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The Maces. Swordbearer, and Swords of the City of Gloucester

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THE MACES, SWORDBEARER, AND SWORDS OF THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER.

By C. H. DANCEY.

By the Charter of King John, granted in 1200, the government of the town was placed in the hands of two Bailiffs or Sheriffs, and in all probability the use of a mace or other ensign of authority may have been adopted here soon after this period, the same customs, rights, and privileges as London and Winchester possessed having been granted to this town by Henry II. in 1155, thereby confirming the charter of his grandfather, King Henry I.

There does not appear to be any record of the time when maces were first carried before the Bailiffs; but that they were used in Gloucester as early as 1429 is certain, it being one of the conditions in a Deed of Agreement between the Abbey and the town "that the Sergeants-at-Mace should carry their maces before the Bailiffs into the Abbey Church."

The name "Maior de Glouc^r" is of very ancient repute, and was sometimes applied in early deeds (circa 1220—1240) to the senior bailiff in the town; but the office of Mayor of Gloucester, as we now understand it, was not created until 1483, when King Richard III., on September 2nd, granted in his charter to the town:

"That the Burgesses may elect a Mayor from amongst themselves on Monday next after Michaelmas, yearly, and they are incorporated in the name of the Mayor and Burgesses of the town of Gloucester, with the usual powers of an incorporated body, and confirmation of previous charters.

“The Mayor for the time being to have a sword carried before him in the town and liberties, in the same manner as is used in other cities and boroughs.

“There shall also be two Sergeants-at-Mace to serve the Mayor, and two to serve the Sheriffs.”

This is the earliest mention recorded of the office of Swordbearer, and of the appointment of the four Sergeants-at-Mace. Before this there were evidently only two Maces—one for each of the Bailiffs. By the creation of the Mayoralty these were increased to four, the two Sergeants, who had formerly preceded the two Bailiffs, being now assigned to the newly-created Mayor, and the other two to precede the newly-appointed Sheriffs. We now see why Gloucester has four Maces—two for the Mayor, and one for each of the two Sheriffs.

The present maces are different in shape and size to those used by the Bailiffs, if we surmise correctly. It is not certainly known what they were like, but we have this interesting fact recorded, that “Anew Comyn Seale” was made for the city in 1564. This seal is a shield bearing the arms of the city as granted by Christopher Barker, Garter, in 1538. Now, on each side of this shield a pair of the city maces is clearly shown, very similar in form to the fine maces at Winchcomb, in this county. There are also still to be seen in our city some representations of these early maces. The earliest is to be seen on the ruins of the Blackfriars Monastery, where a shield bearing two maces crossed, also another bearing a bell, still remain. These were placed there by Sir Thomas Bell, who purchased the buildings of the recently dissolved Monastery in 1539. This was three years only after he had served the office of Mayor for the first time, and no doubt the fact that he had had these symbols of office borne before him when Mayor led him to place them on the shield over the front of his newly-acquired and altered residence. They are slightly different in form to those on the seal of 1564, and may have been representations of the two earlier maces before 1483 (?).

In St. Nicholas' Church in this city, over the tomb of John Walton, Alderman, there is a shield bearing the City Arms of 1538, upon which is placed a pair of maces crossed, in lieu of the "Sword and Cap of Maintenance." These do not, however, correspond to those on the seal of 1564. They had evidently been altered, probably by "Hill the Goldsmith" in 1567-8 (*see* this item). This John Walton was one of the City Stewards in 1613; he was made Alderman in 1622, and died in September, 1626. The fact that he had not served the office of Mayor may possibly have been the cause of the difference in the Arms. In Gloucester Cathedral, at the west end of the south aisle, upon the well-known monument to Alderman John Jones, there is carved on each side in alabaster a pair of the City Maces. He died in 1630.

It is very unfortunate that the "City Chamberlain's" accounts are not to be found from 1597—1635, except 1628-9; for they might have shown any "items" of expenditure on the City Maces.

The Minute Books of the Council are complete for this period; but there is no reference made therein to these emblems of authority. In the "Inventory of Goods" belonging to the burgesses for the year 1636 there is

"In the Mayor's custody 2 swords and one moorning sword one Hatt and one Capp of Mayntenance.

"In the fower Seargeants custodie viij Maces of Silver."

These articles are duly recorded in the following years, as in 1636, until 1641, when occurs:

"In the fower Sergeants hands fower Silver gilt maces each of them one."

This may account for the four maces that were sold in 1642, with some of the city plate and one old seal, the money to be spent in repairing the walls of the town.

