

Evan T. Jones (ed.), 'Bristol Annal: Bristol Archives 09594/1' (version 30 Sept 2019)

The following is a draft transcription of a manuscript held by Bristol Archives.¹ The document was deposited by a Mr. A. M. McPherson on 21 March 1932.² A note on the outer wrapper, which predates the document's deposition, indicates that it was 'rescued from the fire at Mr Strong's shop'.³

Few scholars have consulted 09594/1, because at some point during the late twentieth century, Bristol Record Office decided that it was 'unfit for production'.⁴ This was because water damage had destroyed parts of the manuscript and rendered other parts fragile. Supervised access to the document was first granted to Evan Jones in 2009, when he photographed part of it. He later realised that it contained significant information not found in the published chronicles of Bristol. In March 2019, Jones photographed the whole manuscript with a view to making its contents more widely available.⁵ Sections of the main 'annal' were then transcribed by two of his students: Benedict Morter (1474-1579) and Frankie Townsend (1603-1646).⁶ Jones checked / corrected their transcriptions and annotations, before transcribing the rest of the document and adding additional notes. His analysis has included a comparison between the 09594/1 and the two best-known Bristol chronicles, both of which have been available in print for over a century. These are typically known as 'Ricart's chronicle' and 'Adams' chronicle'.⁷ Jones has also compared 09594/1 to a little-known Bristol annal referred to below as 'Morgan's chronicle'.⁸ In some cases the notes also contain additional information, for other sources, about the matters discussed in the annal. It is anticipated that later iterations of this transcription will be expanded in this respect and that transcription errors will be corrected following further checking.

Value as a source

Bristol Archives 09594/1 is not as old, or beautifully illustrated, as Ricart's chronicle and it is not as long as Adams' Chronicle. Yet, for the historian of Bristol, it is in some respects more useful. Ricart's chronicle was the official 'Calendar' of Bristol, kept by the town clerk. As such it focuses primarily on municipal affairs. William Adams's chronicle is broader in coverage but his personal interests meant

¹ 'Purchase of A M McPherson: List of Mayors and Sheriffs 1661 - 1702, 1703 - 1755, 1757 - 1762, in three different hands, and chronological history of Bristol 1245-1735' [Bristol Archives, 09594/1](#).

² Information received from Matt Coles, Bristol Archives. The archive's records indicate that the document was acquired by means of purchase for 12s. from Pritchard & Co., a firm of auctioneers, valuers, surveyors & estate agents based in St Johns Road, Clifton.

³ The wrapper is now catalogued separately, Bristol Archives 09594/3. The reference to Strong, may be to the mid-nineteenth century Bristol bookseller: William Strong (d. 1846) of 3 Clare Street Bristol. On another occasion, Strong had purchased the sixteenth century Bristol 'Chronicle of Maurice Toby', also known as the Fust MS. '[Fust Manuscript: The Chronicle of Maurice Toby, 1565](#)'. Some of [William Strong's catalogues](#) are available online.

⁴ The exact date at which the document was declared unfit is unknown. However, Dr Joe Bettey (formerly of University of Bristol) recalls being granted access to it on at least one occasion before access was restricted. That suggests the document had been available prior to the 1970s.

⁵ I would like to thank Allie Dillon, City Archivist, for providing access.

⁶ This work was carried out in March-April 2019 as part of their 'Special Field Projects' associated with their second-year undergraduate History unit 'The Smugglers' City' (University of Bristol, 2019). This work was supervised by Evan T. Jones.

⁷ 'The Maire of Bristowe Is Kalendar' (Ricart) and 'The Lord Mayors Calendar', [Bristol Archives, 04720](#). An edited transcription was published in the nineteenth century: Lucy Toulmin Smith (ed.), *The Maire of Bristowe is Kalendar by Robert Ricart, Town Clerk of Bristol 18 Edward IV* (Camden New Series, Vol. V, 1872). Additional material, including all the images, can be found in Peter Fleming (ed.), *The Maire of Bristowe is Kalendar* (Bristol Record Society publications, vol. 67, 2015). The best known version of Adams' chronicle is: 'Adams's Chronicle of Bristol', [Bristol Archives, 45934/5](#). This was published by Francis F. Fox (ed.), *Adams's Chronicle of Bristol* (Bristol, Arrowsmith, 1910). The comparison between 09594/1 and Ricart / Adams was based on the published versions of their texts.

⁸ The authors of 'Morgan's chronicle' is unknown but in the early nineteenth century it was owned by a William Morgan of Bower Ashton: [William Morgan, 'Annals of Bristol' \(1246-1687\)](#) in W. Tyson (ed.), *The Bristol Memorialist* (Bristol, 1823), pp. 38-44, 115-122, 189-201, 287-293.

that great parts of it were devoted to national politics and religious affairs.⁹ By contrast, Bristol Archives 09594/1 focuses almost exclusively on the city's history, with national issues only being mentioned if they impacted on Bristol itself. It also has more coverage of social, economic and environmental matters than either Ricart or Adams. These include detailed enumerations of deaths from plague outbreaks (compiled from parish registers), significant fluctuations in grain prices, extraordinary weather events, strange happenings in the city and major building works. In terms of both its focus and its coverage, 09594/1 is closer to Morgan's chronicle. Indeed, it contains many entries found in Morgan but not found in Ricart or Adams. On the other hand, 09594/1 also includes entries *not* found in Morgan and, even where the two are very similar, there are differences. It thus seems likely that Morgan's chronicle and 09594/1 took information from one or more earlier town chronicles that have since disappeared.

Bristol Archives 09594/1 covers a longer time period than any of the other published chronicles. Ricart's chronicle contains few entries after 1612, Adams's chronicle stops in 1639, while Morgan's chronicle ends in 1687.¹⁰ By contrast, Bristol Archives 09594/1 runs up to 1735, with a quarter of the text devoted to the years 1688-1735.¹¹ Since the manuscript itself appears to have been a creation of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, much of the latter parts of the chronicle were probably based on the first-hand experience of its authors. Subjects covered in this period include the constitutional crisis leading up to the Glorious Revolution (1689) and the concerns at the time of the Jacobite Rebellion (1715). Other matters discussed include civic improvements, local politics, civic ceremonies and extraordinary weather events.

Organisation and authorship of the document

Bristol Archives 09594/1 had multiple authors – with at least four hands evident. The earliest hands seem typical of the seventeenth century, while later ones were characteristically eighteenth century. It seems possible the document was a possession of one family, with different generations making entries. There is no evidence that throws light on *who* the authors were. Yet, given their interests, it seems probable the manuscript belonged to an established Bristol family with commercial concerns. The manuscript includes a number of blank pages, with the main annal, which makes up 88 per cent of the text, starting at p. 28. Before this are a number of unrelated notes on antiquarian matters. At least some of these postdate the completion of the main annal.

<i>Page</i>	<i>Content</i>	<i>Words</i>
1	Description of the 1752 foundation ceremony for St George's Church in the out parish of St Philip and St Jacob, Bristol.	148
2-13	Blank	0
14-22	Chronological list of Mayors and Sheriffs of the city (1660-1765), with some additional notes. At least four different hands are evident, with a clear progression in handwriting style over the century.	1270
23-24	Blank	0
25	Notes on the 1577 charitable foundations of Sir Thomas White. The handwriting is suggestive of the seventeenth-century.	483
26	Various unformatted notes about antiquarian matters to do with Bristol. The handwriting also appears early.	294
27	A handwritten 'diary', not completed but with some additional rough notes added later in a different hand.	167

⁹ After Adams completed his first chronicle, he went on to produce a longer and more detailed one. This reflects William Adams' concern with national history even more clearly, for it contains very little additional material that concerns Bristol: 'Books from the Red Lodge: Chronicle of Bristol by William Adams, 1625 - 17th century', [Bristol Archives, 13748/4](#).

¹⁰ Toulmin Smith's edition included few entries after 1612, p. 68. Peter Fleming addressed her omissions by publishing 'the more interesting notices' not found in Toulmin Smith from the 1586-1898, pp. 14, 16-22. However, there are not many of these. Adams' unpublished 'Red Lodge' chronicle runs up to 1644.

¹¹ Half the transcribed annal (c.8,400 words) covers the period 1245-1640, a quarter covers the period 1640-1687 (3,891 words) and the last quarter (4,003 words) deals with the period 1688-1735.

28-53	Annal of Bristol 1245-1735	16,329
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Dates

As with most Bristol chronicles, Bristol Archives 09594/1, takes the start of the year to be Michaelmas (29 September). This was when the city's civic year began and the new mayor / sheriffs took office. In 09594/1, the listed year represents the *end* of the civic year in question: So, for example, the year '1589' refers to events in the period 29 September 1588 – 28 September 1589.

Transcription conventions

The following text is a working document that will be updated as other parts of the manuscript get transcribed, edited, corrected or annotated. The transcription follows the spelling, capitalisation, punctuation, line breaks, page breaks and formatting of the original document as far as possible. Reconstructions of suspensions are in italics, e.g. 'William' for 'Wm', although this is not typically applied to titles, such as Mr or Esq.¹² Squared brackets containing ellipsis marks '[.....]' are used to indicate sections where the document is illegible, with the extent of the ellipsis corresponding to the amount of text lost. Such loss is common at the top and bottom of pages and is mostly a result of water damage which entirely destroyed parts of the document.¹³ Italicised characters are used to indicate what the original words or characters were likely to have been in instances where a reasonable inference can be made. Some of these conjectures are based on information contained in other surviving chronicles of Bristol.

The footnotes to the draft transcription include discussion of the chronicle's similarities to other chronicles and, in some cases, to eighteen/nineteenth century histories that relied heavily on local chronicles, now lost. References in the footnotes to other published chronicles refer to the items listed below. I expect to produce updated electronic versions of this document periodically, as I do more work on it, or in response to suggestions, information received from others.¹⁴ In the longer term, document may be published in print format by the Bristol Record Society.

Published Bristol Chronicles referred to in the footnotes.

Ricart: [Lucy Toulmin Smith \(ed.\), *The Maire of Bristowe is Kalendar by Robert Ricart, Town Clerk of Bristol 18 Edward IV \(Camden New Series, Vol. V, 1872\)*](#). This is the official Town Chronicle of Bristol, commenced by the Town Clerk in 1479 and then added to by other urban officials until the nineteenth century. However, after 1612 the chronicle contains few entries, with some items being calendared. The transcription is also not entirely complete, with the names of sheriffs and mayors often left out from the sixteenth century. To some extent these omissions were addressed by Fleming, albeit his main contribution was to reproduce and analyse the manuscript's numerous illustrations.¹⁵

Adams: [Francis F. Fox \(ed.\), *Adams's Chronicle of Bristol \(Bristol, Arrowsmith, 1910\)*](#). This is a seventeenth-century chronicle, the last entry being for 1639. The transcription was produced by Miss E. Salisbury of the Public Record Office in London and published by the Bristol historian, Francis Fox. Long before Adams's Chronicle was published, it had been used by the Bristol historian, Rev. Samuel Seyer. He noted that, of the Bristol chronicles, 'Far the best, which I have met with, is one written by William Adams as far as A.D. 1639.'¹⁶ Various notes in Adams's Chronicle make clear that he had

¹² The exception to this rule is 'Sir', given that 'Sr' is not a common abbreviation today.

¹³ Following the initial transcription of the document, Bristol Archives granted Jones permission to use ultraviolet light on the damaged portions of the document. This, however, revealed little extra.

¹⁴ I would like to thank Margaret Condon for having already corrected a number of transcription errors. Any help offered by others will be acknowledged.

¹⁵ Peter Fleming (ed.), *The Maire of Bristowe is Kalendar* (Bristol Record Society publications, vol. 67, 2015).

¹⁶ Samuel Seyer, *Memoirs Historical And Topographical of Bristol And Its Neighbourhood*, 2 vols. (Bristol, 1821-25), p. xi.

been drawing from at least '3 books of several men's writings' for his Bristol sources.¹⁷ Adams's chronicle takes 29 September as the start of his year, so 1525 should refer to events 29 September 1525 – 28 September 1526 by modern calendar.

Morgan: [William Morgan, 'Annals of Bristol' \(1246-1687\)](#) in W. Tyson (ed.), *The Bristol Memorialist* (Bristol, 1823), pp. 38-44, 115-122, 189-201, 287-293. The manuscript chronicle was published in a serialised form in the *Memorialist*: a little-known and eclectic publication devoted primarily to literary and cultural matters. The standard of the transcription was uncertain, with some entries being omitted entirely in the initial compilation. Tyson states that he had borrowed the chronicle from William Morgan of Bower-Ashton who had received with the library of his relative, Mr John Page of Duke Street in Bristol. Morgan's chronicle runs from 1238/9 - 1687. The location of the original manuscript is now unknown. The obscure nature of *The Bristol Memorialist* and the later disappearance of the manuscript probably explains why few later historians referred to the annal, or were even aware of its existence. On the other hand a comparison between Morgan's chronicle and 09594/1 suggests that, the transcription of Morgan's chronicle was generally accurate, given that the wording of some extended entries is very similar.

Other early works drawing heavily on local chronicles

Barrett: William Barrett, *The History and Antiquities of the City of Bristol* (W. Pine, Bristol, 1789). Barrett was an eighteenth-century antiquarian of Bristol, known chiefly for his credulity in accepting the forgeries produced by the 'boy poet', Thomas Chatterton. This coloured people's attitudes towards Barrett's whole work. Although much of Barrett's volume was based on genuine sources, since he rarely cited his sources and some of the records he did use were forgeries, Barrett's unsubstantiated claims have long been treated with caution.

Seyer: Samuel Seyer, *Memoirs historical and topographical of Bristol and it's neighbourhood; from the earliest period down to the present time* (2 vols., J.M. Gutch, Bristol: 1823). While Rev. Seyer regarded himself as a historian, rather than a simple annalist, he drew heavily on local manuscript annals, noting that he had consulted at least twenty of them.¹⁸ In many cases he quoted directly from these annals and sometimes he mentioned specific sources – such as the chronicles by Ricart or Adams. In most cases, however, Seyer simply noted that a statement about a given event could be found in 'some' or 'most' of the local chronicles he had consulted.

¹⁷ Fox, *Adams' Chronicle*, p. 49.

¹⁸ Seyer, *Memoirs*, Vol. I, p. xi.

Tuesday March 3rd 1752 about Elev[.]¹⁹
 o'Clock David Peloquin Esq. Mayor of
 the City of Bristol together with the
 Aldermen & several others of the Com-
 missioners appointed for Building
 the new church in the out Parish
 of St. Philip and James²⁰, went in
 seven Coaches to the Spot of the Ground
 mark'd out for that purpose and
 laid the Foundation stone ...
 the concourse of people on this oc[.]
 sion was very numerous. ---
 Under the stone were laid seve[.]
 Crown Pieces, half Crowns, Shilli[.]
 Six pences and half pences
 his present Majesties Coin.

Inscription on the Stone

Templum hoc.
 Dei Opt. max. Gloriæ
 Et hominum indies peccantium saluti
 Sacrum,
 Erigi voluit pietas publica
 absit tamen
 Quod inter ignota nomina
 Reverendi admodum in Chisto Patris
 Josephi Butler
 Nuper Bristoliensis Episcopi
 Lateat nomen
 DDD 400£
 Jamtum ad Dunelmenses migranturus

[.....] lower Stone.
 Reg[.....] ²¹
 [.....]
 [.....]
 [.....]

The following six double pages are blank in the MS.

¹⁹ This first page appears to be unconnected to any other matter in the manuscript. It reads like a first-hand account by someone who attended the laying of the foundation stone of the new church. The establishment of the church (St George, Kingswood), including a shortened account of the opening ceremony and a reproduction of the text on the foundation stone, can be found in, William Barrett, *The History and Antiquities of the City of Bristol* (Bristol, 1789), pp. 539-40. The church itself was demolished in 1976 but the area of the city is still known as St George's.

²⁰ The parish is known today as St Philip and St Jacob, which was located just beyond the city boundaries during the eighteenth century, making it an 'out parish'.

²¹ The start of at least four lines of text are visible. Below this the page is destroyed, but there was enough room for several more lines of text.

*Chronological List of Mayors and Sheriffs of Bristol, 1660-1765*²²

[.....]	[.....] [.....]	Henry Creswick Esq. Mayor afterwards Sir Henry ²³
	Gregson Mr Thomas Langton	Sheriffs
1661	Mr Nathaniel Cale	Mayor
	Mr Thomas Stephens Mr John Hickes	Sheriffs
1662	Sir Robert Can & also in 1675	Mayor
	Mr Wright Mr Robert Yeamans	Sheriffs
1663	Sir John Knight never Sheriff	Mayor
	Mr Bidway Mr Richard Streamer	Sheriffs
1664	Mr John Lawford	Mayor
	Mr John Knight Mr Ralph Ollive	Sheriffs
1665	Mr John Willoughby	Mayor
	Mr John Crabb Mr Richard Crump	Sheriffs
1666	Mr Thomas Langton	Mayor
	Mr John Lloyd Mr Joseph Creswick	Sheriffs
1667	Mr Edward Morgan	Mayor
	Mr Gough Mr Aldworth Died Mr William Willett	Sheriffs
1668	Mr Thomas Stephens	Mayor
	Mr Little Mr Richard Hartt	Sheriffs
1669	Sir Robert Yeamans	Mayor
	Mr Powell Mr Harne	Sheriffs
1670	Mr John Knight	Mayor
	Mr Thomas Day Mr Thomas Easton	Sheriffs
1671	Mr John Hickes	Mayor
	Mr Stubbs [.....] Thomas	Sheriffs
[1672]	[.....]	Mayor
	[.....] [.....]	Sheriffs

²² This names and offices given in the list correspond closely to those provided by John Latimer, *The Annals of Bristol in the Seventeenth Century* (Bristol, William George's Sons, 1900), pp. 498-9; John Latimer *The Annals of Bristol in the Eighteenth Century* (Bristol, 1893), pp. 534-6. The spelling of the surnames are not identical, however. Moreover, where listed, the occupations of the office holders are often different.

²³ The list of civic officers contains many later additions, in a smaller hand, providing cross-referencing information about some of the individuals mentioned – such as whether a given mayor had served as a sheriff. These additions are signified by the use of a smaller font.

1673	M[.....]	[.....]
	Mr[.....] Mr[.....]mer D ²⁴ Mr Hasell	S[heriffs]
1674	Mr Ralph Ollive – 1664 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr Martin Mr Fielding	Sheriffs
1675	Sir Robert Cann – Twice 1662	Mayor
	Mr Williams Mr Robert Lane	Sheriffs
1676	Mr John Crabb 1665 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr Glisson Mr Merrick Goldsmith	Sheriffs
1677	Sir Richard Crumpp 1665 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr Moor Mr Dunning	Sheriffs
1678	Sir John Lloyd 1666 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr William Jackson senior Mr William Clutterbuck	Sheriffs
1679	Mr Joseph Creswick 1666 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr William Hayman Mr William Swymmer	Sheriffs
1680	Mr Richard Hartt 1668 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr Abraham Saunders Mr Arthur Hartt	Sheriffs
1681	Sir Thomas Earle 1671 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr Richard Lane Mr John Knight junior	Sheriffs
1682	Mr Thomas Easton 1670 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr George Hartt Mr Coombs	Sheriffs
1683	Mr Ralph Ollive twice & died Sir William Clutterbuck 1664 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr Driver Mr Edmund Arrundell	Sheriffs
1684	Sir William Hayman 1679 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr Merrick Mr Tw[.....]	Sheriffs
1685	Mr Abra[.....]	[.....]
	Mr [.....] Mr [.....]	[.....]
1686	Mr [.....]	[.....]
	Mr [.....] Mr [.....]	[.....]

