



Portrait of Sir Tristram Beresford (d. 1673/5) (Photographic Survey, The Courtauld Institute of Art, London, private collection, by permission). Beresford may have been born in Coleraine where his father held estates. He was MP for counties Londonderry, Donegal and Tyrone in the second protectorate parliament (1656–8), represented Co. Londonderry in the Dublin convention (March–May 1660) and sat for Londonderry in Charles II's Irish parliament (1661–6).

ACTS OF THE CORPORATION  
OF COLERAINE, 1623–1669

*Edited by*  
BRÍD MCGRATH

Irish Manuscripts Commission



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Irish Manuscripts Commission

## INTRODUCTION

This edition is a transcript of a manuscript book containing the acts or minutes of the common council of the corporation of Coleraine for the period 4 July 1623 to 29 July 1669. The first manuscript book, which is not known to have survived, would have contained the decisions for the period between the issuing of Coleraine's charter on 28 June 1613 and July 1623. It is likely that, like other similar books, the first volume would have contained much administrative material, such as oaths taken by office holders.<sup>1</sup> The manuscript is currently in the possession of descendants of Sir Tristram Beresford.

The layout of the book is similar to the other corporation books of the period, with a wide margin on the left of the page, which was used to note briefly the contents of each entry for subsequent reference, and with the writing justified on the right hand side.<sup>2</sup> There is a variety of hands, the earlier entries being in the standard clerk's secretary hand and later entries in diplomatic script. The legibility of the hands is generally good, although the later ones are considerably less neat than the earlier ones, suggesting that the later town clerks had not received the usual clerk's training. The manuscript has very little elaboration; the deaths of significant members of the corporation were often noted in heavy gothic script, and other headings were very occasionally given in the same script. While there is one single beautifully elaborated capital on f. 76r, there is nothing comparable in the manuscript 'Acts of the corporation of Coleraine' to the lovely pen and ink drawing that appeared annually in the Galway corporation book and also in the Waterford corporation manuscripts. However, other corporation books, such as Clonmel and Youghal, do not include such decorative elements.<sup>3</sup> The greater part of the text (usually meetings or matters inserted, including deaths or swearings-in) is in chronological sequence, but very occasionally strict chronological sequence seems to break down. The minute of the corporation's proceedings for 1 October 1668 (f. 191r) comes between the minute for 25 March [1668] (f. 190v) and the minute for 27 March 1668 (f. 192r), suggesting

<sup>1</sup> See, for example, McGrath, *Minute book, Clonmel*, pp 5–9; Niall J. Byrne (ed.), *The great parchment book of Waterford: Liber Antiquissimus Civitatis* (IMC, Dublin, 2007), pp 43–52.

<sup>2</sup> For an example of this style, see the minute book of the corporation of Londonderry, 1673–1686 (PRONI, LA/79/2AA/1; [www.proni.gov.uk](http://www.proni.gov.uk)); see also the 'editorial note' following this introduction.

<sup>3</sup> Galway corporation statute book (James Hardiman Library, NUIG, 'Liber A'; <http://archives.library.nuigalway.ie/LiberA/html/LiberA.html>); Julian C. Walton, *The royal charters of Waterford* (Waterford, 1992), p. 4; Council books of the corporation of Youghal (Cork City and County Archives, IE CCCA/YTR/B; Richard Caulfield (ed.), *The council book of the Corporation of Youghal: from 1610 to 1659, from 1666 to 1687, and from 1690 to 1800* (Guildford, 1878)).

that some text at least was entered at a later date. Likewise the minute of a meeting for 24 October 1653 was entered in the act book immediately following the minute of the court of common council for 29 October 1653 (ff 142r–142v).