The remaining four old maces continued to be used and accounted for in the said inventory until 1651, when the

swords and maces were sent to London to be re-made, for which an account was sent from Mr. Viner, of London (who was related to Mr. Godfrey Ellis?), one of the Stewards of the city at this time.

In 1660 another alteration took place in the shape and size of the maces, for the State Arms of 1651-2 were removed and the Royal Arms of King Charles II. substituted in their place. Steward Ellis having bought four "pocket maces" in 1653, now sold them, the money being applied to the remaking of the maces at the "Restoration."

Since this date to the present time the maces have practically remained the same, excepting slight repairs and cleansing. We have the same emblems of authority carried before the Mayor and single Sheriff of this city as of yore.

The following extracts from the *Corporation Records* will enable us to trace out to some extent the list of those old citizens who have been chosen to fill the honourable office of Swordbearer, as well as some of the events incidental thereunto:—

"Memorandum, That the iind day of October in the second yere of the reigne of Kyng Harry the vijth (1486) it is enacted, ordeyned, and established by the assent and consent of all the Comōn Councell of the town of Gloucestre, that is to wete . . ."

Here follow the names of Mayor, Sheriff, Bailiff, Aldermen, and Burgesses.

"That the Sheriffes and Bailiffes for the tyme beyng shall yerely ever hereafter paie, and do to be payd, unto the Maire for the tyme beyng, towards his office of the Mayrealte, *vi lb.* of lawfull money of England, that is to wete, in the feaste of Cristmas xxxs., in the feaste of Ester xxxs., in the fest of Seinte John Baptist xxxs., and in the fest of Seinte Mighell the Archangell xxxs. For the whiche payment so made, it is ordeyned, that the said Baylifes and Sherifes shalbe ever hereafter quyte and discharged of iiij general dynners, that is the day of eleccion of the Maire and Sherifes, of oone of ij dynners for the ij lawe days, and of the Kesiardes

Dynner at Mydsomer, and for the drynkyng on Mydsomer Eve.

“Also it is ordeyned, that the said Shirifes shall kepe the drynking an Seynt Petyr^s Eve.

“Also it is ordeyned, by assent of the said Councell, that the Chamberleyns of the said town for the tyme beyng shall yerely pay, and do to be payd, unto the said Maire for the tyme beyng toward his office of the Mairalte, in the fest of Cristmasse xiijs. iiij*d*.

“Also it is ordeyned that the same Chamberleyns shall yerely paie to the Swerde Berer xxs., to be paide quarterly, and for his Gowne in the fest of Cristmasse xs.

“Also it is ordeyned, that the said Shirifes shall yerely hereafter be discharged of the fyndyng of ij Sergaunts and the Swerde Berer, whiche shall be foun at the Maires charge.

“Also it is ordeyned, that the said Sherifes shall bere and yerely supporte alle and almaner charges, costes, paymentes and giftes, as Bailifes have usid to doo and paye herebefore, and of alle thinges and charges dewly acqyte the Maires office thereof.”

It would seem that the above resolutions were not altogether satisfactory in the practical working thereof, as after seven years' experience it was deemed necessary to make the following alterations, after being duly considered and consented unto:—

“Memorandum, that att the Comon Councell of the Aldermen holden att Gloucetur, the xijth daye of Octobre, the ixth yere of the reigne of Kyng Harry the vijth (1493) hitt was enacted and ordeigned by the Meyre, Sheriffes, and alle the seid Councell, that there schuld be an able man electe and chosen to bere the swerde byfore the Meyre within the seide towne of Glouc^r, whiche schalbe yerely attendyng upon the Meyre of the seide towne for the tyme beyng, and that the seide Meyre schall fynde hym mete and drynke conveniently, and the Stewards of the seide towne for the tyme beyng shulde yerely pay to hym xxvjs. viij*d*., for his fee ar wages, and

a gowne of the suete of the Serjauntes of the seide towne for the tyme beyng, ar els xs. in money for his seide gowne, att the eleccion of the seide Stewardes; and that the Swerdeberer so electe and chosen schall have and occupy the seide office of berynge the Meyres swerde byfore the Meyre of the seide towne for the tyme beyng within the seide towne as long as he were able thereto and of good demenure to the seide Meyre for the tyme beyng; and not to be putt out or discharged of his seide office by eny oon syngular person of the seide towne without the assent, and agreement of the foreseide Councill of the seide towne for the tyme beyng, or of the more part of the same Councill. Accordynge to whiche acte Thomas Krykktot, gent, was electe Swerdeberer and admitted into the seide office aforeseide."

