

**Historical account of the origin and progress of St. Thomas's hospital,
Southwark / By Benjamin Golding.**

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Golding, Benjamin, 1793-1863.
Golding, Benjamin, 1793-1863
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Publication/Creation

London : Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, & Brown, [1835?]

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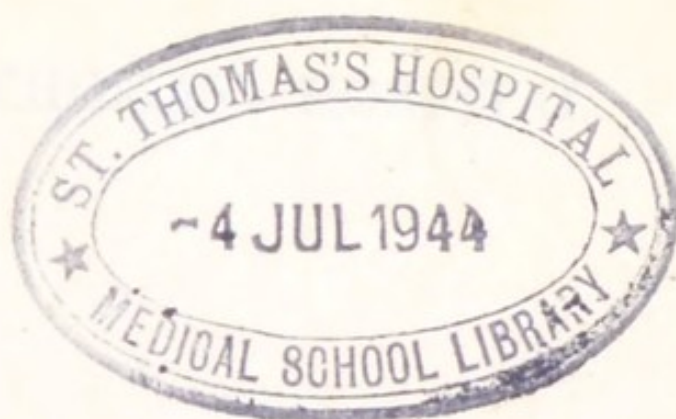


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HISTORY
OF
ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.



REPORT
ON THE
PROGRESS OF THE
ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL
LONDON

BRANFORD, 1841

LONDON

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD

1841

20.7.7.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
ORIGIN AND PROGRESS
OF
ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,
SOUTHWARK.

BY
BENJAMIN GOLDING, M. D.—F. A. S.
DIRECTOR OF THE CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

LONDON :

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, & BROWN.

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PREFACE.

THE disposition for charity, which has from the remotest ages characterized this highly favoured country, and which still so generally prevails, rarely allows any appeal in behalf of wretchedness to pass disregarded; and permits no rational plan of disseminating the blessings of health, of education, or of religion, to fail for want of support. Hence we find every part of the British empire abounding with humane establishments, and every species of distress possessing Institutions for its consolation and relief.

Whilst the benevolent mind feels elated in contemplating the extent of human misery relieved by these establishments, it instinctively turns to honour the liberality, and reverence the piety, of those beneficent persons by whom they were erected and endowed; and naturally inquires the source from whence their origin is derived.

This remark is eminently true with respect to the foundations of royal munificence which ornament the City of London, and is strictly applicable to those humane persons who have witnessed the blessings they diffuse to the afflicted poor.

The Royal Hospitals, upon the plan of which

almost all other Institutions of more recent date have been established (and to the excellence of which the world is perhaps in no small degree indebted for most of the charitable foundations which have been subsequently erected)* have

* The erection and endowment of that magnificent structure in Southwark—Guy's Hospital, are, in all probability, to be attributed to the excellence and utility of charitable establishments, which its munificent founder observed whilst a governor of St. Thomas's. Mr. Guy was one of the many liberal benefactors and zealous supporters of the latter Institution during the close of the sixteenth and commencement of the seventeenth centuries; and from an attentive observance of its great importance to the afflicted poor, during the number of years in which he interested himself, particularly in its management and direction, he was led to the noble resolution of appropriating his wealth to the erection and endowment of a similar establishment.

From an obscure beginning, and through great industry, aided by the most frugal habits, Mr. Guy obtained, in the business of a bookseller, and by several successful speculations, an immense fortune, with which he was enabled (besides erecting and endowing the hospital in Southwark) to build some wards at St. Thomas's, and bestow upon that charity considerable pecuniary assistance. He gave £ 400 per annum to Christ's Hospital, erected and endowed some alms houses at Tamworth, the town which he represented in parliament, and which was his mother's native place. He bestowed various other sums for different charitable purposes, and bequeathed £. 80,000 to his relations at his decease. He lent a very considerable sum, for ever, to the Worshipful Company of Stationers, of which he was a member, at a moderate interest, besides other gifts which are annually distributed by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Company, and who pay 125l. per annum to the Treasurer of Guy's Hospital, the supposed interest for the above sum, which, it is asserted, amounted to nearly 10,000l.

Upon forming the resolution to institute an hospital upon the same magnificent scale as those of Royal Foundation, Mr. Guy obtained from the Governors of St. Thomas's the lease of a plot of Ground, upon which he expended the sum of £. 18,793 in the erection of the stately pile, which bears his name, and which he had the satisfaction of seeing roofed in before his death, an event that happened in the 81st year of his age, December 17th, 1724. He bequeathed by will

ever been considered deserving of the highest regard and esteem; they have, however, on many occasions excited curiosity which has remained ungratified, and enquiries which have not been readily answered; the history of some of these foundations has been veiled in obscurity, and their gradual advancement to their present state has in consequence been but imperfectly understood.

For the confirmation of this truth, Saint Thomas's Hospital, in Southwark, (although the largest of them), may be cited as an example; and therefore by reason of the inaccurate knowledge which has hitherto existed relative to the origin and ancient history of that great and valu-

the sum of £. 219,499 for its endowment, and directed a system of government to be observed for its management and regulation, as nearly as possible like that of Saint Thomas's, which he so highly admired.

This extraordinary and very benevolent man, who left more to charitable uses than any other private individual on record, whose appearance was so mean that in some instances, it is said, the alms of the humane were pressed upon him as upon a mendicant, and whose habits were so parsimonious that he dined upon his shop counter, with an old newspaper for a table cloth; possessed in an eminent degree those inestimable qualities which are the greatest ornaments of the human character. He was pious and unostentatiously charitable, and his heart was feelingly alive to the distresses of his fellow creatures: he sought for wretchedness that he might have the delight of relieving it, and appears to have been endowed with that enviable greatness of mind which is superior to the impulses of vanity, and those narrow motives which too often actuate mankind. He seems to have been uninfluenced by any other consideration than that of doing good, and appears to have sought for no other commendation or reward than the applause of a good conscience, and a pleasing sense of moral rectitude.

able charity, it has been made the subject of this work.

An elucidation of its first erection and subsequent re-endowment, and a detail of its progressive advancement to the comparative state of perfection which it has at length attained, will, it is hoped, be found useful and instructive, and tend in some measure to rescue from oblivion many interesting particulars connected not only with the establishment, but also with the memories of those worthy characters who have been its patrons and supporters.

To do justice to the merits of those who have gone before us, by recording their names with honourable praise, is but a duty we owe them; and to refreshen the annals of history with the recital of their charitable deeds, and transmitting them to posterity as examples worthy of imitation, is the best way of evincing our respect for departed worth, and of rendering its influence permanently useful to mankind.

With an earnest desire to contribute to the fulfillment of these intentions, the following pages were written; and it will be found that an attempt has been made to ascertain and detail not only such circumstances as have hitherto been, as it were, lost or forgotten, but likewise those which, although extant, have been so vaguely and inaccurately defined, as to appear contradictory and at variance with each other.

The numerous benefactors to St. Thomas's Hospital, from its earliest history, have excited no inconsiderable share of attention in this work;

and perhaps the recital of their benevolent deeds, has constituted one of the principal pleasures experienced in its completion.

No pains have been spared to render the narration as accurate as possible, by recording every well attested fact that industry could obtain, or diligence supply; the scanty particulars, however, that have escaped the wreck of time, elucidatory of the origin and ancient history of this hospital, through a period of more than three hundred years, until its sequestration by the crown at the Reformation, are so extremely few, that notwithstanding the most diligent search, many hidden circumstances have escaped vigilance or are entirely lost. Much, therefore, remains still to be done for the perfect completion of the account; and if the present detail should be the means of others undertaking the task with greater success, an important end will be obtained.

In proceeding from an Historical Account of Saint Thomas's to a Description of its Government and official Appointments, with a detail of the Mode of Reception and Treatment of Patients at the Charity, one of the most important objects had in view, is the removal, if possible, of the mistaken notions which, to a certain extent, prevail, relative to large charitable establishments, and more particularly to those of the metropolis; and it is presumed, that an impartial detail of the order and regularity with which St. Thomas's, as a counterpart of most

of the rest, is conducted, will show that the system by which they are managed and directed, is so excellent and good, that no grounds for prejudice, inimical to their merits, can with justice be entertained.

Whilst the great and important benefits produced by these hospitable asylums to the needy in affliction are universally acknowledged, the approbation of their utility is in some measure qualified by the idea that they are places for experimental observation, where less regard is had to human suffering, and perhaps existence, than to the prosecution of scientific inquiry and professional improvement. This idea has created the very prevalent opinion, that the relief of human wretchedness is but a secondary consideration; and that, exclusive of a want of kindness, attention, good diet, and clean management, which the patients are thought to experience, they are likewise subjected to dangerous experiments, useless operations, and, in other respects, cruel and improper treatment.

This opinion, although not so prevalent as formerly, is known to deter many poor sick persons from consenting to participate in the advantages of an hospital, who would otherwise, from the pressure of their circumstances, be induced to apply there for relief. A sense of humanity therefore dictates the utility of attempting to diminish the influence of so unfavourable an impression, and of evincing that only through misconception and an imperfect knowledge of those

valuable establishments, could it possibly have originated.

Those poor creatures who, superior to prejudice, or impelled by want, have obtained admittance and relief at them, have, generally speaking, acknowledged that no treatment could be more kind and congenial to their feelings than what they received; and have been anxious to return again at any future exigency. These circumstances, added to the result of an impartial inquiry, justify the assertion, that a better and more general acquaintance with the order and harmony which prevail at public hospitals would effectually prove the opinions hostile to their merits, uncandid and unjust.

It is not a little remarkable, that, in a country where benevolence so extensively prevails, the manner in which charitable establishments are conducted, is comparatively but little understood; and that whilst vast sums of money are annually given for their maintenance and support, the various purposes upon which those sums are expended, are but seldom accurately known or inquired into; hence the reason why the funds of benevolence are so often misapplied; hence the reason why the original intentions of charitable founders and benefactors are frequently departed from and rendered nugatory, and hence the necessity which exists of a free and impartial parliamentary inquiry into the order and management of the public charities throughout the nation: an inquiry in every respect highly to be desired by those who wish the benign and sa-

lutory objects of their original founders duly effected and perpetuated.

An inquiry of this kind would, on the one hand, elicit numerous frauds and gross perversions at some charities ; and on the other, bring to public view the laudable and unobtrusive zeal of the governors and directors of other Institutions, and of their praise-worthy exertions in behalf of their fellow creatures.

The truth of this conclusion would perhaps be exemplified at most of the principal hospitals, and certainly at none more clearly than at Saint Thomas's, in Southwark. The excellence of this establishment would obtain the encomiums which it merits, the advantages it possesses would appear from whose exertions they were derived, and its welfare and prosperity would not fail to gratify every benevolent heart.

From the enquiries which have been made with respect to the government, executive administration, order, and internal œconomy of St. Thomas's, the following pages were principally composed ; and as they were drawn up by one in every respect unconnected with the Charity, and quite unknown to those who preside over its management and direction, it may with truth be asserted, that whatever commendation is given to it arises from a perfect conviction of its deserts ; and that whatever sentiments of praise are bestowed upon those worthy characters who have signalized themselves in the cause of humanity, are ascribable only to a sense of justice due to men whose philanthropy entitled them to the respect and

estimation of the public, as the ornaments and benefactors of mankind.

In submitting the work to public notice, with a perfect conviction of its defects, it is hoped that candour will supply its deficiencies; and that when the difficulties of the undertaking are considered the account will be received as the best that could be given, though not so perfect an one as could be desired. The numerous biographical details, and perhaps repetitions, which have been indulged in, require some apology; and it is here with deference premised, that they were introduced under an idea that the account of the hospital would be the more clearly connected, and more familiarly explained. The references which have been made to the different epochs of English history, were thought to enable us to shew their influence upon the Charity, and to trace with greater perspicuity the steps by which it emerged from obscurity, and progressively arrived at its present state.

Whether these conjectures have been verified, the reader can determine; and if, upon perusal, the digressions be considered unnecessary, the reasons for introducing them, it is hoped, will be deemed excusable.

With a view of rendering this description as complete as it would admit of, a brief detail has been given of the other principal hospitals, coeval in their re-endowment with St. Thomas's; and it is hoped that that circumstance will not

occasion the description of the one hospital to be less pleasing, nor be thought to occupy the attention of the Reader longer than what the mere account of that hospital requires, without affording a corresponding increase of historical information.

In the completion of this account, no small share of assistance is to be acknowledged from other authors. By one in particular,* who was many years surgeon of the establishment, considerable information was contributed; the interest which he took in the welfare of the Royal Hospitals, and particularly of St. Thomas's, was manifested throughout the greater part of a long and active life.

Any ephemeral eulogy that might be here bestowed would but inadequately define his merits, which cannot fail to be perpetuated whilst the effects of his exertions continue to exist.

Inefficient as is this work for doing justice to the excellence of the foundations upon which it treats, and feeble as it doubtless is, when considered with relation to the importance of the subjects it embraces, a hope is yet entertained that it may in some measure be useful.

If it prove in any way beneficial, either to the Institution to which it more particularly relates, or to others of a similar kind, by showing their utility and importance, as well as the blessings which result from them to the needy and afflicted, no small degree of satisfaction will be experi-

* The late Mr. Birch.

enced. If the applause it bestows upon the practice of the most benign of all virtues—benevolence!—tend to augment the number of those worthy characters whose affluence, through the medium of public charities, is made subservient to the good of mankind, (and whose worth will be remembered and acknowledged when the deeds of the Warrior and the Statesman shall be unrecorded, and perhaps forgotten) the toil of compilation will be very amply rewarded: the wish to advocate successfully the cause of those who languish under the sufferings of affliction and pain, will be gratified with the consciousness of having effected it; and the desire of doing good will be repaid by the satisfaction of having, though to a small extent, been instrumental to the advancement of humanity and virtue.



turned. If the applicant is before upon the first
 time of the most serious of all crimes—murder—
 he is tried for murder at the number of those
 worse criminals whose names are made infamous
 in the eyes of the people. He is made infamous
 to the good of mankind, (and whose words will
 be remembered and action judged when the deeds
 of the H. H. and the H. H. shall be un-
 remembered, and whose names forgotten, the only of our
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ORIGIN

OF

SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

FROM the prevailing superstition of former ages, the rise of many of our present charitable institutions may be deduced, and to that source are we indebted for the origin of SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Long before the twelfth century, (when the power of the Pontificate was in its zenith) the Popish Clergy exercised an uncontrolled ascendancy over their deluded votaries. They oppressed the laity with impunity, and caused monarchs to tremble at their displeasure. Thrones afforded but insecure protection against Papal dominion, which maintained its sway by checking all attempts at improvement.*

* In the middle of the twelfth century, Adrian IV. a native of Langly, in Hertfordshire (whose real name was Nicholas Brekespere) wore the tiara, the only Englishman ever raised to the Papal chair. In his youth he was employed in mean offices in the Abbey of St. Alban's and afterwards travelled into France, where his engaging appearance recommended him to the Monks of Paris. Under the patronage of Eugenius III. of Rome, who then wore the purple, he was sent a legate to Norway and Denmark, and his popular preaching was successful in spreading the light of the gospel in those uncivilized countries. On the death of Anastasius he was elected to the vacant chair, Nov. 1154; and he received on his elevation the congratulations of Henry II. of England, the monarch thus paying homage to a man who, a few years before, had left his kingdom as a mendicant. Henry even found it necessary to receive the Papal permission previous

Faintly beamed the emanations of knowledge beyond the confines of the cloister, and the pages of instruction were immured with the monastic recluses.

The anathemas of St. Peter denounced extermination to the race of Mahomet, and the Christian Faith was taught (not by the meekness of true piety), but by the all-prevailing doctrine of the sword. This was the age of wild adventure and chivalrous enterprise; the gloomy period of bigotry; the reign of ignorant fanaticism over the passions of untutored man. The *Legendary Tales of Geoffrey, of Monmouth*,* shew the darkness of the times, and too plainly bespeak the arrogance of the ministers of religion during a long suspension of science and literature.† Nearly all Europe was

to his undertaking the conquest of Ireland. Adrian, in his government of Rome, shewed himself jealous of his power; he repressed the insurrections of the Consuls, and rendered the King of Sicily submissive to his temporal authority. The Emperor of Germany likewise acknowledged his pre-eminence; and after holding the stirrup, whilst his spiritual master mounted on horseback, owned his dependence on the See of Rome. Yet, in the midst of prosperity, Adrian felt the oppressive weight of greatness; and, in a familiar conversation with his countryman, John of Salisbury, he complained, "An elevated situation is not always the parent of happiness."—*Vide Lempriere's Universal Biography*.

* *Vide Chronicon sive Historiæ Britonum.*

† Even so late as the year 1215, a man of talents, or being superior to others, was liable to rigorous persecution. The celebrated Roger Bacon's experiments were so far above the comprehension of the age in which he lived, that he was accused of magic; the monks of his order (Franciscan) grew jealous of his reputation, his works were rejected and destroyed, and the principal of the order prevailed upon to imprison him. Bacon attempted, in his ten years' confinement, to reform the errors of the church, and addressed his valuable work, "*OPUS MAJUS*," to the Pope; and, by dedicating his treatise, "*On the Means of avoiding the Infirmities of Old Age*," to Jerom d'Ascoli, at last got liberated from his painful solitude. Friar Bacon, for the time in which he lived, was a prodigy without example. The more accurate experiments of the moderns confirm his wonderful abilities. He made discoveries and explored secrets which the repeated efforts of succeeding ages have scarcely brought to light. He understood the nature of the air-pump, the laws of optics, the power of glasses, the preparation of phosphorus, and he expressed (though in language almost unintelligible) the preparation of gunpowder which, he said was composed of sulphur, nitre, and charcoal; as if he anticipated the destruction and misery its subsequent

brought under the influence of the Romish church, and the proximity of England to the Continent failed not to produce a similarity of sentiment in her people; they imbibed all the visionary prospects of their neighbours, and evinced the same erroneous opinions in their principles and religious persuasions.

We invite the reader's attention to that period in English history which, in remoteness of time, corresponds with the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. when the spirit of devotional subserviency to the Cross was most strongly manifested in various ways, and in none more than by the foundations which were so generally endowed for the performance of monastic austerity.* Accordingly, we find numerous edifices were erected in various parts of the kingdom for religious du-

discovery by Schwart was to entail upon mankind. He deserves the respect due to superior talents; and as the father of philosophy, is entitled to the gratitude of posterity.

* About this period, the chimerical attempt to rescue the Holy Land from the dominion of the Infidels, prevailed like a contagious mania throughout the southern states of Europe. Every monarch of power was stimulated to this sanguinary warfare by the invocation of religion, which promised absolution for sins committed in this life, and the enjoyment of every felicity in the next. In this visionary undertaking, which received the appellation of the holy war, Godfrey of Bouillon was one of the illustrious chieftains; and after the destruction of Jerusalem, was elected king of that place. He wisely declined the lofty title, and contented himself with the appellation of "*Duke of the Holy Sepulchre.*" He defeated the Egyptian Sultan, and made himself master of the Holy Land. He compiled a code of laws for the benefit of his subjects, and died anno 1100, after enjoying his dignity rather more than twelve months.—Vide *Syrius, or the expedition of Godfrey de Bouillon by Peter Angeli*; and *Chronicle of the Holy Land, by Ralph of Coggeshale, an English Monk, 1228.*

Contemporary with the above warrior was that powerful prelate Anselm of Aost, in Savoy, who came to London in 1092, and was with difficulty prevailed upon by William Rufus to fill the vacant See of Canterbury. Though gratitude might have influenced his conduct, Anselm looked with indifference on the Monarch, and refused to receive the metropolitan pall from his hands. Anselm had no sooner left the kingdom to repair to Rome, than the king seized the revenues of the Archbishop. The prelate complained to Urban the Second, who, while he wished to defend the rights of his office, did not fail to listen to the more powerful arguments of his rival, accompanied by presents; and the dispute remained undecided till the death of the Monarch and of the Pope.

On the accession of Henry I. Anselm received an invitation to

ties. Of these may be mentioned the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, near Aldgate, built by Matilda of Bologne; and the Hospital of St. Katharine, by the consort to King Stephen. Amongst the many enthusiasts of the times was a pious female, the proprietor of a boat employed in conveying persons over the river Thames; who being a virgin, and having accumulated an ample fortune by the profits arising from this legacy of her progenitors, employed her riches in erecting a convent contiguous to her abode in Southwark, and near the present situation of St. Thomas's Hospital. The name of this devotee was Mary, and from the circumstance of her employment compelling her frequently to re-cross the Thames, she bore the Saxon appellation of Over-rie (i.e.) over the river. She endowed this conventual retirement liberally, and left it in a flourishing state at her death. Her zeal in the cause of religion procured her canonization; and to commemorate her name, this edifice of her bounty was thenceforth called Saint Mary Overie, or, as it is pronounced at the present day, Ovarie. We hear nothing more of this establishment till it became converted by a noble Lady, named Swithin, into a College of Priests, to the patriotism of whom London Bridge owes its primary foundation.* From some cause

return, and his arrival was marked with the most extraordinary respect, both from the king and the people; but when re-investiture was demanded, and the homage generally paid to a new monarch, the haughty prelate refused. The King was firm in his determination, and Anselm was bound to obey the commands of the Pope. The Bishops who had before espoused the cause of the King, now changed their sentiments, and Anselm, who had retired into Normandy, had the gratification to see the King come to solicit a reconciliation, which was effected in the Abbey of Bec. Anselm returned to England before the final settlement of this dispute, and died 1109, in his 76th year. He was author of several theological treatises. He was the first prelate who insisted upon the celibacy of his clergy, in the Synod of Westminster 1103. In his time, the Archbishop of York, attempted to throw off his dependency on the See of Canterbury; in which, however, he failed—Vide *Lempriere*.

* Messrs. Concanen and Morgan acquaint us, in their *History and Antiquities of the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark*, that, "the earliest account we have of the founding the religious house, since called St. Mary Overy, is from a tradition of Linsted, a Monk; and which, having the appearance of great probability, we give in the words we have received it."

or causes, which we are not furnished at the present day with sufficient information to explain, this college was but of short duration; and we find that, shortly afterwards, it was re-founded as a priory in 1106, for the use of Canons regular, by Sir William Pont de l'Arch, William Daunley or Dauney, Norman Knights; and William Gifford, Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Winchester.* After continuing upwards of a century, and retaining the original name of St. Mary Ovarie, it was destroyed by fire in 1212.† The Prior and Canons

“First, that being no bridge, but a ferry to carry and re-carry, whereby the ferryar gat great wealth; lastly, the ferryman and his wife died, left the same to their daughter, a maiden, named Mary Audery, who, with the goods left to her by her parents, and also the profits which came by the said ferry, builded an house of sisters, which is the uppermost end of St. Mary Overy's Church, above the choir, where she was buried, unto which house she gave the oversight and profit of the said ferry; but afterwards, the same house of sisters was converted unto a College of Priests, who builded the bridge of timber, and from time to time kept the same in good reparations, but considering the great charges of repairing the same, in the year 1209, by the aid of the Citizens of London and others, they began to build the bridge of stone.”

* In ascribing to Bishop Gifford a share in the merits of re-founding this establishment, the reader will find, by referring to Dugdale's *Monasticon Angl.* that we have agreed with that antiquarian, who also asserts, that St. Mary Ovarie's was the second religious house on the Southwark side of the river within the bills of mortality. It may be right, however, to observe, that Bishop Tanner disputes the accuracy of Dugdale's account and is of opinion with Stowe, that Gifford was only a subsequent benefactor to the foundation.

Tanner's Ecclesiastica, p. 536.

† This year, being the 14th of the reign of King John—Howel, in his *Londinopolis*, p. 22, tells us, a great fire broke out in Southwark, which took hold of our Lady of the Canons, (St. Mary Overy) and spread itself towards the north side of the bridge.

The particulars of this fire, and its dreadful consequences, are related by Mr. Stowe, and confirmed by other authors, as a memorable event. He tells us, that the alarm of fire occasioned a great number of people to pass the bridge, in order either to afford their assistance, or to become spectators of the calamity; that on a sudden, the north part of the bridge, by the blowing of the south wind, was set on fire, and that when the people would have returned, they were stopped by the fire; that while they staid, or protracted the time, by endeavouring to return on the way they came, the other end, namely, the south end of the bridge caught fire, and immured them between the contend-

then sought for a temporary asylum, whilst their priory was re-building, that no relaxation might occur in their religious discipline; and we find they erected a small edifice for the performance of their ritual ceremonies on the ground where the present building of St. Thomas's Hospital stands. On the return of the monks to their priory, after its re-erection, this small temporary building was left uninhabited, until (as we shall presently explain) it became converted into an hospitable retreat for the poor and infirm.

There stood in Bermondsey, at a short distance from the priory of Saint Mary Ovarie, an abbey dedicated to Mary the sister of Lazarus, called Magdalen, from Magdala, the place of her birth, which was built and endowed under the Saxon Government, as appears from the survey made by order of William the Conqueror.

This abbey becoming poor, and losing its support, was re-founded as a monastery, and dedicated to St. Saviour, in or about the year 1081, by a wealthy citizen of London, named Aylewin Childe, for the abode of a certain number of monks of the Cluniach order, who, through the indulgence of Archbishop Lanfranc were removed A. D. 1089, from the Priory de Charité, in Nivernois, on the Loire.

William Rufus annexed to this monastery, in 1094, the manor and royal mansion, of Bermonds-eye, corruptly named Bermondsey, and erected for the monks a new great church. Robert Blewit, Bishop of Lincoln, and Chancellor to William, likewise gave to them the manor of Charlton, in Kent. To these gifts were super-added, in 1122, the land of Hallingbury, and the church

ing flames, from which they had no chance of being relieved, till some boats or vessels were brought near the bridge to favour their escape, when so precipitate were the unhappy sufferers, that the means they took for their safety is said to have occasioned their destruction; for, either pressed by the rapidity of the flames, or impelled by fear to banish the caution necessary in such a situation, they rushed precipitately on board the vessels which came to their relief, and, it is said, caused them to sink; so that by the combined effects of the fire and the misfortune which befell their intended flight, above *three thousand* (or, as Trusler, in his chronology has it with greater probability *three hundred*) persons were said to have been destroyed.