Coleraine's charter allowed for a common council of twelve aldermen, including the mayor, twenty-four burgesses and a chamberlain (the official who received and managed the town's income), as well as the appointment of men to other functions such as recorder, town clerk, sword-bearer and serjeants at mace.<sup>4</sup>

Many towns received charters in 1613, but Coleraine, like Londonderry, was intended from its inception to be a significant settlement; Coleraine was given a larger territory than other towns (three miles in each direction from the centre of the town) and its chief officer was a mayor, whereas smaller settlements had the less prestigious status of sovereigns, portreeves or provosts; its council had 36 members, against the more standard twelve burgesses for smaller towns. Despite this, however, the charter placed significant and unusual constraints upon the mayor and common council, that any by-laws, acts or statutes they might make had to be approved and ratified by The Honourable The Irish Society of London<sup>5</sup> within six months and that the Society had to approve the election of any man as mayor or alderman for the first ten years after the date of the charter; where the town did not elect officers, the Irish Society had the right to do so for the first decade. Similar conditions were imposed on Londonderry, clearly in an attempt to ensure both towns' development and protect the London companies' investment.

Coleraine had the usual municipal officers common to any town, such as the town clerk and chamberlain, and lesser officials such as bailiffs, including water-bailiffs, church wardens, clerks of the market, clerks and attorneys of the court of record, clock-keeper, constables, coroner, gaugers, measurers, porters, sealers of leather, serjeants at mace and sword-bearers. It also had the usual civic furniture such as a mace and members of the council wore civic robes.<sup>6</sup> Citizens were appointed as necessary as assessors and collectors for levies, auditors of accounts, praisers of meat and surveyors of the highway and agents for other routine tasks. However, although permitted by its charter to have a recorder (the town's law officer), and even though John Wilkinson was nominated as its first recorder, there is no record of another man in that position until 1641, and subsequently 1663, and even then the men appointed are not known to have had any legal training.<sup>7</sup> In effect, the office was executed by the town clerk.

The charter's provision that any decision made by the common council had not merely to be in accordance with the laws in force in Ireland, but also to be ratified

<sup>4</sup> *A concise view of the origin, constitution and proceedings of the Honourable Society of the Governor and Assistants of London of the new plantation in Ulster* (London, 1822), pp cxi et seqq.

<sup>5</sup> Hereafter cited as the Irish Society; see T. W. Moody, *The Londonderry plantation, 1909–41: the City of London and the plantation in Ulster* (Belfast, 1939).

<sup>6</sup> For Kilkenny's civic furniture see John Bradley, *Treasures of Kilkenny: charters and civic records of Kilkenny city* (Kilkenny, 2003), pp 118–21. Such insignia were not confined to towns and cities; universities also had their own ceremonial instruments, e.g. the sceptre or pedum (see *Hereditas Minervae: a selection from Semmelweis University's cultural treasures* (Budapest, n.d.), p. 76 (the editor is grateful to Batiz Judit for drawing this reference to her attention).

<sup>7</sup> See main text at ff 62r, 172v, 176r, 180v, 181r.

and certified by the Irish Society, meant that effective power remained with the Irish Society; this presumably explains the absence of new rules in this minute book and also the town's failure to appoint a lawyer to the office of recorder, although Londonderry did have such an officer. The Irish Society was actually managing matters and Coleraine's council was left to deal only with very routine matters of little importance, besides levying and collecting money. As a result, the minute book does not record many decisions on major issues, largely concentrating on matters permitted to any court leet.<sup>8</sup>