We have here the name, Thomas Krykktot, gent, of the first person recorded, who served the dignified office of Swordbearer to the Mayor. Who or what he was, or how long he retained the position, though in all probability it was "as long as he were able thereto," there does not appear to be any information obtainable. The office, from a monetary point of view, was not very lucrative, but then there is the consideration that the Mayor had to provide him with "mete and drynke conveniently." It will be seen, as we read the records relating to the many worthy citizens who have served this office, and whose names have been long forgotten, that the one who was, upon a vacancy occurring, chosen to carry the City State Sword before the Mayor and his Council, had in some instances been one of the "City Fathers," when in more affluent circumstances, and that his misfortune in life had been thoughtfully considered by his more fortunate fellow-citizens in electing him to this office.

There is unfortunately no record of the person who succeeded Thomas Krykktot; the next item that we find is in the Chamberlains' Accounts for the year 1550-1, as follows:—

"And in money paydd to Abell Haryott Swordberer as well for his wage as for his lyverey as it hath byn in times past xxxvis. viij*d*."

There is no account when he was elected or who he was.
On October 30th, 1565,

“At the Comon Councell then holden the daye & yere aforeseide it was enacted & agreed that the Mayor of the Cytie of Glouc^r for the yere beinge shall be allowed over & above the Lyvrys for the Swerdberar & his Sergeants *xxlb.*”

The salary of Abell Haryott had been in the year 1561, and so continued until 1570, when he died. John Tailor, a vintner, was chosen and accepted into the office of

“Swerdberer wth the Citie, to have the whole issues, Fees, p^rfittes to the same office in anie wiese belonginge or appertaininge in as large and ample manner as Abell Haryett disseassed had to have and to hold the same duringe the lief of the seid John Tailor if he shall dulia and trulie observe and doe all and divers things w^{ch} to the saide office belongethe to be done accordinge to his oth thereof by him taken and accordinge to the extent and true meaninge of this present Ordinance.

The Salary paid to John Tailor in 1570 was *Liijs. iiijd.* per annum,

“his ‘Lyvery’ being found him by the Mayor, who was allowed by the Chamberlain towarde the Lyveryes of his Swerdberer and twoe Sergeants as in yeres p^rcedente *xxxs.*”

The Mayor’s salary at this date was *xxlb.*, while the Town Clerk’s was the same as that of the Swordbearer with certain extras.

The Sergeants-at-Mace were given powers of distraint for the recovery of fines made upon the members of the Corporation by the Mayor and Common Council.

This John Taylor lived at one time in the large mansion in the Westgate Street, at the east end of St. Nicholas’ Church, now in the occupancy of Mr. G. Merriless. He died July, 1579, and was buried in St. Nicholas’ Church.

In 1580 Mr. Richard Tully had for his fee as Swordbearer *viib. xiijs. iiijd.* He continued to serve the office, with

the assistance of his son during times of illness, until 1606, when on March the 16th the following minute occurs:—

“Whereas Richard Etheridge als Tullye for many years paste hath served the Office of Swordbearer wth this Citie, and now by reason of his age is not able longer to execute the same, but hath willinglye resigned and yeilded upp the saide office, Yt is therefore now agreed and fully decreed That John Etheridge als Tullye sonne of the saide Richard, shall succede him the saide Richard in the office or roome of Swordbearer. And shall have the said office of Swordbearer wth all fees liberties wages and advantages incidental thereunto as largely and as amplye as any others exercissinge the said office heretofore have had. To have and use the said office duringe the good likinge and pleasure of the said Mayor and Burgesses of this Citie.”

On the 2nd of October, 1606,

“The wages of John Tully was increased by the sum of *vi lb.* yearly, towards the mayntenance of his father late Swordbearer, who had attained the age of 90 years, such sum to continue during the pleasure of this house and to be paid quarterly.”

On June 18th, 1610,

“Whereas John Tullye late Swordbearer of this City hath freely and willingly resigned and yeilded upp his place and Office of Swordbearer within this Citty, It is therefore fully ordered and decreed; That James Powell, shall succeed the said John Tully in the office or Roome of Swordbearer and shall have the said office of Swordbearer wth all fees liberties wages and advantages incident thereunto as largely and amplye as any others exerciising the said office have had. To have and use the said office duringe the pleasure and likinge of the Maior and Burgesses of this Citie.”

