

Archæologia Cantiana.

THE NEW ROMNEY AND CINQUE PORT RECORDS.

BY MAJOR TEICHMAN-DERVILLE, M.A.

(Mayor of New Romney and Speaker of the Cinque Ports).



MAYOR'S SEAL

(displaying the ancient arms of the Jurats of Romene).

I

THE NEW ROMNEY RECORDS.

INTRODUCTION.

THE first attempt at a Catalogue of the Town's archives was made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a list of the documents then held by the Corporation is written out in an old parchment-covered volume called the Booke of Notte.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries considerable care was taken of the records, which were often consulted in cases of questionable claims, but in the early nineteenth century their value was not recognised, and the following story of that period is typical of the light in which they were regarded.

It appears books and documents had been relegated to a room under the Town Hall, given up to the Volunteers for an Armoury. One day the Hall Keeper asked the Corporation what should be done with the old books and papers, and was answered with a unanimous cry of "Burn them." The Mayor of that day, however, interfered and, realising their value, eventually managed to have them again stored. To such slender threads do we owe their preservation today.

No further interest appears subsequently to have been shown until the early seventies, when Romney was fortunate enough to have as Mayor a keen archæologist in the person of Mr. H. Bachelor Walker who, with the assistance of the Rev. Waterman Gardner-Waterman, undertook the work of sorting out and examining the documents.

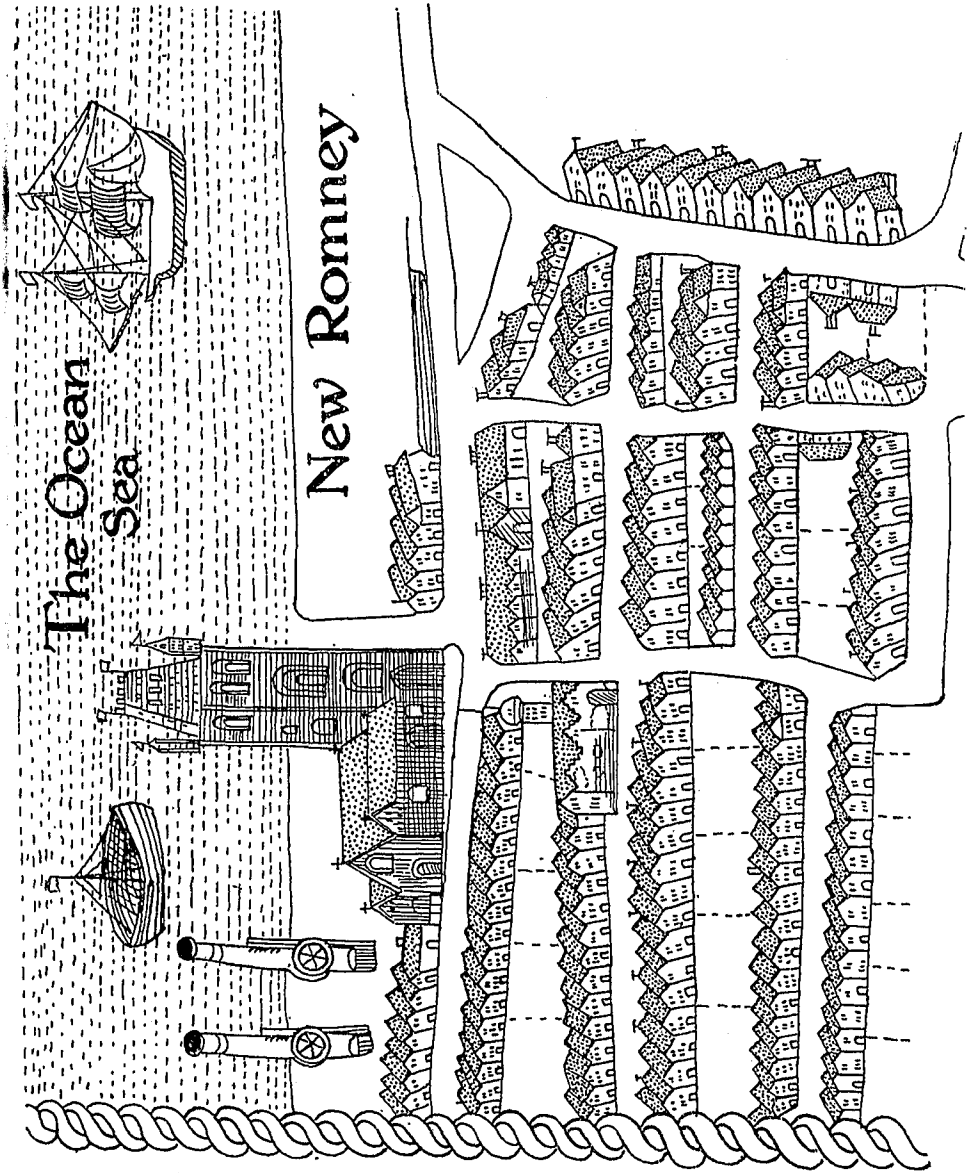
A few years later, Mr. Riley visited the town on an official inspection of the records, and himself translated some of the books. Extracts from them were published in 1874, in the fourth, fifth and sixth volumes of the Historical Manuscripts Commission Report.

The first regular classification, however, was not made until 1885 by Mr. Salisbury, whose detailed report can be read in Volume XVII of the *Archæologia Cantiana*.

But when an inspection of the books and loose documents of the town was made in 1926, a state of hopeless confusion was again found to exist; the endorsements on the parcels rarely bore any relation to the contents, many of the papers were damp and decaying, and the immediate necessity for a thorough revision and new cataloguing was only too evident.

Under these circumstances, the assistance of Mr. R. Holworthy and Miss D. O. Shilton, two of our leading archivists, was obtained and, with their help, the subjoined classification was completed.

To give some idea of the disorder existing when the documents were inspected, it may be mentioned that in one parcel of brown paper endorsed "Old papers of no value," the three missing pages of the Second Assessment Book



FROM AN OLD MAP, DATED 1614, IN THE POSSESSION OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

(1384-1447) were found, which fill in the only existing gap in the records of the town. These pages have been repaired at the Public Record Office, and inserted in their proper place in the volume to which they belong.

It is perhaps unnecessary to mention here the extraordinarily fine series of books, which are in a wonderful state of preservation, as their value is already known, but the continuity of the Romney Records is remarkable.

In most other Boroughs with early Records, owing to loss by fire, or carelessness, there is often, if not always, some irreplaceable gap in the series.

Another discovery of archæological interest, unnoticed in previous classifications, was the unearthing from the back of an old dusty cupboard of what is believed to be the oldest copy in existence of the Cinque Port Doomsday, written on vellum in the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century. This has also been restored at the Public Record Office. The wording, as may be seen, approximates to that quoted by Jeake on page 25 of his *Charters of the Cinque Ports*, though the Romney document would appear to be an earlier copy than that to which Jeake had access,¹ as in it, apart from other interesting differences, it will be noticed Rye and Winchelsea are mentioned simply as Limbs of Hastings, and not individually with their separate quota of ships.

But unfortunately, one of the most valuable documents mentioned in Mr. Riley's Report of 1874 has not been traced, the original of the Proclamation of the Pardon issued in favour of Jack Cade, under his assumed name of Mortimer, dated July 7th, 1450. From enquiries instituted, it appears however this document could not be found thirty-five years ago, when a search for it was made, and it is feared it has fallen into other hands.