Coleraine's inhabitants had the usual range of occupations and employments, including merchants, brewers, brogue-makers, butchers, carpenters, chandlers, clergy, coopers, couriers, carriers, feltmaker, ferryman, glasiars, glover, inn-keepers, masons, mercers, midwife, sadler, sailor, schoolmaster, scribe, shoemakers, slater, smiths (including blacksmiths; the fact that freemen had to give an engraved silver spoon worth 13s. 4d. suggests that there was a resident silversmith), soldiers, tailors, tanners, vintners, weavers, and, invariably, idle persons and beggars. While the corporation made orders managing trade, and the charter empowered them to authorise guilds and trade companies, there is no reference to the organisation of labour by means of guilds, fraternities and trade companies, nor to the existence of a merchant guild. This is very curious, as a merchant guild and trade companies were common in all European towns and in towns in Ireland such as Dublin, Cork, Kilkenny, Clonmel, New Ross and Youghal, and even in such relatively small settlements as Athboy.<sup>9</sup> However, Coleraine's corporation exercised tight control over commerce and the liberty to trade<sup>10</sup>, and there must have been structures for managing the many apprenticeships and the quality of merchandise.<sup>11</sup> In addition, in Clonmel, and presumably other places, trade companies were involved in the assessment and collection of levies, and there must have been a mechanism also for this in Coleraine, so the probability is that trade companies, including a merchant guild, did exist but that their civic role was more restricted than in other towns. However, as Coleraine was established by London's trade companies it may also be that they were not inclined to grant liberty of trade to merchants, who traditionally exercised greater commercial and political power than tradesmen and that by limiting the role of a merchant guild, men of lower social status than merchants were able to attain and retain civic office and power.

<sup>8</sup> Robert Powell, *A treatise of the antiquity, authority, uses and jurisdiction of the ancient Courts of Leet, or view of franck-pledge* (London, 1642).

<sup>9</sup> Mary Clark and Raymond Refaussé (eds), *Directory of historic Dublin guilds* (Dublin, 1993); Clonmel's corporation records provide considerable detail about the guilds and trade companies there (McGrath, op. cit., passim); for Athboy, see Brid McGrath, 'Athboy's election returns 1640 and 1641' in *Riocht na Midhe*, xxi (2010), pp 65–72. For the social role of religious confraternities, which obviously did not apply in a protestant settlement, see C. Lennon, 'Fraternity and community in early modern Dublin' in Robert Armstrong and Tadhg Ó hAnnracháin (eds), *Community in early modern Ireland* (Dublin, 2006), pp 167–78.

<sup>10</sup> See below at ff 60r, 130v, 132r, 133v, 135v, 137r, 138r, 140r, 142r, 143r, 147r, 148v, 148v, 149r, 154v, 155r, 156v, 157v, 158v, 162v, 166v, 173r, 176r, 177r, 178v-79r, 190r, 198v.

<sup>11</sup> See below at ff 6r, 10r, 11r, 26r, 30r, 32r, 35v, 38v, 39r, 40r, 42r, 45r, 47r, 58v, 94r, 94v, 95r, 95v, 97r, 98v, 103r, 107v, 110r, 114v, 122r, 126r, 143v, 148r, 150r, 151v, 161v, 168v, 186r, 186v, 189r, 194v, 198v.

## NOTE ON THE PAPER AND BINDING

The manuscript book contained 200 leaves of which folios 5, 6 and 7 are now lacking. The paperstock is uniform throughout with the watermark Pot O (over) AB.

The present binding was done probably in the middle of the eighteenth century. It is bound in lightly sprinkled calf on five cords. The upper cover has a blue Morocco onlay lettered as follows:

ACT'S  
OF THE CORPORATION OF  
COLERAIN.  
FROM THE 4TH. DAY OF JULY J623:  
TO THE 29TH. DAY OF . JULY . J669

The gilt lettering in the onlay is crudely executed and irregularly spaced but the gilt roll framing the onlay was undoubtedly executed after the onlay was added to the binding. It is possible that the onlay was removed from an earlier binding and applied to the present binding.

There is an inked annotation above the onlay as follows: No. 2.

The spine has a blue Morocco label lettered:

CORPOR-  
ATION  
COLERAIN

The end papers are watermarked with the coat of arms of England with the letter N below and an italic monogram SNP as countermark. There is evidence of slight cropping of the text during rebinding and the edges are sprinkled blue-grey.