In the churchyard of St. Catherine's, in this city, there is the remains of the once raised tomb, upon which was the

following inscription (time and neglect has nearly obliterated this):—

“Here lyeth old Mr. Richard Tully,
Who lived c and 3 years fully,
He did ye Sword of the City beare,
Before ye Mayor thirty-one yeare,
Four wives he had, and here they lye,
All waiting Heaven's eternitie.”

He died March, 1619.

On September 18th, 1621,

“Att this House it is agreed that James Powell shall have his fee increased from sixteene pounds yearly to twenty pounds from henceforth, duringe the tyme as hee shall continue his place and that this act shalbe noe presidente for his successors.”

In 1626 James Powell was represented in his office of Swordbearer, during his sickness, by one of the Sergeants-at-Mace, named Robert Cowdall, who was “granted fyftie and three shillings and four pence out of the Chamber of this City.”

“James Powell gent petitioned the house, That Reynold Mafsinger gent shalbe Swordbearer duringe the life of the said James Powell and in regard of his former services the Stewards to pay him the yearly somme of Twenty Marks, (£13 6s. 8d.) and the said Reynold Mafsinger to have the residue & remainder of the Swordbearers wages being for this present Twenty Nobles by the year (£6 13s. 4d.) And all other proffitts of the said office allowed unto him during the life of the said James Powell.”

In 1628 Reynold Massinger's wages was increased by five marks to make it to £10 per annum during the life of Mr. Powell and “no longer.” This order did not hold good long, for the next year it was increased to twenty marks yearly during Mr. Powell's life, and “then to the old wages being twentye ponde p^r an^m.”

In 1632 another increase of twenty nobles was added unto the twenty marks he hath already during the life of Mr.

Powell, and "then to have Twenty Pounds as the old Swordbearer hath."

In 1636 there was "paid to James Powell late £ s. d.
 Swordbearer for the whole year 13 6 8
 "and to Mr. Reynold Mafsinger now Sword-
 bearer for the whole year 20 0 0
 "Mr. James Powell died in 1637, and there
 was paid for 3 quarters of years wages to
 his daughter 10 0 0."

This Reynold Massinger held the said office at twenty pounds per annum until 1643, when on September 25th, "for many misdemeanors by him committed," he had been imprisoned, and also by the "Councill of War sent out of the City as a dangerous p^rson to the welfare thereof."

"It was also agreed that he shalbe discharged of his Office of Swordbearer, and the Stewards shall pay him only so much of his wages as is behinde for this year w^{ch} will end at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next cominge."

It was also resolved that:—

"Whereas the Chamberlain of this City is much indebted at p^rsent it is therefore agreed that the wages of the Swordbearer, w^{ch} have byine for some years past Twenty pounds p^r an^m shalbe nowe reduced to the sume of Twenty Marks for the future to be paid quarterly. It is likewise agreed at this house that Mr. Nathaniel Hodges shalbe Swordbearer of this City in the roome of Reynold Mafsinger late Swordbearer duringe the pleasure of this house."

This Mr. Hodges was one of the Comon Councill for a number of years, but becoming "much decayed in his estate," absented himself from the house for awhile, when he made his application to be "discharged out of the common councill;" his request in that behalf was granted, as a preliminary to his appointment as Swordbearer of the City: his distress probably had something to do with a minute that was passed by the Councill on July 3rd, 1646:—

“It was agreed that Mr. Nathaniell Hodges now Swordbearer shall have his yearly wages for the executing of the said office encreased to Twenty pounds besides his other fees incident to the place to be paid quarterly & the first payment to begin the nyne & Twentieth day of September next ensueing.”

Mr. Hodges continues to “truelye and duelye” execute the duties of the office, while in the meantime the old Swordbearer, Mr. Rn^d Massinger, is become an infirm man, of “very poore condicon;” his circumstances were brought before the house on September 22nd, 1656, when it was agreed “that towards his reliefe & maintenance” he shall be allowed by the Chamber “the yearly sune of Twenty Nobles, to be paid quarterly, the payment to be at the 25th of December next, and to continue duringe the pleasure of the house.”

This man’s ancestors had been useful in this city, one Thomas Massinger having served the office of Sheriff on four occasions, and Mayor twice, 1531 and 1562. William Massinger, gentleman, was Sheriff in 1562 and 1566, and Mayor in 1569 and 1585. On September 7th, 1660, Mr. Reynold Messinger, “some time Swordbearer of this City,” was again a subject of consideration by the “House,” who agreed “by way of Addicon to what is already paid to him being Twenty Nobles, the yearly sune of five Marks.” This five marks was to be abated out of the wages yearly paid to Mr. Hodges, the present Swordbearer, the first payment of the said alterations to be made on the 25th of December next, and to continue till the house declare to the contrary.

