298). The roll may safely be assigned to the civic year 1297 - 8. A. 'de Waldis' is called Alderman of Northgate in CAC Register A, fol. 302v. (1299).

1298 - 1299 HENRY DANIEL AND ADAM BELE

CAC Register A, fol. 302, with date February, 27 Edward I (1299); CA C 1003 dated February 27 Edward I.

1299 - 1300 NOT TRACED

1300 - 1301? HENRY DANIEL?

PRO, Pipe Rolls (E 372/146); rolls for year ending Michaelmas 29 Edward I (1301). At one point in the Kentish entries there is mention of Henry Daniel, Bailiff of the liberty of the City of Canterbury, but it is not altogether certain from the context that he is the elective Bailiff, a joint-head of local government, nor is it clear (if he is) which year he covers.

1301 - 1302 NOT TRACED

1302 - 1303 HENRY DANIEL AND REGINALD HUREL

B.L. Cotton MS. Galba E. IV fol. 21r. (the great Register of Henry of Eastry, Prior of Canterbury Cathedral, d. 1331) records homicide committed upon John Short by John of Northampton on Saturday before the feast of SS. Fabian and Sebastian, viz. 14 Kal. Feb., 13 Edward I (i.e. 19 Jan. 1303). The slayer was imprisoned by the monks at Barton, Sturry Road on the grounds that the offence had taken place on their territory, but was seized from thence by H. Daniel and R. Hurel, Bailiffs of the City, claiming jurisdiction.

John of Northampton was finally hanged at Hollingbourne on 1 August 1304 after trial before the Justices in Eyre at Maidstone.

BA C, R/F (Rolls of Intrantes, Freemen, etc.), no. 2 (Michaelmas 1302 - Michaelmas 1303) gives at head the names of Bailiffs as H. Danyel and R. Hurel.

1303 - 1304 NOT TRACED

1304 - 1305 NOT TRACED

1305 - 1306 NOT TRACED

1306 - 1307 NOT TRACED

1307 - 1308 NOT TRACED

1308 - 1309 NOT TRACED

There is nothing to show why the first two decades of the 14th century should produce such a sparse set of names. There was nothing abnormal in local conditions as far as can be deduced. The Borough Civil Court were in operation while the Cathedral adjacent was under the wise and firm rule of Prior Henry of Eastry (d 1331). His prolific correspondence surviving in the Cathedral Archives or in his Letter Book at Cambridge would have betrayed anarchic conditions had they existed. It seems that the want of names is merely due to accidents of survival or non-survival among documents.

1309 - 1310 HENRY DANIEL AND JOHN HOLT

Called Bailiffs in CAC CA C 1197 dated Friday after St. Faith, 3 Edward II (Friday 10 October 1309).

1310 - 1311 NOT TRACED

1311 - 1312 SIMON BARTELOT (BERTELMU) AND
JOHN OF BISHOPSGATE

BAC R/F (Rolls of Freemen, etc.) no. 4, headed by these names and dated 5 (-6) Edward II. On dorse of roll there are notes relating to expenses of City's Members of Parliament, when cash was paid in the presence of S. Bertelmu and J. de Bissopesgate then Bailiffs, on Sat. in the feast of St. Vincent, 5 Edward II (i.e. Sat. 22 Jan. 1312). CAC CA C 1014, dated 21 September 1312.

1312 - 1313 NOT TRACED

1313 - 1314 NOT TRACED

The great Eyre of Kent, held before Hervey de Staunton and fellow judges, was held in the Hall of the Archbishop's Palace for months, from midsummer, 1313. One John 'Chief Bailiff of Canterbury' is named and appears to be the *ad hoc* leader of representatives of the community, rather than of the annually-appointed Bailiffs. *The Eyre of Kent, 6 and 7 Edward II*, ed. W. C. Bolland, etc. (Selden Society, 1903, 1913), vol. I, p. 1.

1314 - 1315 ALEXANDER COKIN (KOKIN) AND
SIMON LE COTELER

CAC CA C 10 dated Tuesday after St. Mark, 8 Edward II (Tues. 29 April, 1315).

1315 - 1316 NOT TRACED

1316 - 1317 NOT TRACED

1317 - 1318 NOT TRACED

1318 - 1319 NOT TRACED

1319 - 1320 CLEMENT AMPOLLER AND JOHN ATTE FORSTALLE

BAC, Woodruff's List, Bundle XIX/1, dated Monday after Michaelmas, 13 Edward II (Mon., 1 October, 1319).

1320 - 1321 ALEXANDER COKYN AND NICHOLAS OF DOVER

Lambeth Palace Library MS. no. 241 (cartulary of Dover Priory, fol. 168r.; document dated 20 July, 14 Edward II (1321).

1321 - 1322 JOHN DE BOURNE AND JOHN ATE BROME

Dover Cartulary (as in last entry), fol. 165r., dated July, 16 Edward II. Edward's accession took place 8 July 1307 so this pair could belong to municipal year 1321 - 2 or 1322-3, but the latter year is accounted for.

1322 - 1323 THOMAS CHICH AND THOMAS POLRE

CAC CA C 877 dated Sunday after St Alphege, 16 Edward II (24 April 1323). CAC CA C 755 (defective and undated) gives () Chiche and Thomas Polre. CAC Register A,

fol. 361 gives Thomas Chyche and Thomas Polr' and is dated Thursday, morrow of Michaelmas, 16 Edward II (30 September 1322).

1323 - 1324 NOT TRACED

1325 - 1326 WILLIAM OF CHILHAM AND ALEXANDER PERTRICH

Dover cartulary at Lambeth (as above), fol. 165r - v dated 22 May 19 Edward II (1326).

1326 - 1327 WILLIAM OF CHILHAM AND NICHOLAS (OF DOVER)

There was much anti-monastic feeling in English boroughs generally in 1327, fomented by groups of Londoners who visited provincial towns, conducting agitations. (See N M Trenholme 'Risings in English Monastic Towns in 1327' in *American Historical Review*, vol. VI, pp. 650ff. 1901). At Canterbury, disturbances focussed upon the refusal of the Cathedral monks to contribute to the expenses of a military contingent to be sent to the Scottish war. A great demonstration headed by the Bailiff William of Chilham was held in the Blackfriars' churchyard Thursday 28 May 1327 (more or less occupied today by the Friends' Meeting House and its garden), where there was a ready-made rostrum for agitators in the shape of the stone pulpit where the Blackfriars (or Friars-Preachers), regularly delivered sermons. For the violently-worded manifesto drawn up on this occasion see W Somner: *Antiquities*, 1640, p 107, with *Litterae Cantuarienses* (RS), I, pp. 218, ff. BAC, R/F (Rolls of Freemen, etc), no 3 (damaged) dated Saturday before Annunciation of the BVM, 1 Edward III (March 1327) gives in heading: W de Chilham, Nicholas (MS damaged); N (of Dover's) quasi-surname is supplied in a MS note in the Scudamore-Pugin-Thornton copy of Battley's edition of *Somner* at Canterbury City Library, without source.

1327 - 1328 SIMON BERTELOT AND WILLIAM CHRISTMAS

Names (Simond Bertelot and W Christemesse) are given in the probate entry of the will (in French) of the wealthy Kentish lady Juliana de Leybourne, dated "marsdy" after SS Peter and Paul, 2 Edward II (Tuesday 5 July 1328) in BAC O/A/1, fol 2r.

1328 - 1329 SIMON BERTELOT AND WILLIAM CHRISTMAS

CAC CA C 840 dated June, 3 Edward III (June 1329); CA C 771a dated Monday after the Ascension, 3 Edward III (5 June 1329).

1329 - 1330 ALEXANDER COKIN AND JOHN ATE BROME

CAC CA C 957a, dated July, 4 Edward III (July 1330).

1330 - 1331 NOT TRACED

1331 - 1332 RICHARD DE MORTUNE AND ALEXANDER ANDREU

BBSA p 181 dated Wednesday after SS Peter and Paul, 6 Edward III (Wednesday 3 July 1332). R de Mortune is called clericus locuterii in () and may probably be equated with the Town Clerk, though the expression *clericus ville* is specifically used at an earlier date. Council officials in the modern sense of the term are found occupying seats on the governing body in days before modern reforms. R de Mortune may take his surname from Murton (towards Nackington).

1332 - 1333 NOT TRACED

1333 - 1334 NOT TRACED

1334 - 1335 ALEXANDER ANDREW AND HUGH WODOUR

CAC CA C 915 dated Tuesday before St Margaret, 9 Edward III (Tuesday 4 July 1335). Register A, fol 376r, same date. The second Bailiffs quasi-surname might mean 'dyer' ('woader').

1335 - 1336? WILLIAM OF FRINSTED AND ()

BBSA, p 181 gives record of inquisition on Monday after Easter 11 Edward III (1337) where it is stated that a tenement was seized by W. of 'Frithensteade', Bailiff of Canterbury, who received rent for a year and a day (apparently under the Kentish process of distraint, called 'gavelet'; see UAK pp. 145ff). Since the inquisition is likely to have been held soon after the completion of the year and a day, W of Frinsted was probably in office around Easter, 1336.

1336 - 1337 THOMAS COPEDOK AND RICHARD CHELSFELD

EBH charter M I, witnessed by Simon Bertelot, Thomas Copedok and Richard Chelsfeld, Bailiffs and others. We have assumed that TC and RC are the Bailiffs and that S Bertelot who must have been by now a senior member of the council-body (see under 1327 - 8 above), has been allowed to attest first. The charter is dated Thursday after St Dionisius, 10 Edward III (Thursday 10 October 1336). T Copedok is the plaintiff in the important legal case (in connection with urban tenures), *Capedot (sic) v Bainton*, held before Hervey de Staunton, J., and colleagues in the Eyre of Kent, 6 and 7 Edward II (Seldon Society, XXIX, pp 41 - 3; and see Introduction, pp xxxvi, xxxvii).

1337 - 1338 EDMUND OF STAPLEGATE AND EDMUND COKYN

EBH charter, *sine numero*, dated Thursday after St Matthew 12 Edward III (24 September 1338). EBH 16th cent, register (Oxford Bod. Top. Kent c2) fol. 22v gives pair Thursday after St Michael the Apostle (sic), 12 Edward III ie presumably Thursday 1 October, 1338. This conflicts with evidence below for year 1338 - 9, and in view of obvious confusion can be ignored.

1338 - 1339 RICHARD OF CHELSFELD AND ROBERT OF ST MARTIN'S

CAC CA C 724 (probate copy of will of Richard de Haute), dated Tuesday after St Martin 12 Edward III (17 November 1338). Robert of St Martin's was one of the commission investigating the school at St Martin's in 1321 (Somner: *Antiquities*, 1640, p. 417). CAC CA C 724 is entered in CAC Register A, fol. 468r.