²⁴ An additional note, in small handwriting, is squeezed to the left of this entry saying 'Richard Streamer 1663 Sheriff'. 'D' presumably stands for 'Died', which would explain why there were four officeholders this year.

		turnd or ²⁵ R. Lane Mayor putt outt
[1687]	[.]ohn Sandfor[.]	John Sansford -Sh Sam Wallis
	Mr Thomas Day Mayor	Putt in
	Mr John Hine Sheriffs Mr Saunders <i>senior</i>	
1688	Mr William Jackson 1678 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr Liskten Mr Jackson Mr Cole Mr White	Sheriffs
1689	Mr Arthur Hartt Mayor 1680 sheriff	
	Mr John Bubb Mr John Blackwell	Sheriffs
1690	Sir John Knight 1681 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr Dowding Mr Yeamans jun.	Sheriffs
1691	Mr Richard Lane twice	Mayor
	Mr Bradway Mr Oppie	Sheriffs
1692	Mr Edmond Arrundell 1688 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr Pope Mr Coombs <i>junior</i>	Sheriffs
1693	Mr Robert Yates 1685 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr Bowdler Mr John Batchelor	Sheriffs
1694	Sir Thomas Day twice	Mayor & in 1687
	Mr John Hawkins Mr William Daynes	Sheriffs
1695	Mr Samuel Wallis 1687 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr William Lewis Mr French	Sheriffs
1696	Mr John Hine 1687 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr Peter Saunders Mr Frances Whitchurch	Sheriffs
1697	Mr John Bubb 1689 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr John Day Mr Nathaniel Day- <i>Brothers</i>	Sheriffs
1698	Mr John Blackwell 1689 sheriff	Mayor
	Mr George Stephens Mr Swymmer <i>junior</i>	Sheriffs
1699	Mr John Batchelor 1693	Mayor
	Mr William Whitehead Mr James Hollidge	Sheriffs
[1700]	[..] William Daines 1694 sheriff	Mayor
	[.....]	Sheriffs
[1701]	[.....]	Mayor 1694 sheriff
	[.....]	Sheriffs

²⁵ In 1687 the Mayor, the two sheriffs and a number of councillors were put out of office: see the annal entry of 1687 for details. This was presumably because King James II suspected them of disloyalty following the Monmouth Rebellion (1685). The crossings out and interspersions with these entries suggest that the annalist was updating the list year-by-year at this point.

1702	S[.....]	
Wm Lewis Al. Elton G. Shiptor ²⁶	Abr[.....inter]	
1703	Peter Saunders	Mayo[r]
	Thomas Hort Henry Whitehead jun.	Sheriffs
1704	Francis Whitchurch	Mayor
	Thomas Swymer, Henry Walter	Sheriffs
1705	Nathaniel Day	Mayor
	Smith Nathaniel Webb	Sheriffs
1706	George Stephens	Mayor
	Hook Nicholas Hicks	Sheriffs
1707	William Whitehead	Mayor
	Onesiphorus Tyndall Taylor	Sheriffs
1708	James Hollidge	Mayor
	Philip Freke John Day	Sheriffs
1709	Robert Bound	Mayor
	Haynes Thomas Clements	Sheriffs
1710	Abraham Elton	Mayor
	Edward Montjoy Abraham Elton junior	Sheriffs
1711	Christopher Shuter	Mayor
	Bayly & Poole Stokes	Sheriffs
1712	Thomas Hort	Mayor
	Richard Gravett Henry Watts	Sheriffs
1713	Anthony Swymmer	Mayor
	John Becher Henry Swymmer	Sheriffs
1714	Henry Whitehead	Mayor
	William Whitehead Richard Taylor	Sheriffs
1715	Henry Walter	Mayor
	James Donning Joseph Jefferies	Sheriffs
1716	Nicholas Hickes	Mayor
	Robert Earl Peter Day	Sheriffs
1717	John Day Deceased Thomas Clements 3 months	Mayor
	Henry Nash John Price	Sheriffs
1718	Edmond Mountjoy	Mayor
	Edward Foy Sam[.....]	[.....]
1719	Abraham Elton	[.....]
	John King [.....]	[.....]
1720	Hen[.....]	[.....]
	Robert [.....]	[.....]
	Jaco[.....]	[.....]

²⁶ Inserted in the margin in a small handwriting.

[1721]	[.....] [.....]	[.]ayor John Becher ²⁷
	John Rich mer[.....]	N Ruddock Jn Rich
1722	Henry Swymmer merchant	Mayor
	Robert Smith Linnen Draper ²⁸ Lionel Lyde merchant	Sheriffs
1723	James Donning	Mayor
	John Blackwell Nathaniel Wraxall	Sheriffs
1724	Joseph Jefferies Merchant	Mayor
	Nathaniel Day Gentleman William Jefferies merchant	Sheriffs
1725	Robert Earle	Mayor
	Michael Puxton Soap Boiler Stephen Clutterbuck Tobacconist	Sheriffs
1726	Peter Day Merchant	Mayor
	Ezekial Longman merchant Henry Combe merchant	Sheriffs
1727	Henry Nash Distiller	Mayor
	Richard Bayly Linnen Draper John Bartlet Mercer	Sheriffs
1728	John Price Carpenter	Mayor
	Henry Lloyd Merchant Abraham Elton Merchant	Sheriffs
1729	Samuel Stokes Tobacconist	Mayor
	John Berrow Distiller John Day Merchant	Sheriffs
1730	Edward Foy Barber Surgeon	Mayor
	Edward Buckler Malster William Barnsdale Brewer	Sheriffs
1731	Arthur Taylor Distiller	Mayor
	Edward Cooper Merchant William Barnes Sugar Baker ²⁹	Sheriffs
1732	John King Merchant	Mayor
	Buckler Weeks Mercer John Foy merchant	Sheriffs
1733	Jacob Elton merchant	Mayor
	[.....] sugar Baker [.....] tobacconist	Sheriffs
[1734]	[.....]	Mayor
	[.....] Baker [.....]rchant	Sheriffs

²⁷ These names are a later insertion, suggesting part of the document has been damaged during the eighteenth century.

²⁸ '& merchant' added after this.

²⁹ Sugar-baker: a sugar-refiner (*OED*)

1735	Lion[.....]	
	David[.....] John Clements	Lionel Lyde ³⁰ David Peloquin John Clements
1736	John Blackwell	
	Morgan Smith Abraham Elton merchant	Sheriffs
1737	Nathaniel Day Gentleman	Mayor
	Joseph Iles merchant Henry Dampier merchant	Sheriffs
1738	William Jefferies merchant	Mayor
	John Combe Linnen Draper Giles Bayly Druggist ³¹	Sheriffs
1739	Stephen Clutterbuck Tobacconist	Mayor
	Michael Becher Merchant David Dehany Merchant	Sheriffs
1740	Henry Combe Linen Draper	³²
	William Martin Tobacconist Walter Jenkins Linen Draper	Sheriffs
1741	Richard Bayly Linnen Draper	Mayor
	John Chamberlain Distiller Henry Muggleworth Upholder	Sheriffs
1742	John Bartlett served 4 months as Mayor in the room of Richard Bayly Esq Deceased who died May the 17 th 1742	
1742	Abraham Elton Esq.	Mayor
	William Cossley Book Seller Jeremiah Eames Grocer	Sheriffs
1743	John Berrow Distiller	Mayor
	Issac Elton Merchant John Durbin Dry salter ³³	Sheriffs
1744	John Day Esq.	Mayor
	John Foy merchant Buckler Weeks mercer ³⁴	Sheriffs
1745	William Barns Sugar Baker	Mayor
	Thomas Marsh Grocer John Nobl[.....]	
1746	Edward Co[.....] ³⁵	
	Henry S[.....] Richard [.....]	

³⁰ This is inserted in a added box, suggesting the document was damaged, destroying the entry, with the later writer adding in the information again.

³¹ Druggist: a pharmacist: *OED*.

³² Presumably 'Mayor' was intended, but this is omitted.

³³ Dry-salter: a dealer in chemical used in the arts, drugs, dye-stuffs, gums, etc.: *OED*.

³⁴ Mercer: a person who deals in textile fabrics: *OED*.

³⁵ Edward Cooper was mayor this year, with Henry Swymmer and Richrd Farr junior, sheriffs: Ricart, fo. 239v.

1747	[.....]	Mayor John Foy ³⁶
	[.John Berr[.....] Giles Bay Druggist Giles Bayly served twice.	Sheriffs John Berrow Giles Bayly
1748	Buckler Weeks Silk Mercer	Mayor
	Joseph Daltera merchant Isaac Baugh Esq.	Sheriffs
1749	Thomas Curtis wine merchant	Mayor
	William Barnes Sugar Baker John Curtis merchant	Sheriffs
1750	James Laroche merchant	Mayor
	George Weare Grocer Joseph Love Insurance office keeper	Sheriffs
1751	David Peloquin merchant	Mayor
	Henry Dampier merchant Isaac Baugh Esq.	Sheriffs
1752	John Clements Esq.	Mayor
	Edward Whatley Grocer Daniel Woodward vintner	Sheriffs
1753	Abraham Elton Esq.	Mayor
	Henry Bright Thomas Harris	Sheriffs
1754	Morgan Smith Esq	Mayor
	Thomas Knox merchant William Dean merchants	Sheriffs
1755	Henry Dampier Esq	Mayor
	Weare Hilhouse	Sheriffs
1756	Giles Bayly Esq.	Mayor
	[.....]Foy ³⁷ [.....]win	Sheriffs

³⁶ The names of the mayors and sheriffs this year have been added later at this point, suggesting the upper part of the document had been damaged at an early date, destroying that part of the text..

³⁷ Richard indicates the sheriffs were Nathaniel Foy and Austin Goodwin, fo. 242r. This damaged entry is repeated on the following page in a new hand. This may suggest that there was a break at this point and that the document was damaged until a new author started.

1756	Giles Baily Esq	Mayor
	Nathaniel Foy Austin Goodwin	Sheriffs
1757	William Martin Esq	Mayor
	Robert Gordon Isaac Piguniet	Sheriffs
1758	Henry Muggleworth	Mayor
	Samuel Webb John Barrow	Sheriffs
1759	Jeremiah Ames	Mayor
	Charles Hotchkin ³⁸	
1760	John Durbin	Mayor
	Isaac Piguniet Samuel Sedgly	Sherifs
	George the second died October 25 George the 3 Proclaim'd	
1761	Isaac Elton	Mayor
	Joseph Daltra William Barnes	Sheriffs
	Duke of York came to Bristol	
1762	John Noble	Mayor
	William Weare Thomas Farr	Sheriffs
	Peace Proclaim'd with France & Spain	

³⁸ The second sheriff is not recorded.

1763	
Richard Farr	Mayor
Andrew Pope John Durbin Junior	Sheriffs
1764	
Henry Swimer	
James Laroach John Bull	Sheriffs
1765	
Isaac Baugh	Mayor
Elton Michael Miller	Sheriffs

The following two pages are blank

Sir Thomas [.....] Taylor mayor o[.....]³⁹
erected St John Colledge in Oxford and in the y[...]
1577 Saint Johns Hall and adjoynd the same
to his Colledge he also erected schools in Bristol
and Reading and in his Life time gave to
the City of Bristol 2000£ in money to purchase
Lands to the yearly value of 120£ ~~per annum~~
for the which it is agreed that the mayor Burgesses
and Commonalty of Bristol in anno 1567 & so yearly during
the term of Ten years then next ensuing should cause to
be paid at Bristol 100£. The 800£ to be leant to 16 poor
young Clothiers and Freemen of the same town
for the space of ten years 50£ a piece giving
sufficient security for the same to be then paid with
out interest and then the same to be so lent to others
16 at the discretion of the Mayor Aldermen and 4
of the Common Council of the saide City the other
200£ to be employ'd to the provision of corn for
relief of the poor of the same City for their ready
money without gain to be taken and after the
end of nine years on the Feast of St Bartholomew⁴⁰
which should be in the year 1577 at the Merchant
Taylors Hall in London unto the mayor and
Comonalty of the City of York or to their attorney
authorised 104£ to be lent unto four young men
of the City of York Freemen and Inhabitants Clothi-
ers always to be prefered vizt to each 50£ for 10 years
Interest Free the 4£ being the overplus £ of the 104£
to the Mayor and Comonalty for their pains in
receiueing and paying the same, the like
order in all points for the delivery of 104£ in anno
1578 to Canterbury. 1579 to Reading. 1580 to the
Company of Merchant Taylors. 1581 to Gloucester
1582 to Worcester. 1583 to Exeter. 1584 to Salis-
bury. 1585 to 1586 to Norwich. 1587
to Southampton. 1588 to Lincoln. 1589 to Win-
chester. 1590 to Oxford. 1591 to Hereford East.
1592 to Cambridge 1593 to Shrewsbury 1594 to Linn
1595 to Bath 1596 to Darby 1597 to Ipswich
1598 to Colchester 1599 to Newcastle and then
to begin again at Bristol and then to York and
so on every year to each of the said Citys and Towns in like
order at before and so to continue for ever.
He also gave to the City of Coventry 1400£ and afterwards en-
larged it to 2060£ to be employed amongst other uses 40£
to be lent to a young man of Coventry [.....]
and so from 9 years to anoth[.....]
years for ever first to 4 [.....]
last to one young ma[.....]
then to Northampton [.....]
then to warwick an[.....]
to continue for ever [.....]

³⁹ Sir Thomas White, Merchant Taylor, Lord Mayor of London

⁴⁰ Feast of St Bartholomew, 24 August.

said 2060£ for paym[.....] yearly for ever to 8[.....]

[.....] of Bristol [.]hom King Henry gave the Barony of Barkley builded the Monastery of Saint Augustine's in Bristol	
	The Inscription over the Arch going into the lower Colledge Green Bristol ⁴¹
Rex Henricus Secundus et Dominus Robertus filius Hardingi filii Regis Daniae Huius Monasterii primi Fundatores Extiterunt.	
	In English thus
King Henry the Second and Lord Robert the son of Harding the King of Denmarks xxx son were the first founders of this monasterie.	
1668 July the 29 th the Edgar Frigate launched in Bristol Burthen 1100 Tons ⁴²	
1679 about 60 Carpenters made a Tumult at Bristol and that Day Mr Rowe and Mr Diley were sent prisoners to London for Seditious words against the Government	
1534 Great Troubles all over the Kingdom about preaching particularly in Bristol where Mr Latimer preached and there preached against him Mr Hobberton and Dr Powell so that there was great part takings on both sides insomuch that divers priests and others set up Bills against the Mayor and Mr Latimer but the Mayor per- mitting Laymen to preach caused divers priests to be apprehended and cast into the prison of Newgate with bolts upon them and divers others run away and lost their Livings.	
1527 Several writs of ne molestanda ⁴³ came to Bristol from Exeter to discharge the Duty of Town Customes which the chamber of Bristol claimed to be due to them from the Freemen of the City of Exeter, from the payment whereof by several Charters they are exempted.	
1110 King Henry the First made his Bastard Son ⁴⁴ Robert the first Earl of Gloucester who after built [.....] Bristol and Cardiffe and the [.....] in Bristol where he [.....] son Earl William began [.....] and founded Reading [.....] Earl of Brittanie and [.....]er in the Castle	

⁴¹ The 'Great Gatehouse' consists of a twelfth-century Norman arch, surrounded by a perpendicular gatehouse, added c.1500. The inscription, which still survives, is in a late medieval script and thus probably added at this time. The inscription is discussed in J. F. Nicholls and J. Taylor, *Bristol Past and Present, Vol. II, Ecclesiastical History* (J. W. Arrowsmith, Bristol, 1881), pp. 48-9.

⁴² HMS Edgar: a 72-gun ship of the line, built by Baylie of Bristol.

⁴³ A writ of Non molestando is an order that a plaintiff be free of tolls.

⁴⁴ Robert, 1st Earl of Gloucester (b. c.1090), illegitimate son of Henry I. He founded St James' Priory, Bristol (1129) and died while prisoner in Bristol Castle (31 October 1147).

	Febru[.....]	⁴⁵
25	Saturday	Borrowed of Mr Cornett for the History of the Devil to return in a months time now return'd
26	Sunday	
27	Monday	[.....] and [.....] 18 ½ Clock ⁴⁶
28	Tuesday	
March		
1	Wednesday	March hath 31 Dayes
2	Thursday	
3	Friday	
4	Saturday	
5	Sunday	
6	Monday	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx ⁴⁷
7	Tuesday	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
8	Wednesday	
9	Thursday	
10	Fryday	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx ⁴⁸
11	Saterday	
12	Sunday	1305 King Edward the 1 st taking a Tillage of all Cities and Towns and Burrows the Town of Bristowe gave him for a Fine 400£ - ⁴⁹
13	Munday	
14	Tuesday	
15	Wensday	
16	Thursday	1398 King Richard the Second caused a Theatre to be built at Bristowe for a Combate to be fought between two Scotts and one Esq. appellant & the other a Knight Defender. the appellant was overcome and hanged
17	Fryday	
18	Saterday	
19	Sunday	
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx ⁵⁰
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		
April hath 30 days		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

⁴⁵ This page seems to have been created as a diary that was not completed. The notes seem unrelated and at least some are in a different hand.

⁴⁶ This entry is very faded

⁴⁷ Ink seems to have been deliberately smeared over entries here to obscure them.

⁴⁸ Ink smeared over entry.

⁴⁹ This entry and the one below it are in a different hand.

⁵⁰ Entry heavily crossed through

6		
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1245. ⁵¹
[.....]aymaldues de Pemer mayor ⁵² John de Weston Walter de Berkham – propositers
<p>This year the mayor & Commonalty of <i>Bristol</i> concluded to build a Bridge over the River Avon with the consent of the Governors of Redcliff and Temple thereby to incorporate them with the Town of Bristol and to make of two, but one corporate Town⁵³ for they passed by boat from St Thomas Slipp to St Mary le Port and that before the Bridge was built, shipping did Ride where St Nicholas Shambles now is, for which cause the Church is named the Church of our Lady her assumption and the Port Saint Mary le Port and for the performance of Building the said Bridge the water was Bayed and conveyed under the Bridge of Redcliff and Temple Gates being made for the same purpose, also the Trench was made and digged for the River Froom from Gibb Tayler to the head of the Key,⁵⁴ which now is, before the River Froom runed along Baldwin Street now so called and driven a mill at Baldwin Cross. For which purpose of making the Trench now called the Key, the mayor & Commonalty as well of Temple side as of the town of Bristol Bought so much Ground as is parted from Saint Augustines side of Sir William Bradstone the abbot for certain moneys to him be paid by writings and covenants between them,⁵⁵ thus these two Towns were Incorporated into one both on Somersetshire side and Gloucestershire side, that whereas they had usually every Monday a great market at Stalling Cross and at Bristol a market at the High Crose every wednesday and Fryday, which</p>

⁵¹ This is the first entry in the regular 'annal'.

⁵² Ricart gives the date of these officials as for 1247, identifying the mayor as 'Reginaldus de Penes', p. 30. Adams gives the date of their office as 1248, p. 21.

⁵³ Ricart makes a similar point about the combination of Redcliff and Bristol, p. 21. Adams is similar, p. 21. While neither Ricart or Adams suggest the new bridge was the *first* to be built over the river, Seyer notes that the 'greater part of the Calendars' he had seen asserted this to be the case. Seyer goes on to quote an entry from one of these calendars that is very similar (but not identical in wording) to the entry in 09594/1 for 1245. Seyer, *Memoirs*, Vol. II, pp.15-16. Following this, Seyer provides copious arguments for why he believed that one or more wooden footbridges had existed on the site of the later bridge since Saxon times: Seyer, *Memoirs*, Vol. II, pp. 29-33.

⁵⁴ Ricart makes the point about the digging of the Trench, but dates this to 1240, p. 28. Adams dates the digging of the Trench to 1247, p. 21.

⁵⁵ Ricart discusses buying of the land from the Abbot in 1240, p. 28. Adams dates it to 1247.

caused great *trouble* for people to pass
and re[.....] to from one side to the
[.....]nd there was a passage
[.....] to St Augustines

1256	a grea[.....] at 16s a Bushel ⁵⁶
	King Edward the first
1282	King Edward I came to Bristol and kept his Christmas & also in the year 1285
1291	St Mary Redcliff Church and the alms House in long Row, were begun to be built at the sole charges of Simon de Burton merchant of the Town, and was afterwards [blank] ⁵⁷ times mayor of the Town
	King Edward the second
1310	The Town of Bristol purchased ad charter of King Edward 2nd to leave the Propositors and choose two Bayliffes for the said town.
1315	a great Famine of Dearth with such mortality that the living coud scarce suffice to Bury the dead, horse flesh and Dogs flesh was accounted good meat, and some eat their own Children. the Thieves that were in Prison did pluck and tear in pieces, such as were newly put into Prison and de-voured them half alive. ⁵⁸
1320	The sun appeared as red as blood for the space of six hours.
1325	Bristol besieged by the Queen which was soon surrendred and the morrow after her coming Sir Hugh Spence & the Earl of Arundel were put to death in Bristol ⁵⁹ and the Earl of Gloucester Spencers eldest son was put to death in Hereford.
	King Edward the third.
1371	King Edward 3 rd by charter granted the Town of Bristol to have one sheriffe so that now there is a mayor one sheriffe & 2 Bayliffes of which the sheriff is for the King & the Bayliffs for the worshipful Town of Bristol, ⁶⁰ the charter does not bear date till the year 1373
1372	august 8 th Knights & Burgesses were sent to Parliament and Bristol was made a County of itself The high Cross at the [.....]end of high

⁵⁶ Adams' entry for 1259 states that this yer wheat sold for 16s. per bushel.