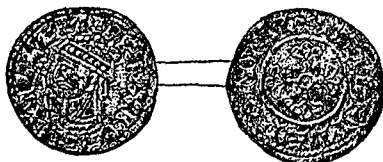
Among the loose documents, two items are of special interest, the large and valuable collection of printed Proclamations going back to the reign of Henry VII, and several hundred letters dating from the middle of the sixteenth century, many from distinguished personages.

¹ Viz. : The Extract from the Rye Customal.

To give some idea of the interest of these proclamations, a typical specimen temp. Henry VIII, has been included at the end of this report, giving a curious sidelight on the position of the medical profession in those days.

Special attention may also be drawn to the documents concerning the Chancery Court of Dover, the history of which is little known, and to the various assessments for subsidies, including that for Ship Money which led up to the great Civil War, few of which are to be found in the public Records.

No notice, however, of the New Romney Records would be complete without mentioning the fact that, though the earliest book of the series in the possession of the Corporation begins in 1379, a still earlier volume dealing with the period 1352-1378, written by Daniel Rough, the Town Clerk of that time, is at present in the Library of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. Details and extracts from this document were published in the fourth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1874, and have since been reprinted in the Catalogue of the College Library (Cambridge University Press, 1907).



A SILVER PENNY OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR,
STRUCK AT THE NEW ROMNEY MINT.

BOOKS.

No.

1. 1379-1384. Assessment Book. Contains chiefly Maletots, with names, and accounts. This volume has been interleaved with a translation by the late Mr. Henry T. Riley of the Public Record Office.
2. 1384-1447. Assessment Book. Contains Maletots, Accounts, Wills, Recognizances, Admissions to Freedom, Pleas and sundry entries.

No.

3. 1448-1527. Assessment Book. Contains similar entries to the last item.
4. 1469-1492. Assessment Book. Contains Scots, Maletots, Accounts, Names of Jurats &c. elected, Names of the men of Lydd who paid to the Contribution.
5. 1492-1516. Assessment Book. Contains similar entries to the last item.
6. 1516-1522. Assessment Book. The first portion of this book contains information of a varied nature, the second part, commencing at folio 140.
1563-1567. appears to be a Common Assembly Book. (see No. 39)
7. 1454-1482. Book of Plaints. Contains lists of suits to be tried.
8. 1628-1665. Book of Plaints. An entry book of Pleas.
9. 1665-1746. Book of Plaints. Contains similar entries.
10. 1520-1529. Court Book. Contains entries of the proceedings of various Courts held at New Romney.
11. 1529-1548. Court Book. Contains similar entries.
12. 1549-1551. Court Book.
13. 1552-1559. Court Book.
14. 1559-1568. Court Book.
15. 1569-1588. Court Book.
16. 1588-1608. Court Book.
17. 1604-1606. Court Book. (A fragment only.)
18. 1608-1609. Court Book. (A fragment only.)
19. 1616-1628. Court Book.
20. 1616-1675. Court Book.
21. 1628-1649. Court Book.
22. 1649-1658. Court Book.
23. 1658-1667. Court Book.
24. 1667-1686. Court Book.
25. 1686-1707. Court Book.
26. 1707-1727. Court Book.
27. 1720-1744. Court Book.
28. 1728-1761. Court Book.
29. 1760-1786. Court Book.
30. 1761-1786. Court Book.
31. 1786-1811. Court Book.

- No.
32. 1787-1793. Court Book.
33. 1528-1580. Chamberlains' Account Book.
34. 1587-1626. Chamberlains' Account Book. The last six pages contain the Contribution from New Romney to the wars in Bohemia.
35. 1591-1592. Chamberlains' Account Book. A few pages only.
36. 1634-1635. Chamberlains' Account Book. A few pages only.
37. 1757-1818. Chamberlains' Account Book.
38. 1550-1611. A Register of Deeds and Conveyances, marked "Booke of Notte. Fines and Recoveries of landes and Rentals written in this booke. Z."
39. 1551. Charter Book.
40. 1633-1634. Charter Book.
41. 1577-1622. Common Assembly Book. Contains many interesting entries, including notes of admissions to the Freedom.
42. 1622-1701. Common Assembly Book. Contains similar entries.
43. 1702-1761. Common Assembly Book. Contains similar entries.
44. 1701-1873. Common Assembly Book.
45. 1596-1734. Election of Mayors, Jurats, &c.
46. 1736-1855. A similar book.
47. 1710-1712. Account Book for the Rolfe House Trust.
48. 1815-1853. Sessions Minutes.
49. 1760-1814. Private Minute Book of a member of the Council (name unknown).
50. circa Henry vi. The Custumal of New Romney.
51. circa Henry vi. The Custumal of New Romney, with a copy of the Charter of Edward III. to the Cinque Ports ; an admission to the Freedom at the end. The volume is bound in Deer skin, with the hair still on it.
52. Charles II. Charters of the Cinque Ports and two Ancient Towns (Latin and English), with annotations, by Samuel Jeake, senior, of Rye. Printed in 1728.

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Bundle.

LOOSE DOCUMENTS.

- | No. | |
|-----|---|
| 1. | 1500-1610. Barons Taxation and receipts. |
| 2. | 1569-1759. Muster Rolls of the Trained Bands and Militia, and documents relating thereto. |
| 3. | 1595. Assessment for Common Fines, Fitting out ships, &c. |
| 4. | 1610. Assessment for the Aid granted on the Knight-hood of Prince Henry. |
| 5. | 1626. Assessment for Ship Money. |
| 6. | 1639. Assessment for fitting out a ship for Calais. |
| 7. | 1647. Assessment for the relief of Ireland. |
| 8. | 1660-1698. Assessment for Poll Tax. |
| 9. | 1662-1667. Assessments for Hearth Tax. |
| 10. | 1662-1709. Various assessments, and papers relating thereto. |
| 11. | 1696. Taxes on Births, Deaths and Marriages. |
| 12. | 1696-1752. Assessments for Window Tax. |
| 13. | 1700-1753. Assessments for Land Tax, and papers relating thereto. |
| 14. | 1773-1804. Assessment for Land Tax. |
| 15. | 1798-1805. Assessment for Land Tax for Lydd. |
| 16. | 1569-1714. Wills, Administrations and Inventories. Small parcel. |
| 17. | 1592-1713. Letters, Indentures, Inventories, &c. concerning wrecks. |
| 18. | 1377-1603 and 1719-1742. Feet of Fines. Large Parcel. |
| 19. | 1509-1650. Grants, leases, releases, &c. |
| 20. | 1651-1800. Grants, leases, releases, &c. |
| 21. | 1552-1675. Expired leases. |
| 22. | 1676-1700. Expired leases. |
| 23. | 1701-1739. Expired leases. |
| 24. | 1740-1827. Expired leases. |
| 25. | 1450-1600. Deeds relating to Hythe. Many with seals. |
| 26. | 1525-1838. Deeds relating to Kiddle Grounds. |
| 27. | 1450-1546. Deeds relating to Lydd. |
| 28. | 1599-1824. Deeds relating to Mills and lands in New Romney. |

No.

