

Glossary

Introduction

The original contains technical terms in both Latin and Middle English. The Latin terms have been left untranslated in the main where more than one meaning is possible; the nominative singular only is given. Middle English terms have routinely been left in the original spelling. In the original manuscript compound Middle English terms such as ‘dubbelspykyng’ and ‘waltele’ are almost always written as one word, but in the glossary the two elements are separated by a hyphen in accordance with modern convention. The plural of Middle English terms is not given here, but it should be noted that there were several endings indicating the plural, including ‘-s’, ‘-es’, ‘-is’, ‘-ys’ and ‘-ez’. The sources are given below. The editor has been unable to find an appropriate translation of the following words: bygges, gayle, hame, rycyng (or rytyng) and sudes. Any suggestions would be gratefully received.

In the following glossary, ‘:’ indicates that a definition follows whereas ‘=’ is followed by the modern version of the word in question.

Sources

Chambers 1998	OED 1993
Cheney 1991	Palliser 1978a
Hall and Nicholas 1929	Raine 1859
Kruyskamp 1970	RCHMY 2
Latham 1999	Salzman 1997
Lewis 1998	Stratmann 1940
Maigne d’Arnis 1890	Stroud 1971–4

For full details see the Bibliography (pp.497–8).

Alb: a vestment of white cloth reaching down to the feet.

Alure: the rampart walk behind the parapet on the walls, a covered passage, any kind of passage.

Argilldres: possibly related to argil, that is potters’ clay.

Aria: room at the top of a tower.

Aries: a builders’ ram.

Armiger: a title with various meanings including esquire, squire and man-at-arms. There is probably no exact modern meaning of this term.

Arris: floor.

Asser: lath; slab; board.

Astelwod: literally split wood, i.e. firewood.

Aula: hall; room; house; guildhall. Often has no precise modern equivalent.

Aumbry: a closet, chest or cupboard.

Ballhukes: an iron weight.

Baltic: timber imported from the mainly Hanseatic ports of the Baltic and North Seas, called Eastland board.

Band (*bande*, *bante*): an iron band extending across woodwork, usually a door-band.

Barker: a tanner.

Barr: a barrier closing the entrance into a city.

Basterdtil: a slate tile.

Baxter: a baker.

Benk: a bench.

Berkertor: probably Barker Tower (see gazetteer of street names, p.478).

Betyng = beating .

Bink (*binke*): a shelf or frame of shelves for storing earthenware.

Birdyn (*birthyn*): see *burden*.

Birkes: birch wood.

Borde (*bourd*, *buord*, *burd*, *burde*) = board.

Bosse = boss, i.e. an ornamental projection at the intersection of the ribs of a vault.

Bragg: a large nail.

Brasier: a worker in brass.

Brigg (*brygg*) = bridge.

Brod (*brodd*): a small headless nail still known as a *brad*.

Buklermaker: a maker of shields

Burden (*birdyn*, *birthyn*, *burdyn*): load.

Bushel: a measure of capacity equal to eight gallons.

Bynk: see *bink*.

Camera: a room; a vault; chamber.

Camere: plural of *camera*.

Capital messuage: a messuage occupied by the owner of a property containing several messuages.

Cardmaker: a maker of cards for combing wool or flax.

Carling (*carlyne*): a strong beam.

Cartulary: records belonging to a monastery.

Ceil: a lining of woodwork, sometimes of plaster.

Celure: a canopy covering a bed, a bed hanging, a wall tapestry, a ceiling.

Cena domini: Maundy Thursday, i.e. the Thursday before Easter.

Cense: to perfume with odours from burning incense.

Centena: a hundredweight or a set of one hundred.

Cerge (cierge): a large wax candle burned before the altar.

Challoner: a maker of blankets or coverlets for a bed.

Chandler: a maker of candles.

Chantry: a chapel, altar or part of a church endowed for the maintenance of one or more priests to sing daily mass for the soul of the founder.

Chapman: an itinerant dealer.

Cheke: a door-frame.

Ciphus: wax.

Cirpus: rushes; wick for a rush-light. Raine states that dried flags, i.e. reeds or rushes, were strewn in the choir of York Minster for all double feasts.

Claying: covering, smearing or plastering with clay.

Clyntes: rocks.

Cobill (cobil, coble) = cobbles.

Communitas: commune; corporation; community.

Cordwainer: a shoemaker working with high-quality leather.

Cote: cottage; hut.

Coucher: an upholsterer.

Coupill = couple.

Crook (croce, croke, crouk, crouke, cruk): an iron hook on which a gate hangs.

Currier: a dresser of tanned leather.

Daubing (daubyng, dawbing, dawbyng, dobyng, doubing, doubyng, dowbyng, dubyng): covering of walls with plaster, mortar or clay.

Dawber: a whitewasher.

Decrementum: decrease; loss; damage.

Dies tenebre: the three days before Easter.

Dober: presumably the northern spelling of dauber, one who covers walls with mortar, clay etc.

Doble (double, dubbill, duble) = double.

Dominus: lord.

Door-band (dorebande, dorrband): a strap hinge. See 'bandes'.

Dore (dur, dure) = door.

Draght = draught, i.e. a measure of a sawyer's work.

Easement: the right or privilege of using something that is not one's own.

Eastland, eseburdes, estriche: see Baltic.

Ell: a measure of length. The English ell measured 45 inches.

Excambium: exchange of land.

Fabricator: workshop.

Fagott: bundle of sticks for use as fuel.

Fenestra: shutter.

Fillet: a narrow flat band used to separate one moulding from another. A cross beam.

Flagg: a flower of the *Iris* genus.

Fleke: hurdle.

Fletcher: a maker of arrows.

Flore (floryng, fluore, flure) = flooring.

Fons: fountain; well.

Foramen: opening; window-pane.

Fote = foot.

Founder: a caster of molten metal.

Frank-ferme: freehold tenure for a fixed rent. Land and tenements whereof the nature of fee is changed by feoffment out of chivalry for certain yearly services, and in respect whereof neither homage, ward, marriage nor relief can be demanded.

Freehold: tenure by which an estate is held in fee-simple, fee-tail or for a term of life.

Fuller: a person who scours and beats cloth during its production.

Fumemale: a smoke vent.

Furbisher: a polisher.

Fyrre = fir.

Gappe = gap.

Garth: a small piece of enclosed ground, usually next to a house.

Geist (giest, gist, gyst) = joist.

Gemew (gemell): a small hinge.

Girdler: a maker of girdles, particularly belts.

Girth: strap hanging from a yoke and attached to the handles of a barrel.

Gravel (gravell): water-worn stones or coarse sand.

Gottysyl: probably a bizarre spelling of husgable (q.v.)

Greyse: stairs.

Grosse: see *in grosse*.

Groundwall: the lower part of a wall; foundation.

Haberdasher: a seller of small articles for sewing, such as ribbons and tape.

Harth (herth) = hearth.

Hartlath (hartlatt, hertlat, hertlath, hertlatt): a lath made from the heart of an oak.

Hayrester: a worker in horsehair.

Hek: lower half of a door; a rack to hold fodder.

Hesp: Northern form of hasp, a contrivance for fastening a door.

Houke (huke) = hook.

Husgable (gottysyl, hogile, husgabillage, husgabule, husgavel): house-gavel, rent on a house.