Concanen and Morgan, p. 74.

of Saint George's, Southwark, by the donation of two benefactors (father and son), the Thomas Ardernes. Henry I. in 1127, confirmed these grants, and at the same time gave unto the priory the manors of Rotherhithe and Dulwich: a private individual, William Maminot, also gave it a moiety of the manor of Greenwich. King Henry II. in 1159, confirmed to the monastery the donation of the church of Camberwell, and annexed the hide of Southwark with the land of Coleman. King Henry III. granted to the monks inhabiting this religious house, a market every Monday, at Charlton, in the county of Kent; and a fair on Trinity Monday yearly.*

History furnishes us with no satisfactory information relative to the progress of this establishment, from the above period, till about the year 1213, when we find there was constructed, in the celleries grounded against the walls of the monastery, a small eleemosynary, or almory, where the alms of the religious were distributed for the relief of converts and poor children, by direction of Richard, prior or abbot of Bermondsey, who named it the "*Almonry for indigent Children and necessitous Proselytes*," and dedicated it to the honour of St. Thomas. In the course of a few years, the utility of this "*Almonry*" became so apparent, that it engaged the attention of Peter de Rupibus, or de la Roche, Bishop of

* The manor of Bermonds eye was an ancient demesne of the crown, and all the lands and tenements belonging to it; amongst which were Cambers Well, Rotherhithe, the hide of Southwark, Laygham, Dulwich, Wadden, and Ryham, with their appurtenances, which were impleable in the court of this manor only, and not at the common law.

The monastery of Bermondsey was considered as a cell or priory alien belonging to its parent institution in France, until the year 1380; soon after which, upon the resumption of alien priories, King Richard II. in consideration of 200 marks being presented to him, made it a denizen, when it was converted into an abbey, and Attelborough, the then prior, became the first abbot of Bermondsey. At the dissolution of this religious house, it was surrendered into the King's hands by Robert de Wharton, and was valued at £. 474 : 14s. : 4d. King Henry the VIIIth presented it to Sir Thomas Pope, who demolished the church, and erected on its site a superb mansion, which afterwards became the residence of the Radcliffes, Earls of Suffex.

Winchester, in whose diocese it stood, and who was superior of the religious houses in that quarter. He suggested the benevolent plan of enlarging its advantages, and disseminating more generally its benefits, by erecting, in a more eligible situation, a much larger building, as an hospitium, or house of hospitality, for the aged and infirm.

For this purpose, he thought the uninhabited structure (erected by the monks of St. Saviour, and left by them on returning to their own priory subsequent to its reparation) very suitable. This small edifice, which then occupied the present scite of St. Thomas's Hospital, he preferred for its advantageous position, for the salubrity of the air surrounding it, and for the goodness of the water which abounded in the spot on which it stood. At this remote distance of time, the former of these considerations may appear, to the superficial observer, ill-judged; but, notwithstanding the present confined part of Southwark in which the building now stands, it was at that period most pleasantly situated. A reference to ancient maps proves to us, that it was formerly surrounded by high trees, and that, on the side towards the Thames, the ground for some distance was unoccupied.

An application was made to Amitius, archdeacon of Surrey, on whose estate the building stood, for permission to enlarge it; that prelate granted the request, on a promise being given that a small pecuniary fine should be annually paid to him and his successors in the archdeaconry, as an acknowledgment of the original grant. Peter de Rupibus contributed to the improvement of this edifice by a munificent donation, amounting to the yearly revenue of £.343. He denominated it the "*Spital of St. Thomas the Martyr of Canterbury*;" appointed to it a resident master and brethren; and consented that the former should pay the annual sum of ten shillings and fourpence to the archdeacon of Surrey. He placed it under the superintendence of those who had so ably conducted the primary alms-house—the abbots of Bermondsey, but retained its patronage and protection to himself and successors in the episcopacy of Winchester. For several years before this period, many other pious establish-

ments had been erected in different parts of the kingdom, and dedicated to the honour of the same martyr (St. Thomas à Becket). Of these we may instance the hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, founded by Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Holles, and his wife Agnes, sister to the turbulent prelate, whose father Gilbert resided in a house on the scite of that religious foundation. The mother of our saint was a Saracen, whom his father had married in the Holy Land. On the spot where this house stood, rose the hospital built within twenty years after the murder of Thomas; yet such was the repute of his sanctity, that it was dedicated to him, in conjunction with the Blessed Virgin, without waiting for his canonization. The hospital consisted of a master and brethren professing the rule of St. Austin. Another edifice which we may mention, was the chapel of St. Thomas à Becket, situated at Brentwood, a small town in Essex, on the road to Colchester and Harwich, and about eighteen miles from London. This chapel was erected, in the fifth year of Henry III. by David, abbot of an extensive and wealthy monastery at Saint Osyth in Essex, who, with zealous devotion, appointed a chaplain to perform divine service to such pilgrims as passed through this neighbourhood, on their way to Becket's shrine at Canterbury, from the more remote parts of England.*

* Thomas à Becket was born in London in 1119, and educated at Merton Abbey, in Surrey, and afterwards at Oxford and Paris. He passed to Bononia in Italy, where he studied civil law, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession. He was made Chancellor by Henry II. anno 1158. As a courtier, Becket assumed all the gaiety of the times; and, when he attended the King to Toulouse, he maintained in his train twelve hundred horse, besides seven hundred knights or gentlemen. On the vacancy of Canterbury, Becket was raised to the see; but, by resigning the seals of Chancellor, he offended the King; and his haughtiness, and the high tone in which he asserted the privileges of the church, further widened the breach. Henry wished for a community of laws, but Becket refused to repress the disorders of his clergy, by suffering them to be tried in the same manner as the laity; and though he assented to the constitutions of Clarendon, he retracted his acquiescence, and resigned his office, at the feet of the Pope, who not only forgave by reinstating him, but espoused his cause and annulled the decrees. Henry, displeased with the conduct of Becket, banished his adherents, and sent them in disgrace to their exiled master. After a time, the haughty prelate condescended to see

William Fitz-Stephen, a monk of Canterbury, who was present at the murder of this prelate, gave publicity to the transaction and the names of the offenders, and, with religious zeal, magnified to the laity every circumstance of the affair. The impression it made upon the public mind was such as might be expected from the bigotry of the age; a simultaneous expression of horror for the deed, and a popular denunciation of vengeance on the murderers. The clergy represented his assassination as so flagrant an act, that it was necessary the kingdom should make atonement by pilgrimage and prayer at his shrine, and there expiate all other religious offences. The monument of this ambitious priest (whose ingratitude to his Sovereign rendered him unworthy of life) was costly and superb, and the adoration paid at it for many years surpassed description: it superseded the necessity of a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; and, as one of our earliest bards facetiously expresses it,

“ Not abroad our English zealots stole,
 “ To Canterbury tend the pious shoal;
 “ There pay and promise to the Saint enskrin’d
 “ For ev’ry ail of body and of mind.”

GEOFFRY CHAUCER:

his Sovereign (1167); but broke off the conference, because Henry refused to give him the kiss of peace. In 1169, another meeting took place in the confines of Normandy; a reconciliation was effected, and the King, in proof of his sincerity, held the bridle of Becket's horse, while he mounted and dismounted twice. On his return, the Primate refused to restore the excommunicated Bishops; and so irritated was Henry on hearing this, that he exclaimed, “ he was an unhappy prince, since none of his followers had spirit or gratitude to revenge his wrongs on so insolent a priest.” The words animated four of his courtiers, who sailed for England, and dashed out the prelate's brains before the altar of his cathedral. The murderers fled, and, to expiate their crimes, undertook a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where they died. The news of Becket's death alarmed Henry, who not only exculpated himself before the Pope, but performed penance at the shrine of the murdered priest; and, after passing the night on the cold pavement in penance and prayer, he suffered himself to be scourged by the monks. To his death, and not to his virtues, as Lempriere justly observes, Becket was indebted for these honours. He not only became a saint by the indulgence of the church, but numerous miracles were said to be wrought at his tomb. The spot was visited by thousands with religious veneration, and the shrine of the saint became adorned with whatever was most costly and valuable in the kingdom.

The tomb of this prelate (which was to be seen in Canterbury Cathedral, until it became destroyed by the fanatical spirit of the civil wars), was enriched by such presents and expiatory offerings of incredible value as were continually augmenting, till the great ecclesiastical change; when they were seized, with other church property, by Henry VIII.

Leland says, that Sir John Mandeville, the most ancient of English prose writers, who lived in the reign of Edward III, on returning from his travels, gave to the shrine of Thomas à Becket a glass globe containing an apple, which he probably brought from the East. This curiosity was seen by Leland, and he asserts, that at his day, 1545, the apple remained fresh and undecayed.

As the road to Canterbury lay through London, and the only passage over the Thames, was in the neighbourhood of "St. Thomas's Spital," it was ordained by Peter de Rupibus that poor pilgrims, to and from Canterbury, should be permitted to lodge and board in that house for the night, and in the event of sickness or lameness, should be hospitably provided for till their recovery; when they were to be furnished with alms and provisions to continue their journey.* In its immediate neighbourhood is still to be seen that famous inn, The TABERDE, or Talbot, which was frequented by the more wealthy pilgrims, and from whence Chaucer, the father of English poetry, set out with his merry companions on their pilgrimage †

* Although, after the death of Becker, but few pilgrims took a journey to the Holy Land for the performance of religious penance; yet it appears, the practice was not quite abolished till late in the reign of Henry VIII. Warton mentions one William Wey, Fellow of Eton College, who celebrated mass, *cum cantu organico*, at Jerusalem in the year 1472; and cites an itinerary under the title of "*The Pilgrimage of Sir Richard Torkington, parson of Mulberton in Norfolk, to Jerusalem, Anno 1517*," as extant in the Bodleian Library.

These infatuations, as Burnett justly observes, are interesting, as they not only enable us to trace the history of human credulity, but also exhibit to the philosopher a proof, that feelings of wonderment must precede curiosity, by which the faculties are expanded and perfected.

† Mr. Aubrey, in his history of the County of Surrey, tells us, that

A curious Drawing, in our possession, proves the

“ *TABARDE JNNE* ”

to have been of Gothic structure, and to have had for its Host, in the time of Chaucer, *HENRY BAILLY*, a most hospitable individual, who named it

“ *The Lodgyng House for Canterbury Pilgrims.* ” *

This inn is now called the Talbot, and has over its gateway the following inscription, by direction of its

by the sign of the *Taberde*, was meant an heraldic coat without sleeves, and embroidered with the arms of the wearer ; a sort of dress which was much in vogue among the nobility of this country for many years after the termination of the Holy Wars.

“ The name of Tabarders,” Mr. Aubrey says, “ though lost every where else, still remains in use in Queen’s College, Oxford, where part of the members of that foundation are distinguished by that name from this habit once worn by them ; they are also called in their statutes *pauperes pueri*, and were usually elected under twelve years of age, as a MS. (communicated to me, and wrote by Gerard Longbain, D. D. and Provost of that College) informs me.”

Aubrey’s History of Surrey.

* The poet thus introduces that personage to his readers :

—————“ Now it is time for you to tell
How that we barin us that ilkè night,
When we were in that hostelrie alight.

“ Grete chère made our host us evrichone,
And to the suppere set he us anone :
And servid us with vitailles of the best,
Strong was the wine, and well to drink us lest.
A semely man our hostè was withal,
To bear a marshall in a Lord ’is hall ;
A largè man he was, with eyin stepe,
A fairer burgeis is there none in Chepe.
Bold of his speche, and wise, and well ytaught,
And of manhodè lakkid him right naugyt.
And eke thereto he was a mery man,
And after suppere playin he began,
And spake of mirth amongis other thinges,
When that we haddè made our rekeninges ;

present proprietor, Robert Bristow, Esq. of Broxmore, Wiltshire, who has directed this mark of its ancient celebrity to be carefully preserved.

“ THIS IS THE INN WHERE GEOFFRY CHAUCER, KNIGHT, AND HIS NINE AND TWENTY PILGRIMS LODGED ON THEIR JOURNEY TO CANTERBURY, 1388.”

The Talbot is well deserving the attention of the curious, for traces of its ancient extent are yet remaining ; the succeeding quotation, extracted from Mr. Ogle's revision of Chaucer's humorous Canterbury Tales in 1741, from the older edition of Thomas Speight, Anno 1687, is illustrative of this particular.

“ It so befel that season, on a day
In SOUTHWARK, at the TABARD-INN I lay ;
Ready by morn, my progress to pursue :
A pilgrimage to see was all my view !

“ When at our inn, before the fall of night,
Lo ! twenty-nine in fellowship alight :
Strangers, that chanc'd in company to fall ;
Unlike the men, but pilgrims they were all.

“ To Canterbury each propos'd to ride ;
The house was roomy, and the stables wide ;
Well serv'd was ev'ry beast and ev'ry guest,
And man and horse were treated with the best.

“ I talk'd with each, with each familiar grew ;
Was one with all, before the sun withdrew ;

And seide thus, Now Lordingis trewly
Ye ben to me welcome right hertely ;
For by my troth, if that I shall not lie,
I saw not this yere soche a companie
At once in this herbrue, as is now,
Fain would I don you mirthè, wist I how.”

And one and all agreed, at dawn of day,
To Canterbury Town to take their way.*

* It befell that season on a day,
In Southwarke at the Taberde as I lay,
Reedy to wend in my pilgrymage
To Caunterbury, with devout courage.
That nyght was come into that hostelry,
Well nyne and twenty in a companye,
Of sondry folke, by aventure yfal
In felyshyp, and pylgrymes were they al,
That towarde Caunterbury wolde ryde :
The chambres and stables weren wyde,
And well weren they eased at the best,
And shortly, when the sonne was at rest,
So had I spoken with hem everychone.
That I was of her felyshyp anone,
And made forwarde erly for to ryse,
To take our way there as I you devyse.

CHAUCER.

The above extract has been taken from Mr. Aubrey's work, which he transcribed from an edition in folio of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.—*Imprinted at London by Rychard Kele, dwellynge in Lombarde Strete, nere unto the Stockes Market, at the sygne of the Egle.*



Ancient History

OF

SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

52
5/2
ALTHOUGH in reality St. Thomas's "Spital" was erected in its present situation by the Monks of St. Mary Ovarie, and was enlarged by the Bishop of Winchester, with the consent of Amitius, Archdeacon of Surrey, conjointly with that of the Prior, or Abbot of Bermondsey; the latter of whom undertook its superintendence till the year 1492, when one of the Abbots gave up its management to the resident Master and Brethren of the Hospital, in the hands of whose successors it remained till surrendered to Henry VIII; it was by reason of the monies and estates originally bestowed upon it, by Peter de Rupibus, considered by the Bishops of Winchester as being under their patronage and jurisdiction.

We find, however, this prerogative, to which their benevolence gave them a just pretence, was disallowed by the Archbishop of Canterbury soon after the Hospital was opened for charitable purposes; who, seeing its advantages and admiring its repute, became * desirous of being himself its patron: he asserted the priority of his rank, and claimed the hospital on the score of its being upon the estate of the Archdeacon of Surrey. He was strongly opposed by the then Bishop of Winchester, whose superior claims, on account of the donations his predecessors in the diocese had on several occasions made to the hospital, were at length admitted;

* Anno 1252.

and the dispute became adjusted. It would seem, that the Bishops of Winchester, after this decision in their favour, had made themselves rather obnoxious to the resident superintendants of the hospital; for in the reign of Edward I.* we find a commission was issued for an inquisition as to the right of custody of the hospital in the time of vacation, upon the petition of the Brethren against the deputies of the Bishop of Winchester; whose palace was situated in the vicinity of the hospital and who, at that time, had a considerable revenue arising from the public stews or brothels, which were licenced by government to be kept in the Borough, (close to the bank of the Thames) under the inspection of the Bishops, for the time being, and their agents.

Pennant, in his "ANTIQUITIES OF LONDON," says, that the bordello or stews, in Southwark, "were permitted and openly licenced by government, under certain laws and regulations. These licences were farmed out; even a lord mayor, the great Sir William Walworth, did not disdain to possess them: and he rented them out to the froes, i. e. the bawds of Flanders.

In the 19th year of King Edward III. that monarch confirmed to these stews the privileges they afterwards enjoyed; he, however, directed that a badge, or particular dress should be worn by the women inhabiting them, in order that they might be the more readily distinguished from other females. Among other regulations, enacted in these places, no stew-holders were to receive religious or married women; nor were they to keep open their houses on Sundays; nor were they to admit any women who had on them the perilous infirmity of "brenning," &c.

These infamous houses, which were suppressed by Henry VIII. had subsisted from time immemorial, as is shewn by the sanction given to them by an act of parliament in the reign of Henry II.† They were publicly

* Anno 1276.

† In a parliament holden at Westminster, in the 8th year of Henry the IIId. it was ordained by the Commons, and confirmed by the King and Lords, "That divers constitutions for ever should be kept within this lordship or franchise, according to the old customs that had been there used time out of mind."

suppressed, by sound of trumpet,* the proclamation stating them to be no longer privileged brothels; but, that the inhabitants were to keep good and honest rules, as at other places of this realm, &c.

The unfortunate females, resident in these establishments, were forbidden the rites of the church, so long as they continued their life of incontinence, and were excluded from Christian burial, if they were not reconciled before their death. Stow, the antiquarian, informs us, that in consequence of this injunction, an unconsecrated plot of ground, called the "*The Single Woman's Church Yard*," was appointed for their interment, at some little distance from the parish church.† The pretence for permitting such disgraceful establishments, was to prevent the debauching the wives and daughters of the citizens, so that all, who had not the gift of continence, might have places to which they could repair.

Perhaps, in days when thousands were tied up by vows of celibacy, these haunts might have been necessary, for neither cowl nor cope had virtue sufficient to annihilate the strongest of human passions.

The object had in view by placing these receptacles (for the indulgence of sensual gratification) under the jurisdiction of the bishops, was, in all probability, to maintain a stricter discipline over them; and attempting to confine indecency within prescribed limitations by licensing, under the semblance of lenity, those excesses which could not be arbitrarily restrained, was rightly considered as the most effectual way of checking the contagion of immorality, and of preventing it from becoming more widely disseminated.‡

It is difficult to ascertain the real amount of the re-

* In the year 1546.

† Vide Stow's Survey, and Howel's History of London and Westminster.

‡ Sir William Walworth annually derived considerable profit from these stews, till the fifth year of Richard II.; when they were destroyed by Walter Tyler and his associates. It has been said, that a principle of revenge for this shock to Sir William's revenue, prompted him to the daring enterprize of striking Wat Tyler a mortal blow, whilst surrounded by his rebellious followers in Smithfield. This is an illiberal interpretation of his motive for a patriotic boldness, which ought rather to be imputed to his loyalty and attachment to his So-

venues belonging to St. Thomas's Hospital, subsequent to the period above mentioned for the space of several years, nor are we now acquainted with any important changes (if any occurred) during the space of time from 1276, to the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII.; we presume, however, that the Hospital received occasional assistance from the bountiful donations of pious individuals, for as the spirit of enquiry gradually disseminated itself, and as trade and commerce began to be cultivated, many persons, not merely through monkish infatuation, but urged by the desire of improvement, travelled into other countries, and after amassing large fortunes there, re-

vereign, than to so mercenary a consideration. The stews were soon renewed in the reign of Henry VI. and their number amounted at that period to eighteen. Fabian informs us, that in the reign of Henry VII. the doors of these receptacles were closed, and they became uninhabited; they were, however, shortly afterwards again relicensed, but were reduced to twelve in number. Over the doors on the fronts of the houses, were painted several signs; as a boar's head, a crane, a cardinal's hat, a swan, a bell, a castle, a gun; a cross and keys, &c. Though sanctioned by royal authority, the keepers of these receptacles for the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, were held in such disrepute, that by an act of parliament, they were prohibited from serving, or being impannelled on any jury. Mr. Concanen says, that long previous to this act, and after the death of Sir William Walworth, to whom, as before observed, the stews belonged; the whole profits of licensing arising from them, came by some means into the hands of the Bishops of Winchester. John of Northampton, however, who succeeded Walworth, either piqued at one of the bishops invading his right, or impelled by a sincere reforming principle, commenced a severe persecution. He had his spies and constables in every street, to apprehend such strollers as belonged to these establishments; and those women, therefore, who were neither handsome nor rich enough to bribe his officers, were carried through the streets in great pomp, with their heads shorn, and trumpets and pipes playing before them. This was in direct violation of the then bishop's express commands, who made several remonstrances to him on the subject of his unprovoked severity.

That bishops, who are covered with the sacred garb of religion, should in any age have so prostituted the very name of holiness, by becoming the guardians of such immoral asylums, is a melancholy instance of human depravity; and that any part of a revenue, for the support of these holy fathers, should be drained from such a sink of wretchedness, taints their character with a rank hypocrisy, unknown, we hope, to the prelates of our day. We have still errors, for which some sober brows will furnish a text; but the days of superstitious reverence to the tricks of priestcraft, we hope, are gone for ever.

turned to close the evening of their days in their native land.

An opinion at that period very generally prevailed among the religious votaries, which the clergy failed not to confirm and render subservient to their own advantage, namely, that not only the prayers of the righteous after their death, but deeds of charity during the continuance of their life, were indispensable for insuring to them the felicities of another world. Many asylums were, in consequence, endowed by different individuals for the reading of mass, to secure the repose of their souls, and for the long continuance of those devotional exercises said to be necessary to their salvation. Others, who were not rich enough to build and endow an edifice, contributed largely to the support of the then existing charities towards the relief of the old and decrepid poor.

The different commercial societies were very bountiful in their gifts; amongst them is to be noticed, the Brotherhood of St. Thomas à Becket, the most ancient that can be traced, which was established at the close of the thirteenth century, and received in 1406, from Henry IV. a charter of confirmation, under which it long flourished, to the mutual interest of the adventurers and the country.*

In the seventh year of Edward I. † Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, gave the advowson of the church of Blechingley to the Master and Brethren of St. Thomas's "*Spital*" in exchange for their lands in "*Beddynton*," "*Bandone*," "*Mitcham*," and "*Croydon*." Besides these estates belonging to St. Thomas's, were an ancient mansion house, called Skinner's Place; and forty acres of land, with certain rents and services in West Greenwich, Kent, which were conveyed anno 1349, by Ralph Nonthy, to William, Bishop of Winton, and others, who, in the same year, annexed them to this hospital. Mr. Lysons supposes these estates to have been included in those belonging to Sir Frederick Evelyn, and he states them to have afterwards passed

* Anderson's Commerce. Dr. Hughson's London.

† Anno 1279.

through several hands into the possession of Ann Lady Parry.*

This period of time is entitled to some brief comments, if it be only to allude to the monkish superstition which then existed in these realms. The intemperate excesses of those whose lives were consecrated to the pious offices of morality and devotion, had long given occasion to animadversions on the sanctity of that religion, by which such sensual indulgences were supported: but no one, since the time of Friar Bacon,† had been found daring enough to attempt checking the gigantic strides of Romish dominion till the middle of the fourteenth century, when John de Wickliffe, an Englishman, boldly denied the infallibility of the Pope, and disputed the truth of those preposterous doctrines which were disseminated into all parts of Christendom from the Papal chair. Wickliffe is to be considered as the original author of those principles of toleration in religious affairs, which afterwards engaged the attention of the Christian world, and deserves the thanks of mankind, as being the forerunner of Huss and Luther in the glorious work of reformation.

The attempts of this pious divine to reform the errors of the church, were indeed, surprising, when we consider the age in which he lived. The effect of his exertions has not only continued down to the present time, but will be felt to the remotest ages. It is impossible not to feel the warmest sentiments of veneration for the memory of so great and good a man. Every historical fact connected with his laborious endeavours, we presume, cannot fail to prove interesting; we shall, therefore, indulge ourselves in a short and pleasing digression, by offering to the reader a sketch of his life and literary performances.

John de Wickliffe, of Yorkshire, was born about the year 1330, and educated at Oxford, where he obtained distinguished academic honours, having been elected successively to the Mastership of Baliol College, to the Wardenship of Canterbury Hall, and to the Professorship of Divinity in that University.‡

* 1 Hasted, 7; 4 Lysons, 388-654; Highmore, 72.

† Anno 1220.

‡ To this last promotion Wickliffe attained in the year 1372.

In his professorial capacity, he found the exercise of his spiritual prerogatives abridged; and the privileges of the University violated, by the pretensions of the mendicants. He at first only gratified his just resentment, by throwing out some censures upon the several orders of friars; in which, however, he could not forbear touching upon the usurpations of the Pope, their great patron and abettor. For this he was deprived of the Wardenship of his college, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who substituted a monk in his place; upon which he appealed to the Pope, who, by way of rebuke for the freedom with which he had treated the monastic orders, confirmed the Archiepiscopal sentence. Wickliffe, now more exasperated than ever, gave full scope to his indignation; and attacked, without distinction, both in his sermons and other pieces, not only the whole body of the monks, but the encroachments and tyranny of the church of Rome, and various other ecclesiastical corruptions.