There was, however, an extra source of income granted to Mr. Hodges, in the payment to him “for every Burgesse sworne, who was the son of a Burgesse or had served as an apprentice to one, Twelve pence, and for every Burgesse made by fine Two shillings”; this state of things, however, did not continue long, for on the following January 14th, 1660-1,

“It is agreed at this house That Mr. Reynold Mesinger shalbe restored to his place of Swordbearer from which he was removed, on the 25th of March next and in the meantime to have his pay according to the p^rporcon of his present stipend of Twenty Marks by the yeare, but if he shall be contented to suffer the present Swordbearer to continue in his place without any molestation, Then this house doth agree to augment his yearly Stipend to Sixteene pounds p^r annum.”

Nathaniel Hodges was appointed Rent-gatherer or Receiver of the revenues of the several hospitals in this city, and when Sir Thomas Rich founded the Blue Coat Hospital in 1666 he was one of the Stewards appointed to the care of fitting up the said hospital “with the necessary fittings, and doe take care for making and setting up of bed steeds and to observe the doing thereof.” This continued until 1671, when he was discharged for neglect of duty.

On March 12th, 1667, it was resolved that :—

“Whereas Mr. Reynold Mafsinger beinge aged & weake and thereby being disabled to p^rforme the office or place of Swordbearer of this City hath surrendered up the said office or place, It is agreed That the said Mr. Mafsinger shall have Sixteene pounds yearly duringe his life out of the Chamber of this City to be paid q^rtly from Lady day next, And to receive the Quarters pay of five pounds due the foresaid day.

“It is agreed That Mr. Henry Price shall be chosen to be Swordbearer, And allowing the sixteene pounds yearly agreed to be payd to Mr. Mafsinger that he shall have and receive all other the fees and proffitts usually belonging or accustomed to be payd to the Swordbearer, And after the decease of Mr. Mafsinger to have all the fees and proffitts belonging to the said office, provided he surrender up his place of a Comon Councill man of this City before his taking upon him the said office.”

Mr. Price accepted the terms, and received six pounds more to make up his salary ten pounds yearly during the life of the said Mr. Massinger.

Mr. Price held the office until his death, in 1675.

Mr. Cornelius Plott was chosen as his successor, and fulfilled the duties thereof until 1693, when death released him of his cares.

One Mr. John Marston, after a contest with Mr. John Crump, was elected to this office by a majority of 16 votes.

On the last day of January, 1698, the question was, "Who shall be chosen as Swordbearer in the room or place of Mr. John Marston deceased? The elected persons salary to begin from Lady day next and not before, Mr. Marston's widow to receive the salary to that time." A Mr. John Bishop received 25 votes, the nearest favoured candidate eight votes only, the salary being £20, with the usual fees, &c.

Mr. John Bishop having tendered his resignation of this office in 1715, the same was duly accepted. He died in 1718, aged 81 years, and was buried in St. Michael's Church.

Richard Gwinnell was the next chosen candidate for this office, and which he filled truly until his labours on this earth were finished in 1731. He was also laid to rest in St. Michael's Church.

Mr. Moutlow, a mercer by trade and a member of the Common Council, was the favoured person for this office, which was filled to the satisfaction of the Council until June 11th, 1742, when he died, and was buried in the Church of St. Mary de Crypt.

Thomas Steele, another of the Councillors, was chosen to carry the City Sword. He was allowed to retain his seat in the Council Chamber, but his name was to stand the last on the roll; and he continued to do so until his death in 1752.

John Heath, one more of the Councillors, was elected to this office in 1752, but he was obliged to resign his seat in the Chamber. He died in 1768, and was laid in St. Nicholas' Church.

The next to be chosen out of the Chamber to fill this

ancient office was Mr. William Dymock, at the old salary, &c. He died in 1772, and was buried in the chancel of St. John's Church.

Mr. Samuel Wintle, a brandy merchant in this city, was next chosen to this office. He was also of great use to the city in other matters; for attending as clerk to the Butchers' Shambles he was paid £10 yearly, and when the new markets were opened in the Eastgate and the Southgate Streets he took especial care in arranging and superintending the tolls, for which the Corporation made his widow a special grant of £20 when he died in 1786.