In grosse: roughly; wholesale.

Introductorium: this word is said to mean an introduction to a book, but the context in these rolls seems to indicate that it means an entrance passage.

Ironband: door-band (q.v.)

Jamb (jaume, jawm): each of the side-posts of a door.

Joynt (joyntour, joynture, junctour): a structure by which two things are joined.

Junctura: fastening of wood or iron work.

Juvellour: a jeweller.

Kilne, kylne = kiln.

Kydcotete: presumably the same as 'kidcote', a Northern term for a prison.

Latoner: a worker in latten, a metal similar to brass.

Latt = lath.

Layn (layne) = lane.

Leccyng: probably the middle English spelling of leaching.

Ledde (lede) = lead (the metal).

Ledenayle: a lead-nail used particularly on lead pipes and gutters.

Lett = leat, i.e. an open water-course to conduct water for domestic purposes.

Liberum tenementum: freehold (q.v.).

Lidgate: a swing gate.

Lister/litster: a dyer.

Lokk = lock.

Lorimer: a maker of the metal parts of a horse's harness.

Louwer: a domed turret-like erection on the roof of a building, with lateral openings to allow smoke to escape.

Loverbandes: strings to open or close a louver.

Loverbord: sloping boards that admit air but exclude rain.

Lute: tenacious clay or cement for wattle and daub.

Maise: see *maison-dieu*.

Maison-dieu: a hospital or poor-house.

Malmsey: a strong sweet wine.

Mantil tre: a great beam of wood lying over the mouth of a fire place.

Marshal: a person who tends horses.

Mayngeour (mayngiour) = manger, that is a box or trough from which horses and cattle eat.

Maysondieu: see *maison-dieu*.

Mei(s): see *maison-dieu*.

Mele (meelez, meelz, mel, mele, meles, mell): a measure of capacity equal to half a ton.

Messuage: a portion of land as a site for a house and its appurtenances.

Mettyng (metrynge) = meting, i.e. measuring.

Metyr = meter, that is a measurer.

Met (mett, mette): a liquid measure similar to a bushel (occasionally equal to two bushels).

Mies: see *maison-dieu*.

Modius: a liquid or dry measure of eight gallons.

Mota (*mote, mot, motte*): the earth ramparts on which the city walls stand; mound; moat; fishpond.

Naile (naill, nale, nayle) = nail.

Naylewod: this word is not in OED 1993 or Salzman 1997, but its usage here suggests that the term meant a dowel.

Obit: a ceremony in commemoration of a deceased person.

Opella: shop; workshop.

Ostler: an inn-keeper; a man who tends horses at an inn.

Palatium: palace; palisade.

Panellis = panels.

Panpece: horizontal beams, probably the side-plates, used for supporting the timbers of a roof.

Parclose (parcloyse): a partition screen or railing in a building.

Pardoner: a licensed seller of indulgences.

Parvis: an enclosed area in front of a church, but the context here suggests that it was an enclosure within a church for displaying the reliquary of Saint William.

Pattener: a maker of wooden shoes and clogs.

Pavage: a tax or toll for paving streets.

Peck (pekk): a liquid measure equal to two gallons or a quarter of a bushel.

Pentice (pentec, pencece, pences, pentesse, pentis, pentisse, pentose, pentys): a lean-to, a sloping roof attached to a wall, an awning over a stall or window.

Pergettyng = pargeting, i.e. ornamental plaster work.

Perlin = purlin, a horizontal beam running the length of a roof.

Perpetuo remansuro: literally means to remain for ever but the usage in these rolls seems to indicate that it described some form of tenure.

Pinner: an impounder of cattle.

Plaister (plastyr, playstre) = plaster.

Plancher (plancheour, planncheour, plauncher, plauncheour, plaunchour, playnchour): plank.

Plaunke = plank.

Playteratur = probably plaster.

Plynchour: probably a variant of plancher (q.v.)

Porterage: the charge for carriage of goods.

Postern: a door or gateway distinct from a main gateway.

Potell: half a gallon or four pints.

Prebendary: the holder of a prebend, that is revenue granted as stipend to a canon.

Puleyn: a slide for lowering casks into a cellar.

Pykemonger: a dealer in pike and other freshwater fish.

Quarter: an upright timber post occupying the space between principal posts.

Quarter: a measure for a capacity for grain equal to eight bushels.

Rakk (rak) = rack, a wooden frame to hold fodder for horses and cattle.

Ramell = rammel, i.e. rubbish.

Rawnge = range.

Rayl = rail.

Rele: possibly a rail. The OED gives reyle as one variant.

Rent-resolute: rent paid out by a landlord.

Retenementum: withholding, reservation.

Rig (rigg, rigge, ryg) = ridge.

Riggeld = rigald, i.e. a rail or a spar of wood, particularly the highest and chief timber of a ceiling.

Rofe tre: the ridge piece for a roof.

Rood: a measure of land, paving etc. equal to a square pole or perch, i.e. five and a half yards.

Rumney : a sweet wine of Greek origin.

Sa = soe, a large tub.

Sabulum: gravel or sand, particularly coarse sand.

Sap-lath (saplat, saplatt, sapplatt): laths made from the outer, sappy, part of the tree.

Scabell (scable, scabyll): Latham gives scabellum meaning a stool or bench, and possibly a back-formation of the middle English word scabell.

Scarth = sherd, i.e. broken pottery.

Scotil (scutell, scuttyll, scotyll) = scuttle, a large open basket for carrying earth etc.

Scotseme (scotsceme, scotsem, skotchym): a type of rivet.

Scriptum: deed; bond.

Scrivener: a scribe.

Sealyng, seeled, seelyng, seiling, selyng: see ceil.

Seam: a pack-horse load.

Seam: a type of small nail or rivet.

Sele tre: wooden sill.

Selour = celure (q.v.).

Severon: projecting part of a roof.

Servisorium: this word sounds as if it has something to do with beer.

Shamell = shamle, a table or stall for the sale of meat or fish.

Sharpling (sharplyng, sharpelyng): a type of nail.

Shearman: a shearer of surplus nap from cloth.

Shether: a maker of sheaths.

Shutyng: a shutter.

Sime: a straw rope.

Skontion: see stanchion.

Skotchym: see scotseme.

Sled (sledd) = sledge.

Sledman: a man who moves goods by sledge.

Slott: a bolt.

Snek = sneck, i.e. the latch of a door or gate.

Snib (sneb): a catch or fastening for a door or window.

Soldour (soldre, solder, soder, sodour, souder, soudir, soulder, souldreure, souldour, suder) = solder.

Solewales: probably the same as groundwalls, i.e. a low wall on which timbers rested.

Sole: ground.

Solour: see celure.

Somor (somour): a beam between the principal posts carrying the floors and other cross-beams.

Spaynissh = Spanish.

Spiking (spikeyng, spiking, spikeyng, spykyng, spykyng): a type of nail occurring in types — double and middle, and probably smaller than a brag-nail.

Spurrier: a maker of spurs.

Staithe (stath): a landing stage or wharf.

Stallage: a tax or fee charged for the right to erect and use a stall in a market etc.

Stainbrod (stanbrod, stanebrodd, stanebrod, stanebrode, staybrod, staynbrod, staynbrood): nails for stone slates.