CHARLES BENSON



ACT'S OF THE CORPORATION  
OF COLERAIN, FROM THE  
4TH. DAY OF JULY 1623 TO THE  
29TH. DAY OF JULY 1669

Irish Manuscripts Commission

[1623]

[f. 1r] [page torn] [At] a courte of Common Councill [hol]den befowre the Maior aldermen and common [page torn] [co]uncell, of the Towne of Colerane, the [page torn] fourth Daye of July Anno Dni 1623 (vizt) before

Edmund Haward<sup>1</sup> esquire  
Maior

aldmn [aldermen]

George Robinsone  
James ffouchere<sup>3</sup>  
Paule Brasier<sup>5</sup>

alden

Phillipp Taylor<sup>2</sup>  
John Hatten<sup>4</sup>  
Richard Barwick<sup>6</sup>

burgss [Burgesses]

Edward Harflete<sup>7</sup>  
Chamberlaine  
Humfry Sharpe<sup>9</sup>  
William Rogers  
Henry Courtney  
Paule Downe  
William Barraby<sup>12</sup>  
James Walmesley<sup>13</sup>

burgss

Nathaniell Davis  
William Godfrye<sup>8</sup>  
Robert Nasone  
Thomas Rowley burgss  
Thomas Dorlington<sup>10</sup>  
George Brookes<sup>11</sup>  
Randall Hall

<An act yt ye Maior Aldrm & Burgesses shall goe to ye Church before ye elect ye Maior >

ffirste Yt is enacted, by the Maior aldermen and Common councill aforesaide. That every yeere upon the Daye of the election of the Maior of this towne of Colerane,

<sup>1</sup> Appears as Edmond Hayward, a juror at gaol delivery at Londonderry, 31 July 1615 (Gogarty, 'Ulster roll').

<sup>2</sup> A juror at gaol delivery at Londonderry, 31 July 1615 (Gogarty, 'Ulster roll').

<sup>3</sup> James Fucher was exporting £328 5s. worth of beef, salt hides, candles and tallow to France in February 1615 (R. J. Hunter (ed.), *The Ulster port books 1612–15* (Belfast, 2012), pp 74–5); a Frenchman, he received his denization on 16 June 1615 (Shaw, *Denization*, p. 321).

<sup>4</sup> A landholder in Ringrash, Camus parish, near Coleraine (*Civil Survey*, iii, 149).

<sup>5</sup> A juror at gaol delivery at Londonderry 31 July 1615 (Gogarty, 'Ulster roll').

<sup>6</sup> Great Parchment Book.

<sup>7</sup> Edward Harflete was presumably related to Sir Thomas Harflete of Moland, Kent, who was closely connected with Tristram Beresford by marriage (NLI, G.O. MS 161, p. 124).

<sup>8</sup> A landholder in Balleagheran, Coleraine liberties (*Civil Survey*, iii, 145; Great Parchment Book).

<sup>9</sup> Delivering £100 loan from Sir Richard Boyle to Sir Thomas Phillips 24 June 1616 (A. B. Grossart (ed.), *Lismore Papers* (10 vols, London 1886), 1st ser., i, 116, (London, 1880)).

<sup>10</sup> Described as yeoman in Great Parchment Book.

<sup>11</sup> A landholder in Balleagheran, Coleraine liberties (*Civil Survey*, iii, 145).

<sup>12</sup> A landholder in Balleagheran, Coleraine liberties (*Civil Survey*, iii, 144–5; Great Parchment Book).

<sup>13</sup> Described as 'gent' in Great Parchment Book.

before such time as the Maior aldermen and Burgesses of the towne aforesaide for the tyme beinge, shall goe to Courte to make ellection of the Maior as aforesaide that they the saide Maior aldermen and Common councill of the towne of Colerane aforesaide for the tyme beinge, shall goe to Church to heere Divine service and a sermon. and then after there returne from Church shall goe to make ellection of the Maior, according as is pscribed by the Charter of Coleraine

**<An act to elect ye Maior by Ballatting>**

And alsoe yt is enacted by the foresaide Maior and Common councill at the foresaide Courte, that from time to time, the Maior & Maiors of this towne of Colerane shalbe Chosen and made ellection of by waye of Ballatting.