29. Various. Abstracts of Title, copies of Deeds, &c.
30. 1516-1586. Two Court Books of Old Romney. (1) 9 March. 7 Henry viii. to 6 April 32 Henry viii. and (2) 19 December 2 Elizabeth to 29 March 28 Elizabeth. Small paper covered books.
31. 16th & 17th Centuries. Sundry documents concerning Lydd. Including a copy of a draft of a new Charter (1611). Hearth Tax return (1670). Rental of Lydd (1680). Assessment (1679).
32. 16th & 17th Centuries. Documents concerning Bromehill.
33. 17th & 18th Centuries. Examinations concerning settlements of bastards, &c., the discharge of covenant servants, appointments of guardians, &c.
34. 1586-1698. Assessments of the Overseers of the Poor.
35. 1700-1750. Assessments of the Overseers of the Poor.
36. 1751-1765. Assessments of the Overseers of the Poor.
37. 1766-1786. Assessments of the Overseers of the Poor.
38. 1633-1751. Churchwardens' Accounts of Hope All Saints.
39. 1670-1699. Churchwardens' Accounts of New Romney.
40. 1700-1740. Churchwardens' Accounts of New Romney.
41. 1741-1779. Churchwardens' Accounts of New Romney.
42. 1673-1819. Sacrament Certificates.
43. 1603-1820. Letters, Accounts, &c. relating to services at Coronations.
44. 17th & 18th Centuries. Various Bonds.
45. 17th & 18th Centuries. Licences to keep Alehouses; also Recognizances of Victuallers.
46. 1441-1747. Coroner's Inquests.
47. 1550-1700. Sessions Records. Presentments of the Grand Jury.
48. 1650-1819. General Sessions Records.
49. 1820-1825. General Sessions Records.
50. 1825-1832. General Sessions Records.
51. 1833-1840. General Sessions Records. 1837, 1838 missing.
52. 1841-1857. General Sessions Records. 1842, 1846, 1848, 1851 to 1854 and 1856 missing.

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No.

53. 1660-1800. Oaths of Allegiance.
54. 1560-1645. Papers relating to the Process of Withernam.
55. 1614-1627. Papers relating to Recusants.
56. 1560-1643. Chamberlains' Town Rentals, for circa 1560, 1579, 1581, 1587, 1590, 1591, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1600 to 1603, 1605, 1608, 1609, 1611, 1635, 1638, 1639, 1643.
57. 1647-1699. Chamberlains' Town Rentals, for 1647 to 1649, 1652, 1654, 1665, 1669, 1672, 1674, 1675, 1678, 1683, 1689 to 1691, 1693 to 1696, 1698, 1699.
58. 1701-1725. Chamberlains' Town Rentals, for 1701 to 1704, 1706, 1707, 1712 to 1714, 1717 to 1720, 1722 to 1725.
59. 1726-1750. Chamberlains' Town Rentals, for 1726 to 1732, 1734 to 1741, 1742 to 1750.
60. 1752-1775. Chamberlains' Town Rentals, for 1752 to 1754, 1756 to 1764, 1766 to 1773, 1775.
61. 1776-1799. Chamberlains' Town Rentals, for 1776 to 1780, 1782, 1783, 1784 (damaged), 1786 to 1794, 1795 (two rolls, one damaged), 1796 to 1799. Also one roll, 18th century, damaged.
62. 1801-1825. Chamberlains' Town Rentals, for 1801 to 1811, 1813 to 1825.
63. 1826-1850. Chamberlains' Town Rentals. Complete. 1836 and 1838 damaged.
64. 1851-1874. Chamberlains' Town Rentals. 1870 missing.
65. 1796. Rental of the manor of Littlebourne.
66. 1689-1702. Orders in reference to the Impressing of Seamen.
67. 1714-1737. Four Commissions of Sewers, under the Great Seal. Two seals in boxes; one broken, and one missing.
68. 1668. Copy of the Charter of Charles II. to the Cinque Ports.
69. 1686. Original Charter of James II. to New Romney. Portion of seal (attached) in box.
70. 1679-1774. Documents concerning the election of Members of Parliament.

No.

71. 1656-1730. Documents concerning the election of Mayors.
72. 1695-1818. Petitions to be admitted, and admissions to the Freedom of New Romney. Also admission of Sir William Twysden to the Freedom in 1695.
73. 1611-1709. Documents concerning the election of Officers.
74. 1624-1688. Apprenticeship Bonds.
75. 16th & 17th Centuries. Documents concerning ships supplied by the Cinque Ports.
76. Circa 1300. Cinque Port Doomsday. Early copy.
77. 1558-1700. Various Petitions and Royal Addresses.
78. Elizabeth. Action concerning tithes. Fossett versus Ruck.
79. James I. Action in the Chancery of Dover. Godfrey versus Horsmondon.
80. James I. Action in the Court of Star Chamber concerning premises in Old Romney, Spence versus Plomer, Mayor of New Romney, and others. Also action concerning the same matter in the Court of Chancery and Admiralty of Dover, and original Indenture of lease of the premises.
81. 1578. Memorandum extracted from the old Wardmote Book of Faversham, concerning action between Faversham and the City of London.
82. Elizabeth ? Evidence given in the Court of Exchequer on behalf of New Romney, concerning their title to certain lands. Refers to various privileges from the reign of Edward the Confessor. [Incomplete.]
83. 16th & 17th Centuries. Actions in the Court of Admiralty and Chancery of Dover.
84. 16th & 17th Centuries. Actions in the Court of Admiralty and Chancery of Dover.
85. 1486-1700. Records of the Court of Record. Large parcel of Letters of Process, some very interesting.

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- No.
86. Edward iv. to Henry viii. Sundry documents of the Court of Record.
 87. Henry viii. to Elizabeth. Sundry documents of the Court of Record.
 88. Elizabeth to James I. Sundry documents of the Court of Record.
 89. Elizabeth to George I. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
 90. 16th & 17th Centuries. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
 91. 16th & 17th Centuries. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
 92. James I. to Charles II. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
 93. Charles I. to Charles II. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
 94. Commonwealth to George I. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
 95. Edward vi. & Philip & Mary. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
 96. Elizabeth. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
 97. Elizabeth. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
 98. James I. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
 99. James I. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
 100. Charles I. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
 101. Commonwealth. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
 102. Commonwealth. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
 103. Charles II. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
 104. Charles II. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.

- No.
105. Charles II. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
106. James II. & William & Mary. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
107. James II. & William & Mary. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
108. Anne & after. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
109. No date. Sundry documents relating to the Court of Record.
110. 1709-1787. Documents concerning the Committee of Contracts.
111. 1700 & after. Bills and Vouchers for the Level of New Romney.
112. 1572-1680. Acquittances of the King's Rent.
113. 1692-1796. Vouchers of the Surveyors of New Romney.
114. Various. Parcel of sundry loose documents, unsorted. Some interesting.
115. 1550-1720. Collection of several hundred letters, some being of great interest.
116. Henry vi. to George iii. Collection of about 250 Proclamations. The majority in very good condition. The collection is of great value.
117. Various. A small parcel of fragments.



THE COMMON SEAL OF THE CORPORATION OF NEW ROMNEY.
(Formerly the Seal of the Barons of Romene.)

II

DOMESDAY OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

Isti sunt quinque portus Regis Anglie habentes libertates quas alii portus non habent.

Servicia inde Regis debita videlicet viginti et una navis in quibus xxj. homines cum j. garcione qui dicitur grometi.	} Hasting'	{ Ad quem pertinent tanquam membra unus vicus litus maris in Seford Pevenes: Hydenye Wynchelse la Rya Ihamme Bekisburne Grenethe et Northye Bolwarehutte.
Quinque naves et in qualibet nave xxj. homines cum garcione ut supra.	} Romenal	{ Ad quem pertinent Plomhulle Hlide Oswarstone Dengemarrys et vetus Romenal.
Quinque naves et cetera ut supra.	} Hethe	{ Ad quem pertinent Westheth.
xxj. Naves ut Hasting' et cetera.	} Dovorria	{ Ad quem pertinent Folkstane, Faveresham et Mergate non de solo sed de catallis.
v. Naves ut Romenal vel Hethe.	} Sandwich	{ Ad quem pertinent Forthwich Reculvere Sare et Dale non de solo sed de catallis.

Summa navium lvij. naves.