Stanchion (skontion, staintion, stanchon, stanstion, stansure, staunchean, staunchion, stauncion, staunscion, staunscion, staunson, staunstion, stauntion, stauntione, stauntyon, stawnchon, stawnchyon): an upright prop or support.

Staple (stapile, stapill, stapil, stapyll): the box or case into which the bolt of a lock is shot.

Stanelatt (stanlatt, stanelat): lath for stone slates.

Stang: a pole or stake.

Stannum: stool; bench.

Staynbrodes: see stainbrod.

Stoulp = stoop, i.e. a post or pillar.

Strabrod (strabrodd, straybrod): a brod (q.v.) for fixing straw-laths for thatching.

Strake: a measure for plaster. A strake of plaster cost about 4d. whereas a bushel cost about 3d., so that a strake seems to have weighed slightly more than a bushel.

Stralat: laths for thatching.

Superedificatum: Latham gives 'superstructure' but this does not seem to fit the context in which it is used.

Swale (swall): a lath, board or plank.

Sydwyyver: a side beam.

Syff = sieve.

Tabella: Latham gives 'sideboard', but in these documents it appears to be synonymous with *tabula*, a plank or board.

Tapiter: a weaver of figured cloth or tapestry.

Teca = *theca*, i.e. money box.

Tenter (tentour): a wooden framework on which cloth is stretched.

Thack-board (thakbord, thakburd, thakburde): a wooden roofing tile.

Thresshwald (thrisshow) = threshold.

Thurible: a vessel in which incense is burnt.

Tele (teill, teel, tell, teele, teile, teyll, tiel, tiell, tielle, tieyl, tyell, tyle, tyll) = tile.

Thak-tile (thaketeel): flat tile for roofing.

Tinglenail (tinglenale, tyngenale, tyngill): tingle, a type of small nail.

Toller: toll collector.

Trabs: a principal beam.

Treen: plural of tree.

Tre: wood.

Tubbe = tub.

Tun: a large cask or barrel.

Turner: a person who turns wood on a lathe.

Tyngell, see tingle.

Tyre: a strong, sweet wine, named after Tyre in Syria.

Unguent: an ointment or salve.

Upholdster: a dealer in second-hand clothes and furniture.

Vales: probably the Lenten veil.

Velum: part of a clock; veil.

Vennel: a lane.

Ville: vill; town; township.

Vintner: a wine dealer.

Wadtunburd: possibly a corruption of 'wandbord', meaning in Flemish a decorated wooden wall-covering. This term is related to 'wandschot', corrupted in English to 'wainscot'.

Wainscot (wainscott, waynescott, waynscot, waynscote, wayscote): a superior quality oak imported from Russia, Germany or the Netherlands and used for panelling.

Walker: a fuller of cloth.

Wall-tile: brick.

Waste: a plot of land not cultivated or used for any purpose.

Waterbords: boards placed on a water-mill to throw off water.

Waterleader: a man who carts water for sale.

Way (waye, wase): a bundle of straw.

Window (wyndowe, wyndow): (stone) window frame; glazing of a window; shutters.

Wiredrawer: a man who draws out metal into wire.

Wykett = wicket, i.e. a small gate within or beside a larger door.

Appendix One

Names of Bridgemasters

Wardens of Ouse Bridge

(YCA, Register of Admissions to the Freedom of the City, D1, fo.318, recto)

1357 William de Otryngton and William Le Sauser

Elected from here on or about Saint Mattheus day, that is, 21st September

1357 William de Bronne de Killum and Gerard de Brumeby

1359 Nicholas de Touthorp and Robert de Angrom (Tanner)

1360 William de Burton (Mercer) and Richard de Alverton

1361 Richard Attendeyate and Robert Maison (Baker)

1362 John de Thornton (Spicer) and Richard de Alne (Tanner)

1363 William de Burabrig and William de Cawod

1364 William Fyssh and William de Howsome

1365 Richard Fournier and Thomas Sele

1366 Richard de Taunton and William de Bugthorp

1367 Henry de Collton (Girdler) and John Robynsone (Fisher)

1368 Thomas de Staynley and John Bekeman (Fisher)

1369 Stephen de Grillyngton (Litster) and William Browne (Fisher)

1370 John de Burton (Draper) and Walter Bakster

1371 William de Helmeley and Henry Couper

1372 John de Stow (Merchant) and Robert Wrench (Spicer)

1373 John Del Hale (Draper) and William de Stelyngflete (Seller)

1374 Thomas de Rygton and John de Preston (Shether)

1375 William de Crul and Thomas de Holyme

1376 Thomas de Thorp and John Hemmyng

1377 John de Bampton and John Hunter

1378 John de Cesay (Spicer) and Adam Del Bank (Litster)

1379 John de Emlay (Merchant) and Philip de Escryk (Challoner); these two served 17 months because the date of election changed the next year

1381 William de Levesham and Robert Tothe

From this year the wardens were elected on or about the feast of the Purification of Saint Mary, that is 2nd February

- 1382 John de Duffeld (Skinner) and John Del Wardall (Tanner)
1383 John Fletcher Iuxta Le Mikellyth and John de Spaldyngton (Mercer)
1384 Robert de Hoperton and John de Useflete
1385 John de Spaldyng and Richard de Wirsop
1386 John de Holbek and John de Catton
1387 Hugh de Chartres and John de Ruddestan
1388 Willam Vescy and John (Candeler)
1389 Robert Cooke of Colliergate and Robert de Beverlay (Butcher)
1390 Alan de Hamerton (Woolman) and Thomas Dyggell
1391 John de Briddessall and William de Briggenhall
1392 John de Ryselay (Spicer) and William de Moreton (Butcher)
1393 Robert Harpham and Robert de Haukeshirst
1394 Thomas Del Clogh and John de Fishlake (Candeler)
1395 William Appilby (Draper) and William de Hugate (Mercer)
1396 John Mordok (Spicer) and Robert de Sutton (Barker)
1397 Master John de Sutton (Marshal) in Staynegate and Hugh Gardyner (Draper) in Mikelgate
1398 Richard de Thoresby (Ironmonger) and John Gascoigne (Woolman)
1399 John de Useburn (Litster) and John de Crofton (Mercer)
1400 Thomas Bussy (Draper) and Richard de Allerton (Barker)
1401 John de Bukland and William de Stokton (Juvellour)
1402 Richard de Cleseby (Goldsmith) and Robert de Popilton (Girdler)
1403 Robert de Popilton (Wright) and William de Scorburch (Litster)
1404 Thomas de Fryseton and Richard de Newerk
1405 Simon Atte Stele and William Bridd (Fishmonger)
1406 John Hamerton and Peter Leven
1407 Roger Ponntfreyt and John Brouneflete
1408 Richard Spencer and Roger Burton
1409 John Cleveland and Thomas Sutton
1410 John Kirkby (Litster) and Thomas Not
1411 Thomas Kirkham (Mercer) and William Brandesby (Butcher)