**<An act to goe to [page torn] urch before ye [page torn] be sworne>**

And alsoe yt is enacted by and att the Courte aforesaide, that from time to time, yeerely and every yeere upon the daye whereon the Maior of this towne is to take his oath of Mairalty, that [f. 1v] before the takeing of his saide Oa[page torn] Common Councill, of the towne [page torn] beinge, shall goe to Church, t[page torn] and after there returne from [page torn] and there to have the Oath [page torn]

**<An act to attend the Maior (upon the eleccion Day & ye Day he take his oath) without warneing upon paine of vs the defaulter>**

And further yt is enacted by [page torn] and Common Councill, that every [page torn] the foresaide towne, wch from time [page torn] and every yeare, wth out sommons, o[page torn] Daye of Elleccion of the Mayor of th [page torn] Daye of the takeing of the Maiors oat[page torn] in the moreninge give there attendance[page torn] towne, for the time beinge, to goe to Church[page torn] the time beinge and afterwards to come to th[page torn] of the Maior elected his oath. And that every[page torn] Burgesse wch shall neglect, his attendance upon the[page torn] the tyme beinge, eyther to goe to Church, or Court as [page torn] eyther upon the Daye of election or sweareing the May[page torn] shall paye for every such neglect and defaulte, the some of [page torn] shillings sterl: and lawfull money of and in England, to be levied[page torn] of the goods and Chattells, of the pties offendinge, by the officers of this incorporacon, and delivered in unto the Chamberlaine of Colerane aforesaide, for the tyme beinge, for the use of the Maior aldermen, and Common Councill of the fore said towne of Colerane and their Successors.

**<An Act for the Maior stafe>**

And alsoe it is enacted for Decencie Cause yt the Mayor of the Towne of Colerane for the Time beinge, shall allwayes in the streets of Colerane walke wth a white staff in his hand.

**<An act to attend the Maior to the Church upon paine of xij<sup>d</sup> for evy default>**

Alsoe at this Courte it is enacted, that allwayes upon the Sabath dayes, att due tymes, both forenone and afternoone the aldermen and burgesses of the towne of Colerane afore saide for the time being, shall give there attendance to goe to Church wth the

Maior of the same towne for the time beinge except upon speciall busines hindering the same, and that every alderman or Burgess making defaulte, in his attendance to goe to church wth the Mayor for the time being as afore saide, shall pay the fine of twelvecence englishe money for every such default, to be levied upon the goods and Chattells of the ptie or pties offend[ing] by the officers of this towne for the time beinge, and delivered in, unto the Chamberlaine of this towne for the time beinge for the use of the Maior aldermen and Common Councill of the fore saide towne of Colerane and their successors.<sup>14</sup>

[f. 2r] <An act for gauging of butter & tallow>

Alsoe yt is en acted at this Courte by the Mayor, Alderm and common Councill afore saide, that the Gauger of the Towne of Colerane for the time beinge, shall search and take veive of all Butter and Tallowe exported, and Carried att any tyme or tymes out of the same towne. And if the same be good mchantable and sufficient to allow of the same, and seale the vessells att both ends otherwise, if the same shalbe insufficient, to make staye and seizure thereof, untill order therewth shal be further taken wth by the Mayor, alderman and Common Councill of this towne for the time beinge. And the Gauger to take for his foresaide searching and sealeing, the fee of ffourpence the tonn for tallow and a halfpenny the firkin for butter, and soe p[ro]porconaly according to the quantitie of butter, viewed and searched.

<for keepinge ye 4 keyes of ye townes Chest>

Alsoe yt is enacted att and in this Courte, That Tristram Beresforde<sup>15</sup> esquire, alderman Paule Brasier alderm Nathaniell Davies burgesse and Robert Nasone Burgesse of this towne, shall from this time untill the ffive and twentyeth daye of Marche next everyone of them keepe one keye, being ffoure in number of a Cheste standinge in the now Court house of Colerane, wheerein, shall remayne, the Charter, and greate Towne seale of Colerane afore saide, And alsoe all Bonds and evidence, touching and Concereinge this towne of Colerane, and the officers thereof.