1339 - 1340 NOT TRACED

1340 - 1341 JOHN BROWN AND JOHN OF SHELDWICH

BAC, O / A / 1, fol 2r., probate of will granted Tuesday before St Mildred, 15 Edward III (Tuesday 10 July 1341).

1341 - 1342 EDMUND OF STABLEGATE AND THOMAS EVERARD

EBH charter *sine numero* dated 6 August, 16 Edward III (Aug 1342); CAC MS. Christchurch Letters, II, 325, 361. Edmund of Stablegate (Stablegate, Staplegate, the area at the north end of Palace Street, once the old archiepiscopal stables) is a character of considerable interest. He took his name from Stablegate, which had become built-up by the 14th century.

He was wealthy and acquired property out in the county of Kent, such as the Manor of Nackington and the Manor of Bilsington. He acted as *Custos* of the Statute Merchant at Canterbury (the contemporary financial scheme, established under the Statute of Merchants, 1285). He died 2 February, 1372, leaving sons Edmund, John, Thomas, all under age. Edmund was assigned his manor of Bilsington, to be held at service of providing maple bowls for King's use at Coronation. The three sons shared other holdings, in Kent and Canterbury. (*Cal Inquisitions Post Mortem* XIII, p 174).

Edmund, the eldest was placed by the Crown under the guardianship of Geoffrey Chaucer, who thereupon became controller of considerable property left by the father, supplying the poet with occasion to visit Canterbury and district, not exclusively prompted by pious desires to pray at the shrine of St Thomas Becket. The elder Edmund of Staplegate in his will desired to be buried in the Cathedral Nave, near the west end, within the door. (Legg and Hope: *Inventories of Christchurch*, Canterbury, p 111).

1342 - 1343 EDMUND OF STABLEGATE AND THOMAS EVERARD

Bodley Top. Kent MS. d. 3 (St Laurence Priory cartulary), fol 23r.

This enterprising pair of Bailiffs found themselves in trouble with the Crown during their year of office. They had been organising the citizens into a compact body from the age of 16 and upwards, so it appears, and someone had intervened with the government. A special commission was set up headed by the Earl of Huntingdon with powers to investigate, under Letters Patent dated 16 August 1343 (*Cal. Lett. Pat.*, 1343 - 5, p. 167).

1343 - 1344 RICHARD DE CHELYSFELDE AND EDMUND COKYN

Cathedral Library, Canterbury, MS. Lit. C 20 (Cartulary of St Laurence Priory, Canterbury), p 94, charter dated May, 18 Edward III (1344).

EBH charter, *sine numero*, S de Grymshamme to J Poukel, dated St Stephen, 16 Edward III (26 December 1342).

It is probably this couple who headed the petition to Pope Clement VI asking for the status of Notary to be conceded to their beloved clerk Tristrand de Cantuaria. See Introduction above. pp. v-vi.

1344 - 1345 EDMUND OF STABLEGATE AND JOHN OF SHELDWICH

BAC R/F (Rolls of Freeman, etc), no. 5, dated 18 - 19 Edward III (from Mich., 1344). CAC Register A, fol. 468v. where the pair are named as Bailiffs on Saturday after St Andrew, 18 Edward III (Saturday 4 December 1344). The Eastbridge Hospital charter book 16th cent. (Bodley Top. Kent c2), fol. 22v gives E de S and J 'de Scheldewych' 5 March 19 Edward III (1345).

1345 – 1346 EDMUND OF STABLEGATE AND JOHN OF SHELDWICH

BAC R/F (as above), no 5 (second passage), dated 19-20 Edward III (from Mich., 1345). *Calendar of Inquisitions, Miscellaneous (Chancery)* in P.R.O, II, no. 1946, under date 26 January, 1346. CAC CA C 956a. dated 20 Jan., 19 Edward III (1346) gives ED [] Bailiff. The charter is defective.

1346 – 1347 JOHN ELYS AND ROBERT OF LINCOLN

CAC CA C 1024a. dated 19 February, 21 Edward III (1347).

1347 – 1348 ROBERT LAPYN AND JOHN HAYNE

CAC CA C 838a, dated Friday before Nativity of St. John Baptist, 22 Edward III (20 June 1348).

1348 – 1349 JOHN OF SHELDWICH AND
THOMAS POLRE (who may have died May-June,
and was evidently replaced by
JOHN CHICCHE)

The year of the Black Death

BAC Woodruffe's List, Bundle XLIV/4, dated 11 May, 23 Edward III (1349) gives the names of Bailiffs as John of Sheldwich and Thomas Polre. However, the entry of probate of the will of Richard de Morton, senior, dated Tuesday in Whit Week, 23 Edward III (Tues. 2 June, 1349) gives the Bailiffs as John Sheldwich and John Chicche. T. Polre has evidently died in the interval between 11 May and 2 June, no doubt a victim of the pestilence, of which R. de Morton is also likely to be a victim. There is nothing to show if the last-mentioned is the Clerk of the Chamber and former Bailiff, or a son, or father. The national average for deaths would suggest that from one third to one half of the city's population was wiped out, and we should expect a similar casualty-rate in the governing body. (The Cathedral monks with their excellent water supply from the Old Park and their admirable drainage system escaped very lightly).

1349 – 1350 THOMAS EVERARD AND NICHOLAS HORN

CAC CA C 948 dated Thursday after SS Simon and Jude 23 Edward II (29 October 1349). BAC R/F (Rolls of Freeme, as above), no. 6 dated 23/24 Edward III (from Mich. 1349). CAC CA C 1081 dated Tuesday after All Saints, 23 Edward III (Tues. 2 November 1349). EBH chr. *sine numero* W. Farham, Master of EBH to J. Austyn, Christmas, 23 Edward III.

1350 – 1351 [] AND ROBERT OF LINCOLN

BAC R/F (as above) no.7 gives 24-25 Edward III (covering municipal year running from Michaelmas 1350).

1351 – 1352 WILLIAM FRENCH (FRENSSHE) AND JOHN CHICH

BBSA p. 184 gives W. Frenssh and J. Chich under date 21 March. 26 Edward III (1352). CAC CA C 1015 dated Sat in feast of St. Dunstan 25 Edward III (Sat. 19 May, 1351).

1352 – 1353 WILLIAM FRENCH AND JOHN CHICH

CAC CA C 814 dated 18 November 26 Edward III (1352), 'W. Frenche and J. Chicche.'

1353 – 1354 EDMUND COKIN AND JOHN OF WYE

CAC CA C 1032 dated Wednesday after Translation of St. Thomas, 28 Edward III (Wed., 9 July 1354). CAC CA C 1007a dated Monday in vigil of the Visitation of the B.V.M. 28 Edward III (Mon. 24 March, 1354). C.1016 gives E Kokyn and John of Wye on Monday in Vigil of Visitation of B.V.M. 28 Edward III.

1354 – 1355

EDMUND COKYN AND JOHN OF WYE

BAC R/F (Roll of Freeman as above), no. 8, from Michaelmas 28 Edward III (1354). But an EBH charter (see next entry) shows J. Elys and S. of Hoo in office in June 1355.

1355 – 1356

JOHN ELYS AND STEPHEN OF HOO

BAC R/F (see above), no. 9, 29-30 Edward III (1355-6). EBH charter (Herne Group), no. 3, gives this pair as in office on Thurs. after St. John Baptist, 29 Edward II, ie in June, 1355, that is in the previous municipal year, when E. Cokyn and J. Wye were officiating. Elys and Hoo had not taken over due to death of the others within the year for at least Cokyn survived. See entries below.

1356 – 1357

JOHN ELYS AND STEPHEN OF HOO

(alias S. of SELLING,
alias S. TAVERNER?)

BAC R/F (see above), no. 10 gives J. Elys and S. of Hoo as Bailiffs, 30-31 Edward III (from Michaelmas 1356). CAC Register H, fol. 97v in the composition between City and Cathedral over water-level of Stour in connection with mills (printed *Litterae Cantuarienses*, II, pp. 350ff.) gives Esmond Cokyn and Estephene de Sellyng as Bailiffs at Purification of B.V.M., 31 Edward III (2 Feb., 1357). There had been a High Court case over the water-level. J. Elys and S. of Hoo the Bailiffs (see last entry) were defendants. They are named as 'former Bailiffs' at Purification of B.V.M., 1357 (Ib.). CAC CA C 665 dated 31 April, 31 Edward III (1357) gives as Bailiffs Edmund Cokyn and Stephen Taverner. S. Taverner seems to be identical with S. of Hoo or S. of Selling, but Hoo and Selling are far apart. Perhaps S. of Hoo came of a family at Selling which had already acquired a quasi-surname 'Selling' or conversely.

The various documents are dated clearly enough. It would appear on the face of it, that J. Elys took office at Michaelmas 1356 and was superseded by February 2 by E. Cokyn. But this supersession was certainly not through death or disgrace since Elys is found alive and active in city business within the next year (BAC R/F, no. 10 in second section, 1357-8 where he is a member of the board admitting Freeman). S. of Hoo might **not** be identical with S. of Selling and S. Taverner, in which case both Bailiffs elected in Sept., 1356 have been superseded by Feb. 1357. But S. of Hoo is likewise found active in city business within a short time (BAC, R/F, *passim*).

1357 – 1358

EDMUND COKYN AND STEPHEN OF SELLING

CAC CA C 954a gives this pair as Bailiffs and is dated 20 April 32 Edward III (1358). BAC, R/F no. 10 gives the pair in a second group of names of Freeman and is dated 31 [- 32] Edward III (from Mich., 1357; BL, Cotton Charter XXI, 10, 1358).

1358 – 1359

NOT TRACED (but see below)

1359 – 1360

NOT TRACED (but see below)

Nicholas Battely in his edition of Somner's *Canterbury* (1703), p.180 gives the names

EDWARD (sic for EDMUND?) COKYN
AND STEPHEN TAVERNER

under 1359, without citing source. He goes on to give the names

RICHARD DE CHELESFELD AND
ROBERT DE SANCTO MARTINO

under 1360, but it seems very unlikely that this latter pair can have been in office twenty years after their terms 1338-9 (see above *sub-anno*).

1360 – 1361 WILLIAM DE WAVERE AND JOHN CHICHE

BAC R/F no. 11, dated 34-35 Edward III (from Mich., 1360). CAC CA C 1048 DATED September 16, 35 Edward III (1361), gives W. Waver alone. CAC CA C 1199 gives the pair 5 July, 35 Edward III (1361). W. de Wavere was Seneschal or chief lay officer to St. Augustine's Abbey and lived in 'Wavreslane', now Ivy Lane. His will was proved in 1372 (BAC, O / A / 1, fol. 2r.).