- 1412 John Del Man and John Bridlyngton
- 1413 Thomas Roderham and Robert Aldburgh
- 1414 John Sharowe and William Hovyngham
- 1415 and 1416 *Dominus* William Bempton (Chaplain) and Peter Ryssheton (Carpenter) (Masters of both bridges)
- 1417 John Johnson (Merchant) and John Lillyng (Mercer)
- 1418 William Rodes (Litster) and John Wellom (Cardmaker)
- 1419 Roger Del Hay (Bucklermaker) and William Barton (Skinner)
- 1420 John Radclyf and Thomas Carre
- 1421 John Staynburn and John Rumbly
- 1422 John Kilburn and John Stafford
- 1423 Henry Rothwell and Thomas At Esshe
- 1424 Reginald Bawetry and William Ellysson; Ellyson drowned in the Humber and was succeeded by Richard Croglyn (Fletcher)
- 1425 John Preston (Ironmonger) and Henry Esteby (Hayrester)
- 1426 Henry Doncastre (Skinner) and Robert Alnewyk (Spicer)
- 1427 Peter Kendale Alias Thomlynson (Draper) and Richard Clynt (Bower)
- 1428 Richard Shirwod and William Massham (Draper)
- 1429 Robert Gray and Richard Brian
- 1430 Robert Chapman and John Clarell
- 1431 William Gyselay and John Aldefeld
- 1432 John Wade and William Lokeryng
- 1433 Robert Lede and Richard Claybruke
- 1434 William Gouke and William Sheffield
- 1435 William Abyrford and John Watton
- 1436 John Lamley (Butcher) and Thomas Clynt (Glover)
- 1437 John Whyrig (Tailor) and Richard Chapman; the bridgemasters rolls have John Whyrig and Richard Robynson
- 1438 Thomas Clyff (Merchant) and John Milner Alias Tutbagge (Haberdasher); both died in office and were replaced by Thomas Tutbagge and John Gervas on 28th July
- 1439 Thomas Danyell (Scrivener) and John Whichestre
- 1440 William Gyselay and Thomas Danyell (Masters of both bridges)
- 1441 William Giselay and Thomas Danyell (Masters of both bridges)

-
- 1442 William Giselay and Thomas Danyell (Masters of both bridges)
1443 William Cleveland and William Ouresby
1444 John Hall and Robert Harwod
1445 John Wilkynson (Barber) and Richard Rumby
1446 John Ponderson (Litster) and Walter Graystok (Saddler)
1447 John Boure and John Cotes (Butcher)
1448 John Brereton and Richard Claybruke
1449 John Selby and Thomas Shirlay
1450 Robert Roos and Richard Wighton
1451 John Marsshall (Draper) and Jacobus (Walker)
1452 William Gyllyot (Mercer) and William Hynderwell
1453 Thomas Caytour (Mercer) and John Knolles (Draper)
1454 William Thorp (Merchant) and William Rauff (Cardmaker)
1455 Robert Walton (Fishmonger) and Robert Butler in Coney Street
1456 Thomas White (Butcher) and John Lethelay (Butcher)
1457 Richard Croull and Henry Watson
1458 Thomas Usclyff and John Touthorp
1459 Edmund Fyssh (Tailor) and John Taillieur (Weaver) Alderman
1460 John Lofthouse (Parchmenter) and Thomas Broune (Cooper)
1461 William Lam (Ironmonger) and John Huton (Baker)
1462 John Couper (Mercer) and William Spence (Armourer)
1463 William Knolles and John Tirrel
1464 William Holme (Weaver) and John Wright (Weaver)
1465 William Chymnay (Draper) and Richard Sawyer (Clerk)
1466 Robert Plompton and Thomas Bailya
1467 John Spenser (Mercer) and John Forster
1468 William Tayte and John Bene
1469 Richard Dukdale (Litster) and Robert Gyll (Pewterer)
1470 Miles Grenebanke (Saddler) and Richard Marston
1471 John Lound (Merchant) and William Hynde (Baker); Hynde died in office and Richard Monkton (Pykemonger) was elected 7th September 1471
1472 Robert Butteler (Spurrier) and Richard Manwell (Baker)

- 1473 John Skelton (Merchant) and William Warde (Draper)
1474 Henry Wyndell (Pardoner) and Geoffrey Hyndelay (Pardoner)
1475 Thomas Tayllyour (Butcher) and Richard Hardsang (Fishmonger)
1476 Richard Hyndele (Hosier) and Thomas Thirsk (Tailor)
1477 Thomas Knolles (Draper) and Michael White (Dyer)
1478 Thomas Fynch and William White (Dyer)
1479 Thomas Craven (Vintner) and William Barker
1480 Thomas Graa (Goldsmith) and William Pikerd (Skinner)
1481 John Huton (Potter) and Thomas Watson (Barker)
1482 Richard Wedderby (Vintner) and William Lonsdale (Barker)
1484 Thomas Hawslyn (Fishmonger) and Thomas Wells (Goldsmith)
1485 Miles Arwom and John Petie (Glazier)
1486 John Norman (Merchant) and Richard Thorneton (Spicer)
1487 Thomas Bubwith (Spicer) and John Thomeson (Wiredrawer)
1488 Thomas Wharf (Bower) and Roger Brokhollez (Bower)
1489 John Ellis and Henry Albeyn
1490 Robert Dale and Thomas Kendall
1491 Robert Denton (Fletcher) and Thomas Hardsang (Fishmonger)
1492 Thomas Cundall (Barber) and Robert Baynes (Tiler).
1493 Thomas Davell (Merchant) and Henry Bulmer (Merchant)
1494 John Baynes (Barker) and William North (Tilemaker); Barker died in office and was replaced by Robert Symson (Walker) on 23rd August 1494
1495 John Gurnerd (Walker) and Thomas Freman (Tanner)
1496 John Blakey (Capper) and Thomas Beene (Capper)
1497 John Geggez (Bower) and Thomas Brakes (Baxter)
1498 Dennis Brokden (Tapiter and Merchant) and Thomas Parkour (Tailor)
1499 Thomas Robynson (Glover) and William Hewbank (Barker)
1500 John Pegham (Merchant) and Christopher Horner (Mason)

Wardens of Foss Bridge

- 1357 William Broune de Killum and Gerard de Brumeby
1359 Robert de Pathorn and William de Durem
1360 Richard de Thuresby and William Durem
1362 John le Acatour and Thomas de Lynelandes
1363 John Fournour and Peter de Thorp
1364 John Fournour and Peter de Thorp
1365 John de Malton (Cordwainer) and Adam de Escrik (Chapman)
1366 William de Tykhill and John de Rottsee
1367 Adam de Newsome and John de Wrawby
1368 Thomas Parent and John de Howson (Potter)
1369 Thomas de Stokton and Alan del Brewhouse
1370 Thomas de Beverley and Thomas le Acatour
1371 William de Dallton and Alexander Packer
1372 Thomas del Walde and Richard Spenser (Latoner)
1373 John de Seterington (Carpenter) and Adam de Cayton (Painter)
1374 Peter de Skoreburgh and Richard de Malton (Hosier)
1375 Robert de Lynton and John de Cottyngwith
1376 John de Munkgate (Girdler) and Thomas de Escryk (Potter)
1377 Thomas de Sutton (Mercer) and John de Byngelay (Taillor)
1378 William de Hillome (Bower) and John de Willardeby (Marshall)
1379 William de Briddessale and John Peny
1381 Robert de Elvyngton (Wright) and William Barbour of Fossgate
1382 William de Danby and John de Wharrom
1383 Simon de Burton and Roger de Burton (Mercer)
1384 Thomas Bakster and John de Melburn
1385 Richard Marshall and Thomas de Wynterton
1386 William Palmer and Henry Irysh (Woolman)
1387 John de Stokton and Thomas Copyn
1388 John de Cawode (Butcher) and Richard de Wresil
1389 Richard Walker of Walmegate and Richard Barbour of Coliergate