Councillor Thomas Harman then held the office until 1803, at a salary of £30.

Mr. Benjamin Sadler resigned his seat on the Council to take the place of Swordbearer. The salary was increased to £50 yearly. At this date the city paid to the:—

	£	s.	d.
“Four Sergeants at Mace, £25 0 0 each			
per an ^m	= 100	0	0
Four Porters at £25 0 0 each	= 100	0	0
1 Night and One Day Bell men	30	0	0
1 Beadle	21	0	0.”

Mr. Sadler resigned through illness in 1826, when

Mr. Charles Weaver was appointed at £50 per annum; in the following year this was increased to £70. This continued until 1834, inclusive.

In 1835 the new Act for the Municipal Corporations came into force. Mr. Weaver was paid this year for his services £70, but in the following year this was reduced one-third. Mr. Weaver then appealed to have this reconsidered, but in vain. He, however, persisted in claiming the full amount of £70.

At the next yearly election of officers the offer was made to him to continue his services upon the condition that the salary be reduced to £46.13s. 4d., and he was allowed one week to decide. This time having expired, Mr. Weaver sent a letter to the Mayor and Corporation claiming under

clauses in the new Municipal Act the full sum of £70. He was thereupon, in accordance to the previous resolution, removed from the office of Swordbearer; but being probably inspired by the dignity of the said office and the loss to his income, he persevered in his demand by sending in a statement of amounts received by him during the years that he had served the said office, upon which he based a claim according to and under the power and provision of the Municipal Act. A committee was formed to consider the legality of the claim, to consult the claimant, to seek for any fair means of settlement, and to make a full report thereon to the next Council.

The end of this dispute was that at a special meeting, held on the 18th of April, 1838, Mr. Weaver was paid £70, being "one years salary due to the 9th of November last, from which day his compensation commences." The Corporation gave a bond under the City Seal securing to Mr. Weaver, the late Swordbearer, the annuity of £42, voted to him.

Mr. John Brown, who had been doing the duties of the office during the period of dispute at a salary of £20 per annum, was in 1838 duly elected to serve this place at a salary of the same amount. He was opposed by Mr. Samuel Watts, one of the Sergeants-at-Mace, the result of the votes being 11 for each. The Mayor (Mr. Edwin Maddy) gave his casting vote for Mr. Brown, who was elected.

Mr. Samuel Watts, having volunteered his services free of salary, was in 1839 elected to the place of Swordbearer. He was continued in this service for a while, a gratuity of £10 yearly being given to him until 1843. During these years Mr. Watts was one of the Sergeants-at-Mace, the yearly salary for this office being £25; and in 1843, finding himself not able to continue this office through illness, he appealed to the Corporation for permission to retire, after 17 years' service, also praying for a retiring pension in accordance with the provision of the Act. He

was allowed to retire upon a yearly grant for life of two-thirds of his present salary, and to continue the office of Swordbearer. This he continued to do until 1854.

The following gentlemen have held the office since that time:—

1855. Mr. Thomas Eycott.
 1860. Mr. Samuel Amos.
 1866. Mr. Edwin Smart.
 1884. Mr. Daniel Taylor.
 1885. Mr. John Matthews.
 1896. Mr. James Judd.

“Items” of expenditure *re* Swords and Maces,

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1558. “Also in money payd to the Swer- berer for gold that he dysbursed to trymme the Swerd by the commandment of Mr. Major		iij	viiij
“Also money paied to Albert the goldsmythe for newe gyldyng of the Chape & locket of the same Swerd		ij	viiij
“Also in money paied for the makynge of a newe Scabberd for the same Swerd ...			viiij
1561. “Also payed to Thomas Apmericke for the workynge of viij ounces of sylver upon John Smythes Masse		xxiiij	o
“Also payed the same Thomas ij ounces & di ($\frac{1}{2}$) of new sylver & giltyng of the same Masse at viijs. the ounce		xx	o
1563. “Thomas Apmericke for mendynge of one of the fower Serjeants Masse now in the custody of Willi ^m Hobbs that is to saye for makynge againe of two ounces and a halfe of owld silver for an ounce three quarters of newe silver and for his giltyng and workmanshipe uppon the same masse		xxiiij	o
1565. “Also payde for giltyng & mendynge the owlde Swerde of the Citie		xix	o