Summa hominum in eisdem MCiiij^{xx}xvij homines exceptis garcionibus.

Summa garcionum lvij garciones.

Servicium quod barones Quinque portuum recognoscunt facere regi ad summonitionem suam per annum si contigerit per xv. dies ad custum eorum proprium ita quod prima dies computetur a die qua vela navium erexerint ad siglandum versus partes ad quas tendere debent et ulterius quamdiu Rex voluerit ad custum regis.

(Translation)

These are the Cinque Ports of the King of England having liberties which other ports have not.

The King's services due thereout, namely twenty one ships in which [there are] twenty one men with one boy who is called a grummet.	} Hasting'	{ To which belong as limbs one village the sea-shore in Seford, Pevenes[ey], Hydenye, Wynchelse, la Rya, Ihamme, Bekisburne, Grenethe et Northye, Bolwarehutte.
Five ships and in each ship twenty one men with a boy as above.	} Romenal	{ To which belong Plomhulle, Hlide, Oswarstone, Dengemarrys and Old Romenal.
Five ships and the rest as above:	} Hethe	{ To which belongs Westheth.
Twenty one ships as Hasting' and the rest [as above].	} Dovorla	{ To which belong Folkstane, Faveresham and Mergate, not for soil but for goods.
Five ships as Romenal or Hethe.	} Sandwich	{ To which belong Forthwich, Reculvere, Sare and Dale, not for soil but for goods.

Sum of the ships, 57 ships.

Sum of the men in the same, 1197 men excluding boys.

Sum of the boys, 57 boys.

The service which the barons of the Cinque Ports acknowledge that they do to the King at his summons [is] yearly, if it shall happen, for 15 days at their own proper cost, provided the first day be reckoned from the day on which they shall raise their sails to sail towards those parts to which they have to go, and for further time as long as the King shall wish, at the King's cost.

III

PROCLAMATION.

AN ACT THAT PERSONS, BEINGE NO COMMON SURGIONS,
MAY MINISTER OUTWARDE MEDICINES.

Where in the Parliament holden at Westmynster in the iii yere of the Kynges's moste gracious reigne, amongst othere thynges, for the advoiding of sorceries, witchecraft, and other inconveniences, it was enacted that no person within the citie of London nor within vii miles of the same, shulde take upon hym to exercise and occupie as phisition or surgion, except he be fyrst examined approved and admitted by the bysshop of London, and others, under and upon certeyne peynes and penalties in the same act mentioned.

Sithens the makynge of which sayde acte, the company and fellowship of surgions of London, minding onely their owne lucre, and nothyng the profyte or ease of the diseased or patient, have sued, troubled and vexed divers honest persons, as well men as women, whom god hath endued with the knowledge of the nature, kynde and operation of certeyne herbes, rootes and waters, and the administering of them to such as ben peyned with customal diseases: as women's sore, a pin, and the webbe in the eye, uncomes of handes, scaldinges, burninges, sore mouthes, stone strangury, saucelim, and morfew, and such other like diseases: and yet the sayd persons have not taken anythyng for their peynes, or cunninge, but have ministered the same to the poore people onely for neyghbourhood and goddes sake, and of pitie and charitie.

And it is nowe well knowen, that the surgions admitted, wyll do no cure to any persone, but where they shall knowe to be rewarded with a greater summe or rewarde than the cure extendeth unto, for in case they woulde minister their cunninge to sore people unrewarded, there shulde not so many rotte and perishe to death for lacke of helpe of surgery

as dayly do : but the greatteste parte of the persones of the sayde crafts of surgions have small cuninge, yet they wyl take great summes of money, and do lyttle therfor, and by reason therof, they do often tymes empaire and hurt theyr pacientes, rather than do them good.

In consideration wherof, and for the ease, comfourt, succour, helpe, reliefe, and helthe of the Kynge's poore subjectes, inhabitauntes of this his realme, nowe peyned or diseased, or that hereafter shalbe peyned or diseased, be it ordeyned, establyshed, and enacted by the authority of this present parliament, that at all times from hensforthe, it shall be lefull to every person beyng the Kynge's subjecte, havynge knowledge and experience of the nature of herbes, rootes and waters, or of the operation of the same, by speculation or practise, within any parte of the realme of Englande, or within any other the Kynge's Dominions, to practise, use, and minister in and to any outward sore, uncome, wounde, apostemations, outwarde swellynge, or disease, any herbe or herbes, oyntment, bathes, pultes and emplasters, accordyng to theyr cuninge, experience and knowledge in any of the diseases, sores and maladies before sayde, and all other like to the same, or drinckes for the stone strangury, or agues, without sute, vexation, trouble, penaltie or losse of theyr goodes ; the foresayde statute in the foresayde iii yere of the Kynge's moste gracious reigne, or any other acte, ordinaunce, or statute to the contrary herof hertofore made in any wise not withstandinge.

GOD SAVE THE KYNG.

Thos. Berthelet regis impressor
excudit cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum.

IV

THE CINQUE PORT RECORDS.

INTRODUCTION.

From the fifteenth century onwards, if not from earlier times, New Romney as the central Port and place of assembly, has been the official depository of the books, documents and papers belonging to the Cinque Ports, Ancient Towns, and their members.

They are at present stored in an iron chest, constructed in 1828 and fitted with two keys, one of which is held by the Mayor of New Romney and the other by the solicitors to the Ports.

While the attached inventory is complete so far as the collection at Romney is concerned, it should be realised that many of the other Cinque Ports must still be in possession of documents which apply to the whole confederacy as much as to the individual town, and it is hoped that before long this list may be supplemented by a further classification of other records so held.

The value of the books, etc., appears to have been long realised by the authorities responsible and, in accordance with decrees of "Brotherhood and Guestlings," schedules of them were prepared in 1726, 1828, 1857, and 1904.

They were, however, never officially published, and it has consequently been difficult for the historical student to ascertain their contents.

The subjoined classification is the most detailed that has yet been attempted, and includes not only various records formerly held by the Corporations of Lydd and New Romney now transferred into the Cinque Port chest, but also sundry recent additions.

Compared with the last report issued by Sir Wollaston Knocker, C.B., in 1904, the following points may be mentioned.

The Charter of Charles II and the Lord Wardens' progress into Kent, 1694, are still missing, but it is understood that the former has since been recovered, and is at present in the possession of the Corporation of Dover.

In order to facilitate research, it is of great importance that records dealing with one subject should be as far as possible deposited in one place, and it is hoped the authorities may see their way to have the charter in question replaced, together with that of Charles I in the Cinque Port chest.

Although it may be considered hardly to come within the scope of this report, the absence from the chest of the remains of the Cinque Ports Banner, always referred to in previous schedules, perhaps calls for comment.

As may be seen from the Solicitor's report of 1904, it was then considered that the remnants of the old flag were so rotten that the expense likely to be incurred in preserving and restoring them would not be justified by the result.

Six years ago, however, at the request of the New Romney authorities, the matter was re-opened, and permission for its restoration obtained. The repaired Flag was subsequently removed to Dover, and is now to be seen in that town.

In view of the recent question as to the correct emblazoning of the Cinque Ports Arms, especially with regard to the demi-hulls, an illustration of the banner is given at the end of this report.