1361 - 1362 JOHN OF SHELDWICH AND STEPHEN OF HOO

BAC (Rolls of Freemen, etc), no. 11 (in a second passage) gives this pair for year from 35 Edward III (1361-2).

1362 - 1363 NICHOLAS ATE CROUCH AND HUGH HOSIER

CAC CA C 1117a dated Monday on morrow of Holy Trinity, 37 Edward III (Mon. 5 June 1363). CAC CA C 1118b gives the pair and is dated Sunday after Corpus Christi, 37 Edward III (Sun. 11 June, 1363). BAC R/F no. 11 dated 37-38 Edward III in a third passage gives N. ate Crouch and H. Hosyer (1362-3).

1363 – 1364 NICHOLAS ATTE CROUCHE AND HUGH HOSYERE

CAC CA C 1017 dated Saturday the morrow of St. Faith the Virgin, 37 Edward III (Sat., 7 October, 1363).

1364 – 1365 STEPHEN OF HOO AND THOMAS PEROT

CAC CA C 1202 dated Monday in Epiphany, 38 Edward III (Mon. 6 Jan., 1365). For S. of Hoo see under 1356-7 above.

1365 – 1366 STEPHEN OF HOO AND THOMAS PEROT

CAC CA C 822 dated the morrow of the Translation of St. Thomas, 40 Edward III (Wed., 8 July 1366). Eastbridge Hospital charter *sine numero* dated Thursday after St. James, 40 Edward III (30 July 1366). The volume of rough accounts in the City Archives (BAC F/A no. 3), fol. lr. contains some notes of Bailiffs with dates, evidently relating to their year of appointment, in terms of regnal years of Edward III S. Hoo and T. Perot are assigned to 39 Edward III (Michaelmas 39 E. III = 1365).

1366 – 1367 JOHN SHELDWICH AND JOHN TECE

BAC F/A/3 (Accts., rough draft, as in last entry) fol. lr. give this pair in 40 Edward III [Mich.] 1366.

1367 – 1368 STEPHEN OF HOO AND WILLIAM STOKEBURY

BAC F/A/3 (Accts., rough draft, see above), fol. lr. give this pair in 41 Edward III [Mich.] 1367. *Kent Chantries*, ed A. Hussey (Kent Arch. Soc. Records Branch), p. 52, gives document dated St. Thomas the Apostle, 41 Edward III (Sunday 19 December, 1367).

William Thorne the chronicler of St. Augustine's Abbey says that the City's bounds were beaten (either in May or August) in this year but gives the names of Bailiffs as N. de Baa and W. Cornwaille. See under 1371-2 below.

Eastbridge Hospital charter, *sine numero* (T. de Wolton, Master of Hospital to N. Faukes, grant of ground in Canterbury) dated St. J. Baptist, 42 Edward III (24 June, 1368).

1368 – 1369 NICHOLAS ATTE CROUCH AND EDMUND STABLEGATE

BAC F/A (Accts., rough draft, as above), fol. lr. give this pair in 42 Edward III [Mich.] 1368. CAC CA C 823 dated Wednesday after Michaelmas, 42 Edward III (Wed., 4 Oct., 1368). EBH, 16th cent. register (Oxford, Bodley Top. Kent. c2), fol. 8r., 'Thurs. in feast of Pentecost', 43 Edward III, ie Whit. 1369.

1369 – 1370 NOT TRACED

1370 – 1371 NOT TRACED

1371 – 1372 NICHOLAS DE BAA AND WILLIAM CORNEWAYLE

Named in probate of will of William de Wavere (a former Bailiff) on Tuesday before St. Gregory, 46 Edward III (Tues. 9 March, 1372); BAC O/A/1, fol. lv. N. de Baa probably takes his name from The Bay, in Ickham. In *Calendar of Close Rolls;_H.M.S.O.*, under date 18 December, 1372. N. de Baa and W. de Cornwaille are referred to as lately Bailiffs of Canterbury. BL. Additional MS. (Charters and Rolls), no. 16363 (1371) gives W. Cornwail and H. de Baa.

William Thorne the chronicler of St. Augustine's Abbey tells of the beating of the City's bounds, supplying much circumstantial detail, in the time of Nicholas de Baa and William Cornwaille, Bailiffs of Canterbury. However he gives the date as Monday after St. Augustine, 42 Edward III, that is Monday 29 May, 1368 if St. Augustine of Canterbury is meant, or a day in August if (as is much less likely) St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo is intended. The date in question falls within the year of office of S. of Hoo and William Stokebury, 1367-8, above. But we have a civic source for these names and this year of office (the note in the rough draft of city accounts) which is in itself likely to be accurate, and is moreover backed up by the independent evidence of a dated legal document. William Thorne, so it is worth recalling, was writing of events happening within his own lifetime, and it is remarkable that, if he can supply precise dating and well-authenticated names, he should not bring them into accurate juxtaposition. Possibly he conflated two different episodes. See W. Thorne; *Chronicle of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury*, trans. and ed. Davis, 1934, pp. 599ff.

1372 – 1373 HENRY PALMERE AND JOHN BALSHAM

CAC CA C 949 dated Wednesday in the feast of SS Peter and Paul, 47 Edward III, ie. on 29 June which in 1373 was a Wednesday. CAC CA C 951a dated Monday after St. Gregory, 47 Edward III (Mon. 14 March 1373) likewise gives this pair.

1373 – 1374 WILLIAM OF SALISBURY AND WILLIAM WATERSHIP

CAC C 869 gives the pair (W of Salesbury and W Waterschip) and is dated Friday after Assumption of BVM, 48 Edward III (Friday 18 August 1374). EBH 16th cent. register (Oxford, Bodley Top. Kent c.2, fol. 7 r), charter Wednesday after St Martin 47 Edward III (13 November 1373).

1374 - 1375

THOMAS PEROT AND HUGH HOSIER

BAC J/B/174 (Borough Court of Pleas) without heading. Membrane 3 bears note (in different hand from entries of cases), 'tempore Thome Perot et Hugonis Hosier' balliuorum'. Dates occurring in the roll seem to belong to municipal year 1374 - 5 (eg an offence is noted happening on Sunday after Easter 49 Edward III, 1375).

1375 - 1376

JOHN TAUNTON AND JOHN TYECE

'Civis' (C R Bunce) in *Translation of Charters*, p 235 gives these names without source. John Tyece (Tece, Tyce, etc) was evidently the citizen dragged off his horse and murdered on 15 June 1381 in the course of the Peasants' Revolt. (*Archaeologia Cantiana*, III, pp 75, 76). The Cathedral monks kept his anniversary each year on that day (Christchurch, Canterbury, obituary in B L MS Arundel 68). His will was proved 20 July 1381 when the revolt was still raging. For another victim, see under 1378 - 9 below.

The pair J T and J T are referred to as 'late Bailiffs' in the borough plea roll 1376 - 7 (BAC, J / B, 176 roll 2). The *Anonimale Chronicle* ed V H Galbraith * says, under 1381 that the rebels in that year demanded to know if there were any traitors at Canterbury, upon which three were named, and dragged out of their houses, ** and beheaded. It is likely therefore that John Tyece and John Tebbe (See below under 1378 - 9) underwent this grisly fate, in company with another citizen whom we have not identified.

Anon. Chron.* p 137 **Note, the other source (see refer to *Arch Cant* above) says Tyece was dragged from his **horse. Mr Andrew Butcher who is working on the period says that Tyece was an unpleasant and grasping character who had caused trouble at Ickham as a greedy manorial official.

1376 - 1377

NOT TRACED

Nicholas Battely in his edition of Somner's *Canterbury* (1703), p 180 gives the names

NICHOLAS DE BAA AND WILLIAM CORNWAILLE

under 1375, without source. The years 1374-5 and 1375-6 are accounted for and these names may help to fill the gap at this point.

1377 - 1378

NOT TRACED

1378 - 1379

JOHN TEBBE AND ROBERT BENEYT

CAC CA C 951 dated 21 May, 2 Richard II (1379). John Tebbe is clearly the man who was murdered during the Peasants' Revolt on Monday 10 June 1381. His house was looted at that time. (*Archaeologia Cantiana*, III, pp 74 - 6). He probably suffered death by decapitation. See above under 1375 - 6.

1379 - 1380

HENRY GARNATE AND JOHN TOUNTON (TAUNTON)

CAC CA C 950 where the pair are called Bailiffs under date Saturday (sabbato) before St Nicholas, 3 Richard II (Saturday 3 December 1379). BAC, J/B 178 is a borough court roll running from Michaelmas 2 Richard II *coram* J Taunton and H Garnate, Bailiffs.

1380 - 1381

HENRY LINCOLN AND ROBERT BENEYT

The year of the
Peasants' Revolt

BAC, O / A 1 (Register of Wills, Deeds, etc) fol 3r, where the above are called Bailiffs in note of probate of will on Tuesday before St Margaret, 5 Richard II (Tuesday 2 July 1381). The will is that of John Tyece who was killed 15 June, 1381 in the course of the Revolt; see above under 1375 - 6. A note attached runs: 'quo anno fuit insurreccio communitatis mense Julij post festum sancte Trinitatis.' Trinity Sunday was on 9 June in that year, but the insurrection was well under way from the first days on that month. CAC, C 788a agrees in names of this pair in this year.

1381 - 1382

WILLIAM CORNWAYLLE AND EDMUND HORN

BAC, O/A/1 (Register of Wills, etc, as above), fol. 3v in note of business, etc dated Tuesday before feast of St Hilary, 5 Richard II (Jan 1382). To this entry is added a note: 'quo anno terremotus per totam Angliam fuit.' This was the earthquake of 21 May 1382 (the day on which Wycliff's heretical opinions were condemned at the Blackfriars Council, London, when the portent occasioned opposite interpretations).

CAC, CA, C 1049 gives the pair of Bailiffs in office 5 March, 5 Richard II (1382).

From henceforth the names of Bailiffs, and from 1448 of Mayors, are easily recoverable from the City Archives. The list below (1380 - 1800) was compiled by Alderman Cyprian Rondeau Bunce, clearly with much care, from original sources. It is reproduced here from E Hasted: *Kent* (quarto edition), vol. XII, 1801, to which publication it was contributed by Bunce.

'THE NAMES OF THE BAILIFFS of the City of Canterbury, for several years immediately preceding the Mayoralties, and the year in which they were elected; taken from the records and books in the chamber of Canterbury, and carefully examined with the same, by Mr Bunce.

The *Bailiffs* were chosen annually on the 14th of September, and sworn into their office on the 29th of the same month.'