- 1390 William Strenger and William de Thresk (Walker)
- 1391 Thomas de Roseton and William Smyth of Fossegate
- 1392 Adam de Hesham (Litster) and William de Hale (Litster)
- 1393 Laurence de Leverton and William de Mereby (Potter)
- 1394 William de Muston and Richard Chaumbirlayn
- 1395 Abraham Fishmanger and Robert de Ellerton (Weaver)
- 1396 Roger de Escryk (Tapiter) and Andrew Junour
- 1397 Thomas de Coppegrave (Tapiter) and Richard Lygeard (Ironmonger)
- 1398 John de Baynbrigg (Potter) and John de Helpeby of Walmegate
- 1399 John de Sharowe (Girdler) and William Lyons
- 1400 Thomas Bracebrigg (Weaver) and Robert de Brereton (Cook)
- 1401 Thomas de Esyngwald and Richard Marsshall (Vintner)
- 1402 Roger de Shalford and Robert de Lounsdall
- 1403 Robert de Louthe (Vintner) and Thomas de Lyverton (Merchant)
- 1404 Thomas Palmer and Thomas Gylyot
- 1405 John de Brereton (Cook) and John Driffield
- 1406 Robert Walker and William de Brereton
- 1407 John Brothreton and John Routhe
- 1411 John Gerrard and Thomas Wrangyll
- 1412 William Lyons and Thomas Paytefyn
- 1413 Thomas Roderham and Robert Aldburgh
- 1414 Thomas de Newton (Tapiter) and Richard Badby (Pinner)
- 1415 *Dominus* William Bempton (Chaplain) and Peter Ryssheton (Carpenter) (Masters of both bridges)
- 1416 *Dominus* William Bempton (Chaplain) and Peter Ryssheton (Carpenter) (Masters of both bridges)
- 1417 Robert Dunnyng (Litster) and William Vere (Fishmonger)
- 1418 Robert Durem (Fishmonger) and John Neuton (Glover)
- 1419 John Hesham (Litster) and William Russell of Fossegate
- 1420 Henry Skirmer and Richard Knyght
- 1421 William Burgh (Cook) and William Boston (Merchant)
- 1422 John Skirmer and Robert Allerton

-
- 1423 Robert Inglas and Robert Holderness
1424 Robert Bolton and John Whitgift
1425 John Bell and William Couper (Pinner)
1426 Richard Bukden and John Duffeld
1427 Richard Hudson (Woolman) and John Stranton (Draper)
1428 John Chafre (Butcher) and William Shipley (Draper)
1429 John Garegrave (Bower) and John Lancastre (Tailor)
1430 David Blakwell (Painter) and William Baynbrig
1431–2 No election
1433 Richard Thornton and Richard Wright
1434 Ralph Sproxton and William More
1435 No election
1436 John Cardoile and William Croft (Pinner)
1437 William Tailliour (Woolman) and William Rokke (Plumber)
1438 William Freman (Mercer) and William Riche (Pewterer); Thomas Curteys was elected
25th August in place of William Freman deceased
1439 William Kyham (Ironmonger) and Robert Ecopp (Brewer)
1440 William Gyselay and Thomas Danyell (Masters of both bridges)
1441 William Giselay and Thomas Danyell (Masters of both bridges)
1442 William Giselay and Thomas Danyell (Masters of both bridges)
1443 Robert Helperby and Richard Penreth
1444 Thomas Atkynson and Richard Bukler
1445 John Dale and John Coupland
1446 Thomas Gryffyngham (Litster) and Thomas Kyng (Joiner)
1447 Edmund (or Edward) Heseham (Tailor) and John Fisser (Girdler)
1448 Robert Garton and Adam Chaundiller
1449 William Shirburn and Robert Sparowe
1450 William Haxby and Jacobus Kexby
1451 Richard Garton (Cutler) and Robert Lonesdale
1452 John Semper (Litster) and Edmund (or Edward) Yonge
1453 Thomas Fereby (Merchant) and Thomas Gray (Tapiter)
1454 William Rukshawe (Spicer) and Robert Broun Barker in Walmegate

- 1455 Thomas Shoreswod and William Hugate
1456 Thomas Thornton (Merchant) and Peter Robertez (Fishmonger)
1457 Nicholas Grenebank and William Lytwyn (Tailor)
1458 William Wright (Weaver) and Nicholas Grenehode (Tailor)
1459 Henry Albyn (Skinner) and Thomas Alan (Baker)
1460 John Firth (Cooper) and Robert Jakson (Patyner)
1461 William Birt (Shearman) and Nicholas Danby (Chandler)
1462 John Croull (Merchant) and Edmund (or Edward) Garnter (Litster)
1463 John Skipwyth and Henry Banke
1464 John Peton Sen and Robert Serle (Fletcher)
1465 Henry Stokton and Robert Wright
1466 Richard More and Thomas Beilby in Walmegate
1467 Robert Johnson (Shipman) and Thomas Sutton (Porter)
1468 John Stokesley and Thomas Barbour
1469 William Deken (Pardoner) and Robert Appilby (Barker)
1470 John Denny and Robert Atkynson
1471 Roland Kirkeby (Merchant) and Thomas Wynton (Merchant)
1472 William Brounfeyld (Merchant) and John Langland (Baker)
1473 Roger Apillby (Tanner) and Roger Breer (Saddler)
1474 Hugh Wilkynson (Glover) and Thomas Coly (Hostler)
1475 John Odlowe (Merchant) and John Wright (Fishmonger)
1476 Adam Gunby (Scrivener) and John Northeby (Butcher)
1477 William Baxster (Girdler) and Simon Cokkey (Baker)
1478 John Shawe (Merchant) and John Huton (Cook)
1479 Jacobus Lounesdale and Thomas Peirson (Pewterer)
1480 Richard Rawlyn (Sissor) and William Payntour (Plumber)
1481 Richard Symson (Wiredrawer) and John Barker (Tailor)
1482 John Custaunce and Thomas Rawson
1483 No election
1484 John Bald and John Yole
1485 Thomas Watson (Litster) and Christopher Mason (Tailor)
1486 Thomas Chapman and Bartram Dawson (Tailor)

- 1487 Robert Rede (Girdler) and John Chapell (Cook)
1488 Edward Foster (Hosier) and Robert Sharlay (Glasier)
1489 John Robynson (Butcher) and John White
1490 Thomas Lewlyn and John Ordeux
1491 John Carter (Shipman) and Thomas Kechyner (Tapiter)
1492 Thomas Bankhouse (Tailor) and William Wilson (Fishmonger)
1493 William Huby (Horner) and John Bukile (Smith)
1494 George Blevet (Fisher) (Alan Barker *interlined*) and Robert Pety (Tapiter)
1495 William Robynson (Weaver) and Thomas Bentley (Barber)
1496 William Shyrburn (Bower) and John Holme (Hosier)
1497 Robert Johnson (Pewterer) and Stephen Hoggesson (Upholdster)
1498 John Sutton (Mason) and Thomas Hoggesson (Glover)
1499 Thomas Wright (Fishmonger) and Richard Gurnerd (Tapiter)
1500 John Tramell (Baker) and John Gelderd (Shipwright)

Appendix Two

Bridgemasters' Oath

Two versions of the Bridgemasters' oath survive, one in French and one in English. The first one presented here is a translation (by the editor) of the French version.