⁵⁷ The space left here suggests the author left a space blank intentionally, presumably intending to check the number of times Burton served as mayor.

⁵⁸ Adams makes similar points about the Great Famine but with no implication that the eating of prisoners was specific to Bristol, p. 35.

⁵⁹ Adams says only that Hugh Spencer was executed at Bristol, not mentioning any other matters, p. 37.

⁶⁰ Adams has a similar entry, which he dates to 1372.

	Street was begun ⁶¹ [..... ..] and the charter granted [.....] <u>confired</u> also [.....] town. [.....]
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⁶¹ This entry seems to be suggesting that the High Cross at the end of High Street was built at this date: a claim that does not appear in Ricart or Adams. For the origins of the High Cross: [Michael Liversidge, *The Bristol High Cross* \(Bristol Historical Association pamphlet, no. 42, 1978\)](#), p. 9.

	[.....] & appointed [....]e mayor [.....] & two Bayliffs shoud be chosen for <i>the</i> worshipful Town of Bristoll by <i>the</i> common councill of the Town upon holy rode day before Michaelmas and upon St Michaels day they soud take <i>thir</i> oaths solemnly in the guild hall prepared for that purpose before the Commons of <i>said</i> Town and in the afternoon all the whole Council shoud go to accompany the mayor unto St Michaels Church and there reverently should offer unto the Saint called St Michael ⁶²
	King Richard the Second
1385	Saint Werburghs church scituate ⁶³ in Corn Street was builded ⁶⁴
1389	Saint John Baptist Church scituate at the bottom of Broadstreet was built Watkin Frampton who was mayor of the town in 1365 was the sole founder thereof ⁶⁵
	King Henry the fourth
1399	<i>King</i> Henry 4 th with the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland & diverse other nobles with their power came to Bristol and besieged the Castle where they took <i>William</i> Jerope John Bushey and <i>Thomas</i> Green and beheaded them ⁶⁶
1401	The Lord Spencer was beheaded at the high Cross in Bristol ⁶⁷ a Blazing Starr seen in the west, ⁶⁸ and at this time was used exceeding pride in <i>Garments</i> Gowns with deep and broad sleeves some hanging down to the Feet and the least to the knees full of <i>Cutts</i> ⁶⁹ and <i>Jaggs</i> . ⁷⁰
1404	Thomas Knapp died in his mayoralty and John Barnstable chosen mayor ⁷¹
	King Henry the Sixth
1442	William Cannings mayor and others of the worshipful Town of Bristol employed masons workmen & labourers and did repair edefy cover and Glaze St Mary Redcliff Church

⁶² Morgan has a similar entry for 1376, p. 292. Adams has a very similar entry, he dates to 1376, p. 47.

⁶³ 'scituate': situated.

⁶⁴ Morgan records this for 1385, p. 292.

⁶⁵ Morgan has a similar entry for 1388, p. 292.

⁶⁶ A reference to William le Scrope, earl of Wiltshire, John Bussy and Henry Green, executed by Bolingbroke (Henry IV) at Bristol Castle, 29 July 1399: '[GREEN, Sir Henry \(c.1347-1399\), of Drayton, Northants.](#)' *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1386-1421*, ed. J.S. Roskell, L. Clark, C. Rawcliffe., 1993.

⁶⁷ Presumably a reference to Thomas Despenser, executed in Bristol, 13 January 1400, [Oxford DNB \(2004\)](#).

⁶⁸ Presumably a reference to The Great Comet of 1402.

⁶⁹ 'Cutts': cuts – i.e. incisions made in the edge of a garment for ornament (OED).

⁷⁰ 'Jaggs': jags – a slash or pendant made in a garment to show a different colour underneath (OED).

⁷¹ Adams has a similar entry for 1403, p. 52.

	at this and their own proper costs & charges
1446	Redcliff Steeple was blown down with Thunder and Lightning ⁷²
1448	<i>King</i> Hen[.....] came to Bristol ⁷³
1457	[.....] came to Bristol [.....] was mayor of Bristol [.....] of London

⁷² Adams has a similar entry, p. 66.

⁷³ Ricart confirms this as year the King came again to Bristol, p. 40. Adams dates this to 1446, p. 66.

1462	In Sept[.....] and beheaded Sir <i>John</i> Baldwin Fu[.....] Hessant ⁷⁴ and returned the same day.
1473	The Earl of Oxford imprisoned in Newgate in Bristol. ⁷⁵
1478	<i>Thomas</i> Norton Esq dwelling in St Peters Church yard accused John Shipward mayor of high Treason which was done out of a malicious intent, but as soon as the King understood the truth thereof he set the mayor at Liberty who had of his own good will generously yeilded ⁷⁶ himself unto prison as soon as he was apprehended where he remained prisoner thirteen days until he had the Kings Letters which were sent to him honourably with great Love & favour being highly commended by the King for his wisdom & the <i>said</i> Mr. Norton severely checked by the King – ⁷⁷
1479	One <u>Simburk</u> caused Roger Marks a Townsman of Bristol to accuse Robert Strange who had been mayor for coining money & sending Gold over sea to the Earl of Richmond wherefore the King sent for him & committed him prisoner to the Tower where he remained 7 or 8 weeks but when the truth was known, his accuser Robert Marks was had to Bristol and was hanged drawn and quartered in Bristol for his false accusation – ⁷⁸
	King Richard the third
1483	upon 15 <i>October</i> in the evening there was the greatest wind & Flood in Bristol that ever was seen for it drowned all the marsh country & bare away many houses Corn & Cattle & above 200 people were drowned great damage was done in the <i>merchants</i> cellars & diverse shippes was lost ⁷⁹ in King-road the moon being at the same time

⁷⁴ Ricart sates that in 1461 ‘Sir Bardon Fulforde’ and John Heysaunt esq. were beheaded in Bristol. p. 43.

Adams says King Edward came to Bristol in September 1462 and beheaded Sir John Bawdin, Fulford, Bright and John Haysant, esquires, p. 69.

⁷⁵ Adams has a similar reference for 1473, p. 72. Morgan has an identical entry, p. 38.

⁷⁶ Yeilded: ‘yielded’, i.e. ‘surrendered’, *OED*.

⁷⁷ Adams has a very similar entry but suggests that the mayor accused of treason was William Spencer, p. 73. Adams says that John Shipward had been the mayor the previous year, so it is possible that the original source says only that the mayor was accused in 1478. Morgan has a very similar entry for 1478 but does not give the name of the mayor, p. 292.

⁷⁸ Adams has a near identical entry to this one, p. 73. Morgan also has this entry, pp. 38-9.

⁷⁹ Ricart provides an account of the storm and flood that is similar but not identical up to this point in the text. p. 46. Adams has a very similar entry, including the details of the eclipse, p. 73. Morgan also has a near identical entry, p. 39.

	Eclipsed at the tide of Flood it gave but little Light and she appeared of diverse Colours vizt. a streak of red beneath a streak of blew in the midst and a streak of green above so that at the topp only a little light appeared and so held two or three [.....]
	<i>King Henry 7th</i>
1486	<i>Edmund Westcote</i> mayor di[<i>ed</i>] [.....] after <i>Michaelmas</i> and <i>Henry Vaughan</i> wa [.....] d out the year ⁸⁰
1487	<i>King Henry 7th</i> came [.....] great House [.....]

⁸⁰ Ricart states that Westcot died 15 days after Michaelmas, to be succeeded by Henry Vaghan, p. 47. Adams has a similar entry, p. 75.

1490	High cross was p[ainted and] ⁸¹ gilded and the [Kin]g and Lord Chancellor came to Bristol and lay at the great house on St augustines Back and the King made every one of his Commons of Bristol that was worth two hundred pounds to pay twenty shillings because the townsmens wives went too sumptuously apparrelled. ⁸²
1493	Clement Wiltshire mayor died suddenly in his sleep on St Johns day ⁸³ at Night and John Hawks mayor served the year ⁸⁴ and 1494 wheat was sold at London at 6d a Bushel
1496	King Henry 7th and his Queen came to Bristol and lay at the great house on Saint augustines back ⁸⁵ and Augustines Green was this year broken. ⁸⁶
1499	There was no Court kept nor Bailiffe nor Constable Fee ⁸⁷ of Temple Fee for the space of ten weekes many were apprehended for heresie in Bristol for which some were burnt and some abjured and bore the Faggotts ⁸⁸
1500	The Bailiffes of Bristol left out and two sheriffes ordained with the mayor. ⁸⁹
1504	Richard ap Merrick sheriffe dyed and Robert Thorne whas chosen in his place ⁹⁰ and the Chapple and alms-house on St Michaels hill were built at the costs of Mr John Forster ⁹¹
1506	Thomas Elliott Sheriffe dyed and Thomas Snigge served Sheriffe in his place. ⁹²
1507	Philip Ringstone mayor dyed and Richard

⁸¹ Adams has a similar entry recording the work on the High Cross and the King's visit in 1490, pp. 76-77.

⁸² There is a discrepancy here between this entry and the account contained in Adams, which only states that the King demanded a payment (from the 'commons' rather than specifically from those worth two hundred pounds) 'for a benevolence' instead of because their wives were 'too sumptuously apparrelled.' Morgan, however, has an entry that is closer to this one, p. 39.

⁸³ Feast of St John the Baptist: 24 June.

⁸⁴ Adams has a similar entry about the mayor for 1492, p. 77.

⁸⁵ Adams also refers to the visit of the King and Queen, saying they stayed at 'St Austine's', p. 77.

⁸⁶ Neither Ricart or Adams make reference to the breaking of Augustine's Green, but Morgan does, p. 39. The dispute in question is discussed in: Peter Fleming, 'Conflict and urban government in later medieval England: St Augustine's Abbey and Bristol', *Urban History*, 27 (2000), pp. 325-43.

⁸⁷ Strikethrough in original manuscript.

⁸⁸ Adams has a similar entry for 1498, pp. 78-79. Morgan's chronicle records these events too, also adding the details about the bearing of the faggots, p. 39.

⁸⁹ Adams says that 1499 was the last year of bailiffs in Bristol, who were replaced by a mayor and 2 sheriffs, p. 79.

⁹⁰ Adams has a similar entry for 1503, p. 79.

⁹¹ Morgan has a similar entry on the establishment of Foster's Almshouse, p. 39.

⁹² Adams dates this to 1505, p. 79.

	Vaughan served out the year as mayor ⁹³
	King Henry the Eighth
1517	Richard Hobby mayor dyed and John Jay served out the year as mayor ⁹⁴ And wheras there was a custom in Bristol for relief of the prisoners in Newgate that every person of the country that brought any thing to be sold in the market shoud pay to the jaylor for pitching down every pot or Sack one half penny, but because the jaylors converted it to their own use and profit Mr Richard Abbington with the consent of the Mayor Mr Jay did put down th[.....]tom, and to ease this [.....]chased at his own Costs [.....] find the prisoners [.....]n ⁹⁵

⁹³ Adams dates this to 1506.

⁹⁴ Adams has a similar entry for 1517, p. 82.

⁹⁵ Adams has a very similar entry for 1517, p. 83. Morgan has a similar entry for 1516.

1518	John Edw[ard] [.....] [William] Dale apo[thecary] ⁹⁶ William Dale Sheriff with diverse other y[.....] merchants fell at great strife with the mayor and others of the Council and with John Fitz James the Recorder about certain duties to be paid the mayor and Recorder yearly by the sheriffs of ancient Custom ⁹⁷ also this year Saint Georges Day was easter eve and St Marks day Easter monday and it continued to Rain from Whitsontide to Michaelmas.
1523	John Rowland Mayor died 3 Days after michaelmas and William Wosely was Chosen mayor in his place. every man was sworn to what he was worth. ⁹⁸
1524	Crosses were pulled down ⁹⁹ and the Grammar School near Froom gate built by Robert Thorne ¹⁰⁰
1527	Upon midsomer night there was a great Fray made by the Welch-men in the Kings watch in Bristol ¹⁰¹ and at Saint James's next following ¹⁰² as the mayor and his Brethren came from wrestling ¹⁰³ a Welch-man killed William Vaughan mercier on the Bridge and escaped clear

⁹⁶ Adams gives his profession as apothecary and goes on to provide similar information about the undefined dispute, p. 83.

⁹⁷ Morgan has a very similar entry for 1517, p. 40.

⁹⁸ Adams has a similar entry for 1522, p. 84.

⁹⁹ Morgan has the same reference to the crosses, p. 40. Ricart discusses the crosses, saying the mayor in 1525 ordered the 'Stallenge Crosse' (a market cross near Temple Church) to be taken down and made new and also commanded that the heads of the crosses at the Gallows (presumably on St. Michael's Hill) and marketplace (i.e. the High Cross) be new made, p. 51. The High Cross was extensively restored in 1525, including a new finial: M. J. H. Liversidge, *The Bristol High Cross* (Bristol Historical Association pamphlet, 1978), p. 11. Adams does not mention the crosses but does say that the 'reverend martyr Doctor Barnes wore a faggot at his back in Bristow', p. 86. This is a reference to Robert Barnes, a Cambridge theologian burnt for heresy in 1540. While Barnes was forced to do penance on 11 February 1526, bearing a faggot to Paul's Cross in London, he is not known to have come to Bristol: C. Trueman, 'Barnes, Robert (c. 1495–1540), religious reformer'. *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (2004). What is unclear from the chronicle entries is whether the restoration of the crosses was to repair acts of iconoclasm, as 'Crosses were pulled down' seems to imply, or whether the restoration was simply to beautify these important crosses.

¹⁰⁰ Morgan has the same reference to the Grammar School, p. 40. Bristol Grammar School was founded at by Letters Patent in 1532, being located at Frome Gate. There had, however, certainly been a grammar school already at that site for some time before this, based on Mayors' Audit records of 1532, which refer to the school as an established enterprise: C. P. Hill, *The History of Bristol Grammar School*, pp. 1, 10. This chronicle, along with that of Morgan, appears to give a date for this foundation. The date seems plausible, given that although Thorne spent much of his time in Seville, he apparently served as MP for Bristol in 1523. So, it is possible that a school existed, which Thorne took over and re-endowed: Latimer, *Sixteenth Century Bristol*, pp. 41-43.

¹⁰¹ Midsummer's Eve in Bristol was marked by a corporate parade called the 'Setting of the Watch' which ended at Bristol Bridge. There, sports were held, apparently including wrestling on a bed of nettles: Latimer, *Sixteenth Century Bristol*, p. 6.

¹⁰² St James' Day, 25 July.

¹⁰³ The Corporation paid arranged for wrestling matches in the Marsh in July: Latimer, *Sixteenth Century Bristol*, p. 7.

	away in a Boat with the Tide ¹⁰⁴ Wheat and malt at 12 d <i>per</i> Bushel
1530	A Fair was appointed to be kept at <i>Saint Mary Redcliffe</i> on Candlemas-day. ¹⁰⁵
1534	Thomas Arch Bishop of Canterbury came to Bristol tarried ¹⁰⁶ nine Days Reformed many things and preached in St augustines Abby and other places in Bristol. ¹⁰⁷ Wheat rose from 8d and 9d <i>per</i> Bushel to 2s and 2s 4d <i>per</i> Bushel. ¹⁰⁸
1538	All the Four orders of Fryers in Bristol were suppressed as namely the white Fryers the Gray Fryers the augustine Fryers and the Dominick Fryers. ¹⁰⁹ with divers other houses of Religion as monkerys & nunneryise ¹¹⁰
1540	The Abby of St augustines and the House of <i>Saint Marks</i> in Bristol called the Gaunts were suppressed ¹¹¹ and in Lent a Brittish ¹¹² Ship or Vessel of the Burthen of 40 tons ¹¹³ came to Bristol laden with Newfoundland Fish ¹¹⁴ the <i>which</i> being sold they laded her with Limestones ¹¹⁵ Coal Lead and Clothe, but as she was in the Channel to go away with the Tide she fell suddenly [.....]eason of the Limestones <i>which</i> [.....] burnt to the Keel. ¹¹⁶ also <i>this</i> ¹¹⁷ year [.....] Church and agene rat[.....]

¹⁰⁴ Morgan has a very similar entry for 1526, p. 40. Adams has a similar entry for 1526 but with different details. Adams say that the 'Welshman' was William Herbert (later Earl of Pembroke), p. 86. For Herbert, including discussion of the killing, see: Narasingha P. Sil, 'Herbert, William, first earl of Pembroke (1506/7–1570)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (2004).

¹⁰⁵ Morgan has a very similar entry for 1529, p. 40. Adams states that a fair was appointed at Redcliffe in 1529, p. 87.

¹⁰⁶ Tarried: 'To delay', *OED*.

¹⁰⁷ Morgan has a similar entry for 1533, p. 40. Adams has a similar entry for 1533, p. 88.

¹⁰⁸ Adams has a very similar entry for 1534, p. 88.

¹⁰⁹ Morgan has a near identical entry, including the unusual reference to 'monkerys', p. 41. Adams has a similar entry for 1537, p. 91.

¹¹⁰ 'monkerys & nunneryise': monasteries and nunneries.

¹¹¹ Morgan has a very similar entry, p. 41. Ricart records the same events but with different words. p. 55. Adams records the Dissolution for 1540 with extra details, including the purchase of St Augustine's and Gaunt's Hospital by Bristol Corporation, p. 92.

¹¹² 'Brittish': Bretton.

¹¹³ 'Burthen of 40 tons': 40 tons burden – i.e. it was capable of carrying 40 tuns of Bordeaux wine in its hold.

¹¹⁴ Fish caught off the coast of Newfoundland.

¹¹⁵ Limestones: i.e. 'quicklime'

¹¹⁶ Adams has a similar entry, p. 93. Morgan also has a near identical entry, p. 41.

¹¹⁷ Written as a thorn with a suspended s.

1542	July the 5 th [.....] Bristol was [pr]oclaimed a City and the Rev. Dr Paul Bush was chosen Bishop and was Resident at Saint Augustines abby the which from this time forth is and must be called the Trinity colledge of this City of Bristol for ever. ¹¹⁸
1544	Henry White Mayor dyed on the Election day and John Reep haberdasher was chosen Mayor in his place to serve but the remainder being but 14 Days ¹¹⁹ Temple Fee was broken this year and they were incorporated with the City of Bristol ¹²⁰ also on the 2 nd July being the day of the Visitation of our Lady the Lattin Litany began to be sung in English in general Procession going from Christ Church to <i>Saint Mary Redcliff Church</i> ¹²¹
1545	Nicholas Thorn Mayor kept his admiralty Court at Clevedon, the Stews ¹²² were put Down and Aston was burnt also a great plague in Bristol which continued a whole year and at the Key a Ship was fired by the shooting off of a Chamber Gun which broke and killed three men, ¹²³ and on 17 th July this year there was in Bristol very hard and dreadful Thunder and Lightning which lasted from eight of the Clock at night until 4 of the Clock next morning but as soon as Richard Abbington deceased the Thunder stopped. ¹²⁴
1547	June 16 th it was proclaimed the high Cross in Bristol that the 5 Gates should be free for all manner of Strangers and goods what soever going out and coming into the City and the Key and Back to be free for all manner of merchandise except Salt Fish ¹²⁵ as namely Herrings Milly-vill ¹²⁶ Ling ¹²⁷ New Land Fish ¹²⁸ or any other, ¹²⁹ and this year the Kings majesty began to make a mint in the Castle there to Coin Gold and Silver and

¹¹⁸ Adams has a very similar entry for 1541. Morgan has a similar entry for 1542, p. 41.

¹¹⁹ Ricart records these events for 1544 but in different words, p. 56.

¹²⁰ Adams has similar reference on Temple Fee, p. 95. Morgan has a similar entry, p. 41.

¹²¹ Morgan has a very similar entry about the Latin litany, p. 41.

¹²² Stew: 'A brothel', *OED*.

¹²³ Adams' 1544 entry mentions the plague outbreak and the loss of the ship, p. 96. Morgan also has a similar entry for 1544, p. 41.