Elected

1380	Henry Lyncoln Robert Beneyt
1381	Wm Cornwaille Edmund Horn
1382	Thomas Ikham Richard Bertelot
1383	Henry Lyncoln William Elys
1384	Thomas Ikham William Hardres
1385	Edmund Horn Andrew Ofwell
1386	Henry Lyncoln John Proude
1387	Henry Lyncoln John Proude
1388	William Elys Robert Beneyt
1389	Stephen Sellynge John Proude
1390	Edmund Horn Robert Beneyt
1391	Henry Lyncoln Stephen Sellynge
1392	John Symme John Harnhelle

Elected

1393	William Elys Edmund Horn
1394	John Proude Richard Gerways
1395	William Elys Thomas Ikham
1396	Stephen Sellynge John Harnhelle
1397	John Proude John Sextain
1398	Edmund Horn Stephen Sellynge
1399	John Harnhelle John Sextain
1400	William Elys John Proude
1401	Robert Coupere John Pyrye
1402	William Elys Thomas Ikham
1403	William Elys Thomas Ikham
1404	Thomas Chiche William Emery
1405	John Sextain John Brown
1406	William Elys William Lane
1407	Thomas Ikham Thomas Lane
1408	Edmund Horn John Sheldwych
1409	John Sextain William Emery
1410	William Lane John Brown

Elected

1411 Thomas Lane
William Mason

1412 Thomas Lane
William Mason

1413 William Emery
Rich Stopyndon

1414 William Lane
William Mason

1415 John Brown
William Beneyt

1416 William Emery
William Beneyt

1417 Thomas Lane
William Lane

1418 John Sheldwych
John Foxhunte

1419 William Benet
William Ikham

W Benet and W Ikham, 1419. These two earned the high esteem of the monks by their successful measures for the supply of plentiful beds and cheap food for the crowds of pilgrims arriving for the Jubilee of St Thomas in July 1420. (R Foreville: *Le Jubilé de St Thomas*, 1957, p 180).

1420 Thomas Langedon
Robert Bertelot

1421 John Brown
William Benet

1422 William Lane
William Ikham

1423 John Brown
Thomas Norman

1424 John Foxhunte
William Chiltone

Elected

1425	Richard Courteler Wm Byllyngton	R Courteler and W Billyngton, 1425. These two were compelled to do a public penance called their 'correction' for violating High Mass in the Cathedral, when they pursued a criminal into the Choir, and dragged him out from the railings round Archbishop Chichele's tomb which that pontiff had constructed in his own lifetime. (W. Stone, <i>Chronicle</i> , ed Searle, p 20). The date of the penance is given as 5 February 1426.
1426	William Chilton John Bray	
1427	William Chilton John Bray	
1428	Wm Billyntone William Rose	
1429	Robert Bertelot William Osbern	
1430	William Benet Wm Billyntone	
1431	William Rose William Osbern	
1432	William Lane William Chilton	
1433	William Lane William Chilton	
1434	William Benet John Lynde	
1435	William Osbarn Wm. Bonynstone	
1436	William Osbarn Wm. Bonyntone	
1437	William Chilton John Bertelot	
1438	Wm. Billynton Wm. ate Wode	
1439	William Rose William Bryan	
1440	William Rose William Bryan	

Elected

1441 William Osbarn
John Bertelot

1442 William Osbarn
John Bertelot

1443 William Benet
Wm. Byllynton

1444 William Benet
Wm. Byllynton
William Chilton

W Benet, W Byllynton, W Chilton, 1444
William Benet dying during the year he was bailiff, William Chilton was elected in his stead, and served for the remainder of the year.

But Brother John Stone, the Cathedral chronicler says that the Bailiff William *Billington* died on the Vigel of the Passion of St Thomas (28 Dec) 1444, and was succeeded by William *Chilton*, elected on the Vigil of Epiphany (5 Jan). (*Stone* ed. Searle, p 36)

1445 John Bertelot
Wm. ate Wode

1446 William Osbarn the
elder
John Wynter

1447 John Lynde
Gilbert German

'THE NAMES OF THE MAYORS of the City of Canterbury, and the year in which each Mayor was elected, taken from the records and books in the chamber of Canterbury and carefully examined with the same by Mr Bunce.

The Mayor is elected annually on the 14th of September and sworn into his office on the 29th of the same month.'

Elected

1448	John Lynde	
1449	William Benet	W. Benet, 1449, died in 1463 (<i>Stone</i> , ed Searle, p.88)
1450	Gervas Clyfton	<i>Gervas Clifton</i> , 1450. This Mayor is very difficult to identify, largely since the family used the same Christian name for centuries. The Mayor is called 'Knight' in the Whittals List (See list of abbreviations above). He was Sheriff of Kent in the same year (<i>Stone: Chronicle</i> , p.50; <i>PRO List of Sheriffs</i>). He was owner of the Aldermanry of Westgate which alone was hereditary among the six. This accounts for his membership of the City's governing body. He sold the Aldermanry to John Scott Esquire, apparently his stepson (and another) in 1449 (<i>Bodley Charters</i> , no. 152). If he sold the Aldermanry by 1449, it is difficult to see by what formula he remained on the governing body and became Mayor in 1450. His own child appears to be Isabel Clifton who married John Freningham Esquire (apparently the Mayor in 1462 etc.) Gervas Clifton the Mayor is likely to be the man who died in 1453, and less likely to be the Lancastrian who was beheaded after the Battle of Tewkesbury in May, 1471 by the victorious Yorkists. If he should be, then Canterbury lost two of its Mayors by violent death within a few days. See under 1470 - 1 below. (I am very grateful to Dr W E Church of Bethersden and Philip Blake Esquire of Barham Court for engaging in prolonged discussion of the problem. W.U.)
1451	Roger Rydle	
1452	John Mullynge	
1453	John Mullynge	
1454	John Wynter	
1455	Wm. Bonnington	
1456	Richard Prat	
1457	Philip Belknap	
	Wm. Bolde	
1458	Roger Rydle	
1459	John Wynter	
1460	Roger Rydle	
1461	William Bygge	
1462	John Frennyngham	
1463	Thomas Forster	
1464	William Sellowe	
1465	Hamon Bele	
1466	John Harnell	
1467	William Bygge	
1468	John Frennyngham	P Belknap (1457 above) was Mayor for nine weeks only and died 26 November, 1457 (<i>Stone: Chronicle</i> , p. 71)
1469	Roger Rydle	
1470	Nicholas Faunt	
1471	Roger Brent	He lived at the Moat (in angle between Stodmarsh Rd, and Sandwich Rd.) and dying within his year of mayoralty he was succeeded by William Bolde.
1472	Roger Brent	
1473	John Bygge	
1474	John Bygge	W. Bygge, 1461 One of the builders of the Cross in the Buttermarket.
1475	John Whitlok	(<i>Somner</i> , 1640, p. 330).
1476	Roger Brent	
1477	Thomas Atwode	One of the rebuilders of Burgate according to Somner.
1478	Hamon Bele	
1479	Thomas Atwode	
1480	Thomas Atwode	

Elected

1481	Richard Carpynter	Nicholas Faunt (1471) was hanged (as tradition gives) at the Bullstake, in Canterbury, for aiding bastard Falconbridge; and the liberties of the city were seized into the king's hands, so that the city was without a Mayor for some good spare. <i>Somner</i> .
1482	Nicholas Sheldwich	
1483	Nicholas Sheldwich	
1484	William Sellowe	
1485	John Whitlok	Nicholas Faunt was executed for High Treason, in the Buttermarket, following complicity in the Fauconberg rising against Edward IV. The execution probably took place on 29 May, 1471. (C.F. Richmond in <i>Eng. Hist. Review</i> , LXXXV, 684.) W.U.
1486	Thomas Atwode	
1487	Stephen Baret	
1488	William Ingram	
1489	John Crylp	
1490	John Carlille	R. Brent, 1471.
1491	John Swan	Stone (<i>Chronicle</i> ed. Searle, p. 117) says that Roger Brent was elected by licence of Edward IV as Mayor. The King was at Canterbury at the end of Sept. - he was there on 28th - and evidently gave verbal assent. W.U.
1492	Thomas Propehaunt	
1493	Edward Bolney	
1494	Edward Bolney	T. Atwode, 1477.
1495	Thomas Atwode	I have heard a tradition, repeated by Mr Oswell, once Rector of St. Mildred's, that the Atwoods lived at Erroll House in Stour Street. W.U.
1496	Stephen Baret	
1497	Henry Goseborne	
1498	Thomas Sare	
1499	John Plompton	
1500	William Atwode	
1501	John Huett	
1502	Henry Goseborne	
1503	Thomas Sare	
1504	Thomas Wode	
1505	William Crompe	
1506	Henry Goseborne	
1507	Ralf Brown	
1508	John Nayler	
1509	William Crompe	
1510	John Huett Ralph Browne	John Huett (1510) dying in his mayoralty, Ralph Browne was elected and sworn mayor in his room.
1511	Roger Clark	
1512	Thomas Wode	
1513	John Broker	
1514	Thomas Wainflet Tho. Fokys	Thomas Wainflet died in his mayoralty, and Thomas Fokys was chosen and sworn in his room.
1515	John Nayler	
1516	Henry Goseborne	
1517	Thomas Fookys	

Elected

1518	William Rutlande
1519	John Broker
1520	John Briggs
1521	Roger Clark
1522	William Nutt
1523	Thomas Beale
1524	John Briggs
1525	John Alcock
1526	Roger Clark
1527	James Whitals
1528	William Rutlande
1529	Robert Lewys
1530	Thomas Wode
1531	John Alcock
1532	Thomas Beale
1533	William Nutt
1534	John Briggs
1535	John Alcock
1536	Robert Lewez
1537	Roger Clarke
1538	John Starky
1539	Thomas Bele
1540	Robert Lewes
1541	William Copyn
1542	Thomas Gower
1543	John Freeman
1544	John Alcock
1545	John Frenche
1546	Thomas Batherst
1547	George Webbe
1548	Gregory Rande
1549	John Freeman
1550	Robert Lewys
1551	William Copyn
1552	George Webb
1553	John Twyne
1554	Thomas French
1555	Edward Carpenter
1556	John Fuller

J. Twyne, 1553.

A remarkable character. He was Headmaster of the Kings School, and a classical scholar. He wrote the engaging *De Rebus Albionis*, an account of Kentish Antiquities, with its eulogy of Canterbury. He rode out in 1554 at the head of the Canterbury horsemen to help suppress Wyatt's revolt. Unfortunately his qualities were outweighed by defects of character such as drunkenness, and Archbishop Parker got rid of him from the School. One of Parker's grievances was the fact that Twyne meddled in the affairs of the town.