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
" Also payd to Mr. Kinge for a quarter & a naill of velvet for the same Swerde ...	vj	o	
1566. " Also p ^d to Albert Williams for ma- kinge and triminge the newe Swerde ...	v	iiij	o
" Also to Hughe Gye for makinge the Skab- borde			xij
" Also to William Hollidine for makinge the bace of the Scabbard	xij	o	
" Also to lawrence Hollidine for one ownc three quarters and twoe yarde of goolde to macke the bace	x	viiij	
" Also pa ^d to him for golde to macke the bace for the blew velvet Scabbard	xij	o	
1568. " payd to Hill the goldsmythe for makinge a mace and giltinge of iij oz. and a quarter and a good waight at vijs. the oz.	xxij	ix	
" Also for workynge of vi oz. of the olde silver at ijs. the oz.	xij	o	
1569. " p ^d to Hill for woorkinge of xj ounces and a quarter of ould silver of a Masse that Joh ⁿ Mason dothe beare at ijs. the ounce	xxij	vi	
" More to him for three ounces and a quarter of his owne silver at iiijs. viij <i>d.</i>	xv	ij	
1569. " p ^d to John Vaughlan for furre for the Swordeers hatt and for mendinge the same xx <i>d.</i> , also p ^d to John Bowers one ounce of powder for the same hatt ...		iiij	iiij
1582. " payde to Sandye the Cutler for mackinge a new Scaberde sh th to the moorning sworde xx <i>d.</i> , payed to Thomas Hill the goldsmyth for the silver of the same sworde xvij <i>d.</i>			
1584. " paide for a ounce of Vennyce goulde xxxiijs. iiij <i>d.</i> A quarter and a half quarter of Crimson velvett ix <i>s.</i> eight skegnta of silke xvj <i>d.</i> paid Sursbie for makinge the goulde lace and ymbrother-			

inge the Scabberde xvs. paide for fower ounces of newe silver xviijs. viij*d.* three angella to gilte with xxxs. paide the Gouldesmithe for his workmanship xxiijs. paide for castinge the crosse xij*d.* paide the Cutler for makinge the Scabbard & Skoweringe the b(l)ade xvii*d.* paide the widdowe Merrick for the crosst of the sworde ijs. paid for cotten and rybonde and for makinge the case of the sworde ijs. paide to Thomas Hill the Goldsmithe for furnishinge the beste sworde with gilte three newe rosea gilt iijs. v*d.* paid peeter Sursbie for drefsinge moreinge Sworde, ijs. iiij*d.*

These extracts are interesting and instructive to the curious, for herein we perceive the several callings of some of the old citizens of those days, men whose names have long been forgotten; also the means adopted by these old artificers in accomplishing their work, which was evidently done here in the city, as for instance: "workinge again of owlde silver," "Sandye the Cutler, makinge a newe Scaberde," "makinge the bace," "Castinge the Crosse," and makinge the gilt they used, as "three angella to gilt witli" (old gold coins).

There is another praiseworthy feature in the care bestowed by the Stewards in giving the several "items" of reparation, so that as far as may be each to have a share.

There are many "items" during these intervening years that have been passed over.

lb. s. d.

1640.	"Item payd to Mr. Alderman Hill for repairinge one of the Citye Swordes as by his noate appeareth	...	...	...	...	xxx	o
	"Item payd Mr. Pearce for the plush for the coveringe of the same sworde	...	...	...	...	vij	vj
	"Item payd for a new Cappe of Maineteyn- ance	3lb.	12s.,	a box and carriage of it		4	6

	£	s.	d.
1641. "Item payd Mr. Robert Hill for mendinge and gildinge one of the City Swordes and plates uppon the Scabbard as per noate	2	0	0
"Item payd Mr. Thomas Green for velvet and gold lace for the same Sworde ...	1	4	0
1641. "payd Mr. Thos. Phillippes for making the Scabbard and cleaning the blade of the Black Sword		5	6
1642. Along with the Silver Plate sold in October, of this year, was "fower old Maces."			
1648. "p ^d Mr. Robert Hill for 24 guilt peices to newe trime up the sword ...	2	3	0
"p ^d him for dressing the best Sword and scouringe the silver pieces		10	0
"p ^d Thomas Phillipp ^s Cutler for making of 3 new Scabbards for all the 3 Swords of this Citye at vs. a peece		15	0
"p ^d Mr. Thomas Peirce for the new trimming of all the three Swords of this Citty as p ^r note appears	3	8	9
1652, October 4th. "This house doth agree to allow the Bill of charges brought in by Mr. Stewar Ellis for the Maces and Swords sent downe by Mr. Viner, November 8th, It is also agreed that the Stewards shall pay eight pounds nineteen shillings three pence to Mr. Viner for the four little Maces bespoken by Mr. Godfrey Ellis of the said Mr. Viner."			