In the year 1365, we find the name of Wickliffe first mentioned in the annals of our country. It was on occasion of the demand of Pope Urban V. for the arrears of the tribute money of one thousand marks *per annum*, imposed upon the country by King John; and the payment of which had been neglected since the year 1333. Wickliffe seized this opportunity to write against the Papal demand, in opposition to an English Monk, who had published in its favour. This recommended him to the particular notice of the king,* who conferred upon him several benefices, and employed him in various embassies. He was one of the commissioners in the Ecclesiastical Congress at Bruges, in the year 1374, which was appointed to settle the long-disputed question of the Papal provisions and reservations. Here, from his intercourse with the envoys of Gregory XI. he gained new light as to the policy and maxims of the church of Rome; and on his return the year following, he began to expose the whole system of the Romish Hierarchy; openly declaring, that the Pope was *Anti-Christ*, and that *Man of Sin* of whom St. Paul and St. John prophesied; and he proceeded to combat the various

* Edward III.

superstitions of the Papal church. For this he was cited, in 1377, before the Upper House of Convocation, on a charge of heresy; but was defended from the violence of Catholic fury by his patron, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

This Prince had patronized him from political motives; but, finding that he merely contended against errors and usurpations purely religious, he subsequently withdrew his protection. Wickliffe laboured incessantly to disseminate his doctrines, and his success was commensurate with his zeal. It is affirmed by the monkish historian, Knighton, his contemporary and inveterate enemy; that more than one half of the people of England became his followers; and such was the persecuting enmity of the Catholics, at this most miraculous effect of his preaching, that in 1382, they procured, through the instrumentality of Courtney, Archbishop of Canterbury, letters patent from the king, addressed to the University of Oxford, requiring them, within seven days from the receipt of his orders, to banish Wickliffe and his adherents from the University, and to suppress all works and writings which favoured the new heresy.

He survived his expulsion only two years, as he died at his living at Lutterworth, by a stroke of the palsy, in the year 1384, at a time when nothing was wanting to emancipate England from the tyranny of Rome but the boldness and eloquence of a popular leader.

Wickliffe's inveterate enemies, the Catholic clergy, betrayed an indecent joy at his death, and the Council of Constance, thirty years afterwards, decreed, that his bones should be taken up and thrown upon a dunghill—an act of impotent malice which was not executed till 1428, in consequence of a bull for that purpose from Pope Martin V.

The writings of Wickliffe, which were chiefly in manuscript, were very voluminous. After his death, they were condemned by various councils, and burnt wherever they could be found. It is said by Joh. Coccles,* that Subynco Lepus, Archbishop of Prague, where his doctrines made progress, publickly burnt more than two hundred volumes of them, adorned with costly

* *Hist. Hussit.*

covers and gold bosses. But his works were so multiplied, that all these attempts of bigoted malice were impotent to annihilate, perhaps, any one of his compositions. It has been already observed, that the first objects of his religious censures, were the mendicant friars, whose numbers and encroachments had, at this period, increased to an alarming degree.

That the unlearned reader may form a more correct idea of the justice of Wickliffe's censures, the following account of these orders of friars has been extracted from Mr. Ellis and Mr. Burnet.*

In consequence of the many abuses which had gradually perverted the monastic institutions, it became necessary, about the beginning of the thirteenth century, to establish a new class of friars; who, possessing no regular revenues, and relying for subsistence on the general reverence which they should attract by superior talent, or severer sanctity of manners, might become the effectual and permanent support of the Papal authority against those heresies which were beginning to infect the church, as well as against the jealousy of the civil power. The new institution consisted of four mendicant orders:—The Franciscans, who were also called Friars Minors or Minorities, or Grey Friars: the Augustine or Austine Friars: the Dominicans or Friars Preachers, or Black Friars; and the Carmelites, or White Friars.—For the purpose of quickening their zeal, the Popes bestowed on them many new and uncommon privileges; the right of travelling where they pleased, of conversing with persons of all descriptions, of instructing youth, and of hearing confessions and bestowing absolution without reserve; and as these advantages naturally attracted to the privileged orders all the novices who were distinguished by zeal or talent, excited their emulation, and insured the respect of the people, these friars quickly eclipsed all their rivals, and realized the hopes which had been entertained from their establishment.†

* Author of "SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH PROSE WRITERS."

† Vide Preface to Boyd's Translation of "The Divina Comedia of Dante, Alleghiro."

The mendicant orders of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but particularly the Dominicans, very nearly resembled the Jesuits of modern times. In these orders were found the most learned men, and the most popular preachers of the age.

The almost exclusive charge of the national education enabled them to direct the public taste and opinions; the confessional chair placed the consciences of their penitents at their disposal; and their leading members, having discovered that an association, in which individual talents are systematically directed to some general purpose, is nearly irresistible; soon insinuated themselves into the most important offices of church and state, and guided at their will the religion and politics of Europe. But prosperity, as usual, made them indolent and impudent. They had long been envied and hated; and the progress of general civilization raised up numberless rivals, possessing equal learning, ambition, and versatility of manners, with superior activity and caution.

They at length quarrelled amongst themselves, and thus lost the favour and reverence of the people; and they were at last gradually sinking into insignificance, when they were swallowed up in the general wreck of monastic institutions.

The magnificence of their edifices, which excited universal envy, was the frequent topic of Wickliffe's invective; and their practice of inveigling the youth of the universities into their convents he took every means of exposing.

The famous Richard Fitz-Ralph, archbishop of Armagh, in an oration against the mendicants, pronounced before the Pope and Cardinals in 1357, declared, that the number of scholars in the two universities, during the thirteenth century, was prodigious; and that, in his time, the number of students had diminished from thirty thousand to six thousand in the university of Oxford. This astonishing diminution he attributed to the arts of those friars, who enticed so many young men into their monasteries, that parents were afraid to send their sons to the university. Wickliffe assures us, when speaking of the ignorance of the clergy, that there were many

who "*kunnen*"* not the ten commandments, *ne*† read their *Sauter*,‡ *ne* understood a verse of it; that the prelates were ignorant of the word of God, and that the friars supplied for the bishops the office of preaching." The priests being too lazy and ignorant to preach, excused themselves by saying, that "*men shouliden cease of preaching, and geven to holy prayers and contemplation, for that helpen more Christian men, and is better.*" This assertion Wickliffe attempted to controvert, and he argued against monachism and abso- lution. In the time of Wickliffe, it was ordered, in the university of Oxford, that priests and curates should not read the Scriptures till they were of nine or ten years standing; and some papists went so far as to assert (probably from their hatred to Wickliffe), that "the decrees of bishops in the church are of greater autho- rity, weight and dignity, than is the authority of Scrip- tures." Wickliffe replied to this with becoming spirit; and, although he availed himself of every occasion to expose the shameful vices of the clergy, both regular and secular, no part of his conduct excited their rancour so much, as his undertaking to translate the Scriptures into English.

They affirmed, "*It is heresy to speak of the holy Scriptures in English.*" The lower orders of the people were unable to read even their vernacular language; and, taking advantage of the general ignorance which hence prevailed, the impudence and selfish policy of the monks induced them actively to propagate the opinion, that it was unlawful for any but priests to read the Scriptures. The most outrageous abuse was bestowed upon Wick- liffe for his thus enabling the multitude, by his transla- tion of the Bible, to draw at the fountain of their faith.

Henry Knighton, canon of Leicester, the contempo- rary of Wickliffe, thus speaks of his labours: "This master John Wickliffe trans'lated out of Latin, into Eng- lish, the Gospel, which Christ had entrusted with the clergy and doctors of the church, that *they* might mi- nister it to the laity and weaker sort, according to the

* Knew.

† Nor.

‡ Psalter.

exigency of the times and their several occasions. So that, by this means, the Gospel is made vulgar, and laid more open to the laity, and even to *women*, who could *read*, than it used to be to the most learned of the clergy, and those of the best understanding; and so the Gospel jewel, or evangelical pearl, is thrown about and trodden under foot of swine." The orthodox divines commonly wrote in Latin; but the sentiments which Wickliffe was so zealous to promulgate, could not have been sufficiently diffused had he not written in his vernacular tongue. Wickliffe, besides translations of the Scriptures, wrote several other works, relating to canon and even municipal laws: he was eminently skilled in logical subtleties and theological disputation; and he far surpassed all other divines of his age in learning and profound knowledge.

His character was marked by piety, benevolence, and ardent zeal; to which were added, great gravity, and even austerity of manners, befitting the first champion of religious liberty, and suitable to the pre-eminent talents he possessed, which were so well employed in the wide diffusion of those contagious sentiments which filled the clergy with alarm, and enlightened the understandings of the laity. Although he had precursors in Friar Bacon, St. Amour of the Sorbonne, Fitzralph of Armagh, and Grosseteste of St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk; yet he was (strictly speaking) the first to throw off the trammels of implicit faith, and to teach his countrymen and the world to judge for themselves on spiritual subjects. His design was to produce a revolution in the morals as well as in the religion of mankind; and he has the glory of giving an impulse to the soul, which will progressively augment to the end of time.

After the death of Wickliffe, notwithstanding the Catholic church exercised its overgrown power more arbitrarily than before, yet the eyes of the laity were open to the absurdity of its tenets; and though it was ably supported by the learning of D'Ailly, Courtney, and many others, whose attachment to the see of Rome was unbounded, a spirit of opposition became cherished and matured. This spirit at first only manifested itself by

the feeble and desultory attacks of a few individuals; but it at last became diffused throughout Europe, with such astonishing force and rapidity as to shake the stupendous fabric of catholicism to its foundation.

But leaving this subject for the present, and recalling our attention to Saint Thomas's Hospital, we find, that nothing worth particularizing appears to have occurred in its ancient history from 1349 to the year 1458; at which time this establishment, with others of a similar nature, received considerable pecuniary assistance from a munificent Lord Mayor of London, Sir Godfrey Bulleyn, the immediate maternal ancestor of Queen Elizabeth, who was a great benefactor to the various charities of the metropolis. We also find, not long afterwards, that, during the mayoralty of Sir Ralph Jocelyn, a public-spirited Sheriff of the city of London bequeathed three hundred and forty pounds, to portion out a certain number of poor maidens, and gave considerable sums for the relief of such infirm persons as were then in the prisons, lazar-houses, and hospitals. Saint Thomas's Hospital participated in the benefits of this bequest; but to what amount we have no correct information.

From the year 1476, nothing of importance occurred, either in the government or revenues of Saint Thomas's, until the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII. when an estimate was formed of the latter, which were found to amount to the annual sum of £.347:3s.:6d. and to £.309:1s.:11d. clear. At this time there were a master and brethren and three lay-sisters residing in the hospital, and forty beds were made up for poor, infirm, and impotent people, all of whom had victuals and firing allowed to them.

We are now briefly to consider that eventful epoch in the page of history, the early part of the sixteenth century, rendered illustrious by the ecclesiastical reformation; a knowledge of which will greatly facilitate the reader's acquaintance with the subsequent history and progress of Saint Thomas's Hospital. The oppressive conduct of the Romish clergy, whose tyrannizing influence had so long deserved the reproof of the really

* In the year 1474.

Henry VIII. 1509-1547

pious and good, now received a salutary check by the intrepidity of a few individuals, whose names will continue immortal to the remotest ages; who, after representing the unchristian-like tendency of that faith which encouraged every species of sensual enjoyment, pointed out a more exemplary practice of devotion. They failed not to obtain converts to the religious sentiments they promulgated, which were more consonant to reason and moral law, less clouded by preposterous tenets, and, unlike the Catholic doctrines, replete with lasting benefits to mankind.

The objects pointed out by Wickliffe in the fourteenth century, and which the barbarity of succeeding ages prevented others from pursuing with effect till the reign of Henry VIII. were now followed up by Luther, who is to be considered as the most formidable enemy to the Romish church, and the most strenuous opposer of the Catholic persuasion that ever existed.* Whilst the te-

* John Huss, the celebrated divine and martyr, may be looked upon as one who contributed, in no small degree, to the Reformation; and it is probable that, had he lived contemporary with Wickliffe, that important change would not have been left for Luther to complete. Huss was born in Bohemia 1376, and educated at Prague. The writings of Wickliffe converted him from the superstitions of Rome, and with eloquent zeal he preached against the power of the Pope. His efforts proved so successful, that the papal authority began to be slighted in Bohemia; but the Archbishop of Prague issued two mandates against the heresies of Wickliffe and the labours of Huss, and these were soon succeeded by a bull from Rome, for the suppression of all tenets offensive to the holy see. Huss exclaimed against these proceedings; and, though summoned to Rome to answer for his conduct, he, supported by the favour of Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, disregarded the Pope's authority, and was excommunicated; and soon after his adherents were included in the same interdict. After causing, by his opposition, various tumults in Prague and Bohemia, he was prevailed upon to appear at the Council of Constance. The Emperor Sigismund granted him his protection, and ensured security to his person, but when he reached Constance [1414], he was seized as a heretic and imprisoned; and, after a confinement of severe hardship for six months, he was condemned without a hearing, and, upon refusing to recant his errors, he was tumultuously sentenced to be burnt. The emperor complained, though unavailingly, of the contempt shewn to his authority, and of the perfidy used towards the delinquent. Huss was inhumanly dragged to execution; he was stripped of his sacerdotal habit, deprived of his degrees, and, with a paper crown on his

nets of this great man were supported on the continent by the exertions of other reformers, as Zuinglius, Melancthon, Calvin, Marlorat, Beza, Fagius, Bucer, and Herman de Wyda; and in Britain, by Grindal, Buchanan, Godwin, Rogers, and others: they were also opposed by Eckius of Ingoldstadt, Adolphus of Mersburg, Caietan of Gaieta, Beda of Picardy, Pole of Canterbury, Gardiner of Winchester, and other prelates of equal ability.

Although the majority of ecclesiastics were hostile to Luther, and faithful to the cause in which their interest was so materially concerned, the voice of reason and truth eventually prevailed: the noble work of reformation at last became established upon an adamantine basis; and the preponderance of Catholic superstition soon ceased to exist in this country. When the principles of Luther first made their way into England, Henry VIII. defended the papal supremacy and the catholic creed (as laid down by St. Thomas Aquinas) with all the argument and scholastic divinity he was master of, in his book, entitled, "*Assertio septem Sacramentorum, adversus Martinum Lutherum*," &c.* and with such temporary effect, at least, upon his own subjects, as to gain from the Pope, Leo X. the flattering appellation of Defender of the Faith. Henry's example was followed by the principal divines in this country; and we find Fischer, in conjunction with his friend Sir Thomas More,

head, with pictures of devils around, and the inscription of Heresiarch, he was burned alive, July 1415. He endured his torments with uncommon fortitude and true Christian resignation. His ashes were collected, and sprinkled in the Rhine. His writings were numerous, but too violent for his safety against his powerful opponents. — *Lempriere's Biography*.

The year, following the martyrdom of Huss, was disgraced by the sacrifice of his companion and pupil, Jerome of Prague, who embraced the tenets of his master, and seeing Huss thrown into prison, withdrew to Uberlingen. Though he promised to confront his persecutors, if secured from violence, he was seized and dragged in chains to Constance. After being exposed to various insults, and artfully tempted to make a recantation, he boldly declared himself the disciple of Wickliffe and Huss; and thus triumphant in constancy, he was condemned to the flames. He suffered at the stake [May 30th, 1416], enduring the torments (his Romish persecutors inflicted) with a manly resignation.

* Anno 1520.

seizing all the books of Lutheranism, as well as of the Lollards; and punishing with severity those in his diocese who followed the errors, as he called them, of those arch-heretics, Wickliffe and Luther.

Henry's work, when written, was generally ascribed to the united ability of Fischer, More, and Lea afterwards Archbishop of York.

It soon had the effect of producing a spirited reply from Luther, who, in his turn, invited the "*Responsio ad Convitia M. Lutheri congesta in Henricum Regem Angliæ*" of Sir Thomas More; and from Fischer, the "*Assertionum Martini Lutheri Confutatio*," and "*Defensio Assertionis Henrici actavi de septem Sacramentis, &c.*"

Many other English prelates likewise wrote against the doctrines of Luther with learning and ability; amongst whom we may mention Dr. Richard Smith, one of the firmest pillars to the Catholic cause in this country, and Sir William Barlowe, bishop of Bath and Wells, and formerly a monk in the Augustine monastery of Saint Osyth, in Essex.* The following brief extract we

* The desolated remains of this once superb monument of Romish superstition are still to be seen in the eastern part of Essex, near the confluence of the river Colne with the ocean. Whilst the vestiges of its chapel, cemetery, and cloisters, concur in recalling to mind papal magnificence; its battlements and watch-towers furnish us with impressive ideas of feudal times, and bring to our remembrance the days of chivalry and romance. The village of St. Osyth, which, under the Saxon government, was called Chic, Chich, or Cice (rice), derived its present name from that of a Mercian Princess, who resided in the neighbourhood, and was murdered by the Danes, when they landed on the coast for the invasion of England. This Princess, whose name was Sithe or O'Sithe, was the betrothed wife of a royal Saxon, who at the moment of his nuptial solemnization was called away to repel the invaders †. She offered up to Heaven vows of eternal chastity for his safety, which she afterwards religiously observed. Her spouse resigned her to holy duties, and she (after establishing a convent of Nuns) rigidly consecrated herself to the service of the Deity till a subsequent incursion of the Danes, when she was inhumanly massacred whilst at her devotions, at a sequestered part of the village, which has since been called "NUN'S WOOD." After her death she was honoured with canonization by the title of *Saint Osyth*; ‡ and contiguous to the spot where she was destroyed, Richard de Beauvis,

† In the year 991.

‡ Vide Camden's *Britannia*.

have transcribed from one of Sir William Barlowe's works, and offer it to the notice of the reader, with an apology for its introduction in this place. It is worthy of attention, as it shows the peculiar style of writing, as well as the monkish arrogance, of those times; and, above all, it serves as a good example of that fondness for alliteration in the polemical authors of the period to which we now allude.

“ THE PRINTER'S PREFACE.”

“ In the present treatise following (gentle reader) is not only uttered and disclosed the beastly beginning of

bishop of London, a century after her martyrdom,* enlarged the religious house in question, and converted it into a monastery, for the abode of canons regular.† Though the pages of history speak but little of this establishment, the manuscript relics of antiquarian cabinets give us elaborate details of its former consequence; many literary compositions on divinity and theology, which were written within its walls, are still extant, and prove that some of the most learned of the Catholic clergy had here their retirement till the general sequestration of ecclesiastical benefices. The revenues of this monastery were then seized with those of the rest, the monks were expelled their abode, and St. Osyth became the property of the king.—Soon after the dissolution of this establishment, Henry VIII. conferred it, by act of parliament, in the 37th year of his reign, on the Right Honourable the Lords Darcey, *Lords of Chich*, who were advanced to the dignity of Barons by Edward the VIth, and who made St. Osyth their family residence, to which Queen Elizabeth paid two successive visits ‡ during her progress to the seats of her principal nobility.

St. Osyth Monastery, or (as it is now called) *Priory*, afterwards became possessed by the Rochford family, descended from Frederick Nassau de Zulestein, natural son of Frederick Nassau, Prince of Orange, and grandfather of King William III. The late Earl of Rochford had here his favourite country seat, where he occasionally released himself from the arduous duties of his political station, and the frequent intercourse with courts and princes, to indulge in the festive enjoyments of that board at which his friends were entertained—festivities truly characteristic of his lordship's liberality, and such as rendered the name of Rochford for ever synonymous with old English hospitality. At the decease of that accomplished nobleman and able statesman, he bequeathed the mansion, with its estates, to his son, Frederick Nassau, Esq. its present *worthy* possessor. This pleasant abode is enriched

* *Reign of Henry I. anno 1120.*

† *Dugdale's Monasticon Anglic.*

‡ *In the years 1561 and 1579. Vide Sir Edgerton Bridges's Memoirs of the Chandos family.*

Luther's furious faction in Saxony, with the seditious schisms of the Sacramentaries Suingliùs, Oecolampadius, and others, of Switzerland; but also very plainly here is shewed their monstrous manners and mutability, their cankered contentions and horrible hypocrisy, their devilish devices and bitter blasphemy, with infinite reliques of that railing religion, whereby the Christian reader shall right well perceive what filthy fruit buddeth out of this frantic fraternity and sinful synagogue of Satan, infernally invented, to seduce simple souls—to the end that such as now be addict to their horrible and heinous heresies, when they shall perceive and see in their life and learning their crafty and colourable juggling, lewd living, and devilish disagreeing of a muster of married Monks and false fleshly Friars, shall, by God's grace, both forsake their fashions, detest their doctrine, and leave their learning.

Mr. Burnett, speaking of Sir William Barlowe, in his *Specimens of English Prose Writers*, says, that “Popery has seldom had an abler, and never a more temperate advocate.”

with every rural ornament that can please the eye or gratify the senses; it is surrounded by the most picturesque scenery, and commands a luxuriant and variegated prospect.

Whilst the inquisitive observer beholds the Gothic remains of St. Osyth Priory, now o'ergrown with ivy and woodbine, he cannot refrain from indulging himself in the most pleasing of all intellectual reflections; he insensibly takes a retrospective survey of the superstition of former ages, which revelled in mental imbecility and public ignorance; and opposes it to the enlightened spirit of religion that now prevails: he contemplates the fallacy of that foresight which consecrated so superb an edifice to the dark designs of a mysterious faith, and that narrow policy by which the papal hierarchy vainly hoped to perpetuate the endurance of its baneful infatuation; he gratefully confesses these selfish intentions have been circumvented by such as patronized the diffusion of science and literature, and congratulates himself upon the happiness of his own times, now that religious dominion, which dedicated so august a fabric to sensuality and secret intemperance, has ceased to exist.



SEIZURE

OF

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL

BY THE CROWN.

HENRY VIII. had hitherto worn the mask of hypocrisy, and defended the Catholic faith, that he might accomplish with greater facility the dictates of his own avaricious propensities. The sincerity of his religious dispositions were shortly put to the test: upon being refused a dispensation which he applied for, to enable him to repudiate Catharine of Arragon, and marry Anna Boleyn, his attachment to the See of Rome quickly vanished; he soon divorced his queen and became united to his favourite, and as speedily formed the bold resolution of declaring himself head of the church.* Notwithstanding all the anathemas of St.

* In the affair of Henry's divorce, Cardinal Wolsey (that example of the instability of human greatness) declined interfering and fell into disgrace. His ambition led him to aspire to the Pontificate on the death of Leo X.; but he was deceived in the support he expected from his master, and the realization of those promises which had been made him by the Emperor. Fearful of offending the sovereign Pontiff Adrian VI. he dared not comply with Henry's solicitations; and in consequence, became stripped of his honours by the angry monarch. He was impeached of high treason in a charge of forty-four articles, and shortly afterwards breathed his last, exclaiming in agony, "*Had I served my God with the same zeal that I have served my King, he would not have forsaken me in my old age;*" an ever memorable truth—which, whilst it exhibits, in a striking degree, the vicissitudes of fortune, as exemplified in that great man, acknowledges the justice of Omnipotence, and conveys a lesson of religious duty to mankind.

Cranmer pursued a different conduct to Wolsey, and being employed by Henry to defend, to the See of Rome, the conduct which

Peter, he put his intentions into execution anno 1533, and although excommunicated by Paul III.* (who

* August 30th, 1535.

he had adopted, soon raised himself to notice and clerical preferment. Cranmer published an ingenious work in favour of His Majesty's divorce, and, with his book, went to Rome, where he offered to maintain the invalidity of the king's former marriage, by oral disputation, against any ecclesiastic whom the pontiff might choose to appoint. He afterwards proceeded to Germany, as ambassador from Henry VIII. where he married a niece of Osiander of Nuremburg.

On the death of Warham, he was raised to the vacant see of Canterbury; and two months after, [May 1533] he pronounced the divorce between his royal master and Catharine, and united the former to Anna Boleyn. Thus, at war with the Pope, he earnestly laboured for the advancement of the reformation, by the translation of the bible, and by inveighing against the vices of Rome. In 1536, he had the ungracious office of disuniting Henry from his new queen, for the advancement of a rival in the affections of that cruel and capricious monarch.

Although Cranmer enjoyed the favour of his master, and had reason to dread his resentment, he yet was conscientious enough to oppose the manner in which Henry seemed inclined to appropriate the monastic confiscations. He suggested the laudable plan of converting these immense spoils for the advancement of literature and general knowledge, by the allotment of liberal salaries to perpetual readers of divinity, in Greek and Hebrew, which he wished to see appointed in every cathedral in the kingdom.

After the death of Cromwell he retired from public affairs; but his influence was such, that he procured the passing of laws for promoting religion, and modifying the six articles which proved so obnoxious to the clergy. The Commons, however, severely reprobated his conduct, till Henry interposed in his behalf. At the king's death he was one of the regents of the kingdom, and performed the coronation ceremony to Edward VI. whose godfather he was. Cranmer now laboured assiduously in the reformation. The Homilies were composed, the six offensive articles were repealed, the communion was given in both kinds, the offices of the church were revised, the visitations of the clergy regularly enforced, and the book of the common prayer was established by law. The accession of Mary, however, soon threatened Cranmer with persecution. Though he originally opposed the succession of Lady Jane Gray to the vacant throne which the premature death of the young Edward had occasioned, he eventually espoused her cause, and the successful queen, after the dethronement of Lady Jane, was so irritated at his conduct, that she summoned him before the council, and soon after had him sent to the tower. He was attainted for high treason [anno 1553] and found guilty; but of this he was pardoned, and arraigned for heresy. He was soon afterwards removed, [April 1554] with Ridley and Lati-

refused to annul his marriage with Catharine for the advancement of Anna Boleyn) he abolished the Catholic Houses; and after turning out of those establishments upwards of 10,000 monks and nuns, he converted their immense funds to his own use. For this he had a well-grounded pretence; he affected to be disgusted with the iniquitous conduct of the religious devotees. A monastic life he found to be one of secret voluptuous enjoyment; and, it is said, many well authenticated proofs were adduced of extensive convents being converted into nurseries by the parturient nuns. The sums of money Henry thus acquired were prodigious. During the years 1538 and 1540, no less than three hundred and seventy-six lesser monasteries were dissolved, and their vast revenues granted by parliament to the crown; the latter amounting to £. 32,000 per year, besides the goods and chattels, which were valued at £. 100,000 more. The greater monasteries shared a similar fate;

mer, to Oxford, to make his defence before the Popish Commissioners; but, on the refusal of himself and his friends to subscribe to Popery, they were condemned as heretics.

In September 1555, he was again arraigned in St. Mary's Oxford, of blasphemy, perjury, incontineny, and heresy.