'You swear that you shall oversee the chapel on Ouse Bridge and the chaplains and clerks of the said chapel and the houses, rents and farms and all other matters pertaining to the said bridge, or other rents belonging to your office. And the expenses of the said chapel well and duly in loyalty discharge and render account of all the farms, rents and issues. And the same wardens shall render their account each year on the feast of Saint Blaise before the said community in the Guildhall, which account shall be proved and examined in the form like the accounts of the chamberlains until they be examined and delivered by the mayor and the aldermen and the council of the chamber.'

(YMB 2, 257. YCA, Register of Admissions to the Freedom of the City, D1, fo.346).

The English version of the oath is undated but probably dates from the latter part of the 15th century.

'JURAMENTUM CUSTODUM PONTUM USE ET FOSSE'

'Ye shall truly fulfyll and execute thoffice of Brigmaistre ande ye shall truly and diligently oversee the Brigge that ye be maister of the Chappell housez and Rentez of the saim and all yat langes yerto and the costes and Expenses of the said Chappell and truly ye shall Rayse and Receyve all the farmez Rentez profetez and improvements belonging and growyng of and to the same due to the Maier and cominaltie of the Citie and a true accompt ye shall yelde and make Whenne ye yerto shalbe Required so helpe you God at the daie of dume and by this buyke.'

(YCA, Register of Admissions to the Freedom of the City, D1, fo.2 recto).

Appendix Three

Gazetteer of Street Names

This gazetteer shows the whereabouts of streets that are named in the text. The head-words are given in modern English spelling, and variant spellings are included in brackets after the head-word. Spellings with a 'y' rather than an 'i' are included as variants and are not treated as separate head-words. Some streets end at times in 'gate' and at others in 'gail'. Both suffixes indicate a street, the latter indicating a narrow street. The two forms indicate the same street, and the forms ending in 'gail' are not given a separate head-word, but are subsumed under the heading with 'gate'. The word Bar, indicating a city gate, is usually spelt 'barr', and often runs on from the preceding word without a break. Where the name of a bar refers to a bar across a street the name of the bar does not get a separate head-word. Thus, for example, Fishergate Bar is subsumed with Fishergate. Bridge or 'brig' is treated similarly. Layerthorpe bridge for example is subsumed with Layerthorpe. The map of the city is divided up into a 4 x 4 matrix by letters A to D horizontally and numbers 1 to 4 vertically. Segment A1 is the most north-westerly segment and D4 the most south-easterly. The streets whose names do not appear on the map are defined based on the following two sources: Palliser 1978b and Raine 1955; for full details see the Bibliography (pp.497–8).

Aldwark (Aldewark, Aldewerk, Aldwarke, Aldwerk): (C2).

Baggergate (Bagergate, Baggargate): now Nunnery Lane (A4).

Bakeners Lane (Bakenars, Bakenarsed, Bakenerse): a lane on the north-east side of Walmgate (Palliser 1978b, 4) (C3).

Barker Landing (Barkarlendyng, Barkerlendyng): A description in one of the Bridgemasters' rolls places this landing stage on the west bank of the Ouse at the site of Barker Tower opposite Saint Leonard's Landing (the two descriptions that locate this site are as follows: 'adjacent to the door of the Preaching Friars opposite Barkarlendyng'; 'ferrying across the Use between Saint leonard lendyng and Barkarlendyng', YCA/C82:10, m.2 recto) (A3).

Barker Tower (Barkertour): a tower on the south bank of the Ouse next to the North Street postern (A3).

Bedern (Bederne): (C2).

Beggergate: see Baggergate.

Le Benehill (Benehilles, Benehillez, Benehills, Benehils): ground outside the city walls from Fishergate Bar to the turn in the wall opposite Ace House (Raine 1955, 298) (D4).

Bur Dyke (Berdyk): a stream running across Bootham Stray to the north-west of the city.

Beverlay Lane: the editor has been unable to find any reference to this lane.

Bishophill (Bisshophill, Bisshophyll, Bysshophill, Bysshophyll): (A3–B3).

Blakeners: see Bakeners Lane.

Blossom Street (Blossomgate, Bloxomgate, Bloxumgate, Plogheswaynsgate, Ploxomgate): (A3–A4).

Bootham (Bothom, Boutham, Bouthom, Bowthom): (A1–A2).

Bull Ring (Bullryng, Bulryng, Bulrynge): the bull ring lay in that part of Pavement (q.v.) lying in St Crux parish.

Calome Hall (Callomhall, Calomhall, Kalomhall): a hall lying between Coney Street and the river, to the north of Low Ousegate (Raine 1955, 151).

Cargate (Carregate, Carrgate, Cergate): see Kergate.

Castlegate (Castelgate, Castellgate, Castilgate): (B3).

Castlehill (Castelhill, Castelhyll): a ridge of ground along which Castlegate now runs (Palliser 1978b, 8) (B3).

Clementhorpe (Clementhorp, Clementhorpp): (B4).

Colliergate (Coliergate, Coliyargate, Collyergate, Colyergate): (C3).

Coney Street (Coneystrete, Connyngstrete, Conyngestrete, Conyngstrete): (B3).

Coppergate (Copergate): (B3).

Cranegarthe (Cranegarthe): (B4).

Davygate: (B2–B3).

Drytelane: probably a variant of Dyrte Lane which lay in the Cargate area (Palliser 1978b, 9).

Dublin Stones (Delvyngstane, Delvynston, Develynstanes, Develynstanez, Devylinstanes, Devylynstanes, Divillynstanes, Dyvellynstanes, Dyvillynstanes, Dyvyllynstanes, Dyvylstanes, Dyvylynstanes): a quay in North Street probably so called because Dublin goods were loaded and unloaded there (Palliser 1978b, 9) (B3).

Elronding (Ellerondyng, Ellerrondyng, Elverondyng, Elveroundyng, Elverowndyng): (A2).

Feasegate (Feisegaile, Feisegale, Feisgaile, Feisgaill, Feisgale, Feisgayle, Fesegale, Fesegate, Fessegate): ran from Market Street to St Sampson's Square (Raine 1955, 154–5) (B3).

Fish Landing (Fisshlendyng): a landing for fresh-water fish at the east end of the north side of Ouse Bridge (Raine 1955, 158) (B3).

Fish Shambles (Fisshamells, Fisshamellez, Fisshamels, Fisshamhills, Fisshamils, Fisshamyls, Fisshshamyls, Fysshamelles, Fisheshamels, Fisshambles, Fysshamels): the fish market that lay on Foss Bridge (Raine 1955, 185) (C3).

Fishergate (Fisshergate, Fyshergate, Fysshergate): (C4).

Flessshamell (Flesshamyls): see Shambles.

Foss Bridge (Fossbrig, Fossbryg, Fossbrygg, Fossebrig, Fossebrygg, Fosse bridge, Foss bridge): (C3).

Fossgate (Fossgate): (C3).