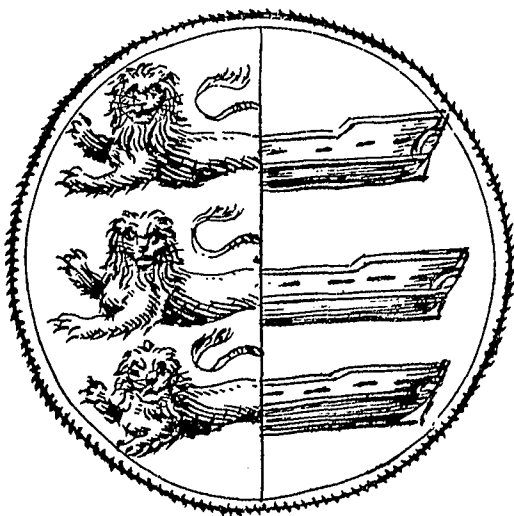
According to J. D. Parry in his *Coast of Sussex*, 1833, the arms are given as :

"Per pale 'gules' and 'azure' three demi-lions 'or' impaling 'azure' three demi-ships 'argent'," but no authority is given. This blazoning has been followed by the towns of Sandwich and Rye, in some of whose seals the Cinque Port arms appear.

The banner in question, however (made pursuant to a Cinque Port resolution in 1632) displays the demi-hulls as "or," and this is supported by a similar representation on an old map in the possession of the Corporation of Romney, dated 1683.

Since it is understood no actual grant of arms can be traced, it is suggested that the supporters of the latter blazon for the confederation as a whole are probably correct.

To refer again to the actual records, apart from the Charters, the Great White and Black Books, and the form of the proclamation of the Yarmouth Free Fair, undoubtedly the most interesting items to be noted are the series of forty-one diaries or relations written by the Bailiffs of the Cinque Ports on the occasion of their yearly visits to the



THE ARMS OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

Yarmouth fair as "True and certayne Records and remembrances of the manner of their entertaynement, and of their actes, orders and proceedings" during that time.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, as many as eight and even ten bailiffs were sent yearly from the Cinque Ports to regulate the Herring Fair, but in the sixteenth century, as Yarmouth grew in importance, the number had been reduced to two; one selected from Sandwich, Dover, Hythe and Romney to represent the eastern, and one from Hastings, Rye and Winchelsea to represent the western Ports.

The relations themselves are of extraordinary interest as illustrating everyday life, manners, and court procedure in Elizabethan times, and each year on the return of the bailiffs were read aloud before the assembled Ports.

So far, only two have been published, that of 1588 in Volume XII of the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, 1860, and that of 1603 in the *History of Great Yarmouth* by C. J. Palmer, 1856.

In the fourth Volume of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1874, Mr. H. T. Riley refers to the diary of 1593 as "full of quaint matter, which deserves to see the light in the way of publication."

The majority of these relations, including those mentioned, have been transcribed during the past few years, and it is hoped that the publication of a selection of the most interesting may be undertaken in the near future.

Details of the rest of the Documents will be found in the classification.

RECORDS, BOOKS, PAPERS, AND DOCUMENTS

BELONGING TO THE CINQUE PORTS, ANTIEN TOWNS, AND THEIR MEMBERS, DEPOSITED IN THE CINQUE PORT CHEST AND THE OAK BOX AT NEW ROMNEY.

1. 1433 to 1567. The Great White Book of the Cinque Ports. Being a Decree Book or register of the proceedings of the Brotherhoods and Guestlings, consisting of 264 pages, and an index to the various decrees, 34 pages. At the beginning are some entries concerning the Coronation of King Richard III. and Queen Anne. The volume is, as a whole, in good condition, though a few pages at the beginning have suffered from dampness, and at least one page is missing at the end.
2. 1572 to the present day. "The Register Book of the Cineqz Portes of England," commonly called "The Black Book of the Cinque Ports," containing minutes of the Brotherhoods and Guestlings held.
3. Bound manuscript index to the White Book and Black Book.

4. 1582 to 1639. Diaries kept by the Bailiffs of the Cinque Ports during their annual visits to Great Yarmouth for the Fair. 41 volumes. They are all written on foolscap, containing between twelve and twenty-four pages, and are sometimes bound in a vellum cover.

The following are the dates of the relations, the names of the Bailiffs and, where possible, the Ports or towns they represented.

1582. Richard French and Thomas Maister. [incomplete].
 1584. Richard Lyff (Hastings) and William Willes (—).
 1585. Michael Pixe (Hythe) and Thomas Edolphe (Rye).
 1588. Thomas Lake (Hastings) and Henry Lennarde (Dover).
 1593. William Dydsburye and William Browninge.
 1595. John Lunsford (Hastings) and John Mynge (New Romney).
 1597. Robert Wood (Rye) and Reginald Robins (Hythe).
 1600. William Bysshop (Hastings) and George Byng (Dover).
 1605. Thomas Sprott (Hythe) and Richard Portryff (Rye).
 1606. Richard Ellis (Hastings) and Francis Evernden (New Romney).
 1607. William Wood (Sandwich) and Robert Butler (Winchelsea).
 1608. Richard Wytherys (Hastings) and Edward Kempe (Dover).
 1609. Thomas Ensigne (Rye) and John Grove (Hythe).
 1610. Peter Harry (Hastings) and Stephen Brett (New Romney).
 1611. Josua Pordage (Sandwich) and Paul Wymond (Winchelsea).
 1612. Thomas Younge (Hastings) and Robert Garrett (Dover).
 1613. William Reeve (Hythe) and John Benbrick (Rye).
 1614. Clement Whitfield (Hastings) and William Heblethwayte (New Romney).
 1615. John Jacob (Sandwich) and John Egglestone (Winchelsea).

1616. Richard Boys (Hastings) and William Ward (Dover).
1617. William Knight (Hythe) and Marke Thomas (Rye).
1618. Richard Waller (Hastings) and Peter Lancaster (New Romney).
1619. Arthur Ruck (Sandwich) and William Wymond (Winchelsea).
1620. Jeremiah Briham (Hastings) and John Waad (Dover).
1621. William Marche (Hythe) and Richard Gibberidge (Rye).
1622. John Brett (Hastings) and William Clarke (New Romney).
1623. John Herbert (Sandwich) and Paul Wymond (Winchelsea).
1624. Nathaniel Lasher (Hastings) and Thomas Foord (Dover).
1625. David Goram (Hythe) and Richard Cockram (Rye).
1626. Thomas Brian (Hastings) and Stephen Etherick (New Romney).
1628. John Barley (Hastings) and Nicholas Eaton (Dover).
1629. Richard Hutson (Hythe) and John Nowell (Rye).
1630. John Dunck (Hastings) and John Beadle (New Romney).
1631. Mathew Peake (Sandwich) and Thomas Fray (Winchelsea).
1632. William Barker (Hastings) and Stephen Monins (Dover).
1633. George Reve (Hythe) and Edward Benbricke (Rye).
1634. — Crompe and — Wivill — [incomplete].
1636. Thomas Russell (Hastings) and Thomas Tyddeman (Dover).
1637. Guy Langdon (Hythe) and Roger Bamford (Rye).
1638. Thomas Barlowe (Hastings) and John Wilcocke (New Romney).
1639. Henry Forstall (Sandwich) and William Thorpe (Winchelsea).

24 NEW ROMNEY AND CINQUE PORT RECORDS.

5. 1332. Copy of the "Acts and Ordinances concerning the privileges, liberties and Jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports to the Bailiffs within the Town of Great Yarmouth yearly during the fair there" of 5 Edward III.
6. The form of Proclaiming the Free Fair at Yarmouth. Parchment, two membranes; the first having an interesting illuminated heading, and both a coloured border.
7. 16th and 17th Centuries. Sundry papers relating to Great Yarmouth.
8. 1630 to 1664. Lists of ships of the Cinque Ports, with names of masters, numbers of crew and tonnage of ships, that went to Great Yarmouth for the herring fishing.
9. 1634. June 16. Patent under the Great Seal of Charles I., inspecting the charter of James I., to the Towns and Ports, and to the barons and inhabitants, mayors, jurats and commonalty of the same, confirming to them all such privileges as were granted by the charters of Edward the Confessor, William I., William II., Edward I., Edward III., Henry VI., Edward IV., Henry VII., Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.