Cranmer, though firm to his faith, yielded before the terrors of death; and, in a moment of weakness, was prevailed upon to sign his recantation, and to re-embrace Popery. Notwithstanding this, his enemies resolved to commit him to the flames; and when brought to Saint Mary's Church, in order to make a confession of his faith, he surprised his persecutors, by an awful appeal to heaven and their consciences, and by a solemn renunciation of the tenets he had, in a moment of error, embraced; emphatically exclaiming, "*That, that one thing alone wrung his heart, and the hand which had falsely signed the dishonourable deed, should first perish in the flames!*" This conduct enraged his enemies, and he was immediately dragged over against Baliol College; where, standing in his shirt, and without his shoes, he was fastened to the stake. The fire was soon kindled, and the venerable martyr, stretching his right hand into the flames, exclaimed, "*This hand hath offended—this unworthy hand!*" His miseries were soon over, and his last words were "*Lord Jesus receive my spirit!*" This happened in the sixty seventh year of his age [March 21, 1556]. Cranmer, as the great promoter of the reformation, is deservedly respected; but his learning, his perseverance and zeal, are not more remarkable, than the integrity of his heart, the gentleness of his disposition, and the humane virtues of his character.

Lempriere's Universal Biography.

and thus, in less than three years, all the church property was seized, the tricks of the priests were exposed, their pretended miracles detected, and the relics of their baneful superstition ridiculed and destroyed.

Among the rest, a great wooden idol, called Darvel Gatherin, was brought from Wales to London, and (to complete Henry's apostacy) was cut up for fuel to burn Friar Forest, who had presumed to deny the king's supremacy.

This monarch, under various pretences, suppressed no less than six hundred and forty-five monasteries and abbeys (twenty eight of which had abbots, who enjoyed seats in parliament); ninety colleges and free chapels, and one hundred and ten hospitals of various descriptions.*

The extraordinary change in the religious sentiments of this spirited monarch, did not produce a correspondent opinion in all those who were the most exalted of his clergy, and who had zealously seconded his exertions, to oppose the advancement of Luther's innovations.

Fischer, Bishop of Rochester; More, Lord Chancellor of England; and the Abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John of Colchester,† continued averse to his proceedings; they obstinately refused to acknowledge or recognise his supremacy; and, in consequence, suffered death for their contumely.—The *vox populi* was certainly in favour of the change, and Henry found little difficulty in enforcing obedience to his desires.

Whilst many of the disciples of Luther represented, in glowing colours, the impositions of the Popedom; and in forcible, but becoming language, depicted the various instances of clerical extortion, which had so long been practised with impunity; others, meanly

* Vide Herbert Lord Cherbury's Henry VIII.; Godwin's Annals; Stow; Hollingshed; Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation; and Dr. Hughson's London.

† The effigy of William of Colchester, abbot to the monastery of Saint John, is to be seen in Westminster Abbey, properly habited; with his head supported by an angel, and his feet by a lamb.

exulting in their own security, took occasion to deride those whom they had been accustomed to look upon with reverential awe, and whose displeasure they had hitherto constantly feared.

Numerous books, of a scurrilous and indecorous tendency, were published by men of worthless character, who consulted their own profit more than the public good.* Various addresses were presented to Henry from individuals of rank, congratulating him on the goodness of his intentions, and not only acquiescing with his plans, but suggesting the best methods for their completion. That of the Lord Mayor of the city of London is curious; and as it partially relates to Saint Thomas's Hospital, we deem it worthy of notice in this place.

PETITION OF SIR RICHARD GRESHAM TO THE KING.†

“ Most redowted, puyasant, and noble prince, My most dreadd, beloved, and naturall Soveraigne lorde, I your poore, humble, and most obedient Servaint, dailly considering, and ever more and more perceivynge by your vertuous begynnynge, and charitable proceedings in all your causes, your persone and majestie royall, to be elected and chosen vessel of God, by whom not only the very and true worde of God is and shall be sett forth, and according to the trewgh and verytie of the same; but also to be he whom God hath constituted and ordeyned, both to redresse and reforme all crimes, offences and enormities beyng repugnant to his doctrine, or to the detryment of the common welth, and hurt of

* Amongst the various publications of the time was, “The Supplication of Beggars,” written by one Simon Fish, of Kent, in which he violently satirized bishops and clergy, and thereby recommended himself to the notice of Henry and his mistress. Performances of this nature, greatly as they served to gratify the vanity of the monarch, reflected but little credit on the man; and though with men of reflection they could have no weight, yet they advanced the cause of the reformation with the vulgar, from their being written in a familiar style, and in a way calculated to please the ignorant and unlettered mind.

† Cotton Library, Cleop. E 4, p. 222.

the poore people beyng your natural subjects ; and farther to foresee and vigilantly to provide for the charitable reformation of the same. Which thynk hath, and yet doth encourage me, and also my bounden dewtie obligeth me, in especiall beyng most unworthy youre levetenant, and mayer of your Cytie Royall of London, to enforme and advertise your most gracious highnes of one thing in especiall, for the ayde and comfort of the poore, syke, blynde, aged, and impotent persons beyng not able to help themselves ; nor having no place certen where they may be refreshed, or lodged at, tyll they be holpen and cured of their diseases and sickness. So it is, most gracious lorde, that nere and within the cytie of London, be iij hospitalls or spytells, commonly called Seynt Georges's Spytell, Seynt Barthilmewe's Spytell, and Seynt Thomas Spytell, and the new abbey of Tower Hill, founded of good devotion by auncient fathers, and endowed with great possessions and rents, only for the releife, comforte, and helping of the poore, and impotent people lying in every street, offendyng every clene persone passing by the way with theyre fylthy and nasty savors. Wherefore may it please your merciful goodness, enclyned to pytie and compassion, for the reliefe of Christ's very images, created to his own similitude, to order by your high authoritie, as supreme head of this church of England, or otherwise by your sage discretion, that your mayer of your cytie of London, and his brethren the aldermen for the time being, shall and may from henceforth, have the order, disposition, rule, and governaunce both of all the lands, tenements, and revenues apperteynyng and belongyn to the said hospitals, governours of them, and of the ministers which be, or shall be withyn any of them : and then your grace shall facillie perceyve, that where now a small number of chanons, priests and monkes be founde for theyr own profitt only, and not for the common utilitie of the realme, a great number of poore, needy, syke, and indugent persones shall be refreshed, maynteyned, and comforted ; and also healed and cured of their infirmities frankly and freely by physicions, surgeons, and podycaries, which shall have stipende and salarie only for

that purpose; so that all impotent persones not able to labour shall be releved, and all sturdy beggars not willing to labour shall be punished, for the which doyng your grace shall not alonely merit highly towards God, but shewe yourselfie to be more charitable to the poore, than your noble progenitor Kyng Edgar, foundour of so many monasteries; Kyng Henry the Thirde, renewer of Westmynster; or Kyng Edward the Thirde, founder of the new Abbey; or Kyng Henry the Fifth, founder of Syon and Shene; but also shall have the name of conservator, protectour, and defendour of the poor people, with their contynual prayer for your health, welthe, and prosperitie long to endure.

“ Your humble and most

“ obedient servant,

“ RYCHARD GRESHAM.”

The Parliament of Henry was subservient to his accommodation, and raised no obstacles to the indulgence of his wishes.

Cromwell, Earl of Essex, favourite of Cardinal Wolsey, and the eloquent defender of that prelate during his impeachment, was particularly strenuous in support of the Reformation, and for the zeal he displayed, had the appointment of the “ KING'S VICAR-GENERAL ” conferred upon him. After assisting to destroy the relics of popery, by some wholesome regulations, he directed that the Bible should be read in churches in the vernacular tongue, instead of Latin, as had hitherto been the practice. Saint Thomas's Hospital was claimed, along with the general mass of church property, by the King, and accordingly we find, that it was surrendered to him by Nicholas Buckland, the then master, on the 15th of July, 1538. It was called St. Thomas à Becket's Spittill, and by some denominated Saint Thomas of Canterbury's Spittill: its yearly revenue was estimated at £.266 : 17s. : 6d. and at that time an annual pension of 5s. 8d. was payable by the master, and another of 2s. 1d. by the curate of the hospital, to the archdeacon of Surrey.*

* The neighbouring priory of St. Mary Owarey shortly afterwards

Soon after the seizure of St. Thomas's Hospital, we find, by authentic documents, that the citizens of London purchased of the Crown some of its landed estates, producing about a hundred and sixty pounds annually.

One advantage, and almost the only one which mankind derived from the exercise of the Popish religion, was the maintenance of the poor and infirm in the hospitals belonging to the monasteries, of whom, it has been said, upwards of thirty thousand were supported by church property: this was no doubt intended by the priests to display the sentiments of regard they entertained for the poor, and the desire they felt to lessen the sufferings of the miserable. They wished also, that this application of their funds might be considered as some remuneration for the vast revenues they acquired from the more affluent of the laity. After the Reformation began to extend itself, these objects were for a time lost sight of, and the hand of Charity was withheld, till order, regularity, and religious principles, became more firmly established.

The great number of aged poor, lame, idle, indolent, and "masterless" men, who were provided for in these retirements, having now lost their respective places of abode, were dispersed throughout the kingdom, and more particularly about the city of London. Their dishonest ways of getting a livelihood produced much alarm, and it was represented to Henry, that serious inconvenience was already resulting from that source; in consequence of which, his Majesty gave directions to the Lord Mayor

was surrendered to the King by Bartholomew Linsted, alias Fowler,* who had a pension of 100*l.* per annum assigned him, which he enjoyed in 1553, when then remained in charge 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in annuities, and the following pensions:

To Thomas Hende — 8*l.*

James Drinker
Thomas Lytheworth
Stephen Bysseter
John Morepithe, and
Edward Alleston

6*l.* each.

The annual value of the priory, on its surrender, was 656*l.* 10*s.*

Vide Stowe's Chronicle, Speed's Hist. of Great Britain, and Dugdale's Monast. Angl.

* Willis's Hist. of Abbies, vol. ii. p. 233.

and citizens, to provide proper receptacles for these vagrants. There were likewise many wounded soldiers from the armies in France, without provision or help; for the recovery of whom, and for the relief of the distressed poor of all descriptions, Henry proposed granting to the city the mansion-house of St. Bartholomew's, the late dissolved house of Grey Friars adjoining, and the unoccupied fabric of St. Thomas's Hospital. The first of these he bestowed without delay, and for its support endowed it with property producing the annual sum of £. 384 : 4s : 2d.

The hospital of St. Bartholomew, originally annexed to a neighbouring priory of Black Canons, was founded, in 1102, by Raherus, minstrel or jester to Henry I. who, quitting his profligate life, became first prior of his own foundation. Legends relate, that, having been relieved by St. Bartholomew out of a most horrible dream, he was directed by the Saint to found this building in his name, and consecrate it to charitable purposes. He obtained a waste piece of ground from Henry I. and erected an edifice for the entertainment of poor diseased people, for the reception of distressed pregnant women, and also for the children of such women as died in the house, till they attained the age of seven years. Upon its falling to the Crown, its revenues amounted to £. 305 yearly; and when granted to the city, it was appointed to harbour and cure such lame and diseased people as were found in a helpless condition in the streets. It was intended by Henry, that St. Thomas's Hospital should have received the name of the "*Hospital of the Holy Trinity*," and it was to have been exclusively allotted for the reception of lame, wounded, and diseased soldiers. The monastery of Grey Friars, in Smithfield, was reserved for the accommodation, maintenance, and education of fatherless children, and those of poor parents who were incapable of maintaining them. The intentions of Henry were not fully completed ere he was overtaken by death. He had, however, conferred upon the Lord Mayor and citizens of London, before the termination of his life, not only the hospital of St. Bartholomew, for the harbour and comfort of the diseased poor,

but also that of Bethlem, for the confinement of poor unfortunate maniacs, who, from their poverty, were burthensome to their friends and families, and from their malady dangerous to the community.*

* The Reverend Mr. Bowen, author of a History of Bethlem Hospital, says, that that establishment owes its name and original establishment to the piety of a CITIZEN OF LONDON. In the year 1249, in the 39th of Henry the Third, Simon Fitz-Mary, who had been sheriff, influenced by the prevailing superstition of the age, was desirous to found a religious house. Accordingly he appropriated for the foundation of a priory, by a deed of gift which is still extant, all his lands in the parish of ST. BOTOLPH without BISHOPSGATE, being the spot now known by the name of OLD BETHLEM. The prior, canons, brethren, and sisters, for whose maintenance he provided, were distinguished by a star on their mantles, and were especially directed to receive and entertain the BISHOP OF ST. MARY OF BETHLEM, and the canons, brothers, and messengers of that their mother church, as often as they might come to England.

Such was the original design of this foundation; a design as far short of the uses to which it has been since converted, as the contracted views of monkish superstition are exceeded by the more enlarged spirit of PROTESTANT BENEVOLENCE.

We hear but little more of this house for the space of two hundred years. When the vast fabric of papal superstition in England began to totter, and the votaries of ROME were expelled from their ancient retirements, it was seized by HENRY THE EIGHTH, who, in the year 1547, granted the hospital of Bethlem, with all its revenues, to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of LONDON, from which time it became an HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF LUNATICS. It is most probable, that the city of London had felt great inconvenience from the want of a proper receptacle for those unhappy objects who were afflicted by the most deplorable malady incident to the human frame.

The retired situation of Bethlem, and its contiguity to the city, pointed it out as a fit place for the desired purpose. Accordingly we find, from authentic documents, that the mayor and commonalty had taken some steps to procure it, a very short time before they derived their right to it from royal munificence; and that, in the year 1523, Stephen Gennings, merchant taylor, gave by will forty pounds towards the purchase of this hospital. What were the revenues which this hospital then enjoyed does not now appear; it is certain they were inadequate to the necessities which they were intended to supply; for five years after the royal grant had passed, letters patent were issued to John Whitehead, proctor to the hospital of Bethlem, to solicit donations within the counties of Lincoln and Cambridge, the city of London and the Isle of Ely.

In the infant state of this charity, no other provision was made for the unfortunate patient, except confinement and medical relief. His friends if they had the ability, or the parish of which the wretched

It remained for the son and successor of Henry—the pious Edward; to perform the promises made by that

lunatic was an inhabitant, were obliged to contribute to his support. It remained for the judicious benevolence of succeeding times to improve the good work, and to supply that comfortable subsistence and tender care, which, through the blessing of Divine Providence, have restored so many distracted objects to their families, and to society.

There is no account of donations received before the year 1632. They were not, for some time, considerable, but the manifest utility of the institution, and perhaps the detriment which the public suffered, soon induced them to attend to the security of those members, who, through the visitation of God, were become dangerous to the community. Accordingly, the growing charity was cherished not only by citizens, upon whose notice it more immediately pressed, but by others who had judgment to select proper objects of their attention, and ability to assist them. And here the mind, which rejoices to indulge the pleasing sensations of benevolence, cannot but feel the warmest glow, when it perceives how much the hospital of Bethlem has been indebted to secret, unknown benefactors. Private charity may not perhaps excite and animate others so much as public benefactions, but it affords the strongest recommendation of the institution which it favours. He who conceals his good deeds cannot possibly be influenced by any other than the purest motives: it is the merits of the objects only that he regards; these he weighs well before he gives his alms, and he is seldom mistaken in their application.

About the year 1644, it was under consideration to enlarge the OLD HOSPITAL; but the situation was too close and confined to allow of its being rendered a commodious asylum for the numerous distracted persons of both sexes that claimed its protection, and probably the dreadful commotions of that period checked the idea of improvement. When peace and legal government were restored, and England had rest from the violence with which it had been convulsed, the concerns of civil society were again attended to, and it became a matter of serious deliberation to build a NEW HOSPITAL. In April 1675, this great work was begun. The lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of London, allotted to the governors a large piece of ground near London-Wall, on the south side of the lower quarter of Moorfields, where the hospital of Bethlem now stands. The expedition with which this stately fabric was completed, challenges our admiration. For, from an inscription over the arch facing the entrance into the hospital, it appears that it was finished in July, in the following year. So active was the zeal that quickened the growth of this noble structure! The generosity of the contributors must have been equal to their attention, for the charge of the building amounted to no less a sum than £. 17,000; and never, it may be truly asserted, were expence and trouble better bestowed. The hospital of Bethlem stands an illustrious monument of British charity; and, whether we consider the becoming magnificence of the building, the commodious arrangement of the interior

monarch respecting the re-endowment of St. Thomas's Hospital, and the suppressed monastery of Grey Friars,

apartments, or the effectual relief which it reaches out to the poor objects whom it shelters, we may safely pronounce, that it is not to be paralleled in the whole world.—[The design of the building, it is said, was taken from that of the Tuilleries, in France. Louis XIV. was so much offended that his palace should be made a model for an hospital, that, in revenge, he ordered a plan of St. James's to be taken for offices of a very inferior nature. The figures of the two lunatics over the gates of the hospital, are the work of Cibber, the father of the comedian. "My father, Caius Gabriel Cibber, was a native of Holstein, who came into England some time before the restoration of King Charles II. to follow his profession, which was that of a statuary. The basso relievo on the pedestal of the great column in the city, and the two figures of the lunatics, the Raving and the Melancholy, over the gates of Bethlem Hospital, are no ill monuments of his fame as an artist." *Cibber's Apology for his own Life*.—There is a tradition that the person represented by the figure of the melancholy lunatic, was porter to Oliver Cromwell.]

In the close limits within which the old hospital was confined, it was impracticable to reserve room for those forlorn beings, of whose return to the comforts of a sound mind there were no hopes. The increasing multitude of curable objects justly demanded admittance; nor did it seem reasonable, that they should be excluded from the prospect of enjoying a blessing which the former could not attain. When the NEW HOUSE was erected, it was hoped that some provision might be made for such as were deemed INCURABLE, and at the same time dangerous to the public. But the great influx of insane persons, from all parts of the kingdom, into the hospital, frustrated these expectations, and gave reason to suppose, that few, if any, of its numerous apartments, would, at any time, be vacant. It was therefore found necessary to enlarge the building; a particular subscription was set on foot for the purpose, and in the year 1734, two wings were added to the hospital. This addition of room has enabled the governors, in some degree, to answer the wishes of the public; and there are now maintained ONE HUNDRED INCURABLE PATIENTS, fifty of each sex, who enjoy every advantage which their deplorable state can admit. The number of patients in the house, who are supposed capable of being relieved, commonly amounts to about ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTY; and of these, it has been found, upon an average, that nearly two out of three are restored to their understanding. To such a degree of perfection have the liberal benefactions of the well disposed (for it is by benefactions that the deficient revenues of this hospital have been, and must be supplied) advanced this noble institution! And such is the solid and substantial good, which it derives to individuals and to the community!

But while the benevolent heart feels a sensible joy in reflecting upon the load of human wretchedness that is lightened by the accommodations of this friendly mansion, it cannot but express a wish,

in Smithfield. This latter establishment, Henry VIII. had already vested in the hands of the Corporation of

that the benefits of the hospital might be rendered more extensive. It is an object much to be desired, that the many distracted persons, whose disorder no medicine can reach, might continue to find protection within these walls, and not be returned to their friends, a burthen, very often, too heavy for them to bear. The number of incurables, which the hospital can at present contain, is small, when compared with those who wait their turn of admission. Perhaps it would not be supposed that there are generally more than TWO HUNDRED upon what is called the incurable list ;—[When a patient, after sufficient trial, is judged incurable, he is dismissed from the hospital, and if he is pronounced dangerous either to himself or others, his name is entered into a book, that he may be received in turn among the incurables maintained in the house, whenever a vacancy shall happen.]—and, as instances of longevity are frequent in insane persons, it commonly happens, that the expectants are obliged to wait six or seven years, after their dismissal from the hospital, before they can be again received. During this long interval, they must be supported either by their respective friends or parishes. The expence of maintaining and properly securing them far exceeds the allowance that is usually made for paupers ; and in middling life, where the feelings of a worthy son or husband revolt at the idea of a near relation becoming an object of parochial alms, the distress and difficulties of the lunatic's unhappy friends must be greatly aggravated. Besides, for want of due care and security, accidents, far too shocking to be related, have sometimes happened.—[There are now in Bethlem hospital two patients who have committed deeds of the most horrid kind.]—These manifest evils, that arise from the want of a proper provision for so great a number of incurable patients, have induced many benevolent persons to wish that the hospital might be enlarged. Indeed, many have appropriated their benefactions solely to the incurables ; and it is hoped, that others will forward and complete their good intentions. True policy must join with humanity in the wish, that this may not any longer be, what at present it is, almost the only branch of charity in this great city that wants a sufficient establishment. Besides, there seems a peculiar degree of generosity in assisting those who must burthen, but can never benefit society ; and who, so far from recompensing, cannot even feel the least gratitude to their benefactors.—[It may not be improper here, to rectify a mistaken notion that has gone forth into the world. It has been presumed by many, that the hospitals of BETHLEM and ST. LUKE are connected : the latter, it has been thought, is appointed for the reception of incurables discharged by the former ; and so prevalent has been this opinion, that the steward of Bethlem Hospital has often received letters from persons of education and credit, who were interested for patients discharged incurable, desiring to know *when they would be sent to St. Luke's*. How such an idea could have obtained, except from the nearness of their situation to each other, it is not easy

London, when he transferred to them St. Bartholomew's Priory, and founded the two churches of Christ and Little St. Bartholomew.

to say ; certain it is, that it has not the least foundation in truth. Both hospitals are engaged in the same good work, have the same object in view, the restoration of reason to the distracted ; and both admit a limited number of incurables ; but the GOVERNORS, OFFICERS and FUNDS of each charity are totally SEPARATE and DISTINCT.]—

The CONDUCT AND MANAGEMENT of this hospital is more immediately intrusted to a committee of forty-two governors, seven of whom, together with the treasurer, physician, and other officers, attend every Saturday, in monthly rotation, for the admission of patients, and for the regulation of such other matters as may concern the ease, welfare, and convenience, of so large a family ; and, as the committee is open to every governor, it receives all the benefit which it can derive from the prudence and information of persons of different habits of life, respectable citizens who are engaged in or have retired from business, gentlemen of the medical profession, and others of independent fortune, whose leisure or benevolence may lead them to attend.

As soon as the lunatic is judged a fit object for this charity, he is delivered to the steward, who, under the direction of the physician, assigns him such a degree of care and confinement as his case may require. The wards are spacious and airy,—[The length of each ward or gallery is 321 feet, the width 16 feet 2 inches, and the height 13 feet. There are 275 cells, each of which measures 12 feet 6 inches by 8 feet.]—and the convenience of the apartments allotted to each unhappy individual, together with the order, decency, and cleanliness that are conspicuous through the whole house, cannot but strike the curious and charitable visitant : and, though the various spectacles of wretchedness which there present themselves, must agitate the mind that feels for the woes of humanity, the pain which they occasion, will rarely fail of being mitigated by the view of that relief which is administered to the wretched.

It is scarce necessary to assert, that the unhappy patients enjoy the ablest medical assistance administered with the greatest humanity. The provisions of the hospital, the vegetables, milk, beer, &c. are all excellent in their kind ; they are carefully inspected by the steward, who is resident, and frequently viewed by gentlemen of the committee.

But perhaps an explanation of the regular plan of diet, established in this numerous household, may not prove unacceptable to those who deem no particulars trivial or uninteresting, that tend to alleviate human distress. The constant breakfast allotted to the patients throughout the year, is water-gruel, with bread, butter, and salt. They have meat for dinner three days in a week. Beef is the Sunday's fare ; mutton is their Tuesday's dinner, and they have veal on Thursdays, but the last only from Lady-Day to Michaelmas ; during the winter months, mutton or pork is substituted in its place. They have also

The original founder of Grey Friars' Monastery was John Ewin, citizen and mercer of London, who endowed

a sufficient quantity of broth; and that every indulgence, which œconomy permits, may be given to the poor patients, on the meat days one gallery out of five is always gratified with roast meat. The quantity of solid meat, besides vegetables and a pint of small beer, allowed each individual, is eight ounces. On the days in which they have no meat, and which are called banyan days, they have milk pottage or rice-milk, with bread and cheese. Their constant supper is bread and cheese, with a pint of small beer; and twelve out of each gallery, in their turn, have butter if they prefer it.

The cells are visited early every morning by the servants of the house; these make their report to the apothecary, who goes round about eight o'clock to inspect them himself, and to give such orders and directions as may be necessary. The physician visits the hospital three days in a week. There are certain days fixed for the proper medical operations, and the cold or hot bath is used in those cases where it is judged to be salutary. Every patient is indulged with that degree of liberty which is found consistent with his own, and the general safety. In the winter, there are certain rooms with comfortable fires, defended by large guard-irons, where those, who are in a convalescent state, meet and associate; and in the summer, they walk in the large adjoining court yards, and sometimes amuse themselves with such diversions as are deemed not improper to quiet their spirits and compose the agitation of their minds. The hospital used formerly to derive a revenue of at least £. 400 a year, from the indiscriminate admission of visitants, whom, very often, an idle and wanton curiosity drew to these regions of distress. But this liberty, though beneficial to the funds of the charity, was thought to counteract its grand design, as it tended to disturb the tranquillity of the patients. It was therefore judged proper, in the year 1770, no longer to expose the house to public view; and now, it is scarcely ever open to strangers, unless they are introduced by a particular order. The friends of the poor objects have a limited access to them. At the admission of a patient, a ticket is delivered, which authorizes the bearer of it to come to the hospital, on Mondays and Wednesdays, between the hours of ten and twelve. And here, it may not be amiss, to contradict a most injurious notion that has been adopted, chiefly, indeed, by that class of people, who are most prone to form prejudices against eleemosynary institutions, which is, that the patients in Bethlem hospital are beaten, and in other respects ill treated, in order to compel them to submit to the necessary operations. This idea is absolutely erroneous. No servant is allowed so wanton an abuse of the authority that is given him; and it is strictly enjoined, that a patient shall never be struck, except in cases of self-defence. Indeed, it is notorious, that the members of this family are managed with that lenity which their situation claims. If the known humanity and attention of the officers of the house were not itself a sufficient security for their being well treated, the frequent inspection which the hospital undergoes from a large proportion of the governors,

it for a small number of mendicants of the Franciscan order, by whom it was inhabited till the Reformation;

who, at different times, serve upon the Bethlem committee, would at once invalidate the suspicion that has been mentioned. In short, such is the comfortable subsistence, kind treatment, and able medical aid, which the patients here meet with, that many, who are intimately acquainted with the conduct of the house, have declared, that if ever God should be pleased to visit them with insanity, BETHLEM HOSPITAL is the place into which they would wish to be admitted.—[It is worthy of remark, that the patients themselves are often known to prefer Bethlem to private mad-houses.]