[f. 2v] Att a courte of Common Councill holden for the Towne and libets of Colerane, before the Maior alden and Common Councill of Colerane afore saide the first Daye of September Anno Dni 1623.

<James Grimes affreem>

James Grimes was made and sworne a freeman whoe is to give a swoordecase to be placed in the Chamber of the foresaide towne to put the towne swoorde in.

<sup>14</sup> For a similar act in Belfast, see Young (ed.), *Town book of the corporation of Belfast*, p. 6.

<sup>15</sup> For Tristram Beresford (1574–1647/9) see *DIB*.

## &lt;Gorge Canning gent ffreem&gt;

George Canning<sup>16</sup> gent was made and sworne a freem[an] att this Courte.

## &lt;An act for the survey of waights &amp; measures&gt;

Att this Courte, yt was enacted that every yeere the Maior for the tyme beinge three aldermen the Chamberlane three Burgesses twoe Constables of this towne and the twoe sergants to attend to attend them upon St Thomas Daye yf yt be not sunday but yf yt be then upon the Daye followinge shall goe and viewe all measures whereby wine, beere, Ale or any thinge ellce is sould wthin the towne and ffranchises of Colerane, as alsoe all waights, measures yards and ells, wch shalbe founde deficient or insufficient, to [illeg.] take, breake burne or dispose of, as to them shall seeme most meet.

<An act for the selling beere or ale at 1<sup>d</sup> p qtr>

Yt is ffrurther inacted in att, and by this Courte that noe beere or al[e] wthin the towne and libets of Colerane after munday next shalbe sould for more then one penny englishe the wine quarte upon paine of forfaytinge six shillinge of like money for every quarte wch shalbe sould att any higher or greater rate, to be levied upon the goods and Chattels of the offender, and put into the poore boxe of the p[ar]ishe of Colerane.

## [f. 3r] &lt;An act to attend ye Maior at Courts of Comon Counsell&gt;

Alsoe yt is enacted, by and at this Courte, that all aldermen and Burgesses, of this incorporacon, shall from time to tyme upon warening give their attendance upon the Maior of this towne for the time beinge, at the howers they shalbe warned. to goe to all Courts of Common Councell wth the fore said Maior heald wthin this towne, and that for every default or neclect that shalbe made therein, in the p[ar]tie neclecting or makinge

<Payne xij<sup>d</sup> for evy default>

defaulte, shall paye the some of twelve pence english money for every such defaulte, to be levied upon the goods & Chattels of the offender by the officers of this Towne for the time being and delivered in unto the Chamberlaine of this towne for the time being for the use of the Maior, aldermen and Common councell of this incorporacon and their successors.

<An act for Juriors to appeare in time at Courts of tryalls upon paine of xij<sup>d</sup>>

And alsoe that every psone warned up on any Jury in the towne Courte of this towne of Colerane shall paye for every default wch he shall make in not appeareinge the some of twelvecence Englishe, to be levied upon the goods & Chattels of the offenders

<sup>16</sup> Canning, from Barton, Warwickshire, was agent for the Ironmongers' Company and founded a settlement at Garvagh, ten miles from Coleraine. Described as of Agheen, Co. Londonderry, esquire (Great Parchment Book), Canning, parish clerk, was a witness in the Star Chamber case (Marsh's Library, MS Z3.1.6, no. 5, ff 25v, 26r); see Thomas Staples to John Leigh concerning a lease of the lands of Cooleraghtes and others in Loughinshollyn barony, Co. Londonderry, demised by George Canynge, 8 July 1622, with attached commission (TNA, Chancery, BB135).

for the use aforesaide by the officers of Colerane aforesaide and delivered in unto the Chamberlaine of this towne, for the time being as aforesaide,

**<An act for ye towne clark to attend att Courts of tryalls payne ij<sup>s</sup>>**

And if the towne clarke of the Towne of Colerane for the time being shall neglect his attendance, att or in the Court, att the times afore saide, then he to forfeyte for every such neglect, the some of two shillings sterl: to be levied as aforesaide.