¹²⁴ Morgan has a similar entry about the thunderstorm, p. 42.

¹²⁵ Adams has a very similar entry for 1545 discussing the gates and the freedom from toll on the quays, except salt fish, p. 97. However, Adams gives date as 26 July and says '4 gates'.

¹²⁶ Milly-vill: presumably a type of fish, or a fish taken from a particular area.

¹²⁷ Ling: a white fish related to cod.

¹²⁸ 'New Land Fish': salted fish from the Newfoundland fisheries.

¹²⁹ Morgan has a very similar entry about the proclamation for 1546.

	also to print. ¹³⁰ wheat sold in Bristol at 7d & 8d a Bushel. ¹³¹
	King Edward the Sixth
1548	Images in all the Churches were pulled down for avoiding Idolatry, ¹³² and the English Servi[ce] [of] [Co]mmunion was permitted t[.....] English. Several Comotions [.....] Cornwall & Norfolk etc.

¹³⁰ Adams has a similar reference to the mint at the castle and the introduction of printing, for 1545, p. 97. Morgan has a similar entry, p. 42.

¹³¹ Morgan has a similar entry on the wheat prices, p. 42.

¹³² Adams makes a similar reference to the removal of images as part of a more general discussion of Edward VI's religious reforms, p. 98.

1549	In May w[.....] Insurrecti[.....] many young men plucked up hedges [.....] threw down Ditches in the Inclosed Grounds near the City of Bristol and afterwards rebelled <i>against</i> the the mayor So that he and all his Brethren with him went into the marsh with weapons and there the matter was Closed up & within 4 Days after the Chief part of the Rebels were taken up one after the other and put in ward but not any one sufferd for this Insurrection. ¹³³
1550	The Walls of Bristol and the Castle were armed with great Ordinances and most part of the gates were new made and a Watch was kept night and Day for fear of the Rebels ¹³⁴ which Rose at the City of Norwich. also this year the new Tolzey ¹³⁵ near the high Cross was built which is the place of Justice. ¹³⁶
1551	July 12th the 12d was cryed down ¹³⁷ to 9d the 4d to 2d and in August the 12d was cryed down from 9d to 6d the 4d to -----2d the 2d to ----- 1d the 1 to ----- 1/2d this year the altars were pulled down and Tables made to receive the Communion also Bullin ¹³⁸ yeilded Sweet Wine at 12d and Gascoigne wine ¹³⁹ -----at 8d per Gallon in Bristol wheat 4s/6d per Bushel Wheat being so very dear the poor could scarce buy bread but the mayor pro- vided wisely for the poor for he caused every Baker to bake Bread for the Commons at a price fixed and agreed on between the mayor and Bakers ¹⁴⁰ also the pestilence reigned very sorely in Bristol from Easter to Michaelmas many hundreds died thereof every week ¹⁴¹ and this year Bridwel was erected ¹⁴²

¹³³ Adams has a very similar entry for 1549, pp. 99-100. Morgan also has a near-identical entry, p. 42.

¹³⁴ Adams has a similar entry for 1449, p. 100. Morgan's entry for 1499 is very similar, p. 42.

¹³⁵ Tolzey: 'guildhall, tolbooth or borough court-house', *OED*.

¹³⁶ Adams records the building of the Tolzey in 1550, p. 100.

¹³⁷ 'cryed down': cried down – i.e. depreciated by Proclamation. Morgan has a similarly worded entry, pp. 42-43. Adams mentions the calling in of 'bad money' in 1550, p. 100.

¹³⁸ Bullin: 'Boulogne'. Boulogne, which had been captured by Henry VIII in 1544, was returned to France in 1550.

¹³⁹ 'Gascoigne wine': wine from Gascony, normally imported from Bordeaux.

¹⁴⁰ Morgan's chronicle entry for 1550 is very similar up to this point, p. 43. Adams records the high wheat prices of 1550 and the Council's actions, p. 100.

¹⁴¹ Morgan has a similar entry for 1551 on the pestilence, p. 43. Adams similarly records the great mortality from the pestilence in Bristol in 1551, p. 100.

¹⁴² Bridwel: 'bridewell', i.e. 'prison', *OED*. This is most likely where the Bridewell area of Bristol (near Broadmead) derives its name from. Morgan has a very similar entry, p. 43.

	wheat at 12d per Bushel. ¹⁴³
1554	wheat at 7 or 8d <i>per</i> Bushel in Bristol ¹⁴⁴
	Queen Mary and King Philip ¹⁴⁵
1555	John Walton, Robert Haddy, Gilbert Sheath and John White were hanged drawn and quartered in Bristol for coining money and their quarters sett upon the City gates ¹⁴⁶ October 17th William <u>Shapman</u> weaver and Several others were burned for Religion, A ver[.....]ood.

¹⁴³ Adams records that in 1552 there was plentiful harvest, leading to the price of wheat dropping to 12d. per bushel, p. 101.

¹⁴⁴ Adams says that in 1555 wheat sold at 5s. the bushel, p. 104.

¹⁴⁵ 1554 recorded herein before the reign of Queen Mary I, which commenced in 1553. This is perhaps explained by the fact that it notes King Philip together with her in the same entry; the pair were only married in 1554, a year after Mary's accession to the English Crown.

¹⁴⁶ Morgan has a very similar entry for 1554, p. 293. Adams records this for 1554, p. 103.

1557 ¹⁴⁷	[Whe]at at 8s a Bus[hel] [b]ut at the going out [damaged]e year at 1s 10d a Bushel, ¹⁴⁸ Two men the one a Weaver the other a Cobler were burned at Saint Michaels hill for Religion called Heresie, and a Sherman was burnt for denying the Sacrament of the altar to be the very Body and blood of Christ really and substantially ¹⁴⁹
	Queen Elizabeth
1562	Temple Conduit was built, ¹⁵⁰ and the Towns men and Citizens by the Industry of the ¹⁵¹ and management of the mayor were exempted from the marshes of Wales for ever ¹⁵² which before was of great Trouble and expence to them
1564	October the 7th was seen in the Firmament ¹⁵³ in Bristol Beams as red as Fire coming out as it were of a Furnace of length like the pole and there followed a very hard Winter of Ice and Snow, Hung road was frozen so hard that mariners & others went over dry shoed, and this year was a great plague in Bristol wereof there dyed about 2500 persons. ¹⁵⁴
1565	Came to Bristol 700 Soldiers to go for Ireland against the arch Traytor Nile, ¹⁵⁵ and while they were in Bristol waiting for a wind to carry them off 3 or 4 of them began a Commotion at the high Cross against the Citizens about nine of the Clock at night and tho many blows were given on both Sides yet no man was wounded by reason the

¹⁴⁷ The year for this entry has been eroded by damp, but as it occurred before the reign of Elizabeth, and given that the previous entry is 1555, the year must be 1555, 1556, 1557 or 1558. *The Bristol Memorialist* contains a record of the same events under its 1556 entry. Given that *The Memorialist's* entries for the same events are consistently dated a year before those contained herein, it is reasonable to assume that the original date recorded for this entry was 1557.

¹⁴⁸ Adams has a similar entry, saying that in 1556 the price of wheat fell from 7s. per bushel to 22d., p. 104.

¹⁴⁹ Morgan has a very similar entry for 1556 about the burning. For a discussion of those burnt, see: [K. G. Powell, *The Marian Martyrs of Bristol*](#) (Bristol Historical Association pamphlet, no. 31, 1972), pp. 8-18.

¹⁵⁰ Adams has a similar entry for 1561, p. 107. Morgan also has the same entry, p. 43. 'Temple conduit' was presumably a pipe for supplying fresh water to Temple parish in Redcliffe.

¹⁵¹ Strikethrough in original text

¹⁵² Adams mentions the exemption from the marches of Wales for 1561, p. 107. Bristol had been in a long running dispute about whether it was considered part of the Welsh Marches and thus required to contribute financially to the Council of Wales.

¹⁵³ Firmament, 'the sky or heavens', *OED*. Presumably a reference to the aurora borealis.

¹⁵⁴ Adams 1564 entry is very similar, p. 108. Morgan also has the same entry, p. 43. The Great Frost occurred in the winter after 7 October 1564, said to have lasted in London from 21 December 1565 – 3 January 1565: *The great frost. cold doings in London* (London, 1608). Bristol's Mayor's Audit books for 1564-5 include various payments associated with the freeze that year. These include money 'paid to Robart Bryan for the xvii day of February [1565] for to thaw the cock of the key pipe for iii dayse' and a payment in April 'to fynyshe the were after the grete freesse': Bristol Archives, F/Au/1/9, pp. 36, 39.

¹⁵⁵ Adams's 1565 entry notes the arrival of soldiers in Bristol to combat 'the rebel Oneale'. These entries are very likely references to the Shane O'Neill rebellion of 1558-1569.

	<p>majestrates and Offices came quickly and appeased the matter, but the next Day Captain Randall their Commanding officer being advised thereof put the offenders who began the Fray into prison and two Days after he wou/d have Executed martial Law upon them, and commanded a Gibbet to be set up in the midst of the high street and ordered all the soldiers to come thither without their weapons to see them executed, But when the time of execution was come after long entreaty and much suit¹⁵⁶ made by the mayør and others of the City with the Captains & off[.....]eral¹⁵⁷ against his purpose [.....]n but presently discharged [.....]d and on the 8th</p>
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¹⁵⁶ Suit, 'To make an application or appeal for, to solicit; to sue for in a court of law', *OED*.

¹⁵⁷ The complete version of the word which is partially obscured in the original chronicle transcribed herein is likely to be 'general', based on the entry for the same year in *Adams's Chronicle* and *The Memorialist*.

1565	of October they [...]parted from [.....] for Ireland ¹⁵⁸
1569	Robert Smith Sheriff died and Richard Cary was chosen in his place & Richard Cary also died and Richard young was chosen and served out the remainder of the year as sheriff but he paid a fine to the Chamber to excuse his serving the office of a Sheriff any longer otherwise he woud have been chosen Sheriff the next year following <i>Captain Ward & Captain Scott</i> were sent from Bristol to Ireland with 400 Soldiers a great deal of Corn was sent out of Bristol into wales by reason of the great dearth that was there but notwithstanding many people perished for want of Food ¹⁵⁹ april 22 nd The Town of Ossestry ¹⁶⁰ in Wales to the number of 200 houses were consumed by Fire besides Corn Cattle Cloth <i>etcetera</i> .
1570	John Willis Chamberlain of the City of Bristol died, he caused to be made all the Causeways Seven Miles every way about the City he builded the Bell Tavern in Broadstreet and obtained the backhall for a Gift to the City and died therein himself. ¹⁶¹
1571	This year there was great variance in Bristol about choosing the Burgesses of the City so that the Sheriffs were at great debate along time after ¹⁶² <i>William Tucker</i> Draper Mayor at his own charge purchased a market to be kept in St Thomas Street every week upon a Thursday and <i>Michael Soudley</i> with the rest of the vestry of Saint Thomas Church built the market place along the breadth of the Church and Church yard for the said market to be kept which was this year proclaimed at the high Cross also the meal market and two houses on both Sides thereof were builded where the two houses and Land of Saint Thoma[.....]

¹⁵⁸ Adams has a similar entry about the soldiers for Ireland in 1565, pp. 108-9. Morgan also has a very similar entry, p. 44.

¹⁵⁹ Morgan has a similar entry about the Corn sent into Wales, p. 44.

¹⁶⁰ Oswestry: a market town on the border between Shropshire and Wales, c. 100 miles north of Bristol: This entry is not present in any other surviving chronicle of Bristol. Whilst it is an interesting aside it appears to pertain little direct relevance to Bristol, so probably reflects a personal interest of the author.

¹⁶¹ Adams has a similar entry about John Willis in 1569, p. 110. Morgan also has a very similar entry, p. 44.

¹⁶² Morgan has a near identical entry, p. 115.

	which was granted [.....] said mayor for the [.....] Thomas Ma[.....] ¹⁶³
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¹⁶³ Morgan's entry about the market is almost identical to this one, p. 115. Adams' entry for 1570 is similar but with less detail, p. 112. This suggests that Adams, Morgan and 09594/1 were basing their account on the same source, but that Adams abridged the account. Ricart also discusses the matter in its 1571 entry in a much-abbreviated form, p. 58.

1572	[...] mayor John Stones Brewer kept a watch [...] midsummer and Saint Peters nights and the next year caused the watch into a general muster and the Burgesses mustered with all kinds of warlike Furniture and weapons every Craft and Company having an Ensigne and Drum. ¹⁶⁴	
1573	August 13th. The Pelican ¹⁶⁵ in St Thomas Street was blown up and 10 men were burned there with five of them died presently and the other five in Eight days after ¹⁶⁶ The high Cross was gilded and painted ¹⁶⁷	
1574	August 14th Queen Elizabeth came in her progress to Bristol where she was very honourably received by the Mayor and his Brethren with their Companys and the Citizens with their Colours accompanied her majestie (the mayor carrying the Sword before her bareheaded) unto her lodgings at the House of John young on Saint Augustines back, while she remained in Bristol many Shows and pleasant Sights upon Land and water was by the Citizens made which much delighted her majestie and at her Departure she knighted John Young. ¹⁶⁸ David Harris and John Jones were put out of their offices of aldermen and John Stones and John Chester were chosen in their places. ¹⁶⁹	
		Sheriffes
1574	Thomas Kelke mayor	Edward Porter Draper William Bird Draper
	The mayor and two Sheriffs fell at variance so that the mayor Comanded the Sheriffs to be carried to prison, William Bird went to prison but Edward porter	

¹⁶⁴ This entry is almost identical to the entries in Morgan for 1571 and 1572, pp. 116. Adams's entries for 1571 and 1572 also discusses the watches but suggests that in 1571 that there 'were many delightful shows', implying the watch was more for entertainment, p. 112. Adams' 1572 entry suggests that, the watches the following year were of a more martial character, p. 113.

¹⁶⁵ An alehouse.

¹⁶⁶ Morgan's entry is almost identical, p. 116. Adams has a similar entry for 1573, p. 114. Adams indicates that the explosion took place the day before the Queen arrived for her visit and was caused by gunpowder being stored at the Pelican. This seems plausible given that c. 3,700 lbs. of gunpowder used at the 'mock battle' prepared for the Queen's entertainment: Francis Wardell, 'Queen Elizabeth I's Progress to Bristol in 1574: an examination of expenses', *Early Theatre*, 14 (2011), p. 109.

¹⁶⁷ Adams refers to the painting and gilding of the High Cross in 1573, p. 113.

¹⁶⁸ Morgan's description of the visit is almost identical, while making it clear that the events listed here followed immediately after the events described in 09594/1 under 1573, p. 116. The confusion appears to be that the Queen's visit occurred in the Mayoral year for 1573, but everyone would have recalled that it happened in the calendar year 1574. Ricart describes the Queen's visit at greater length, p. 58-59. Adams' description of the Queen's visit is also more detailed, pp. 113-14.

¹⁶⁹ Morgan provides the same entry, p. 116.

	<p>went home to his House and sent the Mayor word that the prison was his and that the mayor had nothing to do with it.¹⁷⁰</p> <p>The plague was very hote in Bristol where dyed 1900 and upwards and <i>Mister</i> Northbrook a preacher both in word and deed did very much good in teaching publickly and in private from house to house in this plague dyed John Northall pew[.....]John Stone Brewer John Cutt and [.....] merchants all having been [.....] City¹⁷¹</p>
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¹⁷⁰ Morgan has a similar entry in the year 1573. Adams has a similar entry for 1573, p. 114.

¹⁷¹ Morgan's entry for 1574 is almost identical, pp. 116-17. Adams notes a great plague in 1574 and mentions some of the same individuals, p. 114. However, his entry is abbreviated. This suggests that Morgan and 09594/1 were copying from the same source and that, while Adams used this source too, he truncated the entry. Ricart suggests that in 1575 'betweene St James tyde and Powles tyde there died aboute 2000 persons'. The different details suggest that Ricart was not the source of the other three chronicles.

1576	at the time of St [<i>James</i>]'s ¹⁷² Fair in Br[.....] mariners stole out of Crogan pill an Ir[.....] intending to Robb the Barques ¹⁷³ that came from [..] Fair but they left the said Barque in Wales, and four of them were apprehended and brought to Bristol and upon the 25th <i>September</i> following they were arraigned and ¹⁷⁴
1578	The Queen's Ship called the aid <i>alias</i> the Ann 200 Tons came into King road loaden with Gold ore from Cathay Martin Forbisher Captain of her and brought on board her a man of that country called Cally Chough with his wife and Child she suckled the Child casting her breasts over her shoulders and on the 9th of <i>October</i> the man rowed up and down the River at the back of Bristol it being high Tide of Sea in a Boat made of Beasts Skins in form like unto a loase Barge or Trowe ¹⁷⁵ but Sharp at both ends having but one round place for him to sit on and as he rowed up and down the River he killed a couple of Ducks with his Dart and at the Marsh he brought the boat out of the water on his Back they could eat nothing but raw Flesh, and within one month after they all three dyed also on the 31 st May said Forbisher set out on another Voyage to Cathay but returned without success ¹⁷⁶ Three houses at the Tower on the Key were burned down to the Ground. ¹⁷⁷ The Ship Swallow was taken by the Turks and on the 8th <i>November</i> a Blazing Star was seen from the west to the East and continued every evening for 10 Days together. ¹⁷⁸
1579	Many Soldiers came to Bristol to go for

¹⁷² A near identical entry in Adams's chronicle suggests that the fair in question was almost certainly Saint James's.

¹⁷³ Barque, 'A small ship', *OED*.

¹⁷⁴ Manuscript stops at this point. Morgan's chronicle has an almost identical entry, but goes on to say 'upon the 25th of *September* following, 1577, they were arraigned and condemned at the Sessions ; but one of them was saved, and the other three were hanged upon a Gibbett set up in Cannons Marsh, over against Gibb Taylor, at the point near to the River; that the tide might come over them.', p. 117. It would thus appear that Morgan and 09594/1 were copying from the same source, but the former neglected to complete the copying of the full entry. Adams has a similar entry for 1576, p. 115.

¹⁷⁵ Trowe: a common name for a type of sailing boat used on the River Severn.

¹⁷⁶ Morgan's entry for 1577 is almost identical, but omits the final reference to Frobisher's expedition the following year, p. 117. Adams has a similar entry for 1577 but provides less detail, p. 115. Ricart provides a very brief mention of the arrival of Martin Frobisher's expedition in 1578, p. 60.

¹⁷⁷ Morgan has a similar entry, p. 117. Adams provides a fuller account of the burning of the house in 1577, p. 115.

¹⁷⁸ Morgan has a similar entry that mentions both the *Swallow* and the blazing star, p. 118. Adams mentions the blazing star, which was seen in November 1577, p. 115. This is a reference to 'The Great Comet of 1577', which was the greatest comet of the sixteenth century, observed by the astronomer Tycho Brahe from 13 November.

	Ireland but none went ¹⁷⁹
1580	The 25th December in the after Forenoon there was such a mist or Fogg in Bristol that one man could not see another as they walked together in the Streets, but in the afternoon it was very fair and clear the Sun Shining also on Tuesday in Easter week and Earth quake in Bristol and other places ¹⁸⁰ and <i>Sir William Morgan</i> went out of Bristol for Ireland with 700 Soldiers and officers. ¹⁸¹
1581	Mighty earthquakes in diverse places, ¹⁸² An Army of soldiers came to Bristol to go for Ireland with Captains and officers the Lord Grey being General. ¹⁸³
1582	appointed to be chosen 12 aldermen ¹⁸⁴ whereof the Recorder to be one [.....] ther was but Six in all[.....]

¹⁷⁹ Adams mentions the soldiers in his 1578 entry, p. 116.

¹⁸⁰ Morgan has a similar entry on the earthquake, p. 118. Adams mentions the earthquake in Easter week 1580, p. 117.

¹⁸¹ Morgan has a similar entry about the departure of the soldiers, p. 118. Adams provides fuller details, p. 117.

¹⁸² This is most likely a reference to the celebrated [Dover Straits Earthquake of 6 April 1580](#). If so, the chronicler should have recorded this under the entry for 1580.

¹⁸³ Adams records the arrival of the soldiers in 1580 with more detail, p. 118.

¹⁸⁴ A near identical entry in Adams's chronicle 1581 suggests that the damaged section would have referred to 12 aldermen here.