The ADMISSION of PATIENTS into Bethlem hospital is attended with very little difficulty. It is first necessary to consider, whether the case of the supposed lunatic includes any of those circumstances which the prudence of the hospital regards as objections to admission. These are few in number; and the wisdom and propriety of them will be easily allowed. Mopes, persons afflicted with the palsy, or subject to convulsive or epileptic fits, and such as are become weak through age, or long illness, are excluded. Objects of this description, it is presumed, may be sufficiently protected and secured by their friends, or in a parish workhouse. It is peculiarly deserving notice, that no person is considered as disqualified for admission here, who may have been discharged uncured from any other lunatic hospital. When the friends of a lunatic are satisfied that he is a proper object of the charity, and the petition and certificates of the patient's legal parish settlement are prepared,—[The forms of these are readily obtained by an application at Bethlem, or at the clerk's office in Bridewell hospital; and a governor's recommendation is *never refused* to the friends of any proper object.]—it then becomes necessary to procure a governor's recommendation. The hospital also requires, that, upon admission, two house keepers resident in or near London, shall enter into a bond to take the patient away when discharged by the committee, and pay the expence of clothes, and of burial in case of death. If the lunatic is sent by a parish, or any other public body, the sum of three pounds four shillings is paid for bedding, but if he is placed there by friends, the hospital, anxious to lighten their burthen, reduces the sum to two pounds five shillings and six pence.—[When an incurable patient is finally settled in the house, the sum of half a crown per week is paid to the hospital by his friends, or the parish to which he belongs.]—It is expected that the patient should be supplied with clothing; in failure of such supply, the hospital provides proper garments at the lowest rate, and the bondsmen repay the expence.

There is no particular time limited for the continuance of a patient in the hospital, who is under cure. It is generally seen in a twelve-month, whether the case will admit relief; and sometimes in a few months health and reason are restored. Nor does the care of the governors cease when the recovered lunatic is dismissed from the hospital. At the time of discharge, he is interrogated as to the treatment

when its annual value was estimated at £.32. 19s. 10d. Contiguous to this edifice stood an ancient structure, and

which he has received, and, if he has had cause of complaint, required to declare it. He is encouraged to apply occasionally to the medical officer, who gives him such advice and medicines as are proper to prevent a relapse; and if it should appear that his circumstances are particularly distressing, the treasurer and physician possess a discretionary power to relieve him with a small sum of money at his departure.

Happy is it for the individual, for his friends, and for society, when thus the Divine Blessing gives efficacy to the means used for his restoration! The wishes of the benevolent are gratified, and the success of the institution is so far complete! How then must we lament the case of the incurable lunatic, dismissed from the protection to which he had been accustomed, and thrown upon his distressed unfortunate friends!—[The case is particularly hard when the patient, as it often happens, is sent to London from a remote county.] The hopes indeed of his return to his asylum are not entirely cut off, but the prospect of it is too remote to alleviate, in any degree, present suffering. A long period must elapse before he can be re-admitted. In the mean time the frantic maniac and the desponding lunatic must be secured from doing violence to themselves and others. The lowest annual expence, in those houses where parish objects are maintained, exceeds twenty pounds; where the forlorn being is supported by his friends, the expenditure scarce ever falls short of thirty. The feeling and considerate mind, that, can judge of the œconomy which is requisite in humble life, and knows how to estimate its wants and necessities, will easily calculate the weight and effect of so heavy an expence;—will imagine how severe a struggle it must often occasion between necessity and pity, between natural affection and the pride of honest industry, which is sometimes reduced, by exertions too great for its ability, to accept itself that relief, which it had blushed to ask for the dearest relatives.

How glorious then would be the work! how comprehensive the charity, that should contribute to increase the establishment for incurable lunatics! The good that would arise from the improvement of so excellent an institution is certain and undoubted; and from that active spirit of humanity and rational benevolence which peculiarly adorns the British name, we may hope that this great work will not be left defective and incomplete. The government of the royal hospitals, as lately established by parliament, affords ample security to the charitable benefactor, that his good intentions will receive their accomplishment.—[A contest had long subsisted between the common-council of the city of London and the acting governors of all the royal hospitals; the former claiming a right to be admitted governors in virtue of the several royal charters. This dispute has been happily settled by a compromise which allows the admission of twelve of the common-council to each hospital. Application was made to parliament in 1782, and a bill passed, which fully establishes this agree-



one of the most superb of the conventual, called Christ Church, from which the present fabric derived its name.

ment, and the friends of these noble charities have now the satisfaction to be assured that the government of them is settled in a mode best calculated to promote their prosperity.]

The wealthy and munificent CITY of LONDON, associated with the guardians of each charity, cherishes in her bosom, and fosters with her care, those endowments which the liberality of HENRY, and the piety of EDWARD, committed to their administration.— That this HAPPY UNION will operate to the relief of the distressed poor, there can be little doubt. The friends of the hospital of Bethlem form the most sanguine expectations, that their ability to alleviate the greatest of all human calamities will be enlarged and extended; they hope to effect the purposes they have in view, and entertain full confidence, that the generous assistance of the opulent and the good will enable them, in an eminent degree, to LESSEN THE EVILS OF HUMANITY.

The foregoing valuable description of Bethlem Hospital, which was published in 1783, and which so ably delineates that establishment as it was conducted in Moorfields, we have thought too interesting to the lovers of humanity to be omitted in this work; and, as it procured a vote of thanks from the Court of Governors to that Institution, and was distributed under their sanction *in such a manner as might tend most effectually to promote the interests of the charity*, we may deem it a faithful account of the establishment to which it relates.

The ability and humanity with which the author treats the subject, are equally creditable to his head and heart; and how sincerely must he participate in the sentiments which every benevolent mind experiences, at beholding the completion of those hopes he so feelingly expresses; and which have been, we trust, amply realized by the recent erection of a larger and more convenient charity.

Notwithstanding the various repairs which Bethlem Hospital had undergone at different periods, the antiquity and dilapidated state of great part of the fabric engaged, for a considerable time past, the attention of its governors and patrons; and after an accurate examination of the supposed expence of re-building some parts of it and repairing others, they finally resolved, that it would be far more advantageous to build a structure in some more eligible place, where they could obtain a greater facility for increasing the comforts and convenience of a lunatic asylum, than the original building could possibly admit of; but in the execution of this measure, they met with great difficulty in deciding upon such a scite as would embrace economy of purchase, convenience of situation, and substantial durability in the new structure.

Christ's Church was built by the contributions of princes and great men. Pennant and Highmore acquaint us,

The leases of the Bridge House Estates in St. George's Fields and Lambeth Marsh, however, happening fortunately to expire at Lady-Day, 1810, the corporation of the city of London entered into a treaty, and finally agreed with the commissioners of those estates, for a ground plot of nearly twelve acres fronting the road leading from Newington to Westminster Bridge, on part of which stands the school for the indigent blind.

On a portion of this land, a new hospital, WORTHY OF THE MUNIFICENCE OF THE CITY OF LONDON, HAS BEEN ERECTED, with commodious offices, and appropriate in all respects for the reception of a larger number of patients than could have been maintained in the late building in Moorfields.

This establishment became erected with the greatest possible dispatch, so as to be sufficiently completed during the year 1816, to receive the poor unfortunate occupants of its parent institution.

The magnitude and conveniences of the new edifice entitle it to our consideration, as one of the grandest endowments consecrated to the God-like purposes of charity in Europe, and cannot fail to create, in every admirer of true philanthropy, the warmest sentiments of gratitude to the corporation of London for this august monument of their zeal in the alleviation of human wretchedness.

The architectural style of this new establishment is peculiarly neat, light, and pleasing, and, although in magnificence of appearance it cannot be said to vie with the royal hospital for sea pensioners at Greenwich, it is fair to presume it will not be less useful to the British nation than that superb structure.

It is to be wished that this establishment may ere long receive a more appropriate name, to distinguish it from other charities of the metropolis, so much the wonder of foreigners, for having its poor-houses, *palaces*; and its palace, a *poor-house*. Surely some other appellation might be adopted to characterize its specific purposes better than the unmeaning term of NEW BETHLEM, which term merely suffices to show that it is indebted for its source to the revenue and funds of its parent institution, which originated, as we have explained, in the darkest age of superstition and priestcraft, for purposes widely different to what Henry the Eighth rendered it subsequently instrumental, and to what it has since the Reformation been appropriated. The absurdity of still retaining, for our first lunatic asylum, a name to which no precise signification (with reference to its charitable purposes) can, in an etymological sense, be possibly associated, must be apparent to every one.

With respect to the management of the new Bethlem, we have but little to remark, as we are not aware that any essential difference exists between the system of its government and that of the late hospital; we may take upon ourselves, however, to observe, from our conviction of the great attention which has been bestowed upon

that Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, gave twenty beams out of his forest for its erection.

the welfare of the institution by its directors and governors, that if any improvement in the excellent regulations of the old establishment were deemed necessary, they have not been omitted in the æconomy of the new structure.

The Officers of the present institution are, Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart. Alderman, President; Richard Clarke, Esq. Chamberlain of the city of London, Treasurer; John Poynder, Esq. Chief Clerk and Solicitor; and Henry Humby, Esq. Steward.

The medical Officers are, Dr. Monro, junior, and Dr. Tuthill, Physicians; William Lawrence, Esq. F. R. S. and Professor of Comparative Anatomy at the Royal College, Surgeon; and George Wallett, Esq. Apothecary.

The rank which these gentlemen hold in their respective departments, and the great talents they are known to possess, are circumstances highly gratifying to every benevolent mind, as presaging the happiest consequences to our poor afflicted brethren entrusted to their care.

We may now hope to find the study of insanity ardently and scientifically pursued. It has long, very long, required the earnest attention of the Faculty, who, it must be confessed, have, for the most part, appeared disinclined to investigate profoundly the nature of mental pathology.

The great Radcliffe, the late Dr. Heberden, and other illustrious Physicians, feelingly lamented the ignorance which prevailed in their days upon this important subject; and we have frequently contemplated, with sentiments of astonishment and regret, that, in a country where the complaint in question is so prevalent, its nature and treatment should, by the majority of our profession, be so little understood, and that the care of the insane should, for so long a time, have been confided to the hands of ignorant and unskilful men.

Dr. George Man Burrows, a physician of no mean intelligence, discusses this subject with brevity and much good sense; and, in his *Cursory Remarks on a Bill for the Regulation of Mad-Houses*, he observes as follows:

“The registers of Bethlem do not record more, I understand, than the number of patients admitted, discharged, and detained. I have not had opportunity of consulting them; but from what is published, there is no reason to boast that the system of treating insanity has improved within the last century in England.

“Dr. Tyson, who was physician to Bethlem, states, that from 1684 to 1703 (twenty years), 1294 patients were admitted into that hospital, of whom 890 were discharged cured, or about 2 in 3: from 1784 to 1794 (ten years), 1664 were admitted, of whom 574 were discharged cured, or rather more than 1 in 3 only! This certainly applies to one hospital only; but I believe there is too much reason to conclude that further research would elicit analogous results.

The progress of St. Thomas's Hospital, from the death of Henry, calls for a distinct inquiry; but before

“ To what is this retrogression to be attributed ?

“ May not Medical Practice have bowed too lowly at the shrine of Philosophy ?

“ Throughout the whole of the 17th and part of the 18th centuries, the philosophers and physicians, who flourished and eminently adorned the age, were deeply involved in speculations upon the seat of the soul, and with metaphysical disquisitions upon its materiality, or the relation of mind with matter. This famous dispute ended by the triumph of Descartes over the advocates of materialism, and the establishing the independency of mind upon matter. Hence the mind has been treated as a substance, possessing distinct properties, and subject to the infirmities of disease. The opinion of Descartes and his followers became a favourite doctrine; it was taught in the schools, adopted as a dogma of Alma Mater, and it has continued to pervade both precept and practice to this epoch.

“ When physicians became entangled within the vortices of metaphysics, every thing was explained agreeably to the new philosophy. Nothing was so attractive and seducing as the solution of the mysterious operations of the human mind upon the animal machine. Hence the aberrations of the intellect were arranged as specific diseases, and the research for first causes was overlooked in the contemplation of their effects. The treatment of insanity consequently retrograded; for what are remedies, if prescribed to symptoms only, and the causes remain concealed or neglected ?

“ Nothing is more distant from my intention than to enter into the mazes of metaphysics; but I shall venture an opinion, that the true obstacle to the establishing of a correct theory of the causes, and of a sound practice in the treatment of insanity, is, the impression that the mind can become diseased independent of the body. There is not a single proof that will substantiate such a position.

“ Insanity always originates in a corporeal cause; derangement of the intellectual faculties is but the effect.

“ Disease of the mind, therefore, as a primary affection, is a chimaera, existing only in the brains of poets, pseudo-philosophers, and metaphysicians.

“ The French physicians pursue the only way by which the pathology of insanity can ever be satisfactorily elucidated; they minutely dissect the bodies of those who die insane; and the much greater facilities they possess for morbid researches, has enabled them to throw considerable light upon the subject. And we have incontrovertible evidence, that the treatment of insanity in France, at present, is far more successful than in England. This success may be principally ascribed, physically, to their physicians discriminating whether the aberrations of the mind arise from existing organic lesion, or whether from a supervening morbid action, the consequence of such lesion; and morally, from greater attention to the employment of the intellectual faculties as a concurrent means of cure.”

we conclude this part of the subject, it may not be amiss to say a few words on the original importance of its situation, and the buildings by which it was surrounded. The bishops of Winchester and Rochester, the abbots of Waverly and St. Augustine in Canterbury, as also those of Battel and Hyde, and the prior of Lewes, had their temporary residences in Southwark. In Winchester house the bishops of that see resided (during the annual period required for their attendance in Parliament), until the time of the civil wars immediately preceding the pro-

These remarks of Dr. Burrows, if correct, cannot fail to militate essentially against our pretensions to superiority of knowledge over the French physicians, and should inspire us to emulate our intelligent neighbours in their exertions to explore this department of medical inquiry, on which the rays of science have as yet but feebly shed their influence.

The new Bethlem Hospital affords so wide a field for practical observation, that it deserves to be considered as an establishment where lectures and public instructions upon the diseases of its inmates might be rendered of great and beneficial consequences to mankind. From the well detailed communications of such improvements as the practice here might produce, a better knowledge of insanity would soon become widely disseminated throughout all classes of the profession.

Every intelligent practitioner would shortly find himself in some measure competent to undertake the treatment of the deranged; and, instead of resting contented with ordering confinement and coercive discipline to what are now deemed incurable cases, he would, even if their cure should be impracticable, at least attempt their mitigation and relief.

The great assemblage of talents which now comprise the medical establishment of New Bethlem, gives us reason to hail the present period as a most auspicious æra in the healing art, and leads us to entertain (we hope) well-grounded anticipations that the various forms of insanity will soon become better understood, and not only their moral treatment improved, but their *methodus medendi* reduced to more rational and better defined principles.

The proofs of cruelty exercised upon some unhappy victims confined in certain mad-houses, which were recently adduced to the public by a committee of the House of Commons, have been too well established to admit of refutation; and we sincerely hope that the stigma which those barbarities have deservedly attached to the individuals who sanctioned them may not be thought to implicate the humanity of the whole profession. It becomes us, however, to show our regret for these outrages upon popular feeling, by the warmest manifestations of kindness and sympathy towards the afflicted poor, and to deserve a renewal of the public confidence, by repeated evidences of our zeal and commiseration in behalf of the insane.

teetorate of Cromwell. The manor of Southwark is still under their jurisdiction. The extensive buildings, formerly occupied by the prelates of Winchester (though subsequently converted into warehouses and manufactories), situated close to the southern bank of the Thames, were but recently destroyed by fire;* and when their interior apartments were laid open by that devouring element, a fine specimen of Gothic architecture was exhibited to the admirers of antiquity.

In Southwark were a palace, park, and gardens, anciently belonging to Charles Brandon,† duke of Suffolk, and favourite of Henry VIII.; besides which were several superb mansions of other great men.

A part of the Borough retains to this day the name of the Park; hence we find Park Street, the Maze, Great and Little Maze Ponds, &c. There still remain many other names of places and boundaries, which are indicative of their original import; hence it is not difficult to trace the derivation of Cardinal Cap Alley, Canterbury Square, Rochester, Winchester, York, Suffolk, Guildford, White and Red Cross Streets, &c. Here was originally the stations for theatrical amusements, the residences of the clergy, and the seat of royalty itself. Southwark was the court end of the metropolis, and the resort of spiritual and temporal princes: numerous are the vestiges which yet exist of its former importance, from the mansion of the Radcliffes, earls of Essex, and the palace of King John, at Bermondsey, to that of the grand primate at Lambeth.

* In 1814.

† This nobleman was the most accomplished gentleman of the age in which he lived, and was both handsome in his person and valiant in the field.

At a tournament, in honour of Mary, the sister of Henry, who married Lewis XII. of France, he was attacked by a gigantic German, at the instigation of the French, who envied his reputation. He defeated his antagonist; and so noble was his conduct (says Henault, the historian), that it won the affections of the youthful bride, who within three months became a widow, and offered her hand to this illustrious champion. Henry's permission was readily obtained for Suffolk's union with his sister, and the King honoured the nuptials with his sanction and royal presence.


These splendid remains of regal greatness plainly bespeak the ancient respectability of Southwark; and (although it is so seldom visited by the fashionable part of the metropolis at the present day) that it was formerly a place of high consideration and renown.



RE-ENDOWMENT

OF

SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.



FROM the abolition of church benefices by Henry, till the perfect establishment of the Reformation by Edward, the history of Saint Thomas's Hospital is so blended with that of several other charitable institutions, coeval in their re-endowment, that a separate consideration of them is almost impracticable.*

* With respect to the Reformation, an event which ultimately proved so beneficial to the interests of humanity, Mr. Burnet asserts, that it served at first only to clog the progress of elegant literature and to postpone the reign of taste. The objects of study were now entirely changed. The breaking up of the old religion split the world into a variety of different and hostile sects. The Bible being open to the people, every man, whether learned or unlearned, was eager to familiarize himself with its contents, and ambitious of commenting upon and illustrating it. All were absorbed in religious speculations. Europe exhibited one scene of polemical warfare, and the talents of mankind were monopolized by theological contention.

The topics which now kindled the ardour of the most accomplished scholars, were inquiries into the practices and maxims of the primitive ages; the nature of civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction; the authority of scripture and tradition; of popes, councils, and schoolmen;—topics which, from prejudice and passion, as well as from the want of philosophic habits of discussion, they were unable to treat with precision.

One of the first effects of the Reformation was, that the revenues of the clergy were seized under pretence of zeal for religion. Even the students of the Universities were deprived of their exhibitions and pensions; so that Roger Ascham complained, in a letter to the Marquis of Northampton, dated 1550, that the grammar schools throughout

Although the beneficial changes effected in society by the spirited conduct of Henry were not so immediately displayed as might have been expected, yet the advantages which mankind reaped from his efforts were not the less certain and secure. The acquisition of knowledge became, in process of time, an object of attention; polite literature received encouragement, and the arts and sciences were cultivated with ardour and success. In a word, mankind appeared as if they had been suddenly reanimated; monkish indolence was succeeded by active secular employments, and by the practice of those social duties which an enlarged intercourse of the world requires.

A praise-worthy emulation influenced all ranks of people, and all appeared to vie with each other in works of benevolence and utility.

England would be ruined, and that the Universities themselves must speedily become extinct. At Oxford, both professors and pupils deserted the schools, and academical degrees were abolished as antichristian. The reformers, not content with cleansing Christianity from catholic corruptions, carried their absurd refinements so far as to assert the inutility of all human learning; and thus reformation degenerated into fanaticism. In this enlightened spirit of innovation, these zealous advocates for apostolic simplicity and primitive ignorance, at a visitation of the university of Oxford, stripped the Humphredian library of all its books and manuscripts; many of which were utterly destroyed, and among the rest, a great number of classics were condemned as antichristian.

Yet, notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, the Reformation was an event perhaps more auspicious to human improvement than any which adorns the annals of time. It produced, beyond all other causes that can be imagined, intellectual activity, the harbinger of free inquiry, the only sure cause of the progress of society. A change of manners in the church was the instantaneous result. The clergy, unable to prevail by force, were compelled to try argument; and their state of brutal ignorance vanished. The learned order of Jesuits, who succeeded the Friars as champions of the papal hierarchy, undoubtedly sprang from the Reformation; and thus Rome once more had its age of learning.

This general state of intellectual excitement (however unfavourable in the first instance to that department of literature commonly styled the *Belles Lettres*), was eventually conducive to the advancement of every kind of learning. The minds of men were awake and active, and required only to be favoured by their political condition to exert some of the highest efforts of intellectual ability.

The dissolution of the religious houses subjected the necessitous poor to a temporary state of distress, by depriving them of their usual places of refuge and relief. The affluent soon became sensible of the claims the indigent had upon their commiseration, and were not long in deciding on the best means of extending to them their fostering care and protection.

Although the death of Henry prevented that monarch from completing the re-erection of so many public buildings as he intended for the noble purposes of charity, yet the object was not lost sight of by his people: the citizens of London, in particular, were solicitous for its fulfilment; and to their philanthropy we must acknowledge the sacred cause of benevolence will ever remain indebted.

The laudable impulse of providing for the needy was most strongly manifested by their zealous exertions, and we shall see how steadily they carried their beneficent intentions into effect. With a view of proportioning the degree of relief in a ratio with the actual distress, they deemed it necessary to form not merely an estimate of the number of such poor as required charitable aid, and ascertain the aggregate of existing vice and moral turpitude, but likewise to obtain a knowledge of all the various shades of human misery. They therefore instituted, under the sanction of Edward, a Committee, or Board of Inquiry, chosen from amongst themselves, for the purpose of obtaining information how many fatherless and unprovided for children, sick and wounded soldiers, lame and diseased poor people, and decayed householders, were to be found in the city and liberties of London; and also the number of idle rogues of both sexes who were levying contributions on public sympathy, by their feigned tales of sorrow and misfortune.

Their next endeavours were how to alleviate or remove these several species of wretchedness. The best plan appeared to be, that of establishing an appropriate receptacle for the sufferers under each kind of distress respectively; and the unoccupied abodes of the late monastic recluses seemed to them particularly eligible for these various purposes. They proposed placing the se-

nior male children in a comfortable asylum, where they could have food, lodging, and education; and keeping the juniors, and such as were too young for scholastic discipline, in a healthy spot in the country, where they could be taken care of; and to have them at Easter, in every year, brought home. The female children, and very young infants, were to be kept at nurse till they could be otherwise provided for.

It was also arranged, that, in the event of sickness, a house should be exclusively allotted for such as were in ill health, till their recovery.*

The sick persons who could not, for want of room, be provided for in Saint Bartholomew's Hospital (according to the intention of Henry VIII.), were to be accommodated in an establishment conducted upon the same principles, with food, lodging, and medical assistance, till their restoration to health.

The poor, aged, and decayed householders, it was suggested, ought to have weekly pensions granted them at their own habitations, according to their indigent circumstances. The idle rogues were to be apprehended and confined in some place of coercive exercise, where the real wants of nature were to be supplied, whilst they were taught the way of earning a livelihood by honest industry. And that the vagrants of dissolute characters might not augment by the ingress of country beggars, it was recommended to increase the number of city beadles, who should be directed to perambulate the streets, and watch in rotation at all the gates leading to the metropolis. Furthermore, with a view of discountenancing idleness and mendicity in every shape, it was suggested that all lame and diseased persons, who might be cured at either of the hospitals appropriated for the removal of bodily ailment, should be taken to the house of labour; as also all thieves, who happened to be acquitted either by book or proclamation, should be secured in the same place till they were better provided for.

The plan of this receptacle was delivered in writing to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and most of the latter,

* This latter building they purposed erecting in Finsbury Close.

uniting with the former, gave it their unqualified approbation. The original committee, after receiving the co-operation of several other individuals, elected as many more from the aldermen and citizens as made up the number of thirty persons, and chose proper officers to attend upon their meetings. These thirty individuals, by desire of the Lord Mayor, sent precepts to every Alderman, and to the Wardens of every Company, requesting them and their officers to make diligent search within their respective districts, to ascertain the number of persons in want of charitable aid.

After deliberate inquiry, the wardens and others made the following report of the distressed within the city's jurisdiction :

Fatherless children	300
Children overburthening to their parents	350
Sick and lame persons	200
Aged and infirm	400
Poor householders	650
Idle vagabonds	200
	<hr/>
	2100
	<hr/>

On the receipt of this estimate, the thirty persons before mentioned, who held their sittings daily in the inner chamber of Guildhall, commenced furnishing themselves with pecuniary means for the completion of their design. Before, however, they opened a general subscription, they set the example of benevolence amongst themselves, and each contributed a certain sum proportionate to his circumstances and ability. They had immediately granted to them the fines of two citizens, who had declined the office of sheriff, amounting to £. 100 each; and thus, ere they proceeded further, they had collected seven hundred and fifty pounds. In the next place, they divided themselves into two bodies, and separated the wards of the city into two corresponding divisions, throughout which they distributed printed orations to the ministers, church-wardens, and "*sydemen*," the better to influence others in behalf of the good work.

They procured small boxes for every inn-holder, to gather alms of their guests, and delivered others to the wardens of every company for similar purposes. The preachers at St. Paul's Cross were earnestly solicited to patronize the plan, by calling from the pulpit upon every rank of people to give it their pecuniary assistance.