Frerelane (Frerelayn, Frerelayne, Frererlayne, Frere Lane): given that friar and frere mean the same thing in old French, and that Friar Lane does not appear in these rolls, this lane appears to be a variant spelling of Friar Lane. Furthermore it is generally in the same group of properties as

Castlegate, from which the modern Friargate arises, and on one occasion is coupled with Water Lane. Friar Lane and Water Lane were two of the three water lanes leading from Castlegate down to the river immediately below Ouse Bridge (B3).

Gillygate (Geligate, Gelygate, Giligate, Gilligate, Gilygate, Gyllygate, Gylygate): (B1–B2).

Goodramgate (Goddromgate, Goddrongate, Goderomgate, Godromgate, Goteromgate, Gotheramgate, Gotheromgate, Guderomgate, Gudramgate, Gudromgate, Guthromgate): (B2–C2).

Goosedyke (Gosdyke, Gosedyke, Gusedik, Gusedyk, Gusedyke): the city moat lying alongside Goose Lane (Raine 1955, 279).

Goose Lane (Goselane, Guselane, Guslane): now called Lord Mayor's Walk (Raine 1955, 278) (B1, B2, C2).

Guildhall (Guihalde, Guyhalde): (B3).

Gyllegarthet: the whereabouts of this site is not known with certainty. Raine states that the Gildgarth was adjacent to Besingate. He thought that both street and the garths lay on Bishophill close to the angle now formed by the southern end of Skeldergate and Cromwell Road. Palliser believes that Besingate is probably the present Bishophill Senior (Raine 1955, 236–7; Palliser 1978b, 5) (B3).

Hakneld: a plot of ground at the south-east end of Aldwark now the site of St Anthony's Hall (Raine 1955, 90) (C2).

Hammerton Lane (Hamertonlane, Hamertonlayne, Hamerton Lane): Palliser suggests that this lane lay on Bishophill (Palliser 1978b, 11).

Hartergate: see Hertergate.

Havergate: ran from Hungate to Peasholme Green (Raine 1955, 84) (C3).

Helkeld (Helkelde): a capital message in Petergate opposite Holy Trinity church in King's Court (Raine 1955, 43) (B2).

Hertergate: one of the three water lanes which formerly ran from the bank of the Ouse to the top of a ridge called Castlehill on which Castlegate now runs. Hertergate was the southernmost of these lanes. Only its upper portion now remains as Friargate (Raine 1955, 202) (B3).

High Ousegate: (B3).

Hikneld: see Hakneld.

Holgate Lane (Holgatelane, Holgatelayne): a lane in the village of Holgate. It ended at Trebarr (q.v.) (Raine 1955, 311; YCA/C83:2, m.1 recto).

Hornpot Lane: runs from Low Petergate to the churchyard of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate (B2).

Horsefair (Horsefaire, Horsfaire, Horsfare, Horsfayre): (B1)

Hosier Row (Hoserrawe): a row of small shops on the south side of St Crux church (Raine, 185) (C3).

Hosiergate (Hossiergate, Hosityergate): probably synonymous with Hosier Row (q.v.) (Palliser 1978b, 11) (C3).

Hungate (Hundegate, Hundgate): (C3).

Hingbridge (Hyngbrig, Hyngbrigg, Hyngbryg, Hyngbrygge): a small drawbridge at the southern end of Skeldergate. A chain hung across the Ouse from the tower of the Friars Minor to Hyngbrig Postern (Raine 1955, 21).

Jubbergate (Jeubritgate, Jewbritgate, Jobyrtgate, Joubritgate, Jowbirgate, Jowbirtgate, Jowbryrtgate, Jowebirtgate, Jowebritgate, Jubergate, Jubertgate, Jubirt gate, Jubretgate, Jubritgate, Jupergate): now called Market Street, this street originally ran from Coney Street to Newgate (Raine 1955, 163) (B3).

Jewhole (Jewehole): the entry in the roll shows that this was a cellar under Ouse Bridge (YCA/C85:1, m.2 recto) (B3).

Kalomhall: see Calom Hall.

Kergate (Karregate, Kerregate, Kerrgate): the nearest to Ouse Bridge of the water lanes leading from the Ouse to Castlehill (B3).

Layrthorpe (Larethorp, Layerthorp, Layrerthorp, Layrethorp, Layrethorpp): (D2).

Lounelyth: now called Victor Street (A4–B4).

Martin Lane (Martynlane, Martynlayne, Martyn Lane): a lane running from Coney Street just south of St Martin's church to the river (B3).

Martin Landing (Martynlendyng): (B3).

Micklegate (Mekilgate, Mekillith, Mekillyth, Mikelgate, Mikellith, Mikellyth, Mikilgate, Mikilith, Mikillith, Mikillyth, Mikylith, Mykellgate, Mykellith, Mykilgate, Mykillith, Mykillyth): (A3).

Minster (*Monasterium*): (B2).

Monkgate: (C2).

Monk Bar (Monkebarr, Mounkbarr, Munkbar): (C2)

Nessgate (Nesgate, Nessegate): (B3).

Netherousegate (Low Ousegate): (B3).

Newbiggin (Neubiggyng, Neubyggyng): the south-eastern end of Lord Mayor's Walk, near Monkgate (Raine 1955, 278) (C2).

North Street: (B3).

Old Bailey (Ouldbayle, Ouldebayli): (B4).

Ouse Bridge: (C3).

Ovenesbow: The editor has not been able to find any reference to the whereabouts of this oven. It might have been the public oven in Coppergate (Raine 1955, 177).

Overousegate: see High Ousegate.

Patrick Pool (Patrikpole): in medieval times this included modern Swinegate (B2).

Pavement (Pament): (B3–C3).

Paynelathes Crofts (Paynelathez, Paynlath Croftez, Paynlathes Croftes, Paynley Croftes): (B1–C1).

Peasholme (Peiseholme, Peisholme, Peseholm, Peseholme, Pesholme, Pesseholm): (C2).

Petergate: (B2).

Peterlane (Peterlalittill, Peterlanelitell, Peterlanelitill, Peterlanelittel, Peterlanelittill, Petirlane, Petrelane, Petrelanelittill, Petrilane, Petterlane): ran from Jubbergate to High Ousegate next to the church of St Peter the Less (B3).

Plogheswaynsgate: see Blossom Street.

Ploxomgate: see Blossom Street.

Ratton Row (Raton Rawe, Ratonraw, Ratonrawe, Ratton Rawe): a row of houses on Toft Green mainly used for storing properties for the Corpus Christi plays (Palliser 1978b, 14) (A3).

Saint Andrewgate: (C2).

Saint Saviourgate (Saintsavourgate, Savyourgate, Sayntsavourgate, Saynt Saviourgate, Saynt Savyourgate, Seint saviourgate, Seint Savourgate, Seint sayvourgate, Seyntsavourgate, Seynt saviourgate, Seynt savourgate): (C2–C3).

Salthole: the dry arch at the eastern end of Ouse Bridge (Raine 1955, 209) (B3).

Scarlet Pit (Scarlott pitt, Skarlepit, Skarletput): part of the city moat near Fishergate Tower (Raine 1955, 18) (C4).

Saint Leonard's Landing (Saint Lenardlendyng, Seint leonardlendyng, Seyntleonardlendyng): a staith which stood where the northern end of Lendal Bridge now is (A2).

Saint Martin's Landing (Seynt martynlendyng): a lane along the eastern bank of the Ouse close to St Martin's church (Raine 1955, 148) (B3).