Portion of Great Seal only remaining, attached by a crimson cord.

10. 1612 to 1690. Seven Great Rolls of Bailiffs' Accounts for Fines, as follows :

[8, 9] 10, 11. James I. Kent.

4 James II. Kent.

1 William and Mary. Sussex.

1 William and Mary. Kent.

2 William and Mary. Sussex.

3 William and Mary. Sussex.

3 William and Mary. Kent.

11. 1688 to 1805. Sheriffs' Accounts of Fines and issues, seventeen rolls, as follows :

"In the claim of the Liberty of the Barons and goodmen of the Cinque Ports in the said Counties "

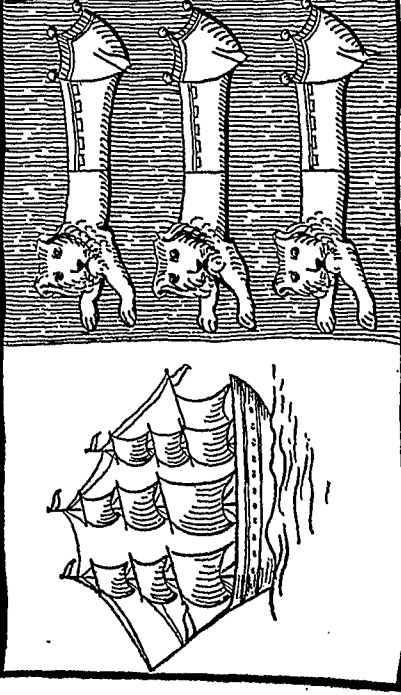
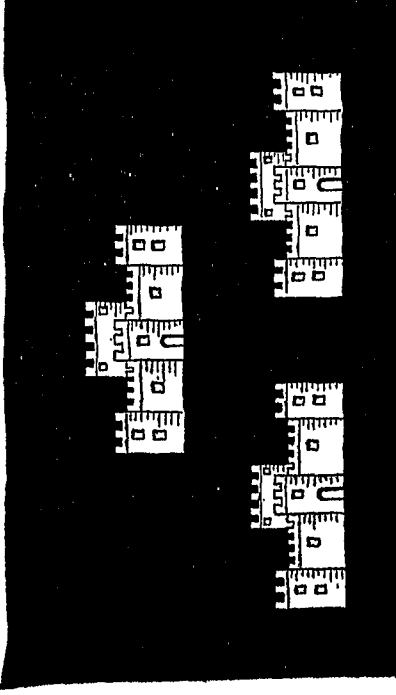
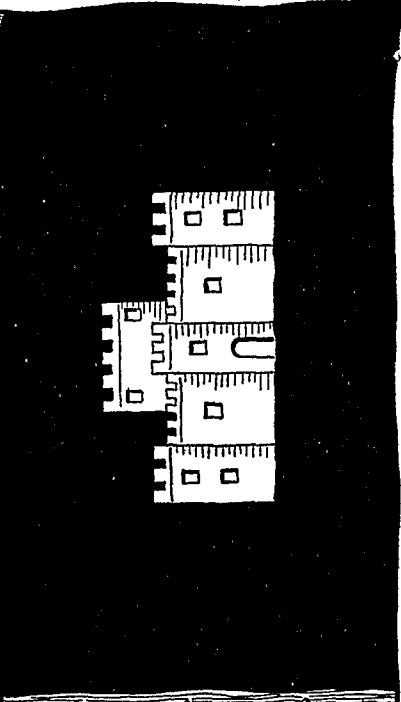
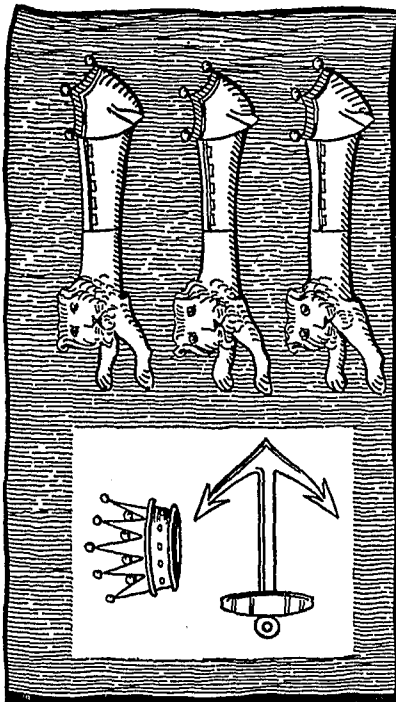
4 James II. Kent.

1 William and Mary. Sussex.

- 2 William and Mary. Sussex.
 - 2 William and Mary. Kent.
 - 3 William and Mary. Sussex.
 - 3 William and Mary. Kent.
 - 4 William and Mary. Kent.
 - 1 George III. Kent.
 - 2 George III. Kent.
 - 3 George III. Kent.
 - 4 George III. Kent.
 - 5 George III. Kent.
 - 6 George III. Kent.
 - 7 George III. Kent.
 - 8 George III. Kent.
 - 9 George III. Kent.
 - 46 George III. Kent.
12. 17th Century. Parcel of various original and copies of letters to the Lord Warden and others. Many interesting.
 - 13a. 1612 to 1812. An oak box containing commissions from the various Ports to their officers, chosen to represent them at the Guestlings.
 - 13b. 1828 and 1857. A parcel of similar documents.
 14. 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries. Parcel of Circular Letters concerning the Brotherhood and Guestling.
 15. 1688 to 1771. Copies of Proceedings of the Brotherhood and Guestling. Small packet.
 16. 1677. August 16th. Lydd. An assessment towards building 30 ships of war. Giving names of landlords and tenants.
 17. 16th and 17th Centuries. Parcel of sundry accounts.
 18. 1632 to 1641. Minutes of Guestlings. Thin foolscap volume in brown paper cover.
[This book was found at Lydd and returned to New Romney in June, 1885.]
 19. 17th and 18th Centuries. Petitions to the Brotherhood and Guestling.
 20. 1621 to 1629. Portion of an Assembly Book of the Brotherhood and Guestling.

26 NEW ROMNEY AND CINQUE PORT RECORDS.

21. 1647 to 1654. "A particular of the charges disbursed since the last Brotherhood and Guestling," in the causes concerning Stonar in Sandwich and Sir Henry Crispe. A thin foolscap book.
22. 1857 to 1902. Bound copies of the minutes of the Courts of Brotherhood and Guestling.
23. 1573. September 16. Agreement between Sir William Brook, Lord Cobham, Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports of the one part, and the mayors, bailiffs, jurats and other barons of the other part, whereby sundry controversies between the parties, concerning the Court of Admiralty and other matters, are settled. Signatures of representatives of the ports and towns. Of the seals, a part of that of Rye only remains.
24. Temp. Henry VIII. Certificate and instructions given by the King to his Commissioners to visit all his subjects from the age of 16 mete and able for the wars.
25. 1693 to 1709. Papers concerning the installations of Henry, Viscount Sydney and the Earl of Dorset as Lords Warden at Dover.
26. Temp. Charles I. Orders to Muster Masters, etc.
27. 1892 to 1901. Bound copy of account of Installation of Lord Dufferin (1892), Lord Salisbury (1896), and Lord Curzon (1904), and Report of proceedings of Barons of Cinque Ports, etc., on the Coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, by Sir Wollaston Knocke, C.B., Solicitor to the Ports.
28. 1660 to 1760. Papers relating to the Coronations of Charles II., James II., George II., and George III.
29. 1796 to 1828. Sessions, Fines and other accounts.
30. 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries. Orders of the Privy Council, Petitions and sundry papers.
31. 17th Century. Sundry legal documents.
32. Table Book of the Cinque Ports, containing indexes of the Great White and Black Books of the Ports. Mr. H. B. Walker. London, 1905. Presented, 1930.