Bills were handed to all the church-wardens, to be distributed amongst the different house-holders, who were requested to fasten them in their windows, and publicly specify their names, with the sums of money they proposed giving, either by one donation or by weekly continuance, that their example might be followed by others.

On the collection of these boxes, bills and benevolent assignments, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen contributed £. 100 in cash and £. 50 in land, per annum, in perpetuity.

The citizens being desirous of possessing "The Hospital of the Holy Trinity," (Saint Thomas's) in conformity with the intentions of the lately deceased monarch, the Lord Mayor and Court of Alderman purchased of Edward the Manor of Southwark (which comprised the site of the hospital) for £. 647 : 2s. : 1d.; and as the latter had for a short time been unoccupied, and was falling rapidly into decay, they immediately began repairing and enlarging it, at the expence of £. 1000, for the immediate reception of three hundred sick and helpless objects.*

After the preamble to the charter purchased of King Edward, bearing date the 29th of April, 1551, which confirmed to the city its ancient title to certain valuable property and privileges in Southwark, and which adverted to various places in the Borough and surrounding neighbourhood, heretofore given to the citizens by preceding monarchs, except the house, gardens, and park of the late Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, (now the mint) and the King's Bench, the instrument proceeded as follows:—"And that the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, may have and enjoy

* Anno 1551.

all the franchises, immunities, and privileges whatever, which any Archbishop of Canterbury, and which the said Charles, late Duke of Suffolk, or any master, brethren, or sisters of the late hospital of Saint Thomas, in Southwark aforesaid; or any abbot of the said monastery of Saint Saviour, Saint Mary Bermondsey, next Southwark aforesaid, in the county aforesaid; or any prior and convent of the priory of Saint Mary Overie, ever had or enjoyed, or which we hold or enjoy, or our most dear father Henry the VIIIth, late King of England, had or enjoyed, or ought to have, hold, and enjoy the same: and that none of our heirs or successors may intermeddle in this our grant."

The citizens of London furthermore procured, at a trifling expence, through the liberality of Edward, the late dissolved house of the Franciscans or Grey Friars, (contiguous to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital) which stood empty, and served chiefly as a nocturnal refuge to such rogues and strumpets as followed the occupation of stealing throughout the day.

One solitary incumbent, however, resided there, whose name was Thomas Bricket (Vicar), and whose tables, bedding, and other furniture, the citizens purchased; and converted his lodging into a counting-house and residence for their clerk: they forthwith repaired the whole building to accommodate five hundred persons, and gave it the name of Christ's Hospital. The surveyors appointed to superintend the repairs of these two establishments were the following:

Mr. STEPHEN COBBE

JOHN BLUNDELL

THOMAS BARTLETT

THOMAS EATON

RICHARD GRAFTON

THOMAS LODGE

} For Christ's Hospital.

Mr. GEORGE DEDLOW

HENRY FISHER

THOMAS HUNT

WILLIAM PETERSON

JOHN SAWYER

——— ESSEX

} For the Hospital of the
Holy Trinity.
(Saint Thomas's)

One of the thirty worthy individuals before alluded to, (Mr. Calthroppe) undertook to provide gratuitously five hundred feather beds, five hundred pads of straw, or mattresses, the same number of blankets, and a thousand pair of sheets; and if these should be found insufficient, he consented to furnish as many more as should render his donation worth a thousand marks. The Lord Mayor and Alderman, when the repairs were completed, appointed, at Christ's Hospital, a meeting of the gentlemen who had interested themselves so zealously; when the undermentioned persons attended, on the 6th of October, 1552.

The Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR.

Sir MARTYN BOWES
ANDREW JUDD
JOHN OLIVE
Mr. JERVYS
HEWETT

} Aldermen.

CITIZENS.

Mr. Thomas Bartlett
Clement Weaver
William Crompton
John Calthroppe
—— Lownes
John Brown
William Chester
Thomas Lodge
Guy Wade
John Blundell
Thomas Fenton
Walter Young

CITIZENS.

Mr. Henry Fisher
Jasper Fisher
—— Essex
Thomas Eaton
—— Hayward
Richard Hill
George Dedlow
Thomas Hunt
William Peterson
Edward Wyther
John Wicker
Richard Grafton.

These gentlemen constituted themselves, by royal permission, governors of the hospitals, and almoners of the money collected for the relief of those who were to be maintained by civic bounty. The hospital of the Holy Trinity they named, in compliment to Edward, the "King's Hospital," and ordained it to receive two hundred and sixty "*wounded soldiers, blind, maimed,*

sick, and helpless objects," who were accordingly admitted in the month of November, 1552.

They likewise directed that three hundred and eighty children should be received into Christ's Hospital, exclusive of the proper resident officers.

The gentlemen who were requested to become treasurers were Mr. Chester for the King's Hospital (Saint Thomas's), and Mr. Roe for Christ's Hospital, both of whom had the honour, at a subsequent period, of filling the dignified station of Lord Mayor.

Those whom they appointed to Saint Thomas's Hospital were,

A Hospitaller, or Chaplain, whose annual	£.	s.	d.
fee was	10	0	0
Clerk	10	0	0
Steward	6	13	0
Butler	5	0	0
Cook	8	0	0
Physicians and Chirurgeons, each	15	0	0

The expences incurred by these appointments, and those to Christ's Hospital, in addition to the other requisites of the establishments, far exceeded the pecuniary receipts of benevolence, which amounted to something less than £. 3000, exclusive of the land, which produced £. 50 annually, and which was appropriated more particularly for the service of the King's Hospital (Saint Thomas's).

The various articles, however, of domestic utility, which were so liberally given by many, to support the good cause, and which were not estimated in the general account, ought not to be passed unnoticed; we allude to the beds and bedding, linen and wearing apparel, &c. These were presented by numerous individuals, who not only assisted the cause of charity by public benefactions, but contributed their aid privately as well to the poor families who were pensioned at their own houses, as to the infant establishments.

Besides the above donations, was the forfeiture of Mr. Thomas Clayton, a baker, who being chosen sheriff for the city, and refusing to act, incurred a fine of £. 100,

the amount of which the governors agreed to take in bread, for the use of Christ's Hospital.*

* Mr. Highmore, in his ingenious publication, containing a description of the various charities which ornament the metropolis of the British empire, gives us a peculiarly interesting picture of Christ's Hospital; and in a most intelligent detail, describes the progress of that institution since its first establishment.

To his valuable work we offer the tribute of our praise, and recommend it to the attention of such of our readers as are desirous of obtaining a more minute account than what will be found in the succeeding description.

"The buildings which form the present establishment of Christ's Hospital are very extensive, but irregular; and the entrance to them from Newgate Street is through an avenue called Christ Church Passage, which leads into the ancient cloisters of the priory of Grey Friars. This is used as a burial place for the hospital, and one of recreation for the children in wet weather, as also for a thoroughfare to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital and Little Britain, across the yard where the grammar-school, the dwelling-house of the treasurer, and some of the principal officers are situated.

"The great hall, in which the Lord Mayor and his suit assemble on St. Matthew's Day, to hear orations from the senior boys, and where the whole school sup on Sunday evenings, is of considerable length, and is adorned with several valuable pictures; amongst which are to be noticed King Charles in his full robes, by Sir Peter Lely, in 1662; James II. with several courtiers of his time, receiving the president, governors, and children, all of whom are kneeling. This picture extends the whole length of the room, and besides the above personages, contains Lord Chancellor Jeffries, who is standing by the king, and Verrio the artist, who stands portrayed in a long wig. Edward the VIth. richly habited, and with one hand on a dagger, by Hans Holbein. This hall was rebuilt after the fire of London. The court-room is of the Doric order, and its wainscot is pannelled; the cieling is plain, and has a fan in the centre.

The president's chair is under a small canopy, surmounted with the arms of England. In addition to the original endowment of Christ's Hospital, as established by Edward, King Charles the II. on the 19th of August, 1674, founded within its district a mathematical school, which became denominated the 'NEW ROYAL FOUNDATION OF KING CHARLES,' to qualify forty boys for the sea, who were directed to wear appropriate badges, and whose classes were and are examined by the elder brethren of the Trinity House; ten of these boys are annually appointed to ship masters, and ten others, who have attained a competency in writing and latin, are brought forward to supply their place. All other boys are bound apprentices at fourteen or fifteen years of age for seven years, or, if properly qualified, sent to Oxford or Cambridge, where they are supported for a like term. In Cambden's time, this school maintained six hundred orphan boys, and twelve hundred and forty poor in alms. Even so many as one thousand

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

The children in this establishment were to be encouraged in their studies by the privilege of holding literary disputations with the boys of other schools, and silver

poor children have been maintained on this foundation ; of whom from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty have been placed in the world every year, the boys bound apprentice to trades, and the girls put to services ; but the numbers have fluctuated from various causes. There are now about eleven hundred and fifty boys and seventy girls. Seven hundred of the boys are at the hospital in London, and the rest undergo a probationary state in an asylum provided for them at Hertford, at the expence of the funds of this charity. The whole of the buildings, both in London and at Hertford, have, from their antiquity, become very much out of repair ; and, upon a review of the whole, the expence of rebuilding would be too great for the funds of the charity : and therefore, in 1803, the governors circulated an address and resolution to open a subscription to render effectual aid to the fund, which may arise from the appropriation of the surplus revenue towards the gradual rebuilding of the hospital on its present site.

“ Christ's Hospital is maintained by the revenues of its estates and funds, and by legacies, bequests, and benefactions of its governors and supporters.

“ The qualifications of governors is £. 200, and a present of £. 200 more is expected on election. Upon the election of a governor, a charge of the most serious kind is addressed to him in the open court, reminding him that he is the distributor of the good things entrusted to his care for many helpless children, and warning him of any neglect ; and that the children committed, in some degree, to his guardianship, may be well instructed, attended, and provided for.

“ The government of this institution is exceedingly well conducted, and its executive administration is divided into regular departments, the chief of which are as follows :

“ President, Sir J. W. ANDERSON ; Treasurer, JOHN PALMER, Esq. ; Chief Clerk, Reverend — CORP, Esq. — The President has the power of assembling general courts ; and, in his absence, the committee of governors almoners, who seem principally to hold the superintendence of the institution. The Treasurer's accounts are inspected by the auditors at pleasure ; they are made up in December, and delivered upon the 10th of February following.

“ A *Governor* is appointed auditor, to inspect and report the accounts, and the capability of the gentlemen who may be nominated governors.

“ A *Governor* is also appointed as renter, who attends and views the valuation of estates, in letting and repairing houses, and takes care that none of them, or the leases, are assigned to paupers or improper persons, and that no encroachments be made on any part of the hospital estates. Another *Governor* is appointed almoner, to examine the qualification of such children as are presented for admission, according to the regulations, that they are legitimate of birth, and that their parents are not in a prosperous condition ; and also to inspect the state of the hospital and number of children, and that not more are admitted

pence and garlands were to awarded to be such as proved the best deserving.

than can be accommodated at the rate of two in a bed. A *Clerk*, *Collector*, *Wardrobe-Keeper*, and other officers have likewise their respective appointments; and most of them, as also the Treasurer and Steward, have residences upon the foundation. The receiver attends daily at the counting-house to receive and pay.

"A *Physician*,* is appointed by the general court.

"A *Surgeon*,† attends at the admission of the children, to examine whether they have any defects or infectious disorders, and his duty is to visit the hospital daily.

"An *Apothecary*,‡ is likewise appointed to the Institution, and resides in apartments appropriated for him.

"There are two juvenile libraries for the use of Christ's Hospital, one of Classics, the other of English books; these were given by twelve gentlemen, who having been scholars there, afterwards became governors, and thus liberally provided for that deficiency which they themselves had experienced.

"Amongst the peculiarities of Christ's Hospital, a sight is exhibited every year, from Christmas to Easter, which no other institution, lay, civil, ecclesiastical, or eleemosynary, has ever equalled in their grandest ceremonies, or which is more calculated to impress the heart of a spectator with the liveliest sentiments of sympathetic pleasure: we allude to the supper of all the children on Sunday evenings, at six o'clock, to which strangers are admitted by tickets. The great hall contains several tables, which are covered with table cloths, wooden platters, and buckets of beer, with bread and cheese. The treasurer and governors take their seats at the upper end, at a semi-circular table; the boys, attended by the nurses of their several wards enter in order, and arrange themselves on each side of the hall; strangers are then admitted, who go along the centre of the hall to the upper end; the masters of the school, the steward, and the matron take their places there also, and the nurses preside at each table, on which a great number of candles are placed, and these, with many lamps, and a large lustre, illuminate the rooms. The ceremony then commences, by the steward striking on one of the tables three strokes with a mallet, which produces a profound silence; one of the head boys, intended and educated for the church, then ascends a pulpit on one side of the hall, and reads the second lesson for the afternoon service of the day, and an evening prayer composed for the occasion; at the close of which, the response of "AMEN" from about eight hundred voices has a very interesting effect. A psalm or hymn is next sung by the whole assembly, accompanied by the organ; the same youth then delivers the grace, after which the boys take their seats and the supper

The present medical officers are,

* *Dr. Budd.*

† *John Abernethy, Esq. F. R. S.*

‡ *Mr. Field.*

Mr. Chester, "Treasurer to the King's Hospital" (Saint Thomas's) proposed this practice, and Sir Martyn Bowes promised to maintain it annually at his own expence, but it does not appear that he fulfilled his engagement.

Many of the children who had been taken from the most filthy abodes, upon being brought to the clean domestic comforts of Christ's Hospital, were unable to bear the change with impunity; the transition from a partial state of starvation to that of comparative luxury, occasioned some to be attacked by illness which proved fatal: and it seems that the salutary restraints which were imposed upon the patients at the King's Hospital (Saint Thomas's), were alike obnoxious; for, in the absence of the beadles and porters, they took every opportunity of getting out to practice their old occupation of stealing, and it was not until several were punished that they could be brought to abide within the bounds of their respective asylums.

The intentions of the citizens being in part fulfilled, it only remained for them to make a perfect completion, by appointing a suitable establishment for the confinement of those dissolute characters of both sexes who still infested the streets. Before, however, they were able to execute their design, they found it necessary to cause to be apprehended all persons of that description, and have them conveyed to a part of Christ's Hospital uninhabited by the children, where they were detained for a time, and although not employed in menial offices, nor laborious exercise (for the want of necessary implements), they were prevented from committing further mischief.

The uninhabited palace of Bridewell, which had been

proceeds. When the repast is concluded, the steward again strikes the table as before, and the boys instantly arrange themselves on each side of the hall: grace is then said from the pulpit, and an anthem is sung; after which, the boys collect all the fragments into small baskets, and each ward, preceded by its nurse, with lighted candles, marches in order past the supper table, where they bow to the governors, and file off to an adjoining school-room, the doors of which are thrown open to receive them, and the ceremony is closed. There is no person who has ever witnessed this ceremony that does not feel the sublimest and the tenderest emotions; it is a combined offering of the gratitude of hundreds to the throne of **DIVINE MERCY.**"

the occasional abode of the late king, the citizens thought was well adapted for the reception, punishment, and employment of strumpets, knavish persons, masterless men, and idle vagrants ; and they begged of Edward that this unoccupied, though superb edifice, might be given to them for those purposes.* For the attainment of their request, a

* This foundation, which is still situated in Bridge Street, Blackfriars, near the eastern extremity of Fleet Street, derives its name from an ancient well, dedicated to St. Bride, or Bridget, in the neighbourhood. It was a royal palace as early as the time of King John, and was rebuilt in a magnificent manner by Henry VIII. for the reception of the Emperor Charles V. who visited England in 1522, but who, it seems, lodged, when he arrived, at the monastery of the Black Friars, whilst his suit resided at the palace. A gallery of communication was flung over the ditch near it, and a passage cut through the city wall into the Emperor's apartments. Cardinal Wolsey afterwards resided here during his prosperity, and to this palace it was that he convened all the abbots and other heads of religious houses, English and foreign, from whom he extorted a hundred thousand pounds, and from the Cistercians alone upwards of thirty-three thousand pounds, an enormous sum in those days. Henry resided here during the time the legality of his marriage with Queen Catherine was debating at the Black Friars, and it continued a demesne of the crown till it was granted by Edward to the city of London. It is now used as a house of correction for dissolute persons and idle apprentices, committed by the city magistrates, and for the temporary maintenance of distressed vagrants. There is, besides, in this hospital, an establishment for the apprenticing of youths to masters ; who, being decayed tradesmen, have houses granted them by this charity within the walls of this hospital, with the privilege of taking these lads, who are clothed by the charity, the master receiving the benefit of their labour. An apprentice on this establishment is bound for seven years, at the end of which he is entitled to the freedom of the city, and ten pounds towards beginning business. Formerly, the Bridewell youths wore blue doublets and trowsers, with white hats ; at present, they wear a suit of blue in the common mode, and distinguished only by a small button stamped with the head of Edward VI. The present edifice consists of two courts, having an entrance under the gateway. The two courts are divided by a building running north and south, part of the palace erected by Henry VIII. and the greater part of the southern end of both courts are remains of the same palace. The other parts of the old Bridewell being consumed in the great fire, were rebuilt in 1668, as they now stand. Nearly the whole south side of the two courts is occupied by the chapel, court room, and hall, the entrance to which is in the first court. The outer portal, the spacious stairs, and an inner door, at the head of the staircase, are in the Gothic style. Over the inner door, next the stairs, are the arms of England, supported by a lion and a griffin ; and the inner side of the Gothic arch is ornamented by lions and griffins, alternately cut out of the stone. The stairs are

supplication was drawn out in the name of the poor, and permission was granted by Edward for it to be delivered to him in his inner closet at Westminster, by Ridley, Bishop of London, the illustrious reformer, afterwards surnamed the Martyr. The gentlemen who were present were,

Sir MARTYN BOWES	Mr. JOHN BLUNDELL
Sir ANDREW JUDD,	Mr. RICHARD GRAFTON
Sir JOHN OLIVE	Mr. THOMAS LODGE
Sir JOHN GRESHAM	Mr. ——— BROOM
Mr. WILLIAM CHESTER	and
Mr. THOMAS BARTLETT	Mr. MARCH.

When the humane Ridley, on his knees, delivered the following oration :

“ Right, dear, and most dread sovereign Lord ; we, the miserable, sore, sick and friendless people, beseech your gracious Majesty to cast upon us your eyes of mercy and compassion, who now, by the mighty operation of Almighty God, the Citizens of London have already so lovingly and tenderly looked upon, that they

entirely of walnut-tree ; what is remarkable is, that they are not perceptibly worn, notwithstanding their antiquity, and the great use made of them, which is partly owing to the lowness of the steps and the ease of the ascent. The interior of the chapel is in a plain style, with a flat roof. It is separated from the lobby, at the head of the stairs, by a pair of iron gates, of most beautiful workmanship, and the floor is entirely of marble flags, alternately black and white. These gates and floor were the gift of Sir William Withers, Lord Mayor, and President of the hospital, in the reign of Queen Anne.

The court-room is an interesting piece of antiquity, as on its site were held courts of justice (and probably parliaments) under our early kings. At the upper end are the old arms of England, and it is wainscotted to a certain height. The hall is a very noble room ; at the upper end is a fine picture by Holbein, representing Edward VI. delivering the charter of the hospital to Sir George Barnes, the Lord Mayor. In this picture are ten figures besides Edward, who is seated on his throne. On the right of the King, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen are kneeling, and behind stands the Bishop of Ely, Lord Chancellor of England ; on the left is the Master of the Rolls. The painter has introduced his own portrait into the picture ; it is the furthest figure in the corner, on the right hand, looking over the shoulders of the persons before him.

have not only provided help for our maladies and diseases, and the virtuous education and bringing up our poor and miserable children, but also gave in readiness most profitable and wholesome occupations, for the continuing of us and ours in godly exercise, by reason whereof we shall no more fall into that filthy puddle of idleness which was the mother and leader of us to beggary, and all our mischief; but from henceforth shall walk in that fresh field of exercise, which is the guider and begetter of all wealth, virtue, and honesty. But, alas! most gracious Lord, except we find favour in the eyes of your Majesty, all this their travail, and our hope of deliverance from that wretched and vile state, cannot be attained for lack of harbour and lodging: and therefore, most gracious sovereign, hear us speaking in Christ's name, and for Christ's sake, have compassion upon us, that we may no longer lie in the streets for lack of harbour, and that our old sore of idleness may no longer vex us, nor grieve the common-wealth.

Our suit, most dear sovereign, is for one of your houses called Bridewell, a thing no doubt both un-meet for us to ask of your Majesty, and also to enjoy, if we asked the same for our sinful living, and unworthiness sake, but as we the poor members of our Saviour JESUS CHRIST, sent by him, most humbly sue to your grace in our said master's name JESUS CHRIST, that we, for his sake, and the service that he hath done to your grace, and all his faithful commons of your realm, in spending his most dear and precious blood for you and us, may receive in reward at your Majesty's hands, given to us his members, which of his great mercy he accounteth and accepteth in our behalf, as given and granted to himself, the same your grace's house, as a most acceptable gift, and sweet oblation, offered to him and thee, not we, but even our said Master and Saviour, which hath already crowned your Majesty with an earthly crown, shall, according to his promise, crown you with an everlasting diadem, and place you in the palace of eternal glory; and not we only, but the whole congregation and church spread throughout the whole world, shall and will, night and day, call and cry incessantly unto our

said loving and sweet Saviour and Master to preserve and defend your Majesty, both now and for ever."

Besides this supplication to the king, was another to the lords of the council, praying them to exercise their influence with his majesty; not only to comply with the request contained in the foregoing petition, but to grant the lands and revenues of the house of Savoy (which had fallen to the crown) for the promotion of their wishes.

The citizens, by their advice, printed books explanatory of the objects they had in view, and of the manner in which a royal pecuniary grant could be well employed; after presenting one to the king, they distributed the rest amongst the lords of the council, some few of whom, it appears, were averse to their suit, whilst the majority were desirous of its being complied with.

Within a short time of Ridley's interview with Edward, the venerable bishop had the honour of preaching before him, when he expatiated learnedly on the merits of Christian benevolence, and on the praise-worthy emulation of being foremost in good deeds, and concluded by exhorting the rich to be charitable to the poor. His royal master was so pleased with the moral tendency of the sermon (which invited *him* to set an example of liberality), that he commanded the prelate not to leave Westminster without again seeing him; and after the dinner was over, to which the latter was that same day invited, his majesty desired him to draw near him, and would not allow of his sitting uncovered. He told this able divine he was *touched with his discourse*, and would speedily show him the good effects it had produced. He carried his intention into execution without delay, by signing Letters Patent, which he delivered in charge to the bishop, to be conveyed to the Lord Mayor and citizens.

By these Letters he conferred upon them, for the purposes specified in their petition, the palace of Bridewell with all its immunities, and appropriated for its maintenance, conjunctively with that of the other hospitals, the plate, furniture, moveables, and landed estates appertaining to the palace of Savoy, called Savoy Rents,

which latter amounted annually to seven hundred marks in value.

Though desirous of providing for the more needy of his subjects, his Majesty was unwilling to confer benefits at the expence of justice; he therefore covenanted with the citizens, that they should regularly pay to all the officers of the Savoy, during their life, the quarterly wages they had hitherto enjoyed, and which wages were only to cease at their death. The yearly expence created by these salaries amounted to £.101:6s.:8d. which the city guaranteed to pay; as also a debt previously incurred by the Savoy, amounting to £.178:12s.:9d. The pious Edward furthermore commanded, that all the linen belonging to the churches in London should be sought after and delivered over to the citizens, for the use of the hospitals; reserving only a bare sufficiency for the communion tables, and surplices for the ministers and clerks.

His Majesty, after these manifestations of his warm concurrence in the desires of the citizens, and of the stability of his royal patronage in matters so important to the vital interests of his people, contributed 2000 marks from his private purse; and, lest death should overtake him ere these endowments could be fully completed, he particularly directed, by his will, that they should be conscientiously carried into effect.

He granted to the Lord Mayor and citizens "power and authority to search, inquire, and seek out, in London and Middlesex, all idle ruffians and tavern hunters, vagabonds, and all persons of ill name and fame, both men and women, and them to examine and commit to Bridewell, and by any other means to punish and correct as to their discretions should seem meet."

As the bounty of private individuals had been sufficiently attested, and as the funds for the perfect maintenance of comfort in the newly endowed hospitals were still thought insufficient, the citizens borrowed of the undermentioned Halls and Companies the following sums of money respectively:

	£.		£.
MERCERS . . .	100	POULTERERS . .	10
GROCERS . . .	100	BARBER SURGEONS	20
HABERDASHERS	100	SKINNERS . . .	70
DRAPERS . . .	100	MERCHANT TAY- } 100	
FISHMONGERS .	100	LORS . . . }	
GOLDSMITHS . .	100	SALTERS . . .	70
DYERS	20	IRONMONGERS .	40
BREWERS . . .	20	VINTNERS . . .	40
TALLOWCHANDLERS	20	CLOTHWORKERS .	100
PAINTERS . . .	5	BROWN BAKERS .	5
LONG BOW-STRING } 2		LEATHERSELLERS	40
MAKERS . . . }		CARPENTERS . .	10
GLAZIERS . . .	5	CUTLERS . . .	10
BAKERS	10		

Of this money, about forty or fifty pounds were granted for the purchase of wood and coals, to be given to the poor inhabitants of the metropolis; and the greater part of the rest was employed in the requisite alteration of Bridewell palace, to render it appropriate for laborious discipline, and in the procurement of such implements of handicraft as were deemed necessary to keep all the idle at work, and to establish such officers as were required in this extensive institution. The forlorn females who were taken from the streets, composed the majority of those who were first conveyed to Bridewell; and consequently a matron and other female servants were at that time appointed. The exertions of the citizens were now verging to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion, and they soon had the gratification of beholding their benign endeavours crowned with the happiest success. The metropolis was cleared of every species of wretchedness, the decayed householders were relieved by weekly pensions at their own abodes, the poor fatherless children had a comfortable asylum in Christ's hospital, the lame and diseased were kindly treated at the "*King's Hospital*" (Saint Thomas's), and the votaries of dissipation and idleness were admonished by salutary correction in Bridewell, where they had an opportunity of atoning for their past transgressions by a steady application to

industrious pursuits. Although Christ's hospital was expected to be chiefly supported by the liberal and voluntary donations of individuals, Bridewell by the manual labour of those who were there confined, and the "*King's Hospital*" (Saint Thomas's) by rent and revenues, yet it was wisely ordained that they should mutually relieve each other, and reciprocally supply any individual deficiency, and that the lands which lately belonged to the palace of Savoy should be considered as appertaining to them all. The following is a list of the landed property to these hospitals at the commencement of their charitable purposes.