Shambles (Flesshshamell, Flesshamyls, Shamyls, Shambilles, Shamell, Shamells, Shamels): (B3–C3).

Skeldergate (Skeldirgate, Skelldergate): (B3–B4).

Spynlane: probably a variant of Spen Lane which was spelt Ispingail in the 12th century (Palliser 1978b, 88) (C2).

Staith (Staithe, Stath, Stathe): a landing place for ships. The most prominent was King's Staith (Raine 1955, 222–4) (B3).

Stanegatelendyng (Stayngatelendyng): see Stonegate Landing.

Stayngate: see Stonegate.

Stonebow (Stanbowe, Stanebow, Stanebowe, Staynbowe, Staynebow, Staynebowe): (C3).

Stonegate (Stanegate, Stangate): (B2).

Stonegate Landing: a landing on the eastern bank of the Ouse reached via the Guildhall passage (Raine 1955, 147) (B3).

Swinegate (Swynegale, Swyngate, Swyngale): (B2).

Talkan Tower (Talkand Tower, Talkantoure, Talkantower): synonymous with Fishergate Postern Tower (RCHMY 2, 4) (C4).

Thruslane (Thruslayne, Thureslane, Thurselane, Thurslane): these are probably variants of Thursgayl, one of the water lanes, now known as Cumberland Street. The variant ending in gail is not found in these records. The name almost always appears in the group of streets including Castlegate, in which Thursgayl ended, and Hertergate, one of the other water lanes (Raine 1955, 202; YCA/C80:12, 1 dorso) (B3).

Thursday Market (Thorsdaymarket, Thuredaymarket, Thuresdaymarket, Thuresdaymarkete, Thuresdaymarkett, Thursdaymarkat, Thursdaymarket, Thursday market): this stood in the present St Sampson's Square (B3)

Tollbooth (Tolbothe, Tolleboth): this lay at the western end of Ouse Bridge (Raine 1955, 210) (B3).

Trebar (Trebarr): an extra-mural defence work on the Mount about half a mile south-east of Micklegate Bar (Raine 1955, 26).

Trichourlane (Thresshour Lane, Throshourlayn, Throsshourlayne, Trachour, Trichourelane, Trychourlane): a lane leading from Fossgate to meet the passage now called Lady Peckitt's Yard coming from Pavement. Some of the variants could be confused with Thruslane and its variants, but Trichour has two elements, the second being -our, whereas the variants of Thruslane always seem to have one element only (Raine 1955, 66) (C3).

Tylehouse: tile sheds lay outside the city wall close to North Street postern (Raine 1955, 29).

Use bridge (Vse bridge): see Ouse Bridge.

Walmgate (Walmegate): (C3–D3).

Waterlane (Waterlayne, Watirlane, Watterlane, Watyrlane, Watyrlayne): (B3).

Abbreviations

Most abbreviations are those recommended by the Council for British Archaeology but the following are used in addition. Bibliographical brief references given in the text are explained in the Bibliography.

SS	Surtees Society
YAJ	<i>Yorkshire Archaeological Journal</i>
YASRS	Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series
YCA	York City Archives

Bibliography

Manuscripts consulted

York, YCA, D1 (Register of Admissions to the Freedom of the City)
 —YCA, C80, C82, C83, C84, C85 (Bridgemasters' Rolls)

Printed works

- Aylmer, G.E. and Cant, R. (eds.), 1977. *A History of York Minster* (Oxford)
- Baker, J.J.H., 1990. *An Introduction to English Legal History*, third edition (London)
- Carpenter, C., 1996. (unpublished) *The Office and Personnel of the Post of Bridgemaster in York 1450–1499*, MA thesis, University of York
- Chambers 1998. *Chambers Dictionary* (Edinburgh)
- Cheney, C.R., 1991. *Handbook of Dates for Students of English History* (London)
- Collins, F. (ed), 1897–1900. *Register of the Freeman of the City of York*, SS. **96, 102**
- Dobson, R.B. (ed), 1980. *York City Chamberlains' Account Rolls 1396–1500*, SS **192** (York)
- Drake, F., 1736. *Eboracum or the History and Antiquities of the City of York* (London)
- EYC. Farrer, W. (ed.), 1914–16. *Early Yorkshire Charters 1–3* (Edinburgh)
- EYC. Clay, C.T. (ed.), 1935–65. *Early Yorkshire Charters 4–12*, YASRS, Extra Series
- Giles, W., 1902. *Catalogue of the Charters, House Books, Freeman's Rolls, Chamberlains' Accounts and Other Books, Deeds and Old Documents Belonging to the Corporation of York* (York)
- Hall, H. and Nicholas, F.J., 1929. 'Select Texts and Tablebooks relating to English Weights and Measures (1100–1742)', *Camden Miscellany* vol.15 (London)
- Hector, J.C., 1966. *The Handwriting of English Documents*, second edition (London)

- Index. Index of Wills in the York Register, 1389 to 1514*, Yorkshire Archaeological Society
- Kruyskamp, C., 1970. *Groot Woordenboek der Nederlandse Taal*, ninth edition (s'Gravenhage)
- Lancaster, W.T., 1915. *Chartulary of the Cistercian Abbey of Fountains*, 2 vols (Leeds)
- Latham, R.E., 1999. *Revised Medieval Latin Word-list* (London)
- Lewis, C.T., 1998. *A Latin Dictionary* (Oxford)
- Maigne d'Arnis, W.H., 1980. *Lexicon Manuale ad Scriptores Mediae et Infimi Latinitatis* (Paris)
- OED, 1993. *The Compact Oxford English Dictionary* (Oxford)
- Palliser, D.M., 1978a. 'York's Earliest Administrative Record: the Husgale Roll of c.1284', *YA* 7 50
- Palliser, D.M., 1978b. 'The Medieval Street-Names of York', *York Historian* 2
- Raine, A. 1955. *Medieval York: A Topographical Survey* (London)
- Raine, J. (ed.), 1859. *The Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, SS 35
- RCHMY 2. Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England). *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York. 2: The Defences* (1972)
- Rees Jones, S., 1987. (unpublished) *Property, Tenure and Rents: Some Aspects of the Topography and Economy of Medieval York*, 2 vols, PhD thesis, University of York
- Salzman, L.F., 1997. *Building in England down to 1540* (Oxford)
- Simpson, A.W.B., 1961. *An Introduction to the History of the Land Law* (London)
- Stratmann, F.R., 1940. *A Middle-English Dictionary* (London)
- Stroud, J.S., 1971–4. *Judicial Dictionary*, 4th edition (5 vols) (London)
- VCHY. Tillott, P.M. (ed), 1961. *The Victoria History of the County of Yorkshire: The City of York* (London)
- Wilson, B.M. and Mee, F.P., forthcoming. *Ouse Bridge, York: The Pictorial Evidence* (York)
- Wright, L. and Harding, V. (eds), 1995. *London Bridge: Selected Rentals and Accounts, 1381–1538*, London Record Society 31
- YCR. Raine, A. (ed.), 1946. *York Civic Records*, YASRS
- YMB. Sellers, M. (ed.), 1912 and 1915. *York Memorandum Book 1 and 2*, SS 120 and 125 (Durham)
- YMB. Percy, J.W. (ed.), 1973. *York Memorandum Book 3*, SS 186 (Durham)