	[.....] Mr Halton the <i>Chamberlain</i> and Mr Nichols [.....]nd was chosen chamberlain in his place ¹⁸⁵ and there lay dead and unburied in one week three aldermen vizt. <i>Thomas Chester, Thomas Kelke and William Tucker</i> ¹⁸⁶
1585	The Earl of Osmond came from Ireland to this City and brought with him the Earl of Desmond head who was beheaded at Maincastle and his head was shown to the mayor & aldermen and so carried to London, ¹⁸⁷ and this year the Earl of Pembroke came to Bristol to take a General review of the tranid bands or soldiers and while he was in Bristol he presumed to take upper hand of the mayor the Queen being inform'd thereof sent for him immediately gave him a Check and sent him to the Tower of London and there kept him prisoner until he had paid a Fine for his offence. ¹⁸⁸ Wheat sold in Bristol at 7s per Bushel and all other grain very dear But for relief the Commons begun to make an insurrection, the mayor wisely pacified them and caused the pensford Bakers to come into the City with bread every day in the week, ¹⁸⁹ and the mayor having notice that a Bark being in Kingroad who had taken in Kinderkins of Butter for France he himself went down by water aboard the Barque and seized upon the Butter, and notwithstanding the sailors resisted him what they durst and misused him in reproachful words yet the Butter was unladen into a Barge and brought up to the Key and the mayor caused it to be sold for 2d 1/2 per pound, and afterwards the sailors that resisted the mayor was by him committed to ward where they lay in irons until they had paid the Fine laid on them for their disobedience and the Mayor caused and procured corn to come from Dantzick to Bristol whereby great store of Rice came hither as was sold at 4s per Bushel until Michaelmas, ¹⁹⁰ the Spring

¹⁸⁵ Morgan has a similar entry for 1582, p. 293.

¹⁸⁶ Morgan has a nearly identical entry, but gives the year as 1583, p. 118. Adams has a similar entry for 1582, p. 118.

¹⁸⁷ Adams records this event as 1583, p. 118.

¹⁸⁸ Morgan has a very similar entry for 1585, p. 118. Adams records the dispute with the Earl of Pembroke in 1585 but in a shortened form, p. 120.

¹⁸⁹ Morgan has a near identical entry but says the wheat price was 17s. per bushel, p. 118. Morgan's entry also says '*and for relief the Commons begun to make an insurrection*', which makes more sense. It thus seems likely Morgan and 09594/1 were copying from the same source, but the latter transcriber made a few errors.

¹⁹⁰ Morgan' has a near identical entry on the butter and the Danzig corn, pp. 118-19. Adams has a similar entry for 1585, dealing with the high grain prices, the import of grain from Lynne, Boston and Danzig, as well as the

	Tide did rise so high at Saint Davids Flood ¹⁹¹ [.....]it broke in the Sea and did much [.....] City and in Wales
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incident with the butter, pp. 119-20. Ricart discusses the high grain prices in 1586 but focuses on the mayor's intervention in buying wine in Boston and King's Lynn, for shipment round to Bristol, Wales and the Severn, pp. 61-2.

¹⁹¹ It seems possible the author meant to write 'Head' here. That would make more sense, since Saint David's Head was a well-known landmark on the Pembrokeshire coast.

1586	September the 9 th there was a darkness [.....] City at noon day for the space of an h[.....] Tobacco first brought into England by the mariners of Sir Francis Drake.
1587	The Boys Hospital at the Gaunts in this City was erected and called the name of Queen Elizabeths Hospital ¹⁹² Mr William Sanderson ¹⁹³ attained the per- fection of making the great round Globes vizt. Celestial and Terrestrial. april the 15 th the Earl of Leicester & Warwick came to Bristol and upon Easter day after the Earl of Leicester with the mayor and Council gathered together in the Council House about some secret matters and the next day they departed ¹⁹⁴ August 12 th wheat sold at 5s per Bushel and the 19 th at 22d per Bushel. ¹⁹⁵
1588	April the 20 th departed from this City four men of War well furnished with men and amunition for plymouth to meet with the rest of the Fleet the names of them were the Great Unicorne the Minion the handmade & the Aid. ¹⁹⁶ All the Canvas that was brought up to Saint James Fair and laid in the backhall to be sold was bought up and carryed to London to make tents for the Field For her majesty's army the camp being pitched upon Tilbury hill. ¹⁹⁷ Prayers for safety and the Spaniards overthrow. ¹⁹⁸
1589	The Queen appointed 24 th November to be kept solemnly in remembrance of the Spaniard overthrow which was kept in this City with great solemnity and rejoicing both of the Magistrates and the people, the mayor and aldermen with their officers & Companys went before them in their order to the Colledge and heard a sermon, and the Magistrates received the Sacrament and as they went home againe they and other well disposed people gave money to the poor, delivering it unto those persons which were appointed

¹⁹² Mentioned in Ricart but not identical, p.68. Adams gives fuller details for 1585, p. 120.

¹⁹³ For Sanderson: Ruth A. McIntyre, 'William Sanderson: Elizabethan financier of discovery', *The William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 13, no. 2, 1956, pp. 184–201.

¹⁹⁴ Morgan has a similar entry for 1586, p.119. Adams has a similar entry for 1586, p. 121.

¹⁹⁵ Adams has a near identical entry on wheat prices in 1586, p. 121.

¹⁹⁶ Morgan has a very similar entry, p. 119. Ricart mentions the Armada, but not the involvement of the Bristol ships, p.62. Adams mentions the four Bristol ships as part of a long discussion of the Armada and its defeat, p. 126.

¹⁹⁷ Morgan has a nearly identical entry on the canvas, p. 119. Adams mentions the canvas in his 1590 entry as something that happened in anno 1588, p. 138.

¹⁹⁸ Morgan provides fuller details on the prayers and preaching of John Pitt, p. 120.

	to stand at Sir John Youngs house and at the Grammar School Gate. ¹⁹⁹
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¹⁹⁹ No mention of the Bristol celebrations in Ricart or Adams.

<p>[1590]²⁰⁰</p> <p>William Bird Mayor²⁰¹</p>	<p>[Ric]hard Ferris a wherry-man of London having [lib]erty given him for the space of 12 month to sail from London to Bristol and that upon a great wager by him laid down gave the adventure and departed from London in his wherry upon midsomer Day being the 24th June and upon the 3rd August she came safely to the City of Bristol at halfebb up against the Tide with his wherry under sail and Landed at the lower slip at the back and presently his wherry was²⁰² brought upon mens shoulders up to the Tolzey and so put into the Store House under the Guild Hall for a monument.²⁰³</p> <p>In the month of February came 400 soldiers to this City to go for Ireland it being supposed that the Spaniards would land there but it fell out to the contrary and after that they had been in Ireland 2 months they were dismissed and so returned back again.²⁰⁴</p> <p>Also this year the Gaunts Church in the Colledge Green was made Hospital and called Queen Elizabeths Hospital the Gift being Mr William Carr's of this City merchant but furthered by Mr William Bird the mayor who gave freely 500£ and also disbursed money to purchase the Fee Simple of the house and orchard adjoining there unto for the poor Children's Lodging²⁰⁵ and he obtained of the merchants and others for eight years [sp]ace to pay for every Ton of Lead that came to redcliff hill 4d and for every Tone of Iron that came to the Key 4d. and for every piece of Raisons 2d. and so every thing was rated accordingly the which was yearly gathered until the time was expired for the benefit</p>
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²⁰⁰ Ricart says that William Birde was mayor in 1590, p. 62.

²⁰¹ Written down the margin in different hand.

²⁰² Inserted with caret.

²⁰³ Morgan has a near identical entry for the mayoral year 1589, p. 120. Adams provides an abbreviated account of 'Richard Ferris' exploit, p. 138. Ferris went on to record his adventure in: [R. Ferris, *The most dangerous and memorable adventure of Richard Ferris, one of the five ordinary messengers of her Majestie's chamber, who departed from Tower Wharfe on midsommer day last past, with Andrew Hill and William Thomas, who undertook in a small wherry boate, to rowe by sea to the citie of Bristowe, and are now safely returned \(London, 1590\)*](#). The account of Ferris' arrival in the Bristol chronicle is slightly different to that provided by Ferris himself, which suggests the Bristol chronicle entry was not based on Ferris' own account. For discussions of Ferris' exploit and his account, see: Arthur Freeman, *Elizabeth's misfits, brief lives of English eccentrics, exploiters, rogues, and failures, 1580-1660* (1978), pp. 168-75; S. Wright, 'Ferris, Richard (bap. 1561?, d. 1613?), oarsman', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (2004); Michael Lee Manous, "'You serued God he set you free': Self, Nation, and Celebration in the Wager-Voyaging Adventure of Richard Ferris", *Early Modern Literary Studies* Special Issue 16 (October, 2007) 6.1-25.

²⁰⁴ Adams has a similar entry for 1589.

²⁰⁵ Adams has a similar entry re William Carr's bequest and William Bird's assistance, but does not mention the arrangement with 'the merchants', p. 138. The reference to 'the merchants' is interesting, in that it may be a reference to the Merchant Venturers, who are generally supposed to have been moribund as an organisation at this point: Patrick McGrath, *The Merchant Venturers of Bristol* (1975), p. 21.

	of the poor Children. ²⁰⁶
1592	September 16 th came up with the Spring Tide a porpoise which was caught before the Castle and presented to the mayor ²⁰⁷
1593	George Snigge was Chosen Recorder of the City of Bristol ²⁰⁸
1594	The Mayor Francis Knight mercer laid out money to provide Corn for the Common sort of people and by his means much Corn was brought from Dantzick to Bristol wheat at [.....]hel. ²⁰⁹

²⁰⁶ Morgan's entry on the establishment of the school is nearly identical, p. 120.

²⁰⁷ Morgan has a similar entry, but says it was a 'Porpice or Tortoise', p. 121. Adams has a very similar entry for 1591, p. 139

²⁰⁸ Adams records the appointment of Sir George Snigge in 1593, p. 143.

²⁰⁹ Ricart records the purchase of much wheat and rye this year, but with different details, p. 62. Adams has a long entry about the purchase of the Danzig rye by John Whitson, on behalf of the City, pp. 149-50.

1596	wheat sold at 7 and 8s. per Bushel [.....] at 12s a Bushel, meal was cheaper after [.....] than wheat by reason that the measure was first heaped up and then thrust down as hard as could be and then heaped again. So that a peck of meal weighed 22 or 23 pounds weight. ²¹⁰
1597	A great Famine in divers places and in the City of Bristol all kinds provision Grain was very dear so that the poor was in very great want, but the mayor and Council concluded that every alderman and Burgess should keep and find every day at their houses so many poor people as they could according to their ability because they should not make any Insurrection or perish for want: ²¹¹ wheat at 20s per bushel malt at 8s, Rye at 10s but Dantzick Rye at 5s. 8d.
1598	William Ellis alderman and George Snigge the Recorder were Chosen Burgesses for Parliament. 800 soldiers came to Bristol for Ireland. ²¹²
1599	a great many soldiers went out of Bristol for Ireland to quell the Rebellious Irish which did much cruelty to men women and children in February went 1000 foot soldiers at Shrove tide 100 Horsemen with their Horses and Furniture and on the 29 th march 1200 Footmen together with the two Earles of Southampton and Rutland and Sir Henry Dovers who went with them.
1600	In the month of may John Hart Draper the mayor died and Rice Jones was chosen mayor in his place and served out the year and in February following came 800 soldiers to go for Ireland. ²¹³
1601	There went 23 rd January out of Bristol 400 soldiers for Ireland ²¹⁴ upon 25 th April a porpoise was taken between the Gibb and <u>Rocou</u> ham, and on 17 th August Florens Maccorta ²¹⁵ and James Desmond ²¹⁶ Two Arch Rebels were brought from Ireland to Bristol and from thence were carried prisoners

²¹⁰ Ricart records high grain prices and the intervention of the City but with different details, p. 63.

²¹¹ Morgan has an almost identical entry, p. 121. Ricart records the order for the city's elite to provide meals to the poor, but with different details, p. 63. Adams also records the dearth of 1596, but with slightly different details, p. 153.

²¹² Adams records the departure of the soldiers in 1595, p. 154.

²¹³ Adams mentions that 800 soldiers were sent to Ireland from Bristol in February 1599, p. 154.

²¹⁴ Adams records in his 1600 entry the departure of the 400 troops on 23 January, p. 158.

²¹⁵ Florence MacCarthy (Fínghin mac Donncha Mac Carthaig) a Munster nobleman.

²¹⁶ James FitzThomas Fitzgerald, the Sógán Earl of Desmond.

	to London and committed [..]ose prisoners to the Tower ²¹⁷
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²¹⁷ Adams records the arrival of the Irish rebels in 1600, with slightly different details, p. 159.

[1601] ²¹⁸	[...] 1012 soldiers to Bristol with the Earle of Tinmouth their General to go for Ireland the Mayor had much trouble in Shipping them off and in keeping them in good order, for they were so unruly that the Citizens could not pass the streets in quiet for them especially in the Night so that many affrays were made on both sides, thou the Soldiers had commonly the worst of it, and when they should have taken Barge to go down to the Shipping they began to Draw their weapons in the Marsh against the Mayor whereupon the Citizens were raised by the ringing of the Town Bell and by the Serjants at Mace and others so that a great number of Citizens run into the marsh with Clubbs and other weapons where they beat the soldiers very much and made them betake themselves to the Barges and go away presently some of the Soldiers were sore hurt and one of them killed and the chiefest of them that begun the affray were put into prison also on the 30 June were 800 soldiers more Shipp'd for Ireland under the Command of Sir Edward Wingfield. ²¹⁹
	King James the first ²²⁰
1603	On the 18th July the pestilence began in Marsh-Street and lasted all the year ²²¹
1604	By King James's order were chosen two Burgesses to represent the City of Bristol in parliament vizt. Mr. George Snigge the Recorder and Alderman Thomas James. ²²² The Sickness very hott in Bristol ²²³
1605	This year the plague ceased in Bristol whereof dyed in all 2956 persons, of the plague 2600 and of other diseases 356 ²²⁴ also this year Mr. George Snigge Recorder

²¹⁸ Date assumed based on Morgan's dating of this incident, p. 121.

²¹⁹ Morgan has a very similar entry about the trouble with the soldiers in 1601 but omits the final details about the soldiers sent on 30 June, p. 121. Adams records the trouble with these soldiers in 1602 in abbreviated form, p. 159.

²²⁰ This note seems to have been added later, being squeezed between the entries.

²²¹ Morgan has a very similar entry, p. 121. Ricart mentions the start of this Plague outbreak, saying about one hundred people died between July and Michaelmas. Adams says the plague began on 18 July 1603 in Peper Alley in Marsh Street, with 50 people dying by Michaelmas, p. 177.

²²² Adams records the appointment of the MPs in similar terms, p. 178.

²²³ Morgan has a near identical reference to the Plague in 1603.

²²⁴ Morgan has a nearly identical entry on the Plague, p. 122. Ricart records that in 1604 2,950 people died of the Plague in Bristol, p. 63. He goes on to say that in 1605 150 people died of the Plague, p. 64. Adams records the same figures of 2956 deaths 'according to the church books and printed tickets' but provides a slightly different gloss on the figures, p. 178.

	was Knighted and preferred to be one of his Majesties Honourable Barons of the Exchequer and in his room was Chosen and Sworn Mr. Lawrence Hide of new ²²⁵ Sarum Alderman and Recorder of Bristol City and Mr. John Whitson was chosen Burgess of parliament for the City in the room of Sir. George Snigge with Mr. Aldermen Thomas James. ²²⁶
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²²⁵ Inserted above the line with caret.

²²⁶ Adams records the same information about Snig and the changes in office, p. 178.

1607	<p>This year dyed Suddenly on Sunday th[.....] September John Barber merchant mayor [.....] Richard Smith Tanner was chosen maior²²⁷ and on the 15th day was election Day for choosing mayor and Sheriffs Mr. Smith was fined because he woud not serve out the year following and then Mr. Mathew Haviland was chosen mayor Elect.</p> <p>This mayor John Barber with the rest of the Council took a Lease of the Dean & Chapter for to have as much room in the Cathedral or Colledge of the holy Trinity in Bristol as to build a Fair Gallery for the Majestrates to Sit and hear Sermon the which was built this year at the Costs of the mayor & Council It stood upon pillars right against the pulpit all the fore part being of joyners work curiously wrought wherein was three Seats placed by the middle pillar reserved for the mayor Dean & Council of Bristol and if occasion were for the King and any Noblemen that shoud come into the City. Upon the topp of the Seat was the Kings Arms Guilded and painted, under <i>the</i> Gallery there was Seats placed in like order for the magistrates Wives.²²⁸</p> <p>January 20th: in the morning being Tuesday at high water there arose such a high Flood²²⁹ that the Sea drove over the banks and drowned all the marsh Countrys in Wales and on the English Coasts. it drowned the Cattle and carryed away the Corn and hay, and the people to save themselves Climbed upon the Tops of houses and Trees, and it did carry away many houses and Trees and many people were drowned the Flood came on so fast. it came so fast & high at Henbury that the waters continued along time a Fathom deep that the people were obliged to keep abide on the trees two or three days, And this Mayor Mr. Barber hearing of their distress Commanded Cock-boats to be halled thither to fetch the people that were on Trees that they might not perish with Cold and hunger, And in the City of Bristol all the lower part were drown ed about 4 or 5 foot So that a Boat of ab[out]</p>
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²²⁷ Adams has a similar entry, but gives the mayor's name as 'John Barker', p 182.

²²⁸ Morgan has a nearly identical entry on the gallery, p. 122. Adams has a similar entry discussing the building of the gallery, p. 183.

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	<p>[<i>five</i>]²³⁰ Tons came up to Saint Nicholas Croud door. The Boatman put his Boathook against the lower step and thrust of his boat again the Waters were up in Saint Stephens Saint Thomas and Temple Churches halfway up the Seats, And the Bridge arches were Stop'd so that the Water buoyed up higher towards Temple and Redcliff Sides than in any other parts which at the return it brought down the river great Trees but did not hurt the Bridge. the merchants <i>received</i> great Losses in their Storehouses and Cellars by it.²³¹ April the 10th a Strange Fish was caught in Kingroad and brought up to the back in the Cardiff Boat, the Fish was called a Fryer²³² and was 5 foot in length and 3 foot in breadth having two hands and 2 feet and a very grissly wide mouth and was halled from the Back on a Dray to the Mayors House.²³³</p>
1608	<p>November the 20th 1607 began a Frost which lasted till the 8th February following at which time the River of Severn and Wye were so hard frozen that people did pass on Foot from side unto the other and played Gambols and made Fires to roast meat upon the Ice. No long Trows etc cou'd come to Bristol and when the Ice broke away there came swimming down with the Current of the Tide great massy Flakes of Ice which endangered many Ships that came up the Channel into Kingroad the continuance of the Frost starved a great number of Birds, and made Corn sell very dear.²³⁴</p>
1608	<p>On the 8th of February the Lord Bishop of Bristol named Doctor Thornborough having been absent from the City about two years sent men to pull down the Gallery in the Colledge Church which Mr. Barber in his Mayoralty had set up to Sit in and hear</p>

²³⁰ Morgan says the boat was of 'about 5 tonns', p. 122.

²³¹ Morgan provides an abbreviated version of this account, p. 122. Ricart mentions the flood of 20 January, but provides less details, p. 64. Adams records the flood but also provides less detail, p. 183. It seems likely Adams, Morgan and 09594/1 were basing their account on the same source.

²³² 'Fryer': Friar – i.e. a Monkfish.

²³³ Morgan has a very similar entry about the fish, but says it was brought to the Back 'in a boat of Cardiffe', rather than 'the Cardiff Boat', p. 198.

²³⁴ Morgan has a nearly identical entry to this, p. 189. Adams discusses the great frost but makes different points and in a tone that suggests he was reflecting partly on his personal experience of the event, p. 184. He suggests the frost was not as great as it had been in 1564. The Mayor's Audit Books for 1607/8 contain a number of payments relating to the frost, including one around Christmas to 'eleven labourers for clensing of the great slipp att the backe of the frost', followed by payments in the weeks following 'for breaking of Ice about the Tollzey', 'for breaking the Ice at the Key pipe' and for 'hauling of Ice from before the Tollzey,' where the city's market was held: Bristol Archives, F/Au/1/16, p. 209-10. The frost in London is famous chiefly for having led to the first of the Early Modern 'frost fairs': *The great frost. cold doings in London* (London, 1608).