	Per Annum in Value.		
	£.	s.	d.
Estates formerly belonging to St. Thomas's Hospital, and purchased on its suppression from Henry VIII. by the citizens	150	0	0
Ditto of the late palace of Savoy, presented by Edward VI.	450	0	0
Ditto purchased of Mr. Closse	—	—	—
Ditto given by Mr. Suchley	—	—	—
Ditto ——— Mr. Robert Milles	—	—	—
Ditto ——— Mr. Emanuel Luker	40	0	0
A lease given by Mr. Wm. Lane, grocer	25	7	8
Lands presented by Sir Rd. Dobbes	3	16	8
A lease by Mr. Robert Mitchen	3	6	8
Lands purchased by Mr. Dofield	3	0	0
Tenements and Gardens adjoining Christ's Hospital	—	—	—
Lands purchased by Mr. Lawrence Warren	26	6	8
A lease given by Mr. Hall	53	0	0
Lands presented by Mr. Champness	16	0	0
Ditto by Mr. Richard Castle * to Christ's Hospital	44	0	0

* Stow acquaints us, that this worthy individual, who, from the humble employment of a shoemaker, acquired a competency to enable him to be foremost in charitable deeds, was so remarkable for his early rising and incessant application to business, that he obtained the name of the "Cock of Westminster;" by which appellation it was meant to imply that he rose every morning with the crowing of the cock.

	Annual Value.		
	£.	s.	d.
Rents raised in Bridewell			
One annuity of the Bridge House . .	5	0	0
Ditto of St. Mildred's	0	16	0
Ditto, presented by Sir Walter Mildmay			

About a month before the termination of Edward's short but auspicious reign, he incorporated by a charter, bearing date June 6th, 1553, the Lord Mayor and commonalty of the city of London, in succession, as perpetual governors of Saint Bartholomew's, Christ's, Bridewell, and the King's Hospital (which last then received the name of ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE), and secured to them the possession of all the estates and revenues appertaining to these establishments by preceding deeds of gift. This amiable monarch on all occasions manifested the gratification which he experienced in being considered the patron and supporter of the city hospitals. When we contemplate the benevolent disposition of this excellent prince, and reflect on the extensive benefit he conferred upon his people, we are lost in admiration—words can but feebly express the obligations due to so good a king; yet gratitude, which produces the most refined emotions in the bosom of sensibility, can in some measure evince its debt, by recording, with honourable praise, the names and worthy actions of such as have distinguished themselves in virtue. A power to do good and hurt has ever been considered as a branch of the royal prerogative, which, as it creates in the vulgar mind a certain awe and veneration for the person in whom it resides, so must it render his influence great, and cause the person himself to be esteemed a favourite of fortune. Princes are acknowledged to be created for the good of their subjects, but how frequently do we find this obvious intention of social compact frustrated! Unfortunately, princes are but men, possessing greater facilities to indulge the vicious propensities of human nature; we therefore but too often find, that in them individual considerations are permitted to arrest the advancement of public good; and their people, ever

disposed to flatter, are ready to allow them to be virtuous and good, if their conduct appears not heinously wrong. The wise restraints imposed upon our monarchs, by that bulwark of English liberty and constitutional freedom, Magna Charta, have, to a certain extent, prevented that abuse of power so conspicuous in the absolute monarchies of other countries; yet the annals of our own nation amply testify, that England has not been without *Rulers*, who, regardless of their own glory, have found means to overstep these restraints, and assume to themselves that power, which in the hands of the people should be exerted to check their unprincipled career. In whom has this truth been more fully exemplified than in Henry VIII. who, it may be said, never spared a man in his anger, nor a woman in his guilty passions? How highly, then, are the sublime sentiments of Edward, and his pious zeal in the furtherance of charity, to be commended, who, with the example of his father before him, and by following the steps which disgraced the latter years of his reign, might perhaps, with equal facility, have rendered himself a terror instead of a blessing to mankind.


“Ὁ ἀρχὼν ἀγαθὸς κοινὸν ἀγαθὸν ἐστὶ.”



PROGRESS

OF

SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.



THE pious Edward, who ascended the throne at the premature age of ten years, and who exhibited such early traits of benevolence as to excel all his predecessors in charitable endowments, would perhaps have further contributed to the alleviation of human misery, had not his inclinations been somewhat frustrated by his intriguing ministers; or had his valuable life been longer spared to acquire the firmness of manhood, and assume the reins of that government which, during his minority, had been entrusted by his father to the ministerial administration of an aristocratic regency.

Notwithstanding the want of these advantages, the benign wishes by which this monarch was actuated, for the period of six years, amply sufficed to immortalize his name, and insure him the praise due to a great benefactor of mankind. Under the fostering protection of the Lord Mayor and citizens of London, the royal hospitals continued to produce much good amongst the poorer classes of the community. The affairs of Saint Thomas's Hospital wore a flourishing aspect, and were conducted with increased order and regularity, in proportion to the enlightened state of the times and progressive advances of learning, which, prior to the Reformation, had been so much restrained by the contracted views of the clergy professing the Catholic faith.

The death of Edward, however, soon began to be generally and seriously felt. The enjoyment, by Lady Jane Gray, of the crown, devised to her by his last will, was but of short duration. The party of his sister Mary (who had been set aside as incapable of reigning, on account of her refusing to join the Protestant communion) very speedily secured the succession of the latter to a throne, which by consanguinity she was considered most entitled to. The education Mary had received from Linacre and Vives had strongly confirmed her in favour of the Catholic religion. Her partiality for its tenets soon displayed itself in the perpetration of acts which fixed on her the appellation of the Bloody Mary, and soon reinvolved this country in that bigotry and superstition from which it had so recently emerged. Impelled by the pernicious councils of her prime adviser Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, she selected as objects of her vengeance those exemplary divines who had promoted the Reformation, and persecuted her protestant subjects with purblind fanaticism. The fagot and the stake were the instruments she employed to make converts to the Romish church; and not only Lady Jane, with her husband, were sacrificed to her malice, but the great Cranmer, who had saved his royal mistress from that destruction which her father, Henry VIII. meditated against her, was also condemned to the flames. Ridley, Bishop of London, who had so strenuously advocated the Reformation, and been so instrumental in the establishment of the city hospitals, was a person whom his sovereign regarded with implacable hatred. He was ordered to dispute at Oxford with some Popish bishops; and, upon refusing to recant his principles, was sentenced to the flames; a punishment which he bore with pious resignation. A period so gloomy as the reign of Mary, and so inauspicious to every species of improvement, failed not to damp the intellectual activity of her people. The despotism of her tyrannical sway not only seemed the prelude to a repetition of the excesses of catholicism, but indicated the probability that every beneficial end attained by the Reformation would soon be overthrown, by the complete re-establishment of

papistry ; but happily for humanity, the wisdom of Providence ordained the contrary, and unexpectedly terminated the existence of the vindictive and implacable Mary.

A variety of misfortunes overwhelmed her mind, she sunk into a state of dejection or mental alienation, beyond the power of medical skill to relieve ; a fever concluded her sufferings, November 17th, 1558, and rid the nation of a ruler whose heart was callous to the feelings of humanity, and who had exercised a short, but execrable dominion of five years and a half. With her, as Dr. Hughson observes, ceased the capricious influence of papal supremacy.

Nor yet supine, nor void of rage, retir'd
The pest gigantic, whose revengeful stroke
Ting'd the red annals of Maria's reign,
When from the tend'rest breast each wayward priest
Could banish mercy, and implant a fiend !
When cruelty the fun'ral pile uprear'd,
And bound religion there, and fir'd the base !
When the same blaze, which in each tortur'd limb
Fed with luxuriant rage, in ev'ry face
Triumphant Faith appear'd, and smiling Hope.

Shenstone.

Notwithstanding the alarming state in which religious liberty was placed by this cruel Queen, it does not appear that the city hospitals suffered by any undue interference on her part. The citizens wisely refrained from imprudent controversies on religious topics, and contented themselves with improving the advantages they had gained from Edward. No opportunity was neglected of increasing the revenues of these edifices by justifiable means ; they were, on all occasions, considered as entitled to the most strenuous support, and hence we find, that the forfeitures incurred by infringing on civic customs, were on most occasions appropriated to their service. In a bye law, made by the Corporation of London 1553, to restrain the passion for extravagant and expensive luxuries at city entertainments, we notice the following amongst other salutary regulations : “ And that all and every the penalties aforesaid to be forfeited, shall

forthwith upon tryal thereof, be laid down, and paid in the inner chamber of Guildhall, before a court of aldermen: the one moyety of every such forfeiture to be to him or them that shall present the same, and the other moyety to be distributed towards the sustentation of Christ's hospital." *

* About this period we find also, that by an act of Common Council certain penalties were enacted, in behalf of Christ's Hospital, against such persons as were found committing annoyances in St. Paul's cathedral, which it seems had been made a common thoroughfare by porters and other disorderly persons, and subjected to various profanations, quite inconsistent with the sanctity and reverence due to a place of divine worship. This act of Common Council, which was issued as a restriction on the 1st of August, 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary, is curious, and perhaps may not be found unamusing to the reader.

" Forasmuch as the material temples of God were first ordained for the lawful and devout assembly of people, there to lift up their hearts, and to laud and praise Almighty God, and to hear his divine service, and most holy word and gospel, sincerely said, sung, and taught; and not to be used as markets, or other profane places, or thoroughfares, with carriage of things: And for that, now of late years, many of the inhabitants of the city of London, and other people repairing thither, have, and yet do, commonly use and accustom themselves, very unseemly and unreverently, the more the pity, to make their common carriage of great vessels, full of ale and beer, great baskets full of bread, fish, flesh, and such other things; fardels of stuff, and other goods, wares, and things, through the cathedral church of St. Paul's. And some, in leading moyles (mules), horses, and other Leasts, through the same irreverently, to the great dishonour and displeasure of Almighty God, and the great grief also and offence of all good people: Be it therefore, for remedy and reformation thereof, ordained, enacted, and established, &c. That no person, either free or foreign, of what estate or condition soever, do at any time, from henceforth, carry, convey, or cause to be carried through the said cathedral, any manner of great vessel or basket with bread, ale, beer, fish, flesh, &c. or any other like thing or things, upon pain of forfeiture or losing, for every such his or their first offence, 3s. 4d.; for the second, 6s. 8d.; for the third, 10s.; and for every other offence, after such third time, to forfeit 10s. and to suffer two days and two nights imprisonment, without bail or mainprize. The one moiety of all which pains and penalties shall be to Christ's Hospital within Newgate, and the other half to him that will sue for the same in any court of record within the city, by bill, original plaint, or information, to be commenced or sued in the name of the Chamberlain of the said city for the time being; wherein no essoine or wager of law for the defendant shall be admitted or allowed."

It is really curious, at this distance of time, and in our more po-

The governors and directors framed a well-digested code of laws for the systematic regulation of the hospitals; and as we are in possession of a curious publication, containing those laws, printed in black letter, anno 1557, four years subsequent to the death of Edward, we shall be enabled to offer them, for the perusal of our readers, in another place; they are entitled,

THE ORDER
OF THE
HOSPITALS OF K. HENRY
THE VIII.^d AND K. EDWARD
THE VI.

Viz. { ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S
CHRIST'S
BRIDEWELL
ST. THOMAS'S

BY THE MAIOR, COMINALTIE, AND CITIZENS
OF LONDON, GOVERNOURS OF THE
POSSESSIONS, REVENUES, AND
GOODS OF THE SAID
HOSPITALS.

1557.

From the dark bigotry of Mary's unprincipled career, we proceed to a more enlivening picture, the brilliant reign of her sister Elizabeth, who, drawn from the school of adversity to fill the vacant throne, shed lustre on the regal diadem by her glorious and memorable sway. The education which she received from archbishop Parker, instilled into her mind the pure doctrines of protestantism, the practice of which, now secured to her the affections of her subjects; and the moderation and wisdom she had acquired by her imprison-

lished age, to reflect on the uses to which the old cathedral of St. Paul was converted, even in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was not only a common passage for goods, &c. but its chantries and chapels, Dr. Hughson tells us, were converted to warehouses for lumber; carpenters' shops, trunk makers, to the disturbance of divine service; a baker's shop, and a *play-house*!

ment, failed not to procure her the hearts of a loyal and gallant people. The propriety, as well as tenderness, with which she treated the disappointed catholics, shielded her from their resentment. She, in some degree, compensated to the rest of the nation for the indiscreet persecutions of her predecessor, and by the prudence of her measures, she soon placed the protestant religion upon a firmer basis than it had before attained. To the citizens of London, she exhibited the most striking instances of partiality for their patriotism and loyalty, and granted them several new privileges and immunities. To the royal hospitals she extended her steady patronage, and on many occasions expressed her approbation at finding them so prosperously conducted.*

As after the lapse of a few years the times changed; and as the value of money was progressively falling, whilst that of estates was continually rising; we find, that the pecuniary endowment of St. Thomas's Hospital would soon have become too limited for the continued support of that general benefit it was calculated to produce, had not the charitable gifts of benevolent individuals been frequently superadded. Accordingly, we find, its small income became augmented by presents, legacies, and private contributions, until it amounted

* It seems the purposes for which Bridewell Hospital had been instituted, were not fully answered in the year 1569, or at least, that it had not completed the extinction of those disorderly vagabonds, who defying all intimidation, still found means to practice their arts of knavery and deceit. Dr. Hughson tells us, that it was found necessary at the above period, to issue orders to the sixteen city beadles, attached to the royal hospitals, to take up, seize, and bring to punishment, the swarms of vagrants, idlers, and sturdy beggars of both sexes, with whom the streets abounded.

The number of delinquents was so great, and their depredations so daring, that a feeble band of beadles was found unequal to the task. This gave rise to the creation of a new office, for the conservation of public tranquillity, that of city marshall, who was to be armed with proper authority, endowed with a competent revenue, and supported by a force sufficient to over-awe and restrain the guilty.—Two gentlemen, William Simpson and John Read were appointed to execute the office.

The peace of the city being thus restored, and a regular watch established, the pompous, expensive, and useless cavalcade of the marching watch was finally laid aside.

to a much larger sum than what was originally appropriated for the use of the charity.

Amongst the numerous individuals whose names are handed down to us as having contributed to St. Thomas's Hospital about this period (the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign), may be mentioned Mr. John Hare, of the Mercers' Company, who in 1564, besides his other bequests, gave by will ten shillings to each of the five *lazar* houses situated in different parts of London, ten pounds to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and forty pounds to be appropriated, as his testament expresses it, to the use of the poor in St. Thomas's and Christ's Hospitals.

Mrs. Margaret Dane, anno 1579, bequeathed to the worshipful Company of Ironmongers £.2000 for various charitable purposes; one of which was, that ten pounds should be bestowed upon each of the three royal hospitals, Christ's Church, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's.

Two other benevolent individuals, also deserve to be mentioned in this place, Mr. Alderman John Heydon, who, about the year 1582, bestowed £.500 for the mutual benefit of these hospitals; and Mr. Richard Jacob, *Vintner*, whose monument in St. Clement Danes church represents him as a charitable giver to the hospitals of St. Bartholomew, Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's in Southwark.

By a proclamation of Queen Elizabeth, dated the 7th day of July, 1580, in the twenty-second year of her reign, we find, that when her Majesty became apprehensive, from the increased magnitude of the metropolis and its then confined state, that not only the ravages of the plague and other pestilential diseases were to be feared, but the "*sustentation of victuall foode*" would be enhanced; she forbid all manner of persons from increasing the number of buildings under severe penalties, which were to be "*forfaitable*" for the use of the city hospitals. Many fines enacted by the citizens for infringements made upon their privileges, were charitably

given to the support of the public hospitals, and Saint Thomas's participated in the benefits thence arising.

During the remainder of Elizabeth's splendid career, throughout the reigns of the pusilanimous James the 1st. and the unfortunate Charles, and during the auspicious protectorate of Cromwell, history affords us no important particulars connected with Saint Thomas's Hospital; we presume, therefore, that nothing material arose to disturb its order or its harmony down to the period when the establishment became enlarged.

To show, however, that the affairs of the charity were not neglected, and that they were not, at this intermediate period, disregarded by the benevolent, we may mention, amongst other benefactors to its revenues, Sir Humphrey Weld, Lord Mayor in 1608, who gave, to be divided between the hospitals, the sum of £. 100.

Sir William Craven, Merchant-Taylor, and Lord Mayor in 1610, also gave to St. Thomas's Hospital £. 100, and the like sum to each of the other establishments, St. Bartholomew's, Christ's, and Bridewell.

Sir John Pemberton, Knight, Goldsmith, and Lord Mayor in 1611, bestowed £. 500 upon Christ's Hospital, and various sums to the other charities; but of the exact amount we have no certain information.

Mr. John Kendrick, of the city of London, Draper, gave by will, December 29th, 1624, £. 50 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, £. 50 to St. Thomas's, and £. 500 to Christ's Hospital; besides which, this benevolent man bequeathed upwards of *twenty thousand pounds* for other charitable purposes.

Sir James Campbell, Ironmonger, and Lord Mayor in 1629, bestowed upon St. Bartholomew's Hospital £. 200, upon Christ's Hospital £. 500, and upon St. Thomas's £. 1500.

Sir Thomas Adams, Lord Mayor in 1646, may likewise here be mentioned, as one of the greatest benefactors to St. Thomas's Hospital.

These are but a few of the many individuals whose names deserve particularizing for their benevolent works at the period now alluded to; but lest the detail should be deemed too prolix, we refuse ourselves the pleasure

enumerating the smaller benefactions to St. Thomas's Hospital.*

* The satisfaction of assisting, by our humble efforts, to preserve from oblivion the names and benevolent deeds of those who, at different periods, have shone conspicuously in the cause of charity, was one of the most pleasing anticipations in the commencement of this work; and as we feel it an agreeable duty, which greatly diminishes the toil of dull, and (to our readers) perhaps uninteresting narration, we gladly transcribe Dr. Hughson's short biographical sketch of Sir Thomas Adams, which portrays that amiable man under the combination of the most interesting qualities, loyalty, patriotism, and virtue.

“ Sir Thomas Adams, mercer, an incorruptible loyalist, and a great sufferer in the royal cause, founder of a free school in Shropshire, an Arabic lecture in Cambridge, and a great benefactor of the Cloth-workers' company. He was born at Wem, in Shropshire, in 1586, educated in the university of Cambridge, and bred a draper in London. In the year 1639, he was chosen sheriff of that city; and was of so public a spirit, that when his son-in-law brought him the first news of the election, he immediately dismissed his particular business, and never afterwards personally followed his trade, but gave himself up to the city concerns. He made himself such a master of the customs and usages, the rights and privileges of the city; and, at the same time, was found to be a man of such wisdom and integrity in the exertion of his knowledge; that there was no honour in the city whereof he was capable, to which he was not preferred. He was chosen master of the Drapers' company, alderman of a ward, and PRESIDENT of ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, which would probably have been ruined, had it not been for his sagacity and industry in discovering the frauds of an unjust steward. He was often returned a burgess in parliament, though the iniquity of the times would not permit him to sit there: and in the year 1645, he was elected lord mayor of London; in which office he was so far from seeking his own benefit, that he would not accept of those advantages which are usually made by selling the vacant places. On account of his incorruptible loyalty to King Charles I. his house, while he was lord mayor, was searched by the party then getting into power, in expectation of finding the King there. This party, finding that Mr. Adams was a man who would not be moulded into their forms, or make shipwreck of his conscience to serve their interest, he was, the year after, committed and detained a prisoner in the Tower for some time; and for several years excluded from all public offices and employments. His constancy to the royal cause, brought upon him, besides these troubles, the scoffs and detractions of his adversaries, which others have cleared him of; and many writers, in verse as well as prose, have applauded his administration when in office. At length he became, and so continued for some years, the first among the twenty-six, the eldest alderman upon the bench, that had served

In the abstract of the great charter of confirmation, granted to the city in 1663, by Charles II. on his restoration, we find the charter granted by Edward (which alludes to the places contiguous to Saint Thomas's) acknowledged and confirmed.

The great fire of London, in the reign of Charles the Second, (1666) did not reach Saint Thomas's Hospital, but its revenues, Highmore acquaints us, suffered considerably by that calamity, and also by the extensive Southwark fires in 1676, 1681, and 1689, and furthermore by the rapid decay of many of its buildings. The fire which happened in Southwark, anno 1676, destroyed no less than 600 houses; but it ceased, as if by divine interposition, at this hospital. During the reign of Charles, the royal hospitals were conducted with much regularity, and in a way highly creditable to their patrons and supporters.*

the office of lord mayor, to whom is given that honourable title of **FATHER OF THE CITY**. Such was his generous loyalty and affection to Charles II. that, in the perilous times of his exile, he had remitted to him 10,000*l*. When, therefore, at his Majesty's joyful return to these realms, Mr. Adams was deputed by the city to go, though in the seventy-fourth year of his age, as their commissioner, to Breda, in Holland, with General Monk, to congratulate the King, and attend him home, he was, in consideration of his signal services, knighted at the Hague by the King, and a few days after the Restoration advanced to the dignity of a baronet of England.

"His merit is still more extensive in the character of a benefactor to the public. At Wem, he gave the house of his nativity for a free-school, and liberally endowed it. He likewise founded an Arabic professorship at Cambridge, on condition that it was frequented by a competent number of auditors; and it thrived so well, that the salary of forty pounds per annum was settled upon Mr. Abraham Wheelock, fellow of Clare Hall, a man of great learning and industry, whose longer life would probably have much improved the Polyglot Bible. These munificent endowments, both of which were perpetual, took place, the first of them twenty years, and the second above thirty years, before Sir Thomas Adams's death. At the desire of Mr. Wheelock, he was at the expence of printing the Persian Gospels, and of transmitting them into the eastern parts of the world. Thus he endeavoured to promote the Christian religion, by throwing, as he himself used to express it, 'a stone at the forehead of Mahomet'."

* The ambitious designs which characterized all the Stewart family

The unwarrantable attempts of James the Second to seize the privileges of the city ruined its finances without benefiting himself, and as the advancement of the royal hospitals had kept pace with the prosperity of their guardians the citizens, we cannot be expected to furnish our readers with any interesting particulars during his career.—We therefore turn to a more enlivening prospect, the reign of William and Mary, whose mild sway and discontinuance of popery, afford a striking contrast to the bigotry and infatuation of their predecessor.

The measures they adopted were congenial to the wishes of the nation, and highly beneficial, as well to the royal hospitals as to the City of London.

The plots and counterplots, however (which originated in the preceding reign), of Whig and Tory, still, in some degree, continued, and kept alive the jarring interests of their respective partizans. The influence of these opposing sects operated as a partial check to improvement throughout the succeeding reigns, and are felt to a certain extent even at the present day.

Saint Thomas's Hospital, like every other institution, was occasionally somewhat influenced by the party zeal of the times; and happy was it for the cause of humanity, that whilst different parties were engaged in conti-

were fully shown by James the II^d. who, it may be truly said, was an enemy to the prosperity of London. The attempts which he made to subvert the constitution, to establish arbitrary monarchy, to introduce the Catholic persuasion, and to tyrannize over the citizens, (whose loyalty and patriotism had long been the firmest pillars of the State) are never to be forgotten. The political contests and unconstitutional endeavours to destroy civil and religious liberties, which occurred in his reign, are disgraceful in our annals. The court party, who were favourable to catholicism, and the independents who supported the protestant faith, were equally clamorous, and mutually employed invective and low abuse: and hence we may date the origin of those vulgar epithets, Tories, or high churchmen; and Whigs, conventiclers or low churchmen.

The ministry who composed James's cabinet were open to every species of bribery and corruption; their pernicious councils urged him to those iniquitous measures by which he eventually forfeited his crown to his incensed subjects, and found himself compelled to leave the kingdom with precipitancy and disgrace.

nual disputes with regard to religious opinions and political measures, all agreed in one point—Charity! and all appeared to vie with each other in fulfilling its sublime intentions. The great hall of Saint Thomas's is ornamented with the names of many illustrious individuals, who presented pecuniary gifts for its re-establishment and support during the happy reign of William and his Consort Mary, and perhaps at no period of its history were its prosperity and welfare more universally regarded.



RE-BUILDING

OF

SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

SHORTLY after the fire in Southwark, it was found that, from the ravages of time, many parts of Saint Thomas's had fallen into such a state of dilapidation as to require re-building.

Its funds, however, being inadequate to bear the expences which a substantial reparation would incur, voluntary subscriptions were opened anno 1693, and in this way considerable assistance was soon obtained. Numerous donations were given to promote the good work; and perhaps on no edifice did the rays of benevolence ever shine more resplendently than upon Saint Thomas's Hospital on that occasion.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, who have ever been foremost in deeds of charity, set the example of munificence, by subscribing largely to the new structure; and to them we are materially indebted for the completion of the present fabric.

The alacrity with which many private individuals aided the undertaking is not to be forgotten; it afforded a gratifying proof of the liberality of all ranks of people, who, in sharing the expences so necessary for re-building this hospital, conferred the most lasting obligations on posterity.

*"Homines ad Deum nulla se propius accedunt
quam salutem hominibus dando."* TULLY;

Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor and President, contributed £.600 towards re-building the hospital, and subsequently endowed it, by his will, with £. 2300 more.