T. Frenche, 1554.

Received Philip Prince of Spain, husband of Queen Mary, on the occasion of his visit 30 August, 1555. The Mayor and Aldermen walked in procession with Cardinal Pole on Corpus Christi Day (Thurs. 13 June, 1555).

Elected

1557 George May
1558 Stephen Sare
1559 John Fuller
1560 Henry Aldey
1561 Richard Furner
1562 Richard Railton
1563 Thomas Percy
1564 Thomas Giles
1565 George Maye
1566 William Fysher
1567 James Nethersole
1568 Peter Kelsham
1569 John Semarke
1570 James Drayton
1571 Anthony Webbe
1572 James Nethersole
Wm. Fysher
1573 Symon Brome
1574 John Rose
1575 Peter Kelsham
1576 Simon Brome
1577 Thomas Lymiter
1578 Clement Bassock
1579 James Nethersole
1580 Leonard Cotton
1581 Richard Gaunt
1582 John Nutt
1583 John Rose
1584 Ralph Bawden
1585 John Eastey
1586 Gilbert Penny
1587 Simon Brome
1588 Adrian Nycholls
1589 Bartholomew Brome
1590 Edward Nethersole
1591 Christopher Leeds
1592 Mark Berry
1593 William Amie
1594 Thomas Long

James Nethersole was displaced by order of the queen in council, and on the 25th of October, 1572, William Fysher was elected and sworn in his stead.

Elected

1595 Thomas Hovenden
1596 James Frencham
1597 William Clarck
1598 Charles Wetenhall
1599 Robert Wynne
1600 Warham Jemmett
1601 Simon Brome
1602 Richard Gaunt
1603 Ralph Bawden
1604 Edward Nethersole
1605 Mark Berry
1606 Tho. Hovenden
1607 Tho. Paramore
1608 William Watmer
1609 George Clegatt
1610 Thomas Halke
1611 Joseph Colfe
1612 Tho. Featherston
1613 George Elwin
1614 John Peeres
1615 John Watson
1616 Markes Berrey
1617 Thomas Hovenden
1618 Avery Sabine
1619 Henry Vanner
1620 Ralph Hawkins
1621 John Hunt
1622 George Clagett
1623 Richard Lockley
1624 James Master
1625 William Whiting
1626 John Stanly
1627 John Furser
1628 John Roberts
1629 William Watmer
1630 Avery Sabyn
1631 John Meryam
1632 George Clagett
1633 John Lade

Elected

1634 Walter Southwell
1635 James Nicholson
1636 William Bridge
1637 John Terry
1638 James Master
1639 John Stanley
1640 Daniel Masterson
1641 Clive Carter
1642 John Watson
Daniel Masterson
1643 John Lade
1644 John Pollen
1645 Avery Sabyn
1646 Paul Pettit
1647 William Bridge
1648 Michael Page
1649 William Reeve
1650 Thomas Tresser
1651 Wm. Whitinge
1652 John Lee
1653 William Stanley
1654 Henry Knight
1655 Henry Twyman
1656 Richard May
1657 Zachary Lee
1658 Thomas Ockman
1659 Squire Beverton
1660 William Turner
1661 George Milles
1662 Henry Twyman
1663 William Stanley
1664 Avery Hilles
1665 Thomas Ockman
1666 Leonard Browne
1667 John Simpson
1668 Francis Maplidsen
1669 Nicholas Burges
1670 Thomas Elwyn
1671 Thomas Fidge

John Watson died in his mayoralty, and on the 16th of July, 1643, Daniel Masterson was chosen and sworn mayor in his room.

On the 14th of September, 1643, George Nott, esq. M.P. was elected mayor, but his election being declared void by the House of Commons on the 28th of the same month, John Lade was chosen in his stead, and the day following sworn into his office.

Elected

1672	William Gilham	
1673	Thomas Knowler	
1674	Thomas Enfield	
1675	John Lott	George Stanley dying in his mayoralty, on the 20th of Nov 1676, Avery Hilles was chosen and sworn mayor in his stead.
1676	Geo. Stanley Avery Hilles	
1677	John Munn John Lott	John Munn, 1677, also dying in his mayoralty on the 15th of May 1678, John Lott was elected and sworn mayor in his room.
1678	Nicholas Nicholson	
1679	Thomas Dunkin	
1680	John Garlin	
1681	James Wraight	W Gilbert, 1682.
1682	William Gilbert	On the 4th of March 1683, the charter of King James was surrendered to the king.
1683	Squier Beverton	
1684	William Rooke	W Rooke, 1684.
1685	Sir Wm Honywood, bart	On the 12th of November 1684, the new charter was brought into the city, and openly read in the Guildhall, by which charter Wm Rooke, esq was appointed mayor.
1686	Thomas Knowler	
1687	Henry Lee, John Kingsford the elder	H Lee, 1687. Henry Lee being discharged from the mayoralty by order of the king in council, on the 4th of January, 1687, John Kingsford, sen. by like order was elected and sworn mayor in his room.
1688	John Kingsford Henry Gibbs	
1689	Francis Jeffery	
1690	Henry Wadell	John Kingsford, 1688, was re-elected and sworn mayor in consequence of the king's letter to the citizens.
1691	John Beane	
1692	Mathias Gray	Henry Gibbs, 1688, was elected mayor, by virtue of the king's proclamation for restoring to corporations their ancient rights, and sworn into that office.
1693	Nicholas Nicholson	
1694	John Brickenden	
1695	John Garlin	
1696	Henry Waddell	
1697	Squier Beverton	
1698	Joseph Webb	
1699	Francis Jeffery	
1700	Matthias Gray	
1701	John Beane	
1702	Anthony Oughton	
1703	Joseph Webb John Beane	Joseph Webb (1703) dying in his mayoralty, on the 6th of September, 1704, John Bean was elected and sworn mayor for the remainder of the year.
1704	George Hall	
1705	William Pysinge	

Elected

1706 Henry Gibbs
1707 John Beaumont
1708 William Botting
1709 Edward Feudall
1710 John Wilson
Edw. Feudall
1711 Thomas Blunden
1712 Moses Agar
1713 Nicholas Fowle
1714 Thomas Beane
1715 Daniel Hall
1716 Valentine Jeken
1717 Lawrence Bridger
1718 Nicholas Fowle
1719 Lawrence Bridger
1720 Richard Picard
1721 Moses Agar
1722 Daniel Hall
1723 Valentine Jeken
1724 Thomas Bullock
1725 Thomas Shindler
1726 Thomas Gray
1727 Edward Jacob
1728 Richard Pembroke
1729 William Botting
1730 Anthony Oughton
1731 Thomas Bullock
1732 Charles Knowler
1733 William Browning
1734 Thomas Shindler
1735 Thomas Gray
1736 John Castle
1737 Thomas Davis
1738 William Carter
1739 John Robinson
1740 William Browning
1741 Thomas Davis
1742 John Tolputt
1743 John Watts

John Wilson (1710) also dying in his mayoralty, on the 15th of November, 1710, Edward Feudall was elected and sworn mayor in his stead

Elected

1744 Mark Thomas
1745 John Castle
1746 James Tonge
1747 John Watts
1748 William Gray
1749 John Tolputt
1750 James Tonge
1751 William Cooke
1752 John Robinson
1753 Edward Hayward
1754 John Tolputt
1755 Wm Pembroke
1756 John Lade
1757 John Byng
1758 George Plomer
1759 George Knowler
1760 William Gray
1761 John Lade
1762 Wm Pembroke
1763 George Knowler
1764 James Avery
1765 John Byng
1766 George Stringer
1767 Thomas Parker
1768 Joseph Royle
1769 William Long
1770 John Cantis
1771 Thomas Smith
1772 John Taddy
Geo. Gipps
1773 George Frend
1774 William Loftie
1775 John Jackson
1776 James Simmons
1777 John Denne
1778 Stephen Richards
1779 Thomas Elwyn
1780 William Long
1781 Thomas Hammond

John Taddy died in his mayoralty, and on the 22nd of March, 1773, George Gipps was chosen and sworn mayor for the remainder of the year.

Elected

1782	Richard Harris Barham	
1783	Joseph Royle	
1784	George Frend	
1785	Richard Halford	
1786	Thomas Smith	
1787	John Jackson	
1788	James Simmons	
1789	Cyprian Rondeau Bunce	Composed this list.
1790	Joseph Royle	
1791	Thomas Delasaux	
1792	Richard Staines	
1793	Richard Frend	
1794	John Hodges	
1795	William Bristow	
1796	Tho Clowes Tho. Parker	Thomas Clowes likewise died in his mayoralty, and Thomas Parker was elected and sworn mayor in his room.
1797	John Southee	
1798	Matthew W Sankey	
1799	Joseph Royle	

This concludes Alderman Bunce's list. From 1800 the names of Mayors are accessible in many different sources.

Mayors of the City of Canterbury since 1800.

Elected

1800	Thomas Edward Salmon
1801	Thomas DeLassaux
1802	William Nutt
1803	Richard Frend
1804	John Cooper
1805	Henry Tritton
1806	John Southee
1807	James Sladden Browne
1808	Mawer Cowtan
1809	Thomas Parker (died and was succeeded by James Warren)
1810	Charles Pout
1811	James Warren
1812	Matthew William Sankey

Elected

1813	John James Peirce
1814	William Jones
1815	John Cooper
1816	James Sladden Browne
1817	Charles Pout
1818	Mawer Cowtan
1819	George Frend
1820	James Warren
1821	William Homersham
1822	John Cooper
1823	Henry Cooper
1824	Osborne Snoulten
1825	John James Pierce
1826	George Frend
1827	William Homersham
1828	Osborne Snoulten
1829	Edward Kingsford
1830	Henry Cooper
1831	John Brent
1832	Sampson Kingsford
1833	Richard Frend
1834	John Partridge

At this point the governing body was remodelled under the terms of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act of 1835.