**<An act for the sergiants to attend the Maior>**

Alsoe by and at this Courte yt is enacted and ordayned, that the seriants of the Mace of this towne of Colerane, for the time beinge, shall att all times when the Maior of this towne goeth eyther to churche, or unto any Court or Courts, goe before the Mayor for the time being, with either of them with a haulbert on his shouldier.

**<An act when to choose all ye townes officers>**

Alsoe by and att this Courte yt is enacted and ordayned, that upon the ffirst Courte Daye of Common councell, wch shall be every yeere helde within this towne, next after the Maior of this towne of Colerane shall take his Oath of Maioralty and all officers wch are Changable wth in this incorporacon shall be elected and sworne.

**<An act to walke ye bounds of ye liberts once evy yeare>**

Alsoe by and att this Courte it is enacted, that yeerely and every yeere upon Wednesdaye and thursdaye in whitsoneweke for the Mayor of this towne of Colerane for the time being, wth foure aldermen, and eight burgesses, of the same towne for the time being, and such other inhabitants as the Maior for the time being shall be pleased to take wth him, shall perambulate the whole Circute and bounds of the liberts of Colerane aforesaide thereby to mainteyne, the true lawfull and iust bounds of the same.

[f. 3v] **<An act for ye pserving of ye Rampier>**

Alsoe where as this Towne, is much pestered, fouled and the rampire<sup>17</sup> trodden downe, made mire and uneven, by Cattell wch are suffered to come into this Towne of Colerane, for the avoyding of wch it is by this Courte enacted, that if any Cowes, steares, oxen, horses mares nags or sheepe, shall be founde in this towne, eyther upon the rampier, eyther wth or without a keeper, or in any other place of this towne without a keeper or driver, [illegible] wth them, that the ptie owninge, the fore saide Cattell shall paye for every beast founde upon the rampire, or founde in any other place of this towne without a [illegible] keeper or drover, the some of twelve pence english money, to be levied upon the goods and Chattells of the ptie or pties, whose Cattell shall be founde offendinge against this order by the officers of Colerane for the time beinge, and delivered in unto the Chamberlaine of Colerane for the time beinge for the use of the Maior and Common Councell of Colerane afore saide and their successors.

<sup>17</sup> The ramparts, which remain in the town today, described as 'the Mudwall wherewith Colraine ys compassed' (Marsh's Library, MS Z3.1.6, no. 5, f. 10v).

**Heere ffolloweth** the names of all such aldermen & Burgesses as are at this present daye aldermen and Burgesses of the towne of Colerane

Edmund Haward <sup>18</sup> Mayor	Phlipp Taylor alderm
Sr ffrancis Cooke <sup>19</sup> Knighte	John Hatton alderm
Tristram Beresford esq.	Richard Barwick alderm
Thomas Hillman alderm	Thomas Androwes alderm
Thomas Raven <sup>20</sup> Aderm	Raphe Walle <sup>21</sup> alderm
George Robinsone alderm	
James ffoucheire alderm	
Paule Brasier alderm	

burgesses

Edward Hawflete	Edward Bayley <sup>22</sup>
Robert Rixon	William Barraby
Humphrey Sharpe	Nathaniell Davies
Thomas Brighte	James Walmesley
Edward Clemence	William Parrett <sup>23</sup>
Thomas Mynn	George Brookes <sup>24</sup>
Henry Courtney	Walter Walkin
William Rogers	William Godfrey
Robert Nasone	Thomas Rowley
George Rowley	Thomas Dorlington
Paule Downe	Randall Hall
Thomas Banberry	

[f. 4r] <An act for the water measure>

**Alsoe by** and att this Courte it is enacted, that the water measure of this towne for Coales and salt, the Barrell shall Conteyne thirty six gallons, being ffoure bushells and four gallons.

<gauge for beefe>

And the land measure, as for packing of beefe &c. the barrell shall Conteyne two and thirty gallons being four bushells, or a bristoll band barrell, and the hodghead, threescore and foure gallons of like measure

<sup>18</sup> Haward was a witness in the Star Chamber case of January–February 1634/5 against the City of London and Tristram Beresford, testifying that £86,000 had been spent by the City in the plantation (Marsh's Library, MS Z3.1.6, no. 5, ff 26v, 28r, 31r).