	Sermons by the Consent of the Dean and Chapter as before mentioned. the reason of the Bishop ordering the Gallery to be pulled down was because they had not his Consent and had not built a place for the Bishop to
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1608	<p>Sit in where upon Mr. Abel Kitchen [.....] John Guy being of the Councill of the Cha[...] Bristol were Sent to London to the Lord high Steward of the City of Bristol who made the Case known unto the Kings Majestie and the King imediately ordered Commissioners to view the same whether the Gallery did make the Church as a playhouse as the Bishop and others of the Colledge had reported some of them who had set their hands and seals to the Grant and Lease for Building thereof, the Commissioners sent his majesty an Answer to the Contrary whereupon the King caused the Bishop to erect and set up the Gallery in its former place at his own Cost, But the Bishop caused the Gallery to be built only about two or three Foot above the Ground and set the pulpit on the lower pillar next the Clockhouse The King being informed thereof, when the Bishop came to London he was severely check'd by the King So that he went and abode at Dorchester it being part of his Bishopruck of Bristol and would not come to Bristol for shame and disgrace.²³⁵</p> <p>April the 10th the Duke of Lenox the Kings Uncle²³⁶ came to Bristol and was very honourably entertain'd and the next day being wednesday he departed for London being sent for by the King.²³⁷</p> <p>The Lord Bishop of Bristol afore named would have forced the mayor and Aldermen to come to Colledge to hear Sermon as they had used to do on every Sabbath and Festival day and in order thereto woud not Suffer any Bells to ring to Sermon in the City of Bristol, but the mayor prevented him of his purpose and sent to the Lord Bishop of Canterbury who gave Authority and orders that the Mayor and aldermen might have as many Sermons in or about the City of Bristol as they woud and where they shoud direct and appoint so that the Mayor aldermen and Council did not go the Colledge for many years together but went to Saint Mary Redcliff Church to hear Sermons²³⁸</p>
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²³⁵ Morgan has a nearly identical entry of this dispute, pp. 189-90. Adams has a different account of this dispute but which is also highly critical of the Bishop, p. 184-5.

²³⁶ The Duke of Lennox, Ludovic Stewart. Ricart mentions the visit of the Duke of Lennox this year, p. 64. However, this entry is only calendared in the published chronicle.

²³⁷ Morgan has a very similar entry to this, but provides a few more details, such as saying that Lennox left via Hungroad, p. 190. Adams also records the visit by Lennox, p. 185.

²³⁸ Morgan has a very similar entry, but is more explicit that it was the Mayor who appointed the location of the sermons, p. 190.

	<p><i>also</i> this year there was a great dearth through out the Realm and many people perished for want of Food, but the Lord in his mercy supply'd our Scarcity with Store of Corn brought from Foreign parts, for there came more Ships this year into Bristol with Corn than ever was known to come in any one year before in number 60 Ships from the 23rd July 1608 to 24th July 1609 who brought the following quantity of Corn to witt of wheat 34629 Bushels at 5s of Rye 73770 Bushels at 4s of Barly 4040 Bushels at 3s per Bushel²³⁹</p>
1609	<p>Doctor White built his Alms houses in Temple street Bristol for poor people to dwell in.²⁴⁰ and on the 9th day of may the Duke of Brunswick came to Bristol and was honourably entertained by the Mayor and aldermen for at his coming into the City 25 pieces of ordinance was discharged in the Marsh and at Supper that night many Vollies of small shott was given him by the Traind Bands and the next morning before his departure he walked round the Marsh with the Mayor and Aldermen and the Ordinance were twice discharged and afterwards they convoyed him to his Lodgings and he departed the same day for London being Easter evening,²⁴¹ Near about this time was the first planting of mulbery Trees in England by the Kings Special orders And in this year the making of Alom in the Kings Dominions was first devised and found out and a proclamation forbidding the bringing in of allom²⁴² from Foreign parts.</p>
1610	<p>The winter proved very stormy in so much that it occasioned the greatest Ship wrecks that ever was known in England and in Kingroad near Bristol a great Flemish Ship that came from the Indies richly laden with Spices and other rich Commodities was cast away in Sight of the point, she divided</p>

²³⁹ Morgan has almost the same entry, p. 191. Adams has a similar entry discussing the dearth and the foreign supply of grain, noting that he based his figures on the 'custom house books (which I have seen and from thence did collect the sums underwritten)', p. 185. Since the figures for the number of bushels of grain brought in are identical, it seems likely that this chronicler was copying directly from Adams.

²⁴⁰ Morgan has the same entry, p. 191. Adams records this for 1609, p. 186.

²⁴¹ Morgan has a near-identical entry, p. 191. Adams also records the event providing similar details, p. 186. Ricart mentions the visit of the Duke of Brunswick and provides other details. However, the entry is only calendared in the published version, p. 64.

²⁴² allom: alum. A mordant used to dye cloth.

	in two, one half part remained in the place and the other half drove up the Stream towards Aust passage ²⁴³ and the men were all
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²⁴³ Aust Passage: the ferry crossing between Aust and Beachley, eight miles upriver from Avonmouth.

1610	Drowned by reason of the Storm w[.....] pened on the 24th October on wednesday about 4 of the Clock in the afternoon She coming up the River, ²⁴⁴ all which was attended with a very great Drowth which also happened this year ²⁴⁵
1612	<p>The Winter proved very hard and stormy that it Shaked most of the houses in the City of Bristol and Caused great Shipwrecks in divers places</p> <p>On Fryday June the 4th Queen Ann King James's Wife came to Bristol where she was most princely and honourably and Royally entertained and on Tuesday following she departed again taking leave thankfully of the mayor and aldermen and others for their kindness and Love they had shown her for the Mayor and Council did Ride before her in their Foot Cloaths and Scarlett Robes bare headed there was the Trained Soldiers at her coming to Bristol and at her departure they were cloathed with Red hose and white doublets and blackhose and white doublets according their Colours that they look'd more like officers than Common Soldiers. and while the Queen was in Bristol the Mayor and Council contrived to show her some Recreation and delight accordingly upon the 5th June there was a Show Fight made at full Sea right against the mouth of the River att Gibb Taylor and there was Built a place in Cannons Marsh finely decked with Ivy Leaves and Flowers for her Majestie to Sit and see the Fight, and when the time came the Mayor & Aldermen in their Black Gowns did bring her Magestie thither, and when they had placed her, up comes an English Ship under Sail and casteth anchor and pulled down their Antients and Flaggs and maketh obeysance to the Queen after that they Spread their Flags and Colours again. And then up came two Gallys of the Turks and attacked the English Ship. there was much Fighting and Shooting of both Sides the Turks boarding the Ship and put of again with loss of men some of the Turks running up to the main top to pull down the Colours and Streamers were cast over board into the Sea the Ships Sides ran with Blood and so that at last the Turkish Galleys were taken and the Turks were presented to the Queen who said Laughing that they were like Turks indeed Not only their apparel but also by their Countenances. which Fight was so excellently perform'd with the Fine work that it delighted her Majestie exceedingly to see it She was pleased to say that she never saw any thing</p>

²⁴⁴ Adams has similar discussion of the stormy winter and the wrecking of the Flemish ship, pp. 186-7.

²⁴⁵ The drought is discussed in more detail by Adams for 1611, p. 187.

	more finely and artificially perform'd and so She was brought home to her lodging in the same manner as she came thither [.....]
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	[.....] there was by Computation about 30,000 people Citizens and Strangers that was on the Marsh Cannons and on Bedminster and Treen Mills Sides, and on the next day being Tuesday about two of the Clock in the afternoon the Queen departed from Bristol and at Lawfords Gate the mayor on his Knees took leave of her Majestie who thank'd his worship and presented him with a Ring set with Diamonds Valued at Sixty pounds, and so she departed to Sison house ²⁴⁶ to Sison house. ²⁴⁷
1613	a Parliament called laud Summond to meet Mr. Thomas James and Mr. John Whitson Aldermen were chosen Burgesses for the City of Bristol, and this year there was a great Scarcity of Corn, there came to Bristol from France Denmarke and other places from September 1613 to June 1614 of Ships and Barges to the number of 104 with wheat Rye and Barley 25105 Quarters. ²⁴⁸
1614	was erected and built the Library in the Marsh Doctor Toby Mathews and Robert Redwood were the Founders thereof and Richard Williams Vicar of Saint Leonards was the first Master or keeper thereof. ²⁴⁹
1615	The walk of all Saints was finished being made higher and longer than before, ²⁵⁰ and one phelps was pressed to death in Newgate being a Felon because he woud not be tryed by God and his Country but woud be tryed by God and Somersetshire which was no plea to his Indictment, ²⁵¹ the Tolzey of Bristol was en-lightned the Leads made higher and the walks longer. ²⁵²
1620	In the whitson week the Earl of Essex with his Brother and the Earl of Clomickyard their Father in Law come from Bath to Bristol at Whose coming a peal of ordinance was discharged

²⁴⁶ Struck through in the manuscript.

²⁴⁷ This account of the Queen's visit is very similar to the one in Morgan, pp. 191-93. Ricart includes a long description of Queen Anne's visit but provides different details, p. 65-7. Adams devotes 13 pages in the published edition of his chronicle to the visit. However, this consist almost entirely of a poem describing it by Robert Naile, pp. 187-200.

²⁴⁸ Morgan's whole entry for 1613 is very similar to this one, p. 193. Adams discusses the scarcity of corn and provides the same details, indicating the figures the figures were based on what was entered 'in the custom house', p. 201.

²⁴⁹ Morgan has a very similar entry, p. 201. Adams also has a similar entry, adding that Tobias Matthews, Archbishop of York, was born on Bristol Bridge, p. 201.

²⁵⁰ Morgan has the same entry, p. 193. Adams also mentions the work on All Saints church but in different words, p. 201.

²⁵¹ Morgan has a very similar entry, p. 193. Adams also records the execution of Phelpes, with slightly different details, p. 201.

²⁵² Morgan has a similar entry, but gives the year as 1616, p. 194. Adamas mentions work on the Towlzey, p. 203.

	in the marsh and being received very honourably by the Mayor and his Brethren they lay at the white Lyon in Broadstreet and the next morning walked round the Marsh the ordinance Firing again, they dined at the Mayors and return'd to Bath again. ²⁵³ and in this year the Leads were set up about Christ Church, the Earl of pembroke was made Lord high Steward of Bristol. ²⁵⁴
1623	the Corn Market in wine Street was finish'd with a well at one end thereof and a pump set up at the City's charge. ²⁵⁵

²⁵³ Adams provides a brief mention of Essex's visit in 1621, p. 206.

²⁵⁴ Morgan has a very similar entry for 1621, p. 194. Adams provides similar details about the work at Christ Church and the appointment of the Earl of Pembroke, p. 206.

²⁵⁵ Morgan has a very similar entry, p. 194. Adams has a very similar entry, p. 213.

King Charles the first ²⁵⁶	
1624	A great plague in London Exeter and Ba[.....] of in one week there dyed in London 5205 pers[.] and not one person infected in Bristol
1625	About the beginning of April came a Turkish Ambassador into England from Constantinople and Landed at Plymouth and in his Journey to London to the King he came to Bristol and dyed at the mayors the same day he came to Town and the same day he Supped at the Guilders Inn in high Street with the Merchants of the City who made the Supper for him and made him a present of a Fine Gelding and Furniture ²⁵⁷ suffering him not to spend any thing in this City and the next day he went towards London ²⁵⁸ also his majestie <i>King</i> Charles the first made preparation for warr for <i>which</i> purpose above Fifty men were impressed in Bristol and sent to Plymouth on the 18th of may 1625 Nicholas Hicks their Captain or Leader.
1625	William Pitt Sheriff deceased and Thomas Clements was chosen in his room ²⁵⁹ January the 4th a new Ship called the Charles was Launched at Gibb Taylor being about the burthen of 300 Tons or more carrying 30 Great Guns. ²⁶⁰ and this Sommer proved very wett and rainy insomuch that it was imagined that the Fruits of the earth woud be destroyed, whereupon the King command ed a Fast to be kept Solemnly throughout the Realm upon the 3rd day of august which was obeyed and kept and the same day it pleased almighty God to send us fair weather which held a considerable time. ²⁶¹
1627	In July came 1500 Soldiers to Bristol who were very unruly, but when news came of ²⁶² the Duke of Buckingham's being Stabbd at portsmouth by one Lieutenant Felton these Soldiers were like Lambs walking the Streets like apparitions or Ghosts not knowing what to do and soon after they

²⁵⁶ Reference to the King's reign seems to be a later insertion.

²⁵⁷ 'Furniture': i.e. saddle and tack.

²⁵⁸ Morgan has a near-identical entry, p. 194. Adams also records the visit of the Turk, but provides different details, p. 214.

²⁵⁹ Ricart's chronicle indicates that Clements became sheriff 1 November 1624. p. 185.

²⁶⁰ Morgan has a very similar entry on the *Charles*, p. 194.

²⁶¹ Adams also describes the wet and stormy weather, which he makes clear was in 1626, providing fuller details, pp. 216-17.

²⁶² 'of' inserted above the line with caret.

	were all sent to Ireland. ²⁶³
1628	the Castle of Bristol was purchased to be within the Liberties of the City ²⁶⁴ and soon after the Armoury house in the Castle was built. ²⁶⁵
1631	the Church and Tower of St. Iwins ²⁶⁶ scituate near the Tolzey was builded which cost 196£ ²⁶⁷ and the Alms house in the Castle built. ²⁶⁸

²⁶³ Morgan has a very similar entry, p. 194. Adams mentions the murder of the Duke of Buckingham but not the reaction in Bristol, p. 220.

²⁶⁴ Morgan has the same entry, p. 195.

²⁶⁵ Morgan has a similar entry, dated to 1631, p. 195.

²⁶⁶ St Iwins: St Ewen's. A church on Corn Street, demolished 1820.

²⁶⁷ Morgan has a similar entry on St Ewen's, p. 195. Adams has a similar entry about the tower of St Ewens, p. 228.

²⁶⁸ It seems possible this is an error, this being a repeat reference to the 'Armoury house in the castle.'

[1633]	[..] old Crane on the back in August was taken down and rebuilt which cost above £100 Saint peters pump builded ²⁶⁹
1638	Edward Peters Merchant one of the Sheriffs dyed and Abraham Edwards was chosen in his place and served out the year ²⁷⁰ and in Saint James's week the Ship called the drown Boy was Launched at the Key and Eleven Boys drowned in her. ²⁷¹
1642	the Earl of Essex was sent for by some of the Citizens of Bristol from Gloucester being of the parliaments Army he was Supposed to come in at Froom Gate, at which gate there was an affray, but others of the Citizens opposed his coming and planted two Guns at the high Cross and two Guns at Froom Gate against him, not with standing which in the time of the affray he was conveyed into the City through Newgate through the policy of a woman and was made Governour of the City and soon after he killed a man for asking him for his pay and then Fines was sent for and a great Feast was made at Captain Hills in the time of which Feast Essex was carried away prisoner and Fines was made Governour in his place ²⁷² [also there was
Read Colonel Nath' Fines	
1643 ²⁷³	aplott found out by Essex his Soldiers in Bristol in which plott was taken Robert Yeamans who was late Sheriff and Geo. Boucher merchant who were drawn hang'd and quarterd upon a Gibbet over against the Naggs head Tavern in Wine Street on May the 30th 1643 the purpose of the plott was to get in prince Rubert by the tolling of Saint Michaels Bell and so to turn Governour Fines out ²⁷⁴
1642	On the 26 July Collonel Washington enterd Bristol for the King in St. Michaels parish being the first called Washingtons Breach between the Royal Fort and Brandon Hill in the valley leading to Clifton, also about Saint James Tide being but a few days after prince Rupert being of the Kings Army took the City of Bristol and soon after on the 2nd August King Charles came to Bristol and

²⁶⁹ Morgan's entry for 1633 is very similar, p. 195. Adams records the rebuilding of the crane in greater detail, which he says happened in August 1534, which would be in the mayoral year commencing 1633, p. 238.

²⁷⁰ Adams records this for 1637, p. 258.

²⁷¹ Morgan has a similarly worded entry on the *Drown-boy*, p. 195.

²⁷² Morgan has a very similar entry for 1642, p. 195.

²⁷³ It is not clear why the chronicler put 1643 in the margin here.

²⁷⁴ Morgan gives all of this under 1642, with a very similar entry, p. 195.

1642	most honourably was entertained [.....] mayor and his Brethren and on Sunday following the Mayor carried the Golden Mace before his Majestie in his Scarlet Robes bare headed to the Colledge to hear Sermon and so in the same manner came back with the King to his Lodgings. ²⁷⁵
1645	On the 22nd August Sir Thomas Fairfax with the parliaments Army came and besieged Bristol and entered at priers hill or thereabout on the 10th September in the morning and so upon Articles prince Rupert surrendred the City into the parliaments power there being then a Mortality or Sickness of pestilence which continued until near Christmas following where of dyed in the parish of Saint Michael 180 persons or there abouts and against the 15th <i>September</i> the Mayor and Council of Bristol sent to Sir <i>Thomas</i> Fairfax to know whom they shoud chose to be Mayor and he sent them word that they shoud follow their Antient Custom and they chose Francis Creswick who continued in his office but until the 21st <i>October</i> following and then he and twelve more of the Councill were turned out because they were for the King and John Gunning was Sworn in Mayor. ²⁷⁶
1646	Francis Creswick & John Gunning Merchants Mayors
	John Young ----- Walter Stephens linen Draper
	Sheriffs
	On the 16 th February sixteen or eighteen dwelling Houses on the Bridge were burned down to the Ground
	King Charles the second
1649	About midsummer the Bells of Saint John the Baptist Church scituate at the bottom of broad Street were new cast and a new Frame made for them and set up Robert Blackbourn & John Writght were churchwardens and Christ Church Dials were set up ²⁷⁷
1651	Christ Church spire or Steeple was new pointed And an iron spear where on the Clock standed Was set up in the old ones place and a Roasted pigg was eaten thereof ²⁷⁸
1653	August 26 th the shire or boundary stones were searched and rectified Richard Ash and Walter Tockwell were chosen and Coroners of the City and County and a map

²⁷⁵ The entry continues to be nearly identical to that in Morgan, p. 196.

²⁷⁶ This entry is also almost identical to Morgan, p. 196.

²⁷⁷ Morgan's 1649 entry is similar but does not record the names of the churchwardens., p. 196-7.

²⁷⁸ Morgan has a similar entry, p 197.

	of the City & Liberties thereof were drawn by Mr [...] Stainroad mathematician which remains [.....] the council house ²⁷⁹
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²⁷⁹ Morgan has a very similar entry but omits the appointment of the coroners, p. 197.

[1654]	[..]n heresie arose among the people called Quakers to which many did cleave and chiefly in the City of Bristol in December came an order for Demolishing of the castle of Bristol which was not done effectually until the may following and then there was a Bridge made out of the Castle into St Philips or the old-market and in August following there came an order for Demolishing the Royal fort and disbanding the Garison. ²⁸⁰
1655	a Frigate was built and Launched in Bristol carried about 30 Guns ²⁸¹
1656	Another Built by Mr Bayley called the Nantwich carrying 44 Guns ²⁸²
1657	In the month of June Richard Cromwell the son of the Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell came to Bristol and was very honourably entertained by the Mayor and his Brethren ²⁸³
1660 ²⁸⁴	King Charles the 2 nd proclaimed in Bristol by Francis Glead then one of the Sheriffs the Mayor and aldermen being present in their Scarlet Robes and upon the 2 nd February the apprentices of the City of Bristol did rise and cryed up for a Free Parliament and they kept the City a whole week and then went into the Marsh and laid down their arms by reason that a Troop of horse came to the city to supress them and afterwards articles were made between the mayor and apprentices for quietness yet he sent 3 or 4 of the ring Leaders to prison and this year the day before Shrove tuesday the Belman by the mayors orders cryed about the City that Cocks should not be squailed ²⁸⁵ at nor Doggs tossed but the Belman had his Bell cut from off his Back for so doing and the next day being Shrove Tuesday the apprentices being willing to obey the Mayors orders did not squail at Cocks or tossed Doggs but they squailed at Geese and Hens and tossed Bitches and Catts and they squailed at also before the Mayors Door in St Nicholas Street which caused Sheriff Parker to come thinking to drive them away but could not having his head broke for his labour ²⁸⁶

²⁸⁰ Morgan's entry for 1654 is very similar to this, p. 197.

²⁸¹ Morgan has a similar entry, noting the frigate was called the *Islipp*, p. 197.