Elected

1836	G Neame (Elected Jan 1836, 1st Mayor under Municipal Corporations Reform Act).
1836	Edward Plummer (elected 9 Nov, 1836 as subsequently)
1837	Edward Plummer
1838	Henry Cooper
1839	William Plummer
1840	William Masters
1841	William Bowman
1842	William Plummer
1843	George Neame
1844	John Brent

Elected

1845 Henry Cooper
1846 Charles Brock
1847 William Plummer
1848 Thomas Wilkinson
1849 John Brent
1850 George Furley
1851 George Neame
1852 William James Cooper
1853 William Plummer
1854 David Matthews
1855 Henry Cooper
1856 William Brock
1857 Thos N Wightwick
1858 Robert Sankey
1859 Thos N Wightwick
1860 Edward Holttum
1861 Robert Sankey
1862 Thos N Wightwick
1863 Peter Marten
1864 Peter Marten
1865 Peter Marten
1866 Thomas Sankey Cooper
1867 Harry George Austin
1868 William James Cooper
1869 Henry Hart
1870 Henry Hart
1871 William Henry Linom
1872 Harry George Austin
1873 George Harrison
1874 John W Z Wright
1875 Thomas Sankey Cooper
1876 William Henry Linom
1877 Thomas Lambert
1878 Charles Goulden
1879 John Hemery
1880 James Coppin
1881 George Royle Frend
1882 Alfred James Beer
1883 Henry Bell Wilson

Elected

- 1884 James Coppin
- 1885 William Robert Young
- 1886 Samuel Prentice
- 1887 William Mount
- 1888 Samuel Prentice
- 1889 William Watson Mason
- 1890 William Watson Mason
- 1891 William Mount
- 1892 William Mount
- 1893 George Collard
- 1894 George Collard
- 1895 Samuel Hill Dean
- 1896 George Collard
- 1897 George Collard
- 1898 George Collard
- 1899 George Collard
- 1900 Henry Hart
- 1901 George Collard
- 1902 George Collard (upon whom
His Majesty King Edward VII
conferred the dignity of
Knighthood)
- 1903 Sir George Collard
- 1904 Sir George Collard
- 1905 Francis Bennett-Goldney
- 1906 Francis Bennett-Goldney
- 1907 Francis Bennett-Goldney
- 1908 Francis Bennett-Goldney
- 1909 Francis Bennett-Goldney
- 1910 Francis Bennett-Goldney
- 1911 Frederick J Godden
- 1912 George Mount
- 1913 George Mount
- 1914 Frederick J Godden
(Died and was succeeded by
Ramsey Allan Bremner)
- 1915 Ramsay A Bremner
- 1916 Ramsay A Bremner
- 1917 Ramsay A Bremner

Elected

1918	Ramsey A Bremner	
1919	Herbert Grigg James	
1920	Wright Hunt	
1921	Wright Hunt	
1922	Wright Hunt	
1923	George Pope	
1924	George Pope	
1925	George Pope	
1926	George Pope	
1927	George Robert Barrett	
1928	William VanSittart Howard	
1929	Stanley Gordon Francis Wilson	
1930	Stanley Gordon Francis Wilson	
1931	Frank Hooker	
1932	Frank Hooker	
1933	Frank Wood	
1934	Frank Wood	
1935	Frederick Charles Lefevre	
1936	Frank Wood (Died and was succeeded by Frederick Charles Lefevre)	Frank Wood, 1936 This Mayor died on Christmas Day in London. The funeral service, presided over by Archbishop Lang (who was under severe strain from the Abdication crisis of the last month), was held in Canterbury Cathedral on 30 December. It was attended by the Mayors of Kent with their Macebearers, the Maces all swathed in black.
1937	Herbert Harrison	
1938	Catherine Ellis Williamson	
1939	Catherine Ellis Williamson	
1940	Frederick Charles Lefevre	
1941	Frederick Charles Lefevre	
1942	Frederick Charles Lefevre	F C Lefevre, 1942 The great air-attack upon Canterbury took place in the early hours of 1 June 1942 during this mayoralty.
1943	Frederick Charles Lefevre	
1944	Frederick Charles Lefevre (Died 17th October 1945)	
1945	Alfred Baynton	
1946	Evelyn Mary Hews	E M Hews, 1946.
1947-	Evelyn Mary Hews	Municipal elections removed from November to May by Act of Parliament. Period of office of Mayor extended to May following normal completion of term.
1949		
1949	Stanley Herbert Jennings	
1950	Stanley Herbert Jennings	
1951	Stanley Herbert Jennings	
1952	John Robert Barrett	
1953	Harold Pullen Dawton	

Elected

1954	Harold Pullen Dawton	
1955	Thomas Edward Carling	
1956	William Stephen Bean	
1957	William Stephen Bean	
1958	William Stephen Bean	
1959	Thomas McCallum	
1960	Thomas McCallum	
1961	Arthur Vivian Wilson	
1962	Clive Frederick Pare	
1963	Ernest Edward Kingsman	
1964	Ernest Edward Kingsman	
1965	Ernest Edward Kingsman	
1966	Bernard Augustine Porter	
1967	Bernard Augustine Porter	
1968	Herbert Joseph Buckworth	
1969	Herbert Joseph Buckworth	
1970	John Tilleard	
1971	John Tilleard	
1972	Herbert Joseph Buckworth	
1973-	Henrietta Mary Evelyn Barner	The last Mayor of Canterbury under the old dispensation.

The following have served as Mayor under the Local Government Act coming into effect April 1974. Elections are held usually in May and the new Mayor takes office at the first Annual Meeting thereafter.

Elected

1974	Thomas Edwin Castle
1975	Henry James Alexander
1976	Ian Fowler
1977	Margaret Mary Scott-Knight
1978	Clarence Richard Peard
1979	Edmond Robin Carver
1980	Bernard Augustine Porter
1981	William Arthur Wildman MBE
1982	Arthur Gordon Porter
1983	Bernard A Collins
1984	Cyril Leslie Windsor
1985	Hazel McCabe
1986	Owen P Baker
1987	Frank Ian Nicholls
1988	Tom Steele

LORD MAYOR FROM 1988

Elected

1988	Tom Steele
1989	Arthur Gordon Porter
1990	Jim Nock
1991	John Purchase
1992	Patrick B M Burke
1993	Richard H Ruston
1994	William Hornsby
1995	David J Pentin
1996	Clive Wake
1997	Denis Linfoot OBE
1998	Peter Wales
1999	Jennifer Samper
2000	Jennifer Samper
2001	Fred Whitemore
2002	Mary Jeffries
2003	Nick Eden-Green
2004	Martin Vye

2005	Marion Attwood	Retired 6 September 2005
2005	Lewis Norris JP	Elected 22 September 2005
2006	Pat Todd	
2007	Cyril Windsor	
2008	Carolyn Parry	
2009	Harry Cragg	
2010	Pat Todd	
2011	Ian Thomas	
2012	Robert Waters	
2013	Heather Taylor	

DEPUTY MAYORS

Since 1974 the office of Deputy Mayor takes on a new significance as it has statutory backing for the first time (being formerly in the personal gift of the Mayor) and is granted by majority vote of the City Council. Dates of election as above, in the case of Mayors.

1974	Bernard Augustine Porter
1975	Leonard Roy Bennett
1976	Herbert Joseph Buckworth
1977	George Herbert Hodges
1978	Robert Gordon Willoughby
1979	William Arthur Wildman MBE
1980	Gwendolen Edna Fortune MBE
1981	Thomas E G Hoare
1982	Bernard A Collins
1983	Owen Peter Baker
1984	Leslie John Claud Stockwell
1985	Frank Ian Nicholls
1986	Douglas A Fenn
1987	Harry Victor Legg
1988	Celia Rigden

DEPUTY LORD MAYOR FROM 1988

1988	Celia Rigden	
1989	John Tucker	
1990	Jean Fielding	
1991	Patrick Burke	
1992	Richard Rushton	
1993	Allen J Hyams	
1994	Peter Baker	
1995	James Walker	
1996	Denis Linfoot OBE	
1997	Martin Fisher	
1998	-	1998-1999
1999	-	Voted as Vice-Chairman of the Council also holding the post of Honorary Sheriff (no Deputy Lord Mayor these years)
2000	Mary Jeffries	
2001	Mary Jeffries	

**A LIST OF THE SHERIFFS OF CANTERBURY FROM THE INSTITUTION OF THAT
OFFICE UNDER THE TERMS OF EDWARD IV's CHARTER, 1461**

By provision of this charter Canterbury became a County of itself and therefore required a Sheriff of its own. Names can be recovered from the City Archives (Accounts, Minutes, Sessions Rolls and the Quietus issued to the Sheriff at the Exchequer). There is a printed version (with some inaccuracies) in *PRO Lists and Indices*, no IX (1898), running to 1831.

CANTERBURY

Date of appointment or of commencing account		Name
Mich	1461	Richard Carpenter
Mich	1462	Hamon Bele
Mich	1463	John Bygge
Mich	1464	John Wattys
Mich	1465	William Bele
Mich	1466	Walter Hopton
Mich	1467	Richard Carpenter
Mich	1468	John Bygge
Mich	1469	Thomas atte Wode
Mich	1470	William Faunt
Mich	1471	Nicholas Sheldewych
Mich	1473	John Wattys
Mich	1474	William Bele
Mich	1475	Richard Carpenter
Mich	1476	John Karhill
Mich	1477	William Audeley
Mich	1478	Henry Parker
Mich	1479	William Ingram
Mich	1480	John at Wood
Mich	1481	William Goldsmyth
Mich	1482	Edward Pargate
Mich	1483	Stephen Baret
Mich	1484	Thomas Sare
Mich	1485	Walter Hopton
Mich	1486	William Audeley
Mich	1487	John Hamond
Mich	1488	John Plumpton
Mich	1489	Henry Swerder
Mich	1490	Thomas Frere
Mich	1491	William Levyns

Date of appointment or of commencing account		Name
Mich	1492	John Huet
Mich	1493	John Pote
Mich	1494	Thomas Compton
Mich	1495	John Wodde
Mich	1496	John Baret
Mich	1497	William Goteley
Mich	1498	Robert Bone
Mich	1499	John Walker
Mich	1500	John Wryght
Mich	1501	Thomas Fokes
Mich	1502	John Broker
Mich	1503	William Prior
Mich	1504	James Potkyn
Mich	1505	William Megge
Mich	1506	William Thomson
Mich	1507	John Alcok
Mich	1508	John Bregge
Mich	1509	Nicholas Symon
Mich	1510	William Nut
Mich	1511	Henry Okeman
Mich	1512	William Furnour
Mich	1513	John Elsy
Mich	1514	William Rutland
Mich	1515	James Whetehals
Mich	1516	William Crispe
Mich	1517	John Pargate
Mich	1518	Paul Richemond
Mich	1519	John Fowle
Mich	1520	John Austen
Mich	1521	William Holte
Mich	1522	Robert Lewes
Mich	1523	John Tayllour
Mich	1524	Antony Knyght
Mich	1525	John Burges
Mich	1526	William Myllys
Mich	1527	John Conyngton
Mich	1528	George Sutton
Mich	1529	John Starkey
Mich	1530	Francis Rutland