CINQUE PORT FLAG, KNOWN AS "THE LORD WARREN'S BANNER."

V

RELATIONS OF THE CINQUE PORTS' BAILIFFS TO
YARMOUTH.

As probably the manner in which the Ports' Bailiffs told their story is little known, the following typical extracts from various relations may be of interest.

First the Bailiffs' arrival is described.

"Upon thursdaie, at night, being the xxvijth daie of September, in the year aforesaid, wee lodged at Laystoff, and there dyned; on the next daie, being fridaie, at about three of the clock in the afternoone, we came to the town of Great Yarmouth, and at our cominge to the Bridge, many people beinge there assembled, did bidd us verie kindly wellcome." (1603.)

They bring with them their "learned counsel" (usually the Town Clerk of one of the Ports), and four officers:

One "Sergeant at Banner."

One officer "to winde the Brasen horne of saylence."

Two "sergeants at Rodde."

After settling down in their "appoynted lodginge," they were usually invited to dine with the Yarmouth Bailiffs, but occasionally refused.

"And soe wee passed to our lodginge . . . where after we had stayed about one howre, there came a sergeant unto us, sent from Mr. Bailiff to request us to supper that night with hyme, to whome wee answered (with thanckes) that forasmuch as wee were verie wett with rydinge, wee desyred pardon for that tyme, and soe the messenger, tasting of our beere, departed." (1585.)

The beer the Cinque Port Bailiffs brought with them to Yarmouth on each occasion appears to have been much appreciated by those who were fortunate enough to be invited to taste it.

Their first duty, the day following their arrival, was to proceed to the Toll House to deliver their Commissions, and to take their seats in the Court Room.

In nearly every relation (especially that of 1588), this seating question is a great source of friction, as the Yarmouth Bailiffs tried always to take the centre places, excluding the Portsmen from sitting under the Royal Arms, and allowing them room only at the side.

In the diary of 1614, "equal places under the cloth wherein the Kinge's armes are wrought" are demanded by our Bailiffs, to whom Mr. Greenwood replies "that our places were under the papers which are there fastened to the wall, and if wee would have a cloth, wee should bring one of our own, and then noe man would disturb us, for this cloth there is noe man here can tell how it came hither better than myselfe. I will tell ye how. A gentleman (a frend of myne), and one that late belongeth to the late Queene Elizabeth of famous memory (beinge one of the groomes of the stable), gave me this cloth which indeed was a sumptier cloth, and used to that purpose, which cloth when I had, I gave it to this towne, and they placed it in this place, where ever synce it hath hanged, at which wordes many of the Aldermen tooke great exception, and esteemed him very unwise to deliver such speeches in that place, thinking it to be some disparagement and disgrace unto theire towne, that the cloth which they used for an ensign of Justice should be a cloth that has been used to such a purpose, as though theire towne were soe poore that they were not able to buy them a new cloth, and they thought it was a great disgrace unto them. Notwithstanding, we said to whatsoever use it was put, before it was hanged there, yet now it was in that place the badge and cognizance of Justice, and therefore desired to have our places under it, but we could not prevayle."

A few years later, relations became even more strained, when a Yarmouth Bailiff, "a man of turbulent spirit, minding to affront, disgrace and provoke the Cinque Port Bailiffs, did actually keep them outside the barre of the Tolhouse, setting his foote across the entrance."

Prisoners awaiting trial next demanded their attention.

“ Then wee demaunded the vewe of the prysoners in the Gaole, and to examine the cause of their commitment ; and the Bailiffs of Yarmouth caused John Yonges, keeper of the said Gaole, to bring before us the prysoners, whose names followe, viz :—

Ales Farlowe, convicted for felony, and re pryved in pryson.

John Howes, suspected for a Rape.

Ales Moore, suspected of witchcraft.

Wee demaunded vewe of other prisoners, detayned for debt ; but the said Bailiffs of Yarmouth denied us to have sight of them . . . and contynewed their resolute denyall that wee should view them, but told us that wee might hang a locke to the pryson doore, if wee wold.” (1603.)

In 1609, however, view of the prisoners was stayed until later in their visit, the Bailiffs of Yarmouth giving as a reason, “ the greate concourse of people that were there, and the greate danger might ensue by meanes of the infection, besides their dinner was reddy and wold spoill.”

The first Sunday after their arrival, Church was attended, when similar seating questions arose. In 1588, seats next the Yarmouth Bailiffs were offered, but refused.

“ ‘ For,’ said Baylife Lake, ‘ I am loth the lyke discourtesie should be offered me agayne in pullinge me back by the gowne goeing out of the church.’ And soe for all theire entreatye we went forward, and toke our places nere the pulpitte, where we found an anciente man, whoe verye curteuslye gave us rome, and would have avoyded the seat, but that we badd him sitt still where he satte, at the farther end thereof if he wolde.”

After church, the ceremony of the reading of the proclamation of the Free Fair was held, not always without difficulties—admirably detailed in the relation of 1612.

“ Upon Sunday beyng the iiith of October, in the morninge, about the usual hour, wee went to Church, and tooke our places next unto the Baylifs of Yarmouth ; and after the Sermon, the said Baylifs of Yarmouth, after their accustomed manner, pressed out of the Church before us.

And we being attended by oure twoe Sergents, carrying their white rods before us, came unto the usual place upon the green, without of the Church gate wher our first proclamation is comonly made. And at our comyng thether, wee found our said Clerk on horseback together with our Sergents at Banner and brazen horne ; and wee pressed neare them, intending to take ye place that of right belongeth unto us, to stand on the right hand of the said Bayliffs of Yarmouth ;



ILLUMINATED HEADING OF FIRST MEMBRANE OF CINQUE PORT BAILIFFS' PROCLAMATION AT THE YARMOUTH FREE FAIR.

and although the Aldermen of the said towne stood decently together upon the Causeway leading from the said Church, yet the said 2 Bayliffs of Yarmouth traversed that ground in very unsemeley manner to put us on the left hand of them. We told them yt was our chardge to see the proclamation, and they were not bound of necessity to be there except they wold. Then Mr. Bailiffe Greenwood with a great loke, like himself, sayd ' make your proclamation, eles wee will tak another cours with you.' We told him agayn in as

peremptory manner 'that we feared not his threats.' But, after much removing by theym, at last our said Clerk and other officers, so bestirred them on horseback, that we got the upper hand of them, viz wee were opposite against them, with our faces towards the Towne and they directly with their faces towards the Church, and our officers on horseback next unto us, and during the tyme of the proclamation the said Mr. Bayley Greenwood for the most parte layde his hand upon the hinder part of the back of our said clerk his gelding, which was very unseemly to ye beholders."

Mr. Bayley Greenwood evidently had no love for the Portsmen, and when they departed he took his leave of them "after his accustomed prowde manner, and desired us to know him hereafter, when wee should see him, and he wold do the like to us."

For the next ten days or so until their departure their time was occupied in the Court House dealing with offences against the peace, such as assaults, robberies and even, as the following extract shows, matrimonial matters.

A certain "Xptofer Marshall and Jane his wief" are brought before them "suspected for sundry misdemeanours" "as vagrants" and committed to pryson "for that it was very suspicious that they never were lawfully married."