<sup>19</sup> Cooke married Anne, daughter of Tristram Beresford and widow of Sir Edward Doddington (d. 1618) (J. Lodge, *The peerage of Ireland* (7 vols, Dublin, 1789), ii, 296).

<sup>20</sup> Raven, who was based in Londonderry, was surveyor of lands in the plantation. It was noted how peacefully he had lived in Ulster at his first coming, but how that had since changed (Marsh's Library, MS Z3.1.6, no. 5, ff 3v, 7v–8r, 9r, 31v; Great Parchment Book).

<sup>21</sup> A farmer on the Merchant Tailors' portion of lands (Marsh's Library, MS Z3.1.6, no. 5).

<sup>22</sup> In the Star Chamber case Bayley gave evidence on the number of Irish natives still in the planted areas (Marsh's Library, MS Z3.1.6, no. 5, f. 7r).

<sup>23</sup> For William Parrot (Parrat) see *DIB* and the Great Parchment Book.

<sup>24</sup> Brookes, parish clerk, was a witness in the Star Chamber case (Marsh's Library, MS Z3.1.6, no. 5, f. 25v).

**<An act yt all beefe Caskes shalbe gauged by ye officer & sealed>**

Alsoe yt is enacted, by and att this Courte, that noe Caske shalbe made wthin this towne by any Cooper for the packing of beeffe &c., but the barrell shall Conteyne two and thirty gallons and all such Casks before, the Coopers, shall deliver out anye of the same to be firste gaged by the gauger for the tyme being of the towne of Colerane, and sealed at both end of the Caske, for wch sealeing the Coopers are to paye the gauger, ffour pence p tonne. And if the Caske befull gauge accordinge to the measures aforesaid, and if the Caske shall be founde to be lesse, then the same to be seized by the Gauger, to the use of the Maior aldermen and comon Counsell of Colerane for the tyme being.

**<Edward Harflet is Packer & gager>**

Alsoe the saide Gauger, Edward Harflete, by him selfe, or his sufficient Deputy there unto sworne, ys to pack all saulted beeffe, in this towne exported or to be soulede and to take Care the Caske be full Gauge the beeffe m[er]chantable, and well Condicioned, and well Packed and the same being good, and well Packed in toaken thereof then the Gauger, wth a seale of another sorte, to seale the hodgsheads or barrells, wherein beeffe shalbe soe packed takeing for the packing thereof six pen[ce] p the tone, and for the sealeing and veiweinge thereof ffour pence p. tonne.

**<Gagers ffees>**

All the afore saide somes, from the refusers by the Gauger to be recovered by waye of accou[nt] And [page torn] any beeffe shalbe soulede or delivered wthin this towne or lib[e]rt[ie]s n[page torn] being packed, viewed and sealed as aforesaide. Then the same by the Gauger to be seized, to the use of the Mayor, alderm[en] and Common Councell of this towne for the time being & their successors, the Gauger for the tyme being, upon eight howres warneinge to [page torn] any Beeffe whereof he shall have notice, or otherwise to forfeat for every defaulte therein made two shillings sixe pence.

**<Measure for Irish Cloth>**

And whereas Divers Differences have risen in the Markett of this towne by reasone of different measures, for the ffuture avoyding whereof yt is enacted by and att this Courte, that noe Irishe Cloath or stuff shall be sould in the markett of Colerane, but shalbe measured by a measure, sett upp at the Corner of the now dwelling house of John Hatton alderman the the Slatt of Cloth to Conteyene two ells, and the Bandlan halfe an ell.

[f. 4v] **Att a Court** of Common Councell, houlden for the Towne and librts of Colerane, before the Maior, alder[me]n and Common Councell of Colerane, afore saide the eleaventh Daye of July Anno Dni 1623 (vizt before