Date of appointment or of commencing account**Name**

Mich	1531	James Thomson
Mich	1532	John Johnson
Mich	1533	John Toftos
Mich	1534	John Alcok
Mich	1535	John Hobbys
Mich	1536	Thomas Calowe Pipe Roll has Thomas French who probably accounted for Calowe
Mich	1537	George Webbe
Mich	1538	William Copyn
Mich	1539	Henry Gere
Mich	1540	John Fuller
Mich	1541	Robert Brown
Mich	1542	Thomas Batherste
Mich	1543	Roger Welles
Mich	1544	John Twyne
Mich	1545	Henry Aldey
Mich	1546	Edward Carpenter
Mich	1547	John Okeden
Mich	1548	Roger Saunders
Mich	1549	George Maye
Mich	1550	Richard Waller
Mich	1551	Thomas Walker
Mich	1552	Stephen Sare
Mich	1553	John Wydope
Mich	1554	Barnard Bonnard
Mich	1555	John Semarke
Mich	1556	Peter London
Mich	1557	Peter Kelsham
Mich	1558	John Mylles
Mich	1559	James Nethersall
Mich	1560	Philip Lewes Esq
Mich	1561	Thomas Gyles
Mich	1562	Glement Bassock
Mich	1563	Anthony Webbe
Mich	1564	Leonard Cotton
Mich	1565	Simon Browne
Mich	1566	Robert Vyncent
Mich	1567	William Harte

Date of appointment or of commencing account		Name
Mich	1568	John Rose
Mich	1569	Randolph Tatnall
Mich	1570	John Nutte or Ralph Bawden
Mich	1571	John Brees
Mich	1572	Bartholomew Brome
Mich	1573	Thomas Fourde
Mich	1574	Richard Gaunt
Mich	1575	Bartholomew Brome
Mich	1576	Gilbert Pennyne
Mich	1577	John Pennyngton or Collard
Mich	1578	Richard Gaunt
Mich	1579	Adrian Nycolles
Mich	1580	Robert Awsten
Mich	1581	William Symme
Mich	1582	Thomas Knightsmythe
Mich	1583	John Knightsmyth
Mich	1584	Thomas Longe
Mich	1585	Edward Nethersall
Mich	1586	Mark Drury or Bury
Mich	1587	Nicholas Colbrand
Mich	1588	William Amye
Mich	1588	Nicholas Colbrande
Mich	1589	John Bedell
Mich	1590	Christopher Bridge
Mich	1592	Charles Whetenham
Mich	1593	Nicholas Michell
Mich	1594	Ralph Grove
Mich	1595	Joseph Colfe
Mich	1596	Leonard Bonnard
Mich	1597	John Watsonne
Mich	1598	Thomas Beane
Mich	1599	William Watmor, gent.
Mich	1600	Ralph Grove
Mich	1601	George Claggatt
Mich	1602	Thomas Hallott
1 Dec	1603	Thomas Halke
Mich	1604	John Dawnton
Mich	1605	Thomas Chapman
Mich	1606	Thomas Fetherstone

Date of appointment or of commencing account		Name
Mich	1607	George Elvyn
Mich	1608	Thomas Brome, gent.
Mich	1609	George Master
Mich	1610	Henry Bridge
Mich	1610	Nicholas Colbrand
Mich	1611	Richard Lockley
Mich	1612	Alfred Sabyn
Mich	1613	Thomas Player
Mich	1614	Thomas Brancker
Mich	1615	John Hunt
Mich	1616	John White
Mich	1617	Ralph Hawkyns
Mich	1618	George More
Mich	1619	James Master
Mich	1620	Thomas Middleton
Mich	1621	Thomas White
Mich	1622	William Cleygate, esq
Mich	1623	John Gilbert
Mich	1624	William Whitinge
Mich	1625	Henry Lightfoote
Mich	1626	John Terry
Mich	1627	John Moryan
Mich	1628	Cleve Carter
Mich	1629	Joseph Calfe
Mich	1630	John Ladd
Mich	1631	Matthew Hawkins
Mich	1632	Joseph Bulkley
Mich	1633	Peter Pyard
Mich	1634	James Glover
Mich	1635	Daniel Masterson
Mich	1636	---
Mich	1637	Roger Simpson
Mich	1638	Paul Pettit
Mich	1639	Edward Mordent
Mich	1640	John Pollen
Mich	1641	Vespasian Harris
Mich	1642	---
Mich	1643	George Younge
Mich	1644	William Reeve

Date of appointment or of commencing account		Name
Mich	1645	Thomas Tresser
Mich	1646	John Crane
Mich	1647	Thomas Kingsforth
Mich	1648	Walter Moud
Mich	1649	William Beane
Mich	1650	Henry Knight, esq.
Mich	1651	John Fry
Mich	1652	Richard May, esq
Mich	1653	Jeremy Masterson
Mich	1654	John Frye, gent.
Mich	1655	Henry Collett
Mich	1656	Thomas Mayne
Mich	1657	John Dickinson
Mich	1658	Thomas Violett
Mich	1659	Israel Jacob
Mich	1660	Walter Mapliden
Mich	1661	John Cheever
Mich	1662	Edmund Chambers, gent.
Mich	1663	John Barrett
Mich	1664	Richard Ginder
Mich	1665	John Frye
Mich	1666	Thomas Oughton
Mich	1667	John Lott
Mich	1668	Thomas Deane
Mich	1669	Thomas Enfeild
Mich	1670	John Dix, esq.
Mich	1671	Nicholas Oxenbridge, knt.
Mich	1672	Thomas Best, esq.
Mich	1673	Daniel Ellis, gent.
Mich	1674	William Pysing, esq.
Mich	1675	---
Mich	1676	John Garlin, gent.
Mich	1677	John Lukin, gent.
Mich	1678	John Scrimshawe, gent.
Mich	1679	Nicholas Dilnutt, gent.
Mich	1680	John Alfrey (died before his account was rendered)
Mich	1681	Robert Gilpin, gent.
Mich	1682	Richard Greenhill, gent.
Mich	1683	John Brickenden, gent.

Date of appointment or of commencing account		Name
Mich	1684	John Eaton, gent.
Mich	1685	Richard May the younger, gent.
Mich	1686	Thomas Smith, gent.
Mich	1687	Samuel Beane, esq.
Mich	1688	Christopher Denne, gent.
Mich	1689	John Shatwater, gent.
Mich	1690	John Lott, gent.
Mich	1691	John Oldfeild, gent.
Mich	1692	Joseph Webb, gent.
Mich	1693	John Eaton, gent.
Mich	1694	William Nayer, or Ayre, gent.
Mich	1695	Thomas Bassett
Mich	1696	John Beaumont, gent.
Mich	1697	Anthony Oughton, gent.
Mich	1698	John Barham, gent.
Mich	1699	Edward Fendall, gent.
Mich	1700	George Hall, gent.
Mich	1701	John Friend, gent or esq.
Mich	1702	Thomas Lineall, gent.
Mich	1703	William Pysing, esq.
Mich	1704	Edward Hayward, gent.
Mich	1705	William Bolting, gent.
Mich	1706	Stephen Browne, esq.
Mich	1707	John Garratt, gent.
Mich	1708	John Parker
Mich	1709	Daniel Hall
Mich	1710	Michael Fowle
Mich	1711	William Edridge
Mich	1712	John Greenland
Mich	1713	Thomas Loftie
Mich	1714	Edward Charlton, esq.
Mich	1715	---
Mich	1716	Thomas Bullock, esq.
Mich	1717	Thomas Fowle, esq.
Mich	1718	Richard Picard, esq.
Mich	1719	William Browning, esq.
Mich	1720	William Frances, esq.
Mich	1721	William Harris
Mich	1722	Thomas Gray, esq.

Date of appointment or of commencing account		Name
Mich	1723	John Tolputt
Mich	1724	John Rigden
Mich	1725	Richard Young
Mich	1726	William Reynolds, esq.
Mich	1727	John Berry
Mich	1728	Charles Knowler
Mich	1729	John Wear
Mich	1730	William Carter
Mich	1731	Charles Eve
Mich	1732	William Rigden
Mich	1733	Richard Jenkin
Mich	1734	Thomas Walker
Mich	1735	John Watts, gent.
Mich	1736	James Tonge, gent.
Mich	1737	Henry Parker, gent.
Mich	1738	Thomas Denne, gent.
Mich	1739	Joseph Sawkins, gent.
Mich	1740	Joseph Greenland, gent.
Mich	1741	Mark Thomas, gent.
Mich	1742	Edward Hayward, gent.
Mich	1743	John Davison, gent.
Mich	1744	William Cooke, gent.
Mich	1745	Richard Botting, gent.
Mich	1746	Thomas Johnson, gent.
Mich	1747	John Wallis, gent.
Mich	1748	Valentine Cantis, gent.
Mich	1749	John Toker, gent.
Mich	1750	Thomas Creed, gent.
Mich	1751	Samuel Johnson, gent.
Mich	1752	Edward Scudamore, gent.
Mich	1753	William Reynolds, gent.
Mich	1754	John Robinson, gent.
Mich	1755	William Rucke, gent.
Mich	1756	William Adams, gent.
Mich	1757	Stephen Pilcher, gent.
Mich	1758	John Buckhurst, gent.
Mich	1759	Thomas Smith, esq.
Mich	1760	Hercules Hills, gent.
Mich	1761	Edward Miller, gent.

Date of appointment or of commencing account		Name
Mich	1762	Henry Hatcher, gent.
Mich	1763	William Long, gent.
Mich	1764	Thomas Young, gent.
Mich	1765	Laurence Tuck, gent.
Mich	1766	George Lacy, esq.
Mich	1767	John Taddy, esq.
Mich	1768	John Halbert, gent.
Mich	1769	Thomas Hammond, gent.
Mich	1770	Stephen Richards, gent.
Mich	1771	Hopkins Francis, gent.
Mich	1772	James Simmons, esq.
Mich	1773	Thomas Elwyn, gent.
Mich	1774	Arthur Skeero Lofty, gent.
Mich	1775	Thomas Marsh, gent.
Mich	1776	Thomas Noble, gent.
Mich	1777	Richard Staines, gent.
Mich	1778	Cyprian Rondeau Bunce, gent.
Mich	1779	Richard Halford, gent.
Mich	1780	Richard Harris Barham, gent.
Mich	1781	Thomas Stringer, gent.
Mich	1782	Samuel Balderston, gent.
Mich	1783	Richard Elwin, gent.
Mich	1784	Edward Crayford, gent.
Mich	1785	Henry Gipps, gent.
Mich	1786	John Baker, gent.
Mich	1787	John Hollingbery Stringer, gent.
Mich	1788	Thomas Hammond the younger, gent.
Mich	1789	Richard Frend, esq.
Mich	1790	John Hodges, esq.
Mich	1791	Daniel Stock, gent.
Mich	1792	Richard Mount, gent.
Mich	1793	Thomas Starr, gent.
Mich	1794	Thomas Parker, esq.
Mich	1795	Henry Simmons, gent.
Mich	1796	Samuel Lepine, esq.
Mich	1797	Thomas Edwards Salmon, gent.
Mich	1798	William Hutt, gent.
Mich	1799	Jesse White, gent.
Mich	1800	William Wilcox, gent.