²⁸² Morgan has a very similar entry, p. 197.

²⁸³ Morgan has a similar entry, p. 197.

²⁸⁴ This would be the mayoral year 1659. The chronicler presumably gives 1660 since this was well known as the date of the Restoration.

²⁸⁵ Squail: 'To throw a (loaded) stick or similar missile (at some object).' *OED*.

²⁸⁶ Morgan has a very similar entry, for 1660, pp. 197-8.

1660	This year Christ Church Bells were new C[....] being Eight in number and two new Frames made for them and a pair of new Chimes was set up by Richard Grigson Vintner Churchwarden ²⁸⁷ Also this year Humphry Hook Esq & John Knight were chosen members of Parliament for the City of Bristol but Mr Hooke did desire that the Lord Ossery should be in his stead and place and the Lord Ossery did accordingly act and sit in the Parliament house in the place of Mr Hooke until he was taken to be one of his Majesties privy Council and then Sir Humphry Hook was in his former place of member of parliament for this City. ²⁸⁸
1661	the new Key was finished from the lower slip to Mr Alders key which was begun last year and built at the merchants Charge ²⁸⁹
1662	Mr Nathaniel Cale Mayor new moddled the common Council turning out all that he supposed to be in any ways disaffected to the King and which adhere to the Rump-Parliament ²⁹⁰
1663	September 5 th the King and his Queen Catherine James Duke of york, Prince Rupert and several nobles more came from Bath to Bristol the mayor and Council riding as far as Lawfords Gate in their Scarlet Robes where they met the King and Queen the Mayor kneeling down to Reverence his Majestie presented him the Sword which was taken by the King and delivered again to the Mayor and then the Mayor Rode bare headed carrying the Sword in his hand before the King the trained soldiers guarding the way which way was all sanded from Lawfords Gate unto the Bridge End where they dined and then the King Knighted Sir Henry Creswick Sir John Knight Sir William Cann and Sir Robert Atkins Junior and after Dinner the King Rode in his Coach with his Queen to Bath again ²⁹¹
1663	John Pope was Chosen mayor but would not serve it and so paid a Fine and Sir John Knight was chosen mayor in his stead althou he was never sheriffe on the 1 st November the new Speedwell was cast away in Launching at Gibb Taylor and 4 men and Boys were drowned in her and in the month of December last year the old Speedwell broke her moorings at the Limeklins and turned over on

²⁸⁷ Morgan has a very similar entry, dated to 1659.

²⁸⁸ Morgan has a very similar entry for 1660, p. 198.

²⁸⁹ Morgan has a near identical entry, p. 198.

²⁹⁰ Morgan has a similar entry for 1661, p. 198-99.

²⁹¹ Morgan has a nearly identical entry for 1662.

	one side by a great gust of wind and two men were drowned ²⁹² and on the 17 th August James Duke of or[...] Deputy of Ireland and Lieutenant of E[...]
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²⁹² Morgan has a similar entry about the Old Speedwell and the New Speedwell, p. 199.

	[.]ame to Bristol and lay at St Henry Creswicks house in Small Street four Days and so departed for Milford haven and from thence to Ireland ²⁹³		
1664	The plague was in Bristol several houses in this City took fire vizt The Tolzey The pellican Stables in Saint Thomas Street a Barbers Shop in Tucker Street and a Wash house in the Castle but did little damage or hurt, and Culters Mill was burned down to the Ground upon a Saterdag night. ²⁹⁴		
1665	the Ship Saint Patrick was built and Launched at Gibb Taylor being one of the Kings Ships of 52 Guns at which sight was the Mayor Aldermen and Councell of this City and about 20,000 people, the Custom house on the back was built and finished and near 600 men were impressed in Bristol for the Kings Service against the Dutch, French, and Danes and about 100 men enterd themselves Footmen under the Command of the Lord Herbert Earl of Worcester. ²⁹⁵		
1666	Sir Thomas Laughton knight mayor	John Lloyd Brown John Creswick merchant	Sheriffs
1667	Edward morgan upholder mayor	Henry Gough merchant John aldsworth <i>Draper</i>	Sheriffs
	<p>June the 19th John Aldworth sheriff died and William Willet merchant was chosen in his place and served out the rest of the year. In the month of may several mischances happened in Bristol as followeth – a child was drowned in Jan pil 5 people were drowned on the back and Key & a cobler brake his neck down a pair of Stairs over against the backpipe, on the 28th September Sir Henry Creswick deceased who had been mayor and was one of the Aldermen of the City of Bristol he was the 6th October following his pall Bearers were six knights vizt Sir Hugh Smith, Sir John Newton Sir Humphry Hook, Sir Thomas Laughton, Sir George Norton and Sir Robert Cann he was buried in St Werburgh Church.²⁹⁶</p> <p>On the 29th July 1668 about 8 a Clock in the morning the Edgar one of the Kings ships or Frigates was Launched near Gibb Taylor of 70 Guns she was built by Mr Bayly of Bristol at which sight were the mayor and his brethren and a vast multitude of people²⁹⁷ and this year in the month of September a woman was executed on Saint</p>		

²⁹³ Morgan has a very similar entry about the visit of the Duke of Ormond, p. 199.

²⁹⁴ Morgan has a similar entry for 1665, p. 293.

²⁹⁵ Morgan's entry for 1666 is very similar, p. 200.

²⁹⁶ Morgan has a similar entry on the death of Sir Henry Creswick, p. 293.

²⁹⁷ Morgan has a very similar entry about the *Edgar*, p. 200.

	Michaels Hill for the murder of her own Child. ²⁹⁸	
1668	Thomas Stephens Grocer mayor	Sheriffs Humphry Little Gold smith Richard Hart merchant
	Jonathan Blackwell Vintner new erected and built Saint Michaels Hill steps at his own costs and called it by the name of Queen Street ²⁹⁹	
1669	<p><i>Sir</i> Robert Yeamans Knight Mayor Charles Powell apothecary Edward Hurne vintner sheriffs at the latter end of <i>September</i> <i>Sir</i> William Penn who was one of his majesties Generals at Sea was brought dead from London to the City of Bristol and put into the guild hall where he lay in state until the 3rd <i>October</i> and then being guarded on each side of the way with the trained bands was buried at Redcliff Church³⁰⁰ – Also this year on the 24th <i>October</i> about Eleven or twelve a Clock at Night the Sugar House in Redcliff Street</p>	

²⁹⁸ Morgan also records the murder, p. 293.

²⁹⁹ Morgan has a similar entry, p. 200.

³⁰⁰ Morgan has a similar entry on Penn's death, p. 200.

<p>took Fire and was burned down to the Ground [...] thereby sustained was valued upwards of a thous[...] pounds and this year Sir John Knight who was mayor of Bristol in the year 1664 and one of the Parliamen[.] Men for the city Informed his Majestie that the Mayor and most of the Councell were Fanaticks, whereupon Sir Robert Yeamans was Sent for up to London and was committed prisoner to the Tower and then the next mayor John Knight merchant was sent for up and examined but it was soon found to the Contrary and the Informer was forced to fall on his knees to his Majestie and crave pardon. Sir Robert Yeamans returned the 21st February and was honourably brought into Bristol with 220 horse and Mr John Knight the <u>the a</u> mayor returned the 20th April and was honourably brought in with 235 horse but the said Informer Sir John Knight came to Lawfords Gate and privately passed over the water to his own house in Temple Street³⁰¹ and this years the Quakers built a meeting house in Bristol in the Fryers near wear it being a large substantial structure.³⁰²</p>		
1670 John Knight merchant Mayor		<p>Sheriffes Thomas Day Edward young³⁰³ Sope maker Thomas Elton say Thomas Easton John Cook merchant</p>
<p>On the 4th March about 12 aClock at night the back part of the Bell Tavern in Broadstreet lying towards the Key fell on Fire and was burned down to the Ground to the damage of about 600£³⁰⁴</p>		
Mayor	1672 ³⁰⁵	Sheriffes
Christopher Griffith		Edward Young sopemaker John Cook - merchant
<p>The Conduit that stood in the midst of St. Thomas Street was taken down and new erected and built at the end of the Church Lane in the said street and the Sheep market kept in a Court there adjoyning over which Court is new Built and kept the wool market before <i>which</i> time it was kept on the north side of the Church <i>which</i> was pulled down together with four houses and the said wool market built by Mr Henry Gliston paying to the value of twenty shillings per year to the Church of Saint Thomas for 41 years.³⁰⁶ The Cathedral or Colledge Church Tower and Christ Church and the spire and St Stephens Church Tower and pinacles were all mended and new</p>		

³⁰¹ Morgan has a very similar entry about Sir John Knight's accusation, p. 200-201.

³⁰² Morgan also records the building of the meeting house in similar terms, p. 201.

³⁰³ The chronicler apparently copied out the wrong entry here for the following year, then crossed it out. This suggests the chronicler was writing later.

³⁰⁴ Morgan has a similar entry for 1671, p. 287.

³⁰⁵ The entry for 1671 has been omitted.

³⁰⁶ Morgan has a similarly worded entry on the conduit and sheep market, p. 287.

flourished.³⁰⁷ In the month of January there fell such a Rain that on the 17th day the meadows about this City were overflowed four foot and a half upright it drowned abundance of Cattle carried away a great deal of Hay and did much damage to the Corn, also this year about the beginning of June there was built a Watermill upon a Lighter to grind Corn at Gibb Taylor by Thomas Jaynes house carpenter which mill went every tide upon the Ebb and did grind two Bushels an hour but it was pulled to pieces at Saint James tide following.³⁰⁸

Mayor	1673	Sheriffs
Richard Streamer merchant		John Cicill apothecary John Dimar Grocer

³⁰⁷ Morgan has a very similar entry about the churches, p. 287.

³⁰⁸ Morgan has a similar entry about the water mill, p. 287.

1673	
[...] <i>e</i> 11 th July 1674 Queen Catherine came to Bristol and was honorably entertaintd at <i>Sir</i> Henry Creswicks, and the Effigie of King Charles the 2 nd was removed on the Leads nearer the Council House by the perswasion of the Dutchess of Cleeveland who came with the Queen instanding and being before as she said like a porter or watchman. ³⁰⁹	
1674 Ralph Olliffe vintner mayor --	Sheriffes Samuel Wharton sopemaker Edward Fielding sopemaker
Robert Aldworth Town Cerk of the City of Bristol dyed and John Rumsey was chosen Town Clerk in his place who made his utmost endeavours to set the King against the City. On Saint Johns Day the weather Cock of the Church of St. John Baptist steeple was blown down and another was sett up the third day of May following the steeple was new Flourished and a new gilded Ball was set thereon and on each corner of the Tower all was new gilded with gold. ³¹⁰	
Mayor 1675	Sheriffs
Sir Robert Cann Baronet	Charles Williams merchants George Lane
Queen Catherine came from Bath to Bristol and from thence went to the Hotwells and upon her return to Bristol she was treated and entertained honourably at Dinners at Sir Henry Creswicks house in Small Street July the 11 th 1677 and afterwards went away the same evening a ship called the Friendship was by accident burned at the graving place near the Marsh ³¹¹	
Mayor 1677 Richard Crump Sopemaker	Sheriffs William Donning merchant John Moore woollen draper
This mayor was Knighted in this mayoralty by his Majestie and the next mayor following John Lloyd Brown was also Knight in the beginning of his mayoralty ³¹²	
Mayor 1679 Joseph Creswick merchant	Sheriffs William Hayman merchants William Swymmer
The mayor being Ex officio one of the deputy Lieutenants and by Commission one of the Captains of the Traind Bands for the City of Bristol he had his Commission taken from him and his Deputation revoked for his following the advice of his Father in Law Sir John Knight the old Ratt ³¹³	
1681 Thomas Earl merchant mayor Richard Lane and	

³⁰⁹ Morgan has a very similar entry of the effigy of the King, p. 287.

³¹⁰ Morgan's 1675 entry is very similar, p. 288.

³¹¹ Morgan's 1676 entry is very similar, p. 288.

³¹² This entry conflates the two entries in Morgan for 1677 and 1678, p. 288.

³¹³ Morgan's 1679 entry is almost identical, including the description of Sir John Knight, p. 288.

John Knight merchants Sheriffes.

This year Thomas Earl the Mayor and John Knight the Sheriff were both Knighted ³¹⁴

³¹⁴ Morgan records the knighting, p. 288.

<p>1682 On the 2[.....] wa[.....] one of the Coroners of this City [.....] and very honest Man and Mr Rowland searchf[....] merchant was chosen in this place, as a quo war- rants was sent against the Charter of Bristol this year Sir Robert Atkins Recorder of the City of Bristol having too much abetted with the Fanaticks did by order from his Majestie Resign his place of Recordership in the month of December whereupon Sir John Churchill of Churchill in the County of Somerset Knight was chosen Recorder of the City of Bristol in his place³¹⁵</p>	
<p>1683 Mayors Ralph Olliffe vintnor William Clutterbuck Grocer</p>	<p>Sheriffs Nathaniel Driver Gent Edmond Arundel Merch</p>
<p>These Sheriffs were particularly nominated by his Majesty, and this year Ralph Olliffe the mayor died the very next day after he was sworn whereby the King lost a Loyal steady subject, the City the best of magistrates, his family a very good father and Relation and all that were his acquaintance an excellent neighbour and Friend, and the Church a true and pious son; and about the 30th of October by his Majesties special command in the room of the said late mayor, William Clutter- buck Grocer was chosen mayor and was Knight ed in about two months after he was sworn –³¹⁶ on the 6th day February King Charles 2nd died and James Duke of York and Albany his Brother succeeded and was proclaimed in Bristol by Giles Merrick the sheriff the Trumpets sounding and every place in Bristol where he was proclaimed was hung with scarlet he was proclaimed by the name of James the 2nd on Sunday the 8th day of February 1684 and was by order again proclaimed the Monday following³¹⁷</p>	
<p>King James the Second</p>	
<p>1684 William Hayman merchant mayor Giles Merrick merchant sheriffes James Twyford merchant</p>	
<p>This Mayor William Hayman was knighted by King James the 2nd on Saterdag 28th February -</p>	
<p>a parliament was called to sit at Westminster the 28th May 1685 The honourable Sir John Churchill knight Master of the Rolls and Recorder of this City of Bris- tol and Sir Richard Crump knight were on Tuesday the 1st May 1685 duly elected representatives in the said parliament for this City after having polled all monday. Sir Richard Hart and Sir Thomas Earl standing candidates and finding their number of</p>	

³¹⁵ Morgan's entry for 1682 is very similar, p. 289.

³¹⁶ Morgan has a very similar entry for 1683, p. 289.

³¹⁷ Morgan has a similar entry for 1684, p. 289.

votes too small declined and gave up the Election³¹⁸

³¹⁸ Morgan has a similar entry, p. 289-90.

[.....] King James the second and
[.] his Queen Mary were Crowned at Westminster
with very great splendour and the day was kept
in Bristol with all signs of joy and gladness all
shops being shutt up and the Mayor and the
Council and the Companys in right order went
to the Colledge 52 great Guns were three times
Fired besides many guns in many ships at
the Key, the Conduits ran with wine very plen-
tifully and the evening ended with bonefires
& the Bells all over the City rung for joy, even
the very Tavern Bells.³¹⁹

The Duke of Beaufort was commanded to this
City whereby and through his Care this City was
preserved from the Duke of Monmouth his
army who came so near as Keynsham and
some of them appeared very near the City
when the Ship Abraham and Mary was on
Fire at the Key, and afterwards they retired
and was routed at Weston moor in the
County of Somerset and the Duke of Mon-
mouth was afterwards taken and beheaded
on Tower Hill London.

During the Rebellion while the Soldiers
were in Bristol and near about the same
time that the Ship was on Fire at the Key
the backward stables of the White Lion
in Broadstreet were set on Fire and therein
was burned to death two of the Duke of
Beauforts best saddle Horses, it was supposed
to be done by the malice and envy of the Fanaticks
of whom a great many were sent prisoners
from Bristol to Gloster and there secured
till the Rebellion was over,³²⁰ and about 60
were sent to Gloster in a vesel they were
taken onboard at Rownham and were sent
away prisoners to and from Newgate without
any mittimus³²¹ or being had before any Justices
of the peace.

1685 *Abraham* Saunders sopemaker mayor
William Merrick & Robert Yate merchants Sherriffs
August 19th being Wednesday King James the second
came to Bristol and tarried until Fryday morn-
ing and then went away having Knighted
William Merrick sherriff. Coll. *Charles Trelawneys Regiment*
quartered here this winter *Brother* to the then
Bishop of Bristol³²²

1686 *William Swymmer*[.....]
George Morgan Edward Tocknell mer[.....]

³¹⁹ Morgan has a similar entry, p. 290.

³²⁰ Morgan has a very similar entry, pp. 290-91. However, he omits the details about the failure to follow legal process in the treatment of the prisoners.

³²¹ 'Mittimus': a warrant issued by a justice commanding the delivery to prison of a named person.

³²² Morgan's entry for 1685 is similar, p. 291.

May the 12th King James the second and Queen Mary came to Bristol and were splendedly entertained at the great house on Saint Augustines Back and the same day went from Bristol to Bath back again and this Winter Col. Kirk's Regiment of soldiers were quartered in Bristol.³²³

1687 Richard Lane merchant Mayor
John Sandford Mercer ----- Sheriffs
Samuel Wallis Ironmonger
On the 4th February 1687/8 This Mayor both the Sheriffs Six aldermen John Rumsey the Town Clerk and eighteen more of the Councill were turned out of their places of serving in the City of Bristol and in the places of the Mayor and Sheriffs were put Thomas Day Sopemaker mayor John Hine Sugar Baker and Thomas Saunders Haberdsher Sheriffs and Nathaniel Wade who was concerned in Monmouth's Rebellion was chosen and made Town Clerk and divers others of different opinions were made Aldermen and brought into the Councill. all this was done by special commission under the privy seal.³²⁴ on the first and second days of March the Spring Tides were of such prodigious height in Bristol that it spoiled much goods in the Cellars at the Key in Lewins Meade, in Redcliff Street and many other parts of the City. It broke down the sea banks and overflowed the Marshes and Moores in the County of Somerset and Gloucester sides near the River whereby many sheep and Cattle were drowned and much damage done. and this year the number of attorneys of the Courts in the City of Bristol was by the new Counsell advanced from six to ten whereas formerly there were but four attorneys belonging to the Courts.³²⁵

1688 William Jackson Mayor
Thomas Liston – Sheriffs
Joseph Jackson

³²³ Morgan is similar, p. 291.

³²⁴ Morgan has a similar entry, p. 291.

³²⁵ Morgan also records the increase in the number of attorneys in similar terms, p. 292.

[.....] the new [.....] by proclamation on the 23 rd October
1688 the charter that was taken away in the last Mayoralty and the Mayor and Sheriffs with all the new Councell that were put in were turned out the old Charter restored and the former Counsell were put in again and they then chose William Jackson to be Mayor and Thomas Cole and George White Sheriffes
1689 Arthur Hart Mayor John Bubb John Blackwell sheriffes King William and Queen Mary
1690 Sir John Knight knight mayor John Dowding ³²⁶ and John Yeamans Sheriffes King William came from Ireland and landed at Kingroad he lay one Night at Sir Robert Southwells at King Weston & the next day came through Bristol in his way to London and this year Edward Coston Esq. founded his Hospital on St Michaels Hill in Bristol and endow'd it for 12 men and 12 women and this year the gaol called Newgate was built at the charge of the Inhabitants about £1000 being ordered by act of parliament
1693 Robert Yate Mayor Marmaduke Bowdler and John Batchelor Sheriffs This year the new Key was built from the Second Crane to the Slip on the back and the Slip also.
1694 Thomas Day Mayor John Hawkins and William Dains Sheriffes. This Mayor and Sheriff Daines being in London were both Knighted this year in the year 1696 the mint was erected for recoining hammerd money in Bristol ³²⁷
1698 John Blackwell Mayor George Steevens and John Swymmer Sheriffes. This year a pile of brick Building was erected on the broad Key Bristol the first brick Building in this City. ³²⁸
1699 John Batchelor Mayor William Whitehead James Hollidge Sherriffs

³²⁶ Ricart gives the name of this sheriff as Robert Dowding, fo. 208r.

³²⁷ Ricart mentions the establishment of the mint, in 1696, p. 68.

³²⁸ Ricart contains a nearly identical entry, p. 68. The published version of Ricart contains no further annal entries.