The next day they were brought up again "and were severally examyned before us; and it was then apparent that the said Xptofer had stolen certen lincks, to the value of vid. which he confessed, and yt was approved that at the tyme he was apprehended, he did assault the officer; for which offences he was openly before us well whipped, and being urged to confess trulie whether the said Jane was his lawfull wief or not, he would not by any means confesse the contrary. And the said Jane being also brought to the barre, redy to be whipped, would not otherwise confesse but that she was lawfully married to him."

In the end the couple were sent away "by passport from officer to officer the direct way" to their own towne of Cleethorpe. (1603.)

“ John Moore, a poore fellow of Yarmouth, charged one John Valentyne, a vagrant souldyer, with the stealing of a ring, a groat, and a penny from him. And that he brought out of the country a couple of pigges and had them rosted and eaten at wicked Wills house in Yarmouth—but for that the same accusations could not sufficiently be proved, the souldyer was only banished the towne, at his further perill.”

“ At this court was eftsoones brought before us Anne Smyth (affirming herself to be the wife of Leonard Adams) who notwithstanding she and her husband were formerly comaunded to voyd the towne, was now againe taken and ymprisoned lately, and was charged againe with lyke suspicion of light carriage, and behaviour, and many lewd pranckes and small pickeyes. And upon paine of severe punishment, comaunded to avoyde the towne.” (1608.)

Offences against the “ charge ” of the Free Fayre were also dealt with, weights of bread checked, inns and tippling houses searched, though as may be seen from the following extract, justice was occasionally under suitable circumstances tempered with mercy.

“ Upon the same daye, the comon Crier of the Towne, cried oysters to be sold without our consent, for which we reprehended him, and sent to the partie that made sale thereof, that he might not lawfully doe yt without our consent, who, thereupon sent unto us a peck of the said oysters for a tast, and prayed our allowance to sell the residue : to which wee assented.” (1603.)

After the onerous duty of inspecting the ale houses, suitable refreshment was usually offered.

“ After search being made, Mr. Baylife Hardware in kinde sorte bestowed on us at least a gallon of sack and suger at a taverne near his dwellinge house which wee thankfully tooke at his handes.” (1612.)

At the joint sittings in Court sometimes more important matters were discussed. In 1585 instructions were received from Lord Howard of Effingham, as shown by this hitherto unpublished extract.

“The same daie, a letter was shewed unto our Baylyffes by the Bayliffes of Yermouth, and broke open by them, which letter was brought by one Mr. Luntlow from the Right Honourable the Lord Admyrall. The true coppie whereof hereunder written, ensueth, viz.

“After my very hartly Comendacons. Where I have written my severall letters to the Officers and Fisshermen of dyvers townes, to make contribucon accordinge to the Comon Custome heretofore used, unto two shippes and one pynace, which I have appointed these troublesome tymes to waifte and defend them from any that would otherwyse be readdy to oppress and mollest them in their travals and trade. I have thought good lykewise to request your good favour and frindly meanes at your generall metinge unto the sayd officers to further this good intentt, as well for their owne safty and quietnes, as for the reasonable requitall of the coste and charge, which they must be at in settinge out the sayd shippes. Thus comyttyng the due regard thereof to your good consideracon (not doubting of your good wylls and readdynes herein) I byd you hartely fare well.

From the Court at None-such this 7 of September 1585.

Your loving Frend,

C. HOWARD.

Considering the intent of the Dunkyrckers is to mollest and spoyle whome they maye possybly by all meanes, it is very requisit to have waitfers to resist their force, and to defend the Fisshermen.

Dirrecon.

To my very Loving Frendes the Bayliffes of Yermouth and the Bayliffes of the Cinque Portes.”

Occasionally entertainments were provided for the Bailiffs outside Yarmouth, which were much appreciated.

“I Bailiff Wilcocke with our Clerke and other our officers went to Sir John Wentworthes to dinner where I was most largely and respectively entertayned And after dinner Sir John Wentworth was pleased to take mee upp in his Coach to ride abroad to see his gardens, fish pondes, and banquetting houses, which weare soe curious as are almost beyond expression. In the evening Sir John Wentworth

brought us homewards a mile or two, and gave us home a side of venison, wild fowle and other things for which I gave him many thanks." (1638.)

"This daye Sir William St. John Knight, Capten of the Kinge's Majestie's ship, and his lieutenant dyned with us, wee having musicke sounded all the dinner tyme. Sir William did request us to accompany certayne gentlemen and gentlewomen aboorde the Kinge's shipp now lying in the roade of Yarmouth. Balife Brett went on shippborde with them, where they were verie kindly receaved with plenty of wyne, and other banketting dishes very bountifully. At theire entering a shipboorde, whilst they were on shipborde, and at their coming from thence, they xv or xvi peeces of ordnance shott off." (1610.)

At the end of their stay a more amicable atmosphere usually prevailed, probably the Yarmouth Bailiffs were glad to see the last of the Portsmen.

"Uppon frydaie, in the forenone, being the XIXth daie of this present moneth, we provyded such cheere as conveniently we cold, for breakfast, fitt for the daie, and about VIII of the clock, the bailiffes of Yarmouth sent unto us some wine, and afterward came unto us, and did break their fast with us, and after breakfast ended, the said Bayliffes and others did very kindly take their leave of us, and wee took our leave at or neare our said lodginge." (1603.)

They afterwards made their way homewards "with that convenient speed we might" and "Tooke our leaves and parted one with another to our severall homes in frendly manner as wee mett, ascribing to God our joynt and harty thanckes for His gracious providence in these our affayres and for our safe returne." (1638.)

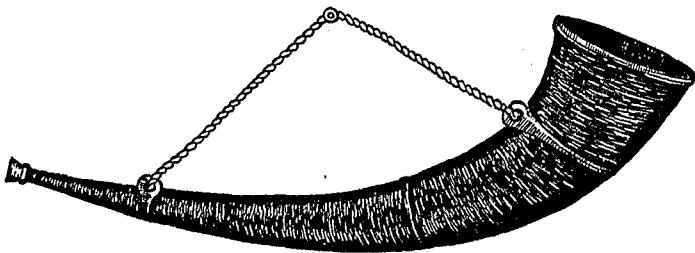
At the end of the relations, the returning Bailiffs often made useful suggestions for their successors.

"Here we do noate for the advertisement of all the Bailiffs of the Barons of the Ports that shall succeed us, that especially they doe provyde themselves with a sufficient Clarke, that maie be able both in sufficiencye and experience

to challenge and discharge those duties and offices which doe appertaine originallie, or maie be to any advantage added or enlarged, which in our experience, wee have found maye be verie advantagable or hurtfull. Next that the Bailiffs themselves doe with courage assume all maie be to their worship and the honor of the Portes, and having a respect ever of their wearing apparell, dyett, walkings, and such like, the neglect whereof in some before us, hath (in our hearing) not onlie caused a contempt and skorne of themselves, but also a disesteem of the Ports and such as shall succeed." (1607.)

It is interesting to note that even in those days the care of records receives attention, and sound advice is offered to the authorities in charge of the documents.

"There are in the box 20 reportes of the Baylifes to Yarmouth tyed together (besydes this) and six loose in paper covering, I thought good to send them downe, because I find that synce I was there in 1622, dyverse reportes are lost, to the great prejudice of the Portes, and it is fitt for the Clarkes hereafter to be more carefull of them." (1626.)



THE BRASEN HORNE OF SAYLENCHE.



THE ANCIENT BANNER OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

As borne before the Bailiffs of the Ports at the Proclamation of the Free Fair at Yarmouth.