Date of appointment or of commencing account		Name
Mich	1801	John Cooper, gent.
Mich	1802	William Jones, gent.
Mich	1803	Charles Pont, gent.
Mich	1804	James Claris, gent.
Mich	1805	John Browne, gent.
Mich	1806	John James Peirce, gent.
Mich	1807	James Warren, esq.
Mich	1808	George Elwin, esq.
Mich	1809	Thomas Starr, esq.
Mich	1810	Robert John Sprakeling, gent.
Mich	1811	James Lawrence, gent.
Mich	1812	Clough Leese, gent.
Mich	1813	Stephen Couchman, gent.
Mich	1814	Thomas Hooker, gent.
Mich	1815	Russell Whitebread Lavender, gent.
Mich	1816	John Clements, gent.
Mich	1817	John Nutt, esq.
Mich	1818	Hammond Nicholls, esq.
Mich	1819	William Sharp, gent.
Mich	1820	Larkin, Allan, gent.
Mich	1821	Samuel Powell, gent.
Mich	1822	George Wood, esq.
Mich	1823	John Thomas Linford, gent.
Mich	1824	William Mercurius Baskerville, esq.
Mich	1825	Russell Whitebread Lavender, gent.
Mich	1826	William Sharp, gent.
Mich	1827	George White, gent.
Mich	1828	Thomas Hart, esq.
Mich	1829	James Dalmar, gent.
Mich	1930	John Weeks, gent.
Mich	1831	James Ridout

At this point the duty of rendering account for the 'Farm' of Canterbury at the Exchequer came to an end. See Introduction above, p.iv.

Mich	1832	William Philpot, gent)	Added from City
Mich	1833	Richard Minter Mount, gent)	Munite Books
Mich	1834	Thomas Tolbut Pope, gent)	

Sheriffs of Canterbury from the Passing of the Municipal Corporation Act, 1835.

1835	James Read Reader
1836	William Ruglyn
1837	Thomas T DeLassaux
1838	Jacob Mills Davey
1839	James Fyfe
1840	George Cooper
1841	Richard F Beioley
1842	Thomas Wilkinson
1843	Charles Brock
1844	Joseph Jackson
1845	Frederick F Cobb
1846	William Jas Cooper
1847	Robt G Chipperfield
1848	William Sladden
1849	Thomas Pauli DeLassaux
1850	George Wall
1851	Robert Walker
1852	Thomas T DeLassaux
1853	Joseph Jackson
1854	John George Drury
1855	John Brent, jun.
1856	William Welby
1857	William Cannon, jun.
1858	George Harrison
1859	Thomas White Collard
1860	Herbert T Sankey
1861	Bartlett Allen Chambers
1862	Allen Fielding
1863	Francis Read Bateman
1864	Henry Hart
1865	George Grace
1866	Thomas Boorman

Sheriffs of Canterbury from the Passing of the Municipal Corporation Act, 1835.

1867	Thomas T DeLassaux
1868	Alfred Cooley
1869	Alfred James Beer
1870	William Henry Linom
1871	James Coppin
1872	Frederick Root
1873	Charles Goulden
1874	James Dance
1875	Edward Reyner
1876	William Mount
1877	Henry Miskin
1878	George Royle Friend
1879	Francis R Bateman
1880	Wm Robert Young
1881	Thomas Cross
1882	Henry Bell Wilson
1883	Thomas Wells
1884	John Ed Wiltshier
1885	Samuel Prentice
1886	Wm Watson Mason
1887	Thomas Burren
1888	Charles Wm Allen
1889	William R Harris
1890	William R Harris
1891	Samuel Will Dean
1892	Samuel S Warren
1893	Frederick Kennett
1894	Geo Herbert Friend
1895	Wm John Russell
1896	Edward Lukey
1897	Edward Lukey
1898	Edward Geo Stead
1899	Stephen Horsley
1900	George Pope
1901	Fredk Thos Gentry
1902	Julian F Whicheard
1903	William Horne
1904	Fredk John Godden
1905	Thomas Wood

Sheriffs of Canterbury from the Passing of the Municipal Corporation Act, 1835.

1906	Thomas Bourne
1907	Robt Wm Whittaker
1908	Albert Wm Anderson
1909	John Thomas Smith
1910	Herbert John Belsey
1911	Edward Vincent Dean
1912	Albert Shreeves Paine
1913	John Gilbert Johnson
1914	William Geo Dickens
1915	James Benn
1916	Fortescue West
1917	L A Philpot
1918	A Pentecost
1919	Charles Richardson
1920	Robert H Arrowsmith
1921	James McClemens
1922	Percy Robert Finn
1923	Lucy Green Wells
1924	Charles W R Phillips
1925	John Fuller Lamb
1926	Albert E Vandersteen
1927	Frank Hooker
1928	Walter Richard Pierce
1929	Frank Wood
1930	Violet May Williamson
1931	Edward Reginald Crow
1932	John William Edwards
1933	James Partridge
1934	Alfred Baynton
1935	John Bernard Thompson
1936	Herbert Rigden
1937	William Frederick Simpson
1938	George Robert Barrett
1939	Gerald Montague Kingsford
1940	Norman Haig Wightwick
1941	William John Dray
1942	Evelyn Mary Hews
1943	Augustus Wallace Fowler
1944	John George Bosworth Stone

Sheriffs of Canterbury from the Passing of the Municipal Corporation Act, 1835.

1945	Percy Botting	
1946	Harold Pullen Dawton	
1947- 1949	William Henry Chessell	Period of office extended by Representation of the People Act 1948.
1949	Thomas Baglin White	
1950	Thomas Edward Carling	
1951	John Robert Barrett	
1952	William Stephen Bean	
1953	Harry Martin Kenny	
1954	Stanley Herbert Jennings	
1955	William Thomas	
1956	Thomas McCallum	
1957	Peter Lewis Wood	
1958	Miriam Alice Sharp	
1959	Gilbert H G Kennett	(Died 23 May 1959 and was succeeded by Ernest Edward Kingsman)
1960	Edwin George Shersby	
1961	Clive Frederick Pare	
1962	Edward Cecil Ferguson Brown	
1963	Cyril Alfred Leslie Ash	
1964	Arthur Vivian Wilson	
1965	Kenneth George Hills	
1966	Herbert Joseph Buckworth	
1967	Kathleen Mary Ellis	
1968	Ellen Mary Rothermel	
1969	Bernard Augustine Porter	
1970	Leonard Roy Bennett	
1971	Mary Ross Keith-Lucas	
1972	Rita Iris Patricia Kilvert	
1973	Michael Frederick Fuller	

It was wholly unexpected that the office of Sheriff of Canterbury would survive the convulsions of 1974. The ancient functions of the Sheriff, however, are now somewhat impaired.

1974	Gwendolen Edna Fortune MBE	
1975	Margo Elizabeth Brown	
1976	John Henry Snell	
1977	Sidney George Donnithorne	
1978	Arthur Ronald Palmer	
1979	Leslie John Claud Stockwell	
1980	John Trent	
1981	John D Holgate	
1982	Ignatius B Dempsey	
1983	Harry Victor Legg	
1984	Douglas A Fenn	
1985	Tom Steele	
1986	Brian P Rye	
1987	Douglas R Gomm	
1988	Robin Gregory	
1989	William Arthur Wildman MBE	
1990	Patrick Burke	
1991	Bernard Collins	
1992	Iris Law	
1993	Ron Flaherty JP	
1994	Andrew Frogley	
1995	Maisie Seager	
1996	Martin Fisher	
1997	Philip Bond	
1998	Kate Panton	
1999	Michael Street-Williams	
2000	Jennie Bukht	
2001	Jennifer Yonge	
2002	Brian Hunter	
2003	Fred Whitemore	
2004	Richard Parkinson	
2005	Lewis Norris JP	Until 22 September 2005
2005	Jeanne Harrison	Elected 22 September 2005
2006	Jeanne Harrison	
2007	Gillian Reuby	
2008	Charlotte MacCaul	
2009	Gabrielle Davis	
2010	Sally Pickersgill	

2011	Hazel McCabe MBE
2012	Heather Taylor
2013	Ann Taylor

ERRATA ET ADDENDA

It is emphasised that in a compilation involving several hundred names and a much larger number of references, brought together from many different sources, the margin for error is large. Long distances from Canterbury has made it difficult to effect a thoroughly satisfactory check in every case.

WU

- 1216 OR BEFORE S MERCER AND R TALEBOT
After p 534 add , EBH A10
- 1225 OR BEFORE W WILLARD, PRETOR
Cancel A 10, A 24, read A 14, Bunce Charity Book, p. 537.
- 1235 - 1236 H MERCER AND W SAMUEL
In para. starting anno cicli, insert FILLIUS REGIS Johannis between Henricus
and desponsavit. Add to sources
EBH A 29, Charity Book, p 544; EBH A 52, Charity Book p. 572; EBH A 56, Charity Book,
p 576; EBH A 37; all without date.
- 1236 - 1237 J DODEKERE AND N TALEBOT
Add EBH A 66, Bunce Charity Book p 585, where the pair are given without date.
- 1248 - 1249 J DODEKERE AND R POLRE
For A 65 dated 1248 read A 67, Bunce Charity Book, p 586, dated 32 Henry III.
- 1256 - 1257 G PALMERE AND R BURRE
Cancel para. Read EBH A 23 in Bunce Charity Book p 545, dated 1256. EBH A 51, p 571
of Charity Book, dated 41 Henry III. BL C.D. 10, fol. 88r.
- 1261 - 1262 S CHICHE AND S PAYABLE
Delete Eastbridge Hospital Charter F 7 . . . Doge (in 11. 1 - 3).
- 1268 - 1269
OR 1269 - 1270
Though both years seem to be accounted for, EBH A 39 (Charity Book p 561) gives as
Bailiffs

THOMAS CHICH AND PETER DURANT

under date 53 Henry III (Oct 1268 - Oct 1269), which could relate to both municipal years
1268 - 9 and 1269 - 70. T Chich is common to both, and perhaps one of his colleagues
stood down for some reason in the course of the municipal year.

1269 - 1270

T CHICHE AND S PAYABLE

For May 1270, read March 1270.

1271 - 1272

T CHICCHE AND S PAYABLE

Delete EBH (Cocking group) no 7 and substitute EBH F 7 (Charity Book, p. 677), dated 56 Henry III (Oct 1271 - Oct 1272). This could cover the next year, but that is accounted for.

XCV_lportreeves.doc