1699 This [.....] Called the Queens Square [....] to be built Reverend Doctor Read the Minister of Saint Nicholas church builded the first House next the Avon he himself laid the first stone and his Wife the second.
1700 Sir William Daines knight Mayor Robert Bound and Isaac Davis Sheriffes This year Sir William Daines and Robert Yate Esq were chosen members of parliament for the City of Bristol.
1701 John Hawkins Mayor Samuel Bayley and Richard Bayley Sheriffes. August the 4 th Mary Pugsley widow who lived in Saint Nicholas Street was buried near the nine Elms near Kingsdown on the left hand of Stokes Croft in the Ground wherin is Lady Well. She was carried on a Bier the Bells ringing and Musick playing all the way before her to the place where she was interd in the sight of many thousands of people. on the 10 th of December this year Sir William Dains and Robert Yate were chosen Members of Parliament
1701/2 this year the Merchants Hall in Kings Street was new Built Queen Ann ³²⁹ On the 3 ^d September 1702 (John Hawkins being almost out of his Mayoralty) Queen Anne prince George of Denmark her Husband and many noble men came from Bath to this City and Dined at Sir Thomas Days house at the Bridge end after a Splendid manner and returned to Bath the same Day, before her going away she Knighted John Haw kins esq. the then mayor.
1702 William Lewis Mayor Abraham Elton and Christopher Shuter Sheriffes August the 5 th Sir William Davies and Robert Yate esq. were chosen members of parliament for this City. the Mayor <i>William Lewis</i> waited on the Queen at Bath and was there knighted by her. this year the Councel house was begun to be built and Queen Elizabeth Hospital in the Colledge Green was also begun to be built

³²⁹ This line appears to be a later insertion.

[.....] ort and
[.....Whitehead Sheriffes.

In this mayoralty the Councell House was finished and faced with Free Stone on the 26th November being Fryday about 11 and 12 a Clock at night arose a terrible wind or Hurricane which continued until two or three of the Clock Saterdag morning. it blew down three of the pinacles of St Stephens Church and with it the Clock and broke the brass Eagle and Candlestick and great part of the windows. It blew in two great windows at the Colledge Church, the one over the door at the South Isle, the other at the west end of the middle Isle. It threw down Jack of the Clock House and other damage. Stripp'd of the Lead of Saint Philips and wrapp'd it up like a piece of folded cloth and did much damage to other Churches in Bristol untileing houses and blowing down Chimneys and windows. It blew down most of the Trees in and about the City of Bristol. It caused a great inundation of water to such a height as was never heard of or known. It brought up a Ship on the Key of Fifty Tons broke down the Sea banks at Kingroad drowned the marsh Countrys and destroyed a great number of Cattle Sheep and piggs. It drown'd several people and several that escaped on the Topps of Trees and Houses had like to have starved for Hunger. there was one Girl who had got on the house Top, the House was washed clean away and her Father and Mother were drowned with others that were in the house. She was carried by the Water a great distance from thence and took hold on the Limb of a Tree and there continued till she was fetched off The Merchants of the City of Bristol sent Boats in waggons to the Marshes for their relief by which means saved the Lives of a great many people

1704 On the 24th July Gibraltar was taken by the English.

<p>1705 Nat[.....] [.]ebb Sheriffes On the 1st June Sir William Daines an[.] Robert Yate Esq. were chosen members of parliament for this City after a very strong opposition of 4 Days by Mr Colston who was born in Bristol but an Inhabitant of London</p>
<p>1707 William Whitehead Mayor Onesiphorus Tindale Thomas Tyler Sheriffes. In this Mayoralty the head of the Key was enlarged at the charge of the City</p>
<p>1708 James Hollidge Mayor Philip Freke and John Day Sheriffes. This year the bank called the green Bank in the River Froom above the great Tower was taken down in and the key there by greatly enlarged two thirds at the City's Cost or Charge the other at the merchants Hall</p>
<p>1709 Robert Bound Mayor James Haines Thomas Clement Sheriffes. The Alms House of Edward Coston Esq. on Saint Augustines Back was rebuilt and by him afterwards endowed for one hundred Boys</p>
<p>1710 The Custom House in the Square was Built at the charge of the Cham- ber which cost 2777£</p>
<p>1711 Christopher Shuter Esq Mayor William Bayly Pool Stokes Sheriffes.</p>
<p>1712 Thomas Hort Mayor Richard Gravatt Henry Watts Sheriffes. The Stone Bridge called Traytors Bridge was built over the water at Earls Meades at the charge of Nathaniel Wade Esq. Abraham Hook Esq. and others.</p>
<p>1713 Anthony Swymmer Mayor John Becher Henry Swymmer Sheriffes. The draw Bridge over the River Froom from the Key to Saint Augustines Back was founded at the charges of the Chamber. and the Dock at Sea Mills was begun.</p>
<p>1714 Henry Whitehead Mayor William Whitehead Richard Taylor Sheriffes</p>

[.....]ng George

On the 20th october in the Evening a great Mobb got together in Bristol assaulting several houses breaking the windows &c. and particularly that of Mr Stephens a Baker in Tucker Street entering the house carrying away bread money and plate beating the Man and his Wife and others their Friends, and barboursly mured one person, but were at last suppressed by the magistrates &c. and some of the ring Leaders were apprehended and sent to Newgate. soon after three of his Majesties Justices came down to Bristol with a Special Commission to try them, some of them were fined 20 markes each and three months Imprisonment and 10 give security for their good behaviour for one year after.

1715 Henry Walter mayor James Donning and Joseph Jefferis Sheriffes.
On the 22nd April happened the largest and most total Eclipse of the sun for above 500 years past

Towards the latter end of August this year begun the Rebellion in Scotland it first broke out in the shire of Perth in the Highlands and proclaiming the pretender King first at as small market Town called Kirk Michael and so continued to do wherever they came. on the 14th of *November* the Town of Preston in Lacashire and the Rebells were there taken by his Majesties Forces, in which were Seven Lords and 1490 Gentlemen Officers and private Men and on the same day his Majesties Forces gained the Battle of Dunblain or Sherriffe Moor in Scotland on the 24th *February* following Lords Derwentwater and Kemure were beheaded on Tower Hill and the Duke of Ormond Lord Bollingbrook and others Fled to France and was impeached of High Treason. Mr Forster *Generall* of the Rebels escaped out of ~~the Tower~~ Newgate as did also Mackintosh and others. and the Lords Nithdale Wintoun and others out of the Tower.
The Rebells having a design to surprise the City of Bristol, the Government having notice thereof orderd the Earl of Berkley Lord Lieutenant and Governours of that City and county to repair thither where he came about the end of September and with unwearied application and diligence took all the necessary

Measures [.....]
there was Lu[.....]
of Stanwicks and Pococks and Coll. Chuoleighs Regiment of Foot and at the same time the Lord Windsors Regiment of Horse and Richard's Dragoons went to Bath under the Command of Major General Wade Who there seized of the Rebels 200 Horses 11 Chests of Fire arms a Hogshead Full of basket hilted Swords a Hogshead full of Cartouches 3 pieces of Cannon one Mortar and moulds to cast Cannon which had been hid under Ground. Though the Rebels were thus disappointed yet they had another design to attack the City of Bristol, being inform'd about the middle of January 1715/16 that the late duke of Ormond Intended to Land in the West of England, the Government thought Fit to reinforce that City with Pococks Regiment of Foot and some other regular Troops and the Loyal Citizens formed two voluntary Troops of Horse, nor were these precautions needless, for the night between the 14th and 15th of January a waggon Laden with goods for Bristol Fair being by accident set on Fire at Houns Low there was discovered in it a great quantity of Fire Arms and ammunition lying under the Goods upon which the same were seized by a Trooper of the Duke of Argiles Royal Regiment of Guards. Soon after this an Order was Signed by the Secretary of State to Sizie Sir William Wyndham and on the 21st September 1715 Captain Hask of the Foot Guards and a messenger were dispatched to his seat at Orchard Windham in Somersetshire and charged Sir William with being their prisoner about 5 a Clock in the morning, Sir William told them he readily submitted but desires no noise might be made to frighten his Lady, they then enterd his Chamber and Seized the papers which were in his Coat and wastcoat pockets and Sir William desired them to stay till Seven a Clock at which time his Coach should be gott ready, telling the Collonel he woud only go put on his Cloaths and take leave of his Lady the Collonel readily complied with his request having had particular orders to use him with decorum. But Sir William made his Escape. whereupon the Collonel return'd to London with all speed to acquaint the Governour with What had happened, and the King in Council thought fit to publish a proclamation with 1000£ reward for apprehending him.³³⁰ Sir William being pursued *with* this proclamation did on Monday night October 3rd put himself into the hands of the Earl of Hertford (his brother in Law) Captain of one of the Troops of Life Guards who gave notices thereof to Mr Secretary Stanhope who Sent one of his Clerks with a messenger to take Sir William Wyndham into Custody, there days after he was examined at the Council board where he declared he knew nothing

³³⁰ After this, the writing becomes much smaller for the remainder of the page.

of the Plot or Intended Rebellion, notwithstanding which (in order to prevent his designes if any) an order was Signed for his Commitment to the Tower sometime afterward was acquitted.

[.....]Robert Earle

[.....]

An Alms House in Temple Street was erected for twelve poor persons being the gift of Alderman Stephens, and in this Mayoralty the Fish-market was removed from High Street to the head of the Key and the Conduit there taken down and built nearer the River.

1717 John Day Mayor Henry Nash and John Price Sheriffes.

This Mayor died the 10th June of an apoplexy And was buried in Saint Werburghs Church, his Funeral was the largest and most costly that had been seen in Bristol near 500 Gentlemen Merchants and Tradesmen attended who had all Gloves and above 50 Coaches followed In this Mayoralty the Slip at the back side of the Square opposite that on Redcliffe Backs and the Passage was made, also another Slip at the Graving Place and another at the Gibb were made. Guineas were lower'd from 21s/6d to 21s- The Key was lengthened to the point, the wall continued round to the Gibb and the Dock was filled up. after the Death of John Day, Thomas Clements was chosen Mayor who served out the remaining part Of the year.

1718 Edmond Mountjoy Mayor Samuel Stokes Edward Foy Sheriffes.

About this time the Insurance office was Set up in Bristol for Insuring Houses and goods from Loss and damage by Fire called the Crown Fire office upon a foundation of £40,000 Security and a further provision if there should be occasion. On the 25th May in the afternoon it hailed in Bristol for the space of an hour, some of the hail stones Were four Inches Round weighed an ounce and a quarter.

1719 Abraham Elton junior Mayor Arthur Taylor John King Sheriffes

On the 17th and 18th May great Rains which overflowed the River From Earls Meads were several foot under water. It was as high as the wall of the ducking stool Broadmead and Merchant Street were overflowed. the latter end of June a halliers wife in Mitchel Lane was delivered of 4 Children at one birth 2 Boys and 2 Girls but all dyed in a few hours after they were born. On the 18th June Anthony Swymmer Esq. one of the Aldermen for this City was seized at the Tolzey with an Apotlectick Fit of which he died and was Succeeded as Alderman by Mr Thomas Clements.

<p>1720 Hen[.....] Jacob Elton <i>Sheriffes</i>. About the latter end of Frebruary this year Mr. John Rumsey the Town Clerk of the City of Bristol departed this Life having enjoyed that place upwards of 44 years and Mr Henry Blake who was Steward of the Sheriffes³³¹ Court was chosen Town Clerk and Mr William Cann was made Steward of the Sheriffes Court, and this year Bridewell was rebuilt at the Charge of the chamber.</p>
<p>1721 John Becher Mayor Noblett Ruddock and John Rich Sheriffes. This year the Key wall on the Back was lengthen'd from the house opposite the end of King-Street to the Slipp next below. Sir Abraham Elton Baronet and Joseph Earle Esq. were chosen members of Parliament.</p>
<p>1723 James Donning Mayor John Blackwell and Nathaniel Wraxall Sheriffes. In this Mayors time the head of the back from the Conduit to the first slip was made much Wider than before, and the wall at the head of the Key opposite the Fish-market was made for Landing of Timber &c.</p>
<p>1725 Robert Earle Mayor Michael Puxtone and Stephen Clutterbuck Sheriffes. This year in the Summer Season the Conduit at the Back was built.</p>
<p>1726 <u>Peter</u> Day Mayor Ezekiel Longman and Henry Combes Sheriffes. About the latter end of February this year a petition from the City of Bristol to the Parliament complaining of the badness of the Roads about the City and praying relief and provision for amending the Roads. accordingly a Bill was brought into the House of Commons and passed for erecting Turnpikes round the City of Bristol and Turnpikes were thereupon erected round the City and moneys collected for many days. but the turnpikes were twice cut down by the Colliers some of whom were dressed like women in high Crown'd hats. this year John Scrope Esq. and Sir Abraham Elton Bart. were chosen members of parliament. in this Mayors time the market house between Wine Street and Saint Mary Port Street was begun to be built on the 19th July a shock of an Earthquake was felt in Bristol and on the 11th June the King died at Osnaburgh³³² on his journey to Hanover and King George the Second and Queen Caroline was proclaimed soon after.</p>

³³¹ Inserted with caret.

³³² 'Osnaburgh': Osnabrück, Germany.

[.....]aroline.
 [.....] Mayor [...]ard Bayly
 And John Bartlette Sheriffs.
 On the 9th May this year her Royal high-
 ness the Princess Amelia 2nd Daughter to King
 George the 2nd and Queen Caroline came to Bristol
 from Bath by water attended by Lord Glenorehy
 [.....]³³³ Mr Nash and others she
 landed at the Slipp at Temple Backs and was
 there received by the Mayor and Aldermen in
 their Scarlet Robes and was entertained very
 honourably at the charge of the Chamber at
 Mr Peter Days House in the Square and return'd
 again to Bath in the afternoon. And this year
 the Lord Chief Justice Eyre having been Recorder
 of the City above Twenty years Resigned that
 Office and John Scrope Esq. one of the Repr-
 sentatives in Parliament for the City of Bristol
 Was chosen Recorder thereof.

1728 John Price Mayor Henry Lloyd and
 Abraham Elton junior Sheriffes
 This year the new Corn market Scituate between
 Saint Mary Port Street and Wine Street was finished
 and the old one pulled down which stood in the
 Middle of Wine Street

1729 John Stokes³³⁴ Mayor John Barrow and
 John Day Sheriffs
 This year a new Grand Jury Room was
 built in the guild Hall and Mr John Hollidge
 Son of James Hollidge Esq. Chamberlain of
 the City of Bristol was elected Foreman of
 the Grand Inquest.

1730 Edward Foy Mayor Edward Buckler
 William Barnsdale Sheriffes
 This year the dwelling House of Mr John
 Packer scituate near Mr. Clements Dock was
 burnt down to the Ground by a band of Incendi-
 aries in the City of Bristol supposed to be done
 By one Power a young man an Attorney from
 Dublin and others who sent Letters to several
 people some thrown into shops and others
 dropt in the Streets demanding money some
 ten some eight guineas to be left in certain
 places as they directed in their Letters
 threatening to murder several persons and
 burn their Houses if they did not comply *with*
 their demands. Said Power was taken and
 sent to Newgate and their kept a long time
 [..]d *although* he was Swore point blank to, that

³³³ Blank in the manuscript.

³³⁴ Ricart gives the name of the mayor as Samuel Stokes, fo. 235r.

He was[.....]
 Marsh Str[.....]
 Tryall which lasted some [.....]
 he returned to Dublin. Also this year Saint
 Nicholas Church pillars being fallen to decay
 and some unskilful workmen of Bristol being
 employ'd to repair them for want of Judgement
 in supporting the pillars, The arches of the Church
 sunk to such a degree that the parishoners could
 not assemble therein for many months, at
 length some Free Stone workers came from
 Bath and mended and Secured the same in
 about 3 weeks time, and Divine Service was
 again performed September 26th 1731
 Also this year was very great Drowth insomuch
 that Cattle was driven several miles to water, the
 grass was burnt up all round Bristol and Hay
 was brought hither from the north and west Coun-
 treys and sold at 4£ per Ton.

1731 Arthur Taylor Mayor Edward Cooper and
 William Barnes Sheriffs.

This year the guild Hall was beautified
 on the outside.

1732 John King Mayor John Foy and Butler
 Weeks³³⁵ – Sheriffs –

In the month of June this year the great
 Cranes adjoining to the Merchants Dock on the
 backside of Queen's Square near Gibb Taylor
 was finished and built by that ingenious archi-
 tect John Padmore at the Expencc of the Society
 or Company of Merchants in Bristol it cost above
 1500£ the building having been about a year
 erecting.

In September this year the finest and most
 neatest Cross in the three Kingdomes which
 stood at the upper end of High Street in the City of
 Bristol was by order of Common Counsell at the
 request and petition of some of the Inhabitants
 pulled down and the Statues of the Kings and
 Queens and ruins thereof kept by order of the
 Chamberlain under the Guild Hall.

1733 Jacob Elton Mayor Michael Pope and
 Benjamin Gliston Sheriffs –

On the 21st February this year William Henry
 Nassau prince of orange came to Bristol and
 Dined at the Merchants Hall, after Dinner he went
 in his Coach to the hottwells and returned in the
 Evening to Merchants Hall and there supped
 and after Supper there was a Ball and his
 Highness opened the Ball and Danced [....]

³³⁵ Ricart lists this sheriff as Buckler Weeks, fo. 235v.

[.....]eter Days
 [.....]g he re-
 [.....] to Bath and soon after he went for
 London and married on the 14th of February
 Ann Princess Royal of England Eldest
 Daughter to King George the Second and
 Queen Caroline.

Also this year Sir Abraham Elton Baronet
 And Thomas Coster Esq. were chosen repre-
 Sentatives in Parliament for the City of
 Bristol after a very great opposition by John
 Scrope Esq. the Poll Books were opened and
 The poll begn the 15th May 1734 and
 Continued to the 24th day of the same
 Month when Sir Abraham Elton and
 Mr Coster were elected at the close of the
 Books the poll stood thus for

	Voices
Sir Abraham Elton -----	2428
Mr Coster -----	2071
Mr Scrope -----	1866

notwithstanding all the Interest the Councill
 And Chamber ~~could~~ of Bristol could make
 for Mr. Scrope yet he was outed by reason
 that he voted in the last parliament for the
~~parliament~~ Bill then brought into the
 parliament House for laying an Excise
 on Tobacco and Wines, on which account
 There was a very strong oppositions all overrughld
 upon the 26th January following there were
 two petitions sent to the House of Commons
 one from the Mayor Aldermen and Common
 Counsell ~~men~~ of this City of Bristol and the
 other from the Burgesses and Freeholders
 of the same City Complaining of an undue
 Election and praying relief &c. whereupon
 another petition was sent up by some of³³⁶ Mr Costers
 Friends absolutely denying the putting of
 their Names to the petition of and from the
 Burgesses and Freeholders praying relief
 therein. Upon the 1st February following *the*
 right honourable the Speaker the Speaker³³⁷ of
 the house of Commons sent down his warrant
 to Bristol to Inspect the city Records Charters
 Court Rolls, publick Books and writings &c.

³³⁶ 'some of' inserted with caret.

³³⁷ 'the speaker' repeated in the MS.

which w[.....]
 pointed for [.....]
 Barr of the house of Commons but before the sa[.]
 came to be heard on the 22nd April 1735 both
 petitions were withdrawn, soon after Mr Scrope
 resigned his Recordership and there upon the
 Mayor and Aldermen Elected the honourable
 Michael Foster Esq. Recorder of the City of
 Bristol, and his Majestie shortly after his
 being made Recorder, was pleased to call
 him to the degree of Serjeant at Law.

1734 John Rich Mayor Thomas Curtis and
 James Laroche Sheriffs
 On the 8th January this year arose in
 the morning a great Wind not much unequal
 to that in November 1703 for the time it *Continued*
 It blew down 4 large Trees in St James's
 Church yard, it rent the great Barr of Iron
 Which supported the weather Cock on Saint
 Nicholas Church Steeple as if it was lead
 It ript and folded up the Lead of Temple Church
 as if the same was paper, It blew down
 Many Chimneys, untiled many houses in
 Bristol and did great damage to several
 Ships that Lay in Kingroad &c.

1735 Lyonel Lyde Mayor
 David Peloquin – Sheriffs³³⁸
 John Clements³³⁹

³³⁸ The names of the two sheriffs have been added in a different hand.

³³⁹ The final third of the page is blank as are the last thirteen pages of the book.