Charges for the Swordss and Maces.

"Imprimis, payd to Mr. Alderman Vyner of London for the Swords and Maces... ..	85	5	0
"payd for carrying the old Swords & Maces to London		4	0
"paid for bringing downe the new Maces to Glouc ^r from London		3	4

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	£	s.	d.
“paid what Mr. Ellice (one of the Stewards) layd out in charges about the New Maces	12	0	
“paid Thomas Eldridge the joiner for a box to carry the Swords & Maces to London	1	6	
1653. “paid to Godfrey Ellice for the foure little pocket Silver Maces as by his receipt & Mr. Viners letter	8	19	0
“paid to Thomas Lugg (Mercer) for a hatt or Capp of Mainteynance w th a goold band to the same	3	0	0
1660. “Received of Mr. Robert Cuthbert a Goldsmith in London for the plate of the two old Silver Maces and the fower small pockett Maces being 42 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ at 5/0 per oz.	10	12	6
1660, June 13th. “It is agreed at this House That the Sword and Maces that are carryed before Mr. Maior shalbe altered at the charges of the Chamber And that Mr. Maior doe procure the same to be done to the best advantage of the Chamber.”			

This resolution was effected by selling the six Maces as acknowledged above, and paying the balance.

	£	s.	d.
1660. “for the 4 new Maces & for altering the Scabbard of the best Sword over and above the summe allowed for the old Maces & Sword as appears by Mr. Cuthbert ^s note a Goldsmith in London	74	1	0
“payd for a Capp of Mayntenance... ..	5	0	0
1662. “payd to Mr. Copley Goldsmith for putting on the Roses & Flower de Lucés on the Sword	2	2	0
1670, May 6th. “It is agreed at this House That the Stewards of this City or one of them shall take care for recovering of the second best Sword w th Plush or Velvet and for amendinge thereof at the charge of the Chamber paid Richard Hill for clensing the three Swords		5	0

	£	s.	d.
"paid Thomas Farley for making annew Scabbard for the Sword	10	0	
"paid Mr. Bishop for plush and gold Lace for the Sword	12	0	
"paid Mr. Copley for new gilding the City Sword as per note	1	16	0
1677. "p ^d Thomas Farley for mending the Swords... ..	1	18	6
1684. "p ^d Mr. Crossley for amending the Maces	1	0	0
1687. "p ^d Thomas Pharley for making the Scabard cleaning the Sword and gilding the Handle	1	10	0
1697. "payd Mr. Mair (Mr. John Hyett) his note for Velvet and Lace for ye Swords	2	8	6
"payd Mr. Richard Crossley his Bill for mending the Maces & new Boyling them severall times and mending ye canns ...	2	11	0
"payd Mr. Thomas Lewes for new gilding the Swords & mending ye Maces	3	10	0
1710. "paid Mr. Sheriff Rodway for the Swordbearers gown & for making Mr. Maior (Edm nd Gregory) furrier for a cap of Maintenance	4	0	0
1725. "paid for the Swordbearers Gown ...	6	6	0
1727. "There was a resolution passed that the four Maces should be Amended & New Gilt at the charge of the Chamber at the care of ye Maior.			
"paid to Mr. Crossley for gilding the Maces	31	17	0
1761. "paid to Mr. Thomas Price Goldsmith a note for Gilding & Mending the Maces	38	5	5
1766. "paid to Alderman Crump a note for a Cap of Maintenance	6	11	0

This year's Inventory of Goods, as being in the custody of the Mayor, contains "Two Silver Gilt Maces," In the Sheriff's hands "Two Silver Gilt Maces."

	£	s.	d.
1773. "Mr. Mayor for the Swordbearers gown as per note	10	10	9

1779. "Whether the Scarlet Sword of Cha^s
2nd belonging to this Corporation shall
be sent to London to have the same
repaired and ornamented and a new
Sheath at the expence of this Corpora-
tion. (All for it.)
- 1781, June 9th. "paid to George Wash-
bourne the Goldsmith a note [was this
for the above?] 16 18 9
1802. "paid to Hyam Barnet for repairing
and gilting Macés (!) 75 8 0
1811. "paid to Mr. Cournock for Sword-
bearers Cap and carriage... .. 3 18 8
1819. "paid to George Adams for repairing
the Sword 8 18 6."
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