Thomas Guy, Esq. besides other pecuniary donations, undertook to defray the expense of building and fitting up three new wards with appropriate offices, which cost him eleven hundred pounds.

Thomas Frederick, Esq. had the liberality to complete a similar undertaking, at the expence of one thousand and twenty-one pounds seven shillings and sixpence.

Sir John Wolfe, besides a contribution of fifty pounds towards rebuilding the hospital, also presented to the Governors, for ornamenting the great hall, the portraits of their Majesties King William the Third and Queen Mary his consort.*

Mr. Thomas Gudden, one of the Governors to the hospital and a contributor to its repairs and improvements, very kindly gave fourteen reading desks, and the same number of large Bibles, for the use of the patients in the different wards of the charity.†

Captain John Howard, another of the Governors, very munificently undertook to defray the whole expense of fitting up the interior parts of the chapel, which had been built for the service of the hospital.‡

Mr. John Cassaget presented to the charity property producing a nett annual income of eight pounds six shillings.§

Mr. John Cary, besides a donation of fifty pounds as a Governor, likewise presented a handsome and expensive portrait of another liberal Governor, Mr. Thomas Firmin, which portrait was accordingly placed in the great hall.||

Mr. John Parsons gave to the hospital three freehold houses, producing the annual rent of fifty-eight pounds.¶

Mr. John Gunston gave to the charity (in lieu of a pecuniary subscription) the GREAT CLOCK, which was directed to be placed in the front of the hospital, at that part of the building which separates the first and second squares from each other.**

* Anno 1693.

† Anno 1695.

‡ Anno 1696.

§ Anno 1696.

|| Anno 1700.

¶ Anno 1704.

** Anno 1715.

The above individuals are but a few examples of that generous feeling which we are so happy to record; and which we shall feel much satisfaction in enumerating.

Several disinterested persons even concealed their charitable actions, and influenced by the purest motives, contributed their aid secretly to the establishment.

Such truly christian-like generosity challenges our warmest admiration, but the sublime sentiments which actuated these private contributors, are above the feeble voice of praise.

O pudor O pietas !

A reference to the Annals of St. Thomas's Hospital at this period cannot fail to produce in the admirers of benevolence the most unfeigned emotions of veneration and respect.

The following List is a faithful record of the Benefactors, as well as the pecuniary donations which were given towards the reparations and improvements of the Hospital.

From the Year 1693 to the Year 1696.

	£.	s.	d.
Sir Robert Clayton, Knight and } Alderman, President	600	0	0
Sir John Fleet, Lord Mayor	100	0	0
Sir Thomas Cooke	200	0	0
Sir Leonard Robinson	100	0	0
Anthony Rawlins, Esq.	50	0	0
Sir John Wolfe, besides the } King and Queen's Pictures, } the sum of	50	0	0
Jacob Foster, Esq.	50	0	0
Mr. Deputy John Tooley	25	0	0
Sir William Seawen	100	0	0
Capt. John Smith	50	0	0
Mr. John Gould, sen.	15	0	0
William Thomas	50	0	0
Isaac Reading, Esq. Treasurer	50	0	0
Robert Bristow, Esq.	50	0	0
Mr. Benjamin Brownsmith	20	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Sir Peter Daniel, Knt. and Ald.	50	0	0
Dr. Frederick Slare	20	0	0
Nath. Herne, Esq.	20	0	0
Henry Cornish, Esq.	50	0	0
Dr. Thomas Gardner	20	0	0
Sir William Hooker	100	0	0
Sir Wm. Ashurst, Lord Mayor	100	0	0
Mr. Michael Coatsworth, sen.	20	0	0
William Coatsworth	50	0	0
Anthony Stephens	50	0	0
Daniel Dorvill	20	0	0
Robert Maddox	20	0	0
Anthony Smith	20	0	0
Evan Lloyd	50	0	0
John Baker	30	0	3
Samuel Sterry	20	0	0
John Young	20	0	0
Richard Taylor	20	0	0
Isaac Brand	50	0	0
Thomas Elton, jun.	20	0	0
Dr. Richard Torless	30	0	0
Mr. Simon Ridout	20	0	0
Thomas Elton, sen.	25	0	0
Sir John Somers, Lord Keeper	50	0	0
Matthew Bateman, Esq.	20	0	0
Sir Joseph Woolfe	100	0	0
Mr. Paul Joddrell	20	0	0
Nicholas Cary	20	0	0
Sir John Sweetapple	80	0	0
Mr. Deputy Thomas Eyre	30	0	0
Owen Buckingham	30	0	0
Madam Elizabeth Baroun	20	0	0
Mr. Stephen Thompson	50	0	0
Jonathan Lee	45	0	0
Edward Green	20	0	0
Cæsar Chamberlain	100	0	0
Edmond Wansell	100	0	0
Francis Beyer	20	0	0
Thomas Cartwright	20	0	0
Samuel Lewin, Esq.	20	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. John Hebbert	50	0	0
William Rutter	10	0	0
Peter Hagar	17	5	0
Ferdinando Holland	10	0	0
Sir Henry Furnese	50	0	0
Mr. Jonathan Ballam	20	0	0
Thomas Morgan	20	0	0
William Smith	20	0	0
Deputy William Whitehill .	10	0	0
Samuel Shepherd	100	0	0
William Hardcastle	20	0	0
John Cholmley's Legacy .	50	0	0
Robert Dickins	25	0	0
Thomas Cooper	50	0	0
John Billers	50	0	0
Arthur Shallett	25	0	0
John Hedges	10	0	0
Sir George Treby	30	0	0
Sir Thomas Abney	40	0	0
Mr. Thomas Serocold	50	0	0
Thomas Parker	25	0	0
Thomas Gudden, besides 14 Bibles and Desks, the sum of	20	0	0
James Eyton	20	0	0
Benjamin Crayker	30	0	0
Sir John Mordant	100	0	0
Charles Thorold, Esq. . . .	30	0	0
Madam Ann Thorold	20	0	0
Mr. John Glover	20	0	0
Dr. James Welwood	10	0	0
Mr. Jacob Whiddon	25	0	0
William Dixon	20	0	0
Benjamin Joseph	40	0	0
Joshua Foster	20	0	0
Daniel Wright, sen. . . .	20	0	0
Samuel Tolton	15	0	0
Thomas Western, Esq. . . .	100	0	0
Mr. Daniel Wright, jun. . .	20	0	0
Thomas Buck	10	0	0
Jeffery Jefferies, Esq. . . .	100	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Samuel Hall	10	0	0
Anthony Bowyer, Esq.	25	0	0
Mr. Deputy Thomas Collett	20	0	0
Samuel Harwar	30	0	0
Peter Gray	20	0	0
Henry Davy	15	0	0
Brook Bridges, Esq.	50	0	0
Madam Ann Mary Godfrey	200	0	0
Mr. Thomas Pickard	20	0	0
John Coleman	50	0	0
Thomas Barnsley	20	0	0
Sir William Cole	50	0	0
Sir Thomas Lane, Lord Mayor	100	0	0
Mr. Joseph Watts	10	0	0
Evan Evans	10	0	0
Sir John Holt	50	0	0
Capt. John Howard gave the } Inside Work of the Chapel . }			
Mr. Robert Ford	20	0	0
Total	5082	5	3

In addition to these Benefactions, we have to enumerate the following gifts and legacies which were shortly afterwards bestowed for the subsequent improvement and *support* of the Institution, for the maintenance of its establishment, and for the extension of its charitable purposes.

From the Year 1693 to about the Year 1720.

	£.	s.	d.
John Jones, Esq.	250	0	0
Mr. Robert Hyett	100	0	0
James Lever	10	0	0
Richard Clements	20	0	0
Andrew Rawlins, Esq.	50	0	0
Sir Ralph Box	50	0	0
Mr. John Stone	20	0	0
Alexander Hoses	200	0	0
Sir Edward Des Bouyete	50	0	0
George Arnold, Esq.	100	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Mary Lindsey	50	0	0
Mr. Joseph Thompson	50	0	0
Joseph Reeve, Esq.	100	0	0
Mr. Benjamin Hooper	50	0	0
Samuel Mayne	15	0	0
William Prince	20	0	0
John Deacle, Esq.	50	0	0
Edmund Bolter, Esq.	30	0	0
John Scott, Esq.	50	0	0
Mr. Samuel Newberry	20	0	0
Anthony Green	20	0	0
Deputy Sherbrook	20	0	0
Sir Samuel Mayer, Bart.	50	0	0
Mr. John Read	20	0	0
Charles Cox, Esq.	20	0	0
Sir John Houblon, Lord Mayor	100	0	0
Mr. Gyles Hayward	20	0	0
Joseph Hoskin Styles	100	0	0
Nathaniel Houlton	50	0	0
John Mitford	50	0	0
Thomas Allen	25	0	0
Thomas Malyn	20	0	0
John Ewer	20	0	0
Micajah Perry	50	0	0
John Little, Esq.	20	0	0
Mr. William Craven	100	0	0
John White	100	0	0
Ditto, by Decree	14	0	6
John Raymond	50	0	0
John Travers	15	0	0
Robert Blackburn	20	0	0
John Cullum	10	0	0
Joseph Collyer	20	0	0
Alexander Aley	20	0	0
Thomas French	10	0	0
Edward Fenwick	25	0	0
John Hammond	10	0	0
Richard Haley	20	0	0
Sir Humphry Edwin	50	0	0
Mr. Roger Lillington	20	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
William Hower, Esq.	50	0	0
Mr. Robert Reeton	15	0	0
Sir Edw. Charles, Lord Mayor	100	0	0
Madam Mary Stevens	50	0	0
Sir John Shaw	20	0	0
Mr. John Coxon	20	0	0
Thomas Cook	10	0	0
Captain John Bromhall	25	0	0
Sir Edward Clarke, Alderman	50	0	0
Sir John Fagg, Bart.	100	0	0
John Cholmley, Esq.	20	0	0
Mr. Timothy Fowler	20	0	0
Edward Coleman	100	0	0
John Gray	1000	0	0
Daniel Berry	30	0	0
Thomas French	20	0	0
From an unknown Person . . .	50	0	0
Sir Bath. Gracedieu	50	0	0
Sir James Collett	50	0	0
Mr. Simon Weaver	21	10	0
Anthony Tournay	20	0	0
Henry Kelsey	10	0	0
Sir William Gore, Alderman .	100	0	0
Francis Eyles, Esq.	100	0	0
Mr. Moses Raper	20	0	0
Paul Docminique	20	0	0
Joshua Iremonger	100	0	0
Samuel Throswell	10	0	0
James Leaver	30	0	0
Roger Lock	50	0	0
Nathan Collyer, Esq.	10	0	0
Mr. Samuel Weaver	50	0	0
Mr. Edmund Burrows, one- third Part of the Residue of his Estate; of which was re- ceived the sum of	333	0	0
Mr. John Townsend	10	0	0
Edward Hoistwell	40	0	0
John Man	10	0	0
Sir Richard Levet, Ld. Mayor	100	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. George Joyce	100	0	0
Philip Foster, Esq.	107	10	0
Mr. John Cary, besides giving Mr. Thos. Firman's Picture, } contributed	50	0	0
Sir Thos. Abney, Lord Mayor, } additional Gift	200	0	0
Mr. Henry Ambrose	20	0	0
Richard Chiswell	25	0	0
Timothy Lannoy, Esq.	20	0	0
Mr. Samuel Read	50	0	0
Nehemiah Lyde	20	0	0
Christopher Cope	10	0	0
John Hester	25	0	0
Thomas Cole	250	0	0
Arthur Marshall	20	0	0
Richard Taylor Merchant	40	0	0
Robert Green	25	0	0
William Shephard	25	0	0
John Woodward	25	0	0
Major William Cooke	25	0	0
Sir Gilbert Heathcote	100	0	0
Captain Thomas Richmond	20	0	0
Mr. Awnsham Churchill	20	0	0
John Hanger	50	0	0
Joseph Brooksbanke	50	0	0
Richard Bliss	21	10	0
Lady Elizabeth Guddon	50	0	0
Madam Mary Stevens	100	0	0
Mr. Jonathan Joyner	20	0	0
Thomas Clark	50	0	0
Thomas Parker	50	0	0
Sir Rob. Vyner, Bart.	270	0	0
Ditto, on Hereditary Excise	200	0	0
Mr. Isaac Hilbond	100	0	0
Mrs. Margaret Morrice	20	0	0
Madam Ann Thorold	100	0	0
An unknown Person	10	0	0
An unknown Person	10	15	0
Sir John Eyles	50	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Nathan Micklethwaite . .	50	0	0
Mr. Deputy Wm. Wilkinson -	30	0	0
William Mead, jun. - - -	50	0	0
Richard Perry - - - - -	25	0	0
Philip Papillon, Esq. - - - -	50	0	0
Sir Robert Beachcroft, Knight } and Alderman - - - - - }	100	0	0
Mr. John Pettit - - - - -	20	0	0
Samuel Lock - - - - -	25	0	0
Benjamin Brain - - - - -	30	0	0
Edmund Doughty - - - - -	20	0	0
William Paine - - - - -	50	0	0
Sir James Bateman - - - - -	100	0	0
Richard Meriwether, Esq. - -	20	0	0
Mr. Thomas Corbett - - - - -	25	0	0
Robert Bristow, jun. Esq. - -	25	0	0
Mr. James Rolleston - - - - -	20	0	0
Evan Pugh - - - - -	25	0	0
Peter Hudson - - - - -	300	0	0
Robert Jeffries - - - - -	200	0	0
Mr. Samuel Lannoy - - - - -	200	0	0
James Dunane - - - - -	20	0	0
Samuel Harwarr - - - - -	100	0	0
Daniel Wright, jun. - - -	20	0	0
Thomas Hollis, jun. - - -	250	0	0
John Trallope - - - - -	70	0	0
Thomas Powel Pewter - -	30	0	0
Joshua White - - - - -	20	0	0
Edward Bowey - - - - -	100	0	0
Richard Chauncy - - - - -	50	0	0
John Guy - - - - -	50	0	0
Richard Mount - - - - -	40	0	0
Robert Wakeman, Esq. - - -	50	0	0
Mr. John Mortan - - - - -	50	0	0
Edmund Halsey - - - - -	30	0	0
Henry Clarke - - - - -	20	0	0
Roger Hazard - - - - -	20	0	0
Josias Diston - - - - -	40	0	0
Pelatia Barnardiston, Esq. - -	50	0	0
Mr. John Thompson - - - - -	100	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. William Fisher - - - - -	20	0	0
John Cleeve - - - - -	25	0	0
Joshua Lock - - - - -	50	0	0
William Parrott - - - - -	25	0	0
Richard Wilkinson - - - - -	25	0	0
Thomas Turgis, Esq. - - - - -	100	0	0
Mr. Francis Moulton - - - - -	125	0	0
Richard Greystock - - - - -	20	0	0
Sir Owen Buckingham, Lord } Mayor, an additional Gift - }	100	0	0
John Trammer, Esq. - - - - -	50	0	0
Dame Sarah Pritchard - - - - -	200	0	0
Mr. Joshua Sharp - - - - -	70	0	0
Anthony Wyer - - - - -	30	0	0
Richard Blundell - - - - -	20	0	0
Jeremy Bower - - - - -	30	0	0
Edmund Leeds - - - - -	30	0	0
Nicholas Skinner - - - - -	50	0	0
John Colwall, Esq. a Legacy, } with Interest - - - - - }	1024	0	0
Erasmus Smith, Esq. - - - - -	100	0	0
Mr. Daniel Wright, sen. - - - - -	50	0	0
William Thursby, Esq. - - - - -	500	0	0
Mr. Samuel Porter - - - - -	50	0	0
Nathaniel Jackson - - - - -	50	0	0
Thomas Lane - - - - -	30	0	0
John Howard - - - - -	40	0	0
Isaac Fryer - - - - -	25	0	0
Peter Hublon - - - - -	35	0	0
Samuel Hublon - - - - -	50	0	0
Thomas Gearing - - - - -	30	0	0
Benjamin Smith - - - - -	28	0	0
John Jefferys, Esq. - - - - -	50	0	0
Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. and } Alderman - - - - - }	100	0	0
Mr. George Cresner - - - - -	50	0	0
Isaac Grenville, Esq. - - - - -	25	0	0
William Willis, Esq. - - - - -	50	0	0
Mr. Thomas Cartwright - - - - -	20	0	0
Francis Beyer - - - - -	40	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
John Pearsons - - - - -	100	0	0
George Gove, Esq. - - - - -	50	0	0
Mr. John Andrews - - - - -	30	0	0
Deputy John Cooper - - - - -	25	0	0
Sir William Hedges - - - - -	60	0	0
Thomas Acton - - - - -	25	0	0
Thomas Styles - - - - -	40	0	0
James Gibson - - - - -	25	0	0
Thomas Applebury - - - - -	25	0	0
William Tipping - - - - -	50	0	0
Capt. Hump. South, sen. - - - - -	50	0	0
Sir John Buckworth, Bart. - - - - -	50	0	0
Mr. William Pickard - - - - -	20	0	0
James Lamb - - - - -	30	0	0
James Townshend - - - - -	30	0	0
Samuel Sheafe - - - - -	30	0	0
John Essington - - - - -	25	0	0
Thomas Guy, Esq. three new Wards in the first Court, at the expense of - - - - -	1100	0	0
Mr. Samuel Mayo - - - - -	40	0	0
Benjamin Sterry - - - - -	20	0	0
John Gunston - - - - -	50	0	0
Lawrence Hatsell - - - - -	50	0	0
Samuel Lewin, Esq. - - - - -	20	0	0
Mrs. Mary Hobby - - - - -	100	0	0
Thomas Frederick, Esq. three Wards in the first Court; the building of which cost	1021	7	6
Additional Donation - - - - -	100	0	0
Mr. Joseph Billers - - - - -	25	0	0
Daniel Powle - - - - -	21	10	0
Sir John Lethuillier - - - - -	120	0	0
Dr. Hans Sloane - - - - -	100	0	0
Sir Richard Shard - - - - -	25	0	0
Mr. Samuel Palmer - - - - -	21	10	0
Edmund Boulter, Esq. - - - - -	500	0	0
Sir Charles Thorold, Knight and Alderman - - - - -	300	0	0
Mr. John Child - - - - -	20	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Sir William Humphries, Knight } and Alderman - - - - -	50	0	0
Capt. Thomas Barnes - - - - -	25	0	0
Dr. Nathan Wickham - - - - -	20	0	0
Peter Godfrey, Esq. - - - - -	80	0	0
John Billers, Esq. - - - - -	25	0	0
Mr. Peter Geary - - - - -	30	0	0
Thomas Knight - - - - -	25	0	0
William Mitchell - - - - -	20	0	0
Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys, Knight and } Alderman - - - - -	100	0	0
Mr. Samuel Skinner - - - - -	20	0	0
Sir Edmund King - - - - -	20	0	0
Sir Robert Clayton, Knight and } Alderman, bequeathed by his Will to be laid out in Land (besides 600 <i>l.</i> before given)	2300	10	0
William Clayton, Esq. - - - - -	50	0	0
Mr. John Hawkins - - - - -	30	0	0
John Goodlad - - - - -	20	0	0
John Dyer - - - - -	25	0	0
John Kenrick, Esq. - - - - -	50	0	0
John Rudge, Esq. - - - - -	100	0	0
Mr. Stephen Ram - - - - -	100	0	0
George Smith - - - - -	30	0	0
Samuel Monck - - - - -	30	0	0
John Deacle - - - - -	50	0	0
Joseph Chaplin - - - - -	25	0	0
Madam Mary Bowyer, Exe- cutrix of Anthony Bowyer, Esq. a Legacy not included in his Will - - - - -	100	0	0
Samuel Foot, Esq. - - - - -	100	0	0
An unknown Person - - - - -	21	10	0
Gerrard Conyers, Esq. a Gift -	30	0	0
Mr. Thomas Lane - - - - -	70	0	0
Daniel Derville - - - - -	100	0	0
Heneage Fetherston, Esq. - -	100	0	0
Sir Joseph Woolfe - - - - -	100	0	0
Colby Aspley, Esq. - - - - -	50	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Sir Stephen Theodore Janson -	30	0	0
Mr. Thomas Parkhurst - - -	50	0	0
Sir Henry Furnese, Bart. - -	100	0	0
Mr. John Solomon - - - - -	100	0	0
From an unknown Person, by the Hands of Mr. Samuel Sheafe - - - - -	100	0	0
Daniel Dellins, Esq. - - - - -	50	0	0
Mr. Daniel Clark - - - - -	80	0	0
Justus Beck, Esq. - - - - -	100	0	0
Mr. Elias Pledger - - - - -	70	0	0
Nathaniel Hill - - - - -	30	0	0
Richard Chiswell, Esq. - - -	100	0	0
Isaac Barnard, Esq. - - - - -	200	0	0
Arthur Bayley, Esq. - - - - -	50	0	0
Mr. Luke Hodges - - - - -	20	0	0
Richard Ducane - - - - -	20	0	0
Peter Ducane, Esq. - - - - -	90	0	0
From an unknown Person, by the Hands of Dr. Edmund Hulse - - - - -	50	0	0
Mr. Thomas Cooke - - - - -	20	0	0
Walter Wallinger, Esq. - - -	200	0	0
Mr. Nathaniel Lacey - - - - -	50	0	0
Peter Jackson - - - - -	1000	0	0
Moses Raper - - - - -	100	0	0
John Cordwick, Esq. - - - - -	100	0	0
Samuel Powell, Esq. - - - - -	50	0	0
Mr. Peter Houblon - - - - -	100	0	0
William Dawson, Esq. - - - -	50	0	0
Mr. William Hen. Cornelison -	150	0	0
Henry Lovell, Esq. - - - - -	30	0	0
Mr. Richard Blowen - - - - -	20	0	0
Philip Gibs - - - - -	50	0	0
An unknown Person, by the Hands of Sir Richard Hoare }	10	15	0
Mr. Matthew Howard - - - - -	30	0	0
Thomas Powel - - - - -	30	0	0
Wright Woolley - - - - -	30	0	0
Joseph Raymon - - - - -	50	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Peter Vandermersh - - -	150	0	0
Sir Peter Delme - - - - -	125	0	0
Captain John Walker - - - -	40	0	0
William Cole, Esq. - - - - -	50	0	0
Archbishop Tenison - - - - -	100	0	0
Mr. Francis Gillow - - - - -	250	0	0
John Lade, Esq. - - - - -	50	0	0
Mr. Edward Bovey - - - - -	500	0	0
Sir William Langhorne - - - -	400	0	0
Jonathan Blackwell, Esq. - -	50	0	0
Mr. Thomas Gouge - - - - -	30	0	0
Richard Adney, Esq. - - - -	1000	0	0
Francis Aston, Esq. - - - - -	30	0	0
Martin Goulfield Basill, Esq.	20	0	0
Mrs. Hester Clarke - - - - -	100	0	0
Sir Joseph Martin - - - - -	5	0	0
Mr. Isaac Tillard - - - - -	30	0	0
William Fenwick, Esq. - - - -	50	0	0
Mr. William Smith - - - - -	50	0	0
Francis Harrison, Esq. - - -	50	0	0
An unknown Person, by the } Hands of Mr. John Elderton }	20	0	0
Jacob Sawbridge, Esq. - - - -	50	0	0
Sir Joseph Hodges, Bart. - -	100	0	0
Robert Bristow, Esq. - - - -	50	0	0
Stephen Blisse, Esq. - - - - -	100	0	0
Mr. Alexander Merrial - - -	50	0	0
Thomas Beacon - - - - -	50	0	0
Moses Raper, Esq. - - - - -	50	0	0
Roger Braddyll, Esq. - - - -	50	0	0
Mr. Joseph Nicholson - - - -	30	0	0
Samuel Wallis - - - - -	20	0	0
Thomas Ambross - - - - -	30	0	0
Joseph Townsend - - - - -	25	0	0
Joseph Bagnall - - - - -	30	0	0
James Sherrard - - - - -	50	0	0
Dr. Richard Mead - - - - -	100	0	0
Mr. Joseph Ashton - - - - -	25	0	0
William Heathcote, Esq. - -	50	0	0
Sir Gerard Conyers, additional	100	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Sir John Scott, additional - -	250	0	0
Richard Ducane, Esq. addit. -	100	0	0
John Deacle, Esq. additional	100	0	0
Edward Buckley, Esq. - - - -	20	0	0
Mrs. Anne Hoult - - - - -	40	0	0
Josiah Eaton, Esq. - - - - -	100	0	0
Rich. Elborow, Esq. with In- } terest - - - - -	67	10	0
William Hewer, Esq. - - - -	100	0	0
Sir Gregory Page, Bart. - - -	100	0	0
Sir Samuel Blewit - - - - -	20	0	0
Mr. Jeremiah Powell - - - -	100	0	0
Sir Samuel Moyer - - - - -	100	0	0
Mr. Cæsar Chamberlane - - -	200	0	0
Francis Edwards, Esq. - - - -	100	0	0
Duchess Dowager of Bedford	100	0	0
Mr. Henry Harwood, sen. - -	100	0	0
Colonel Hugh Raymond - - -	50	0	0
Mr. Robert Hind - - - - -	50	0	0
Sir Charles Wager - - - - -	100	0	0
Mr. John Carbonnel - - - - -	25	0	0
Ellis Terrel, Esq. - - - - -	2000	0	0
Mr. Launcelot Lee - - - - -	70	0	0
Nathaniel Gould, Esq. - - - -	100	0	0
Thomas Heath, Esq. - - - -	50	0	0
Mr. William Dawkins - - - -	50	0	0
Sir Richard Gough - - - - -	40	0	0
Mr. John Watson - - - - -	25	0	0
Vigerus Edwards, Esq. - - - -	25	0	0
Mr. Samuel Mayson - - - - -	30	0	0
John Smith, Esq. - - - - -	20	0	0
William Billers, Esq. - - - -	30	0	0
Mr. Richard Badcock - - - -	25	0	0
Richard Lewin, Esq. - - - -	20	0	0
Mr. William Pate - - - - -	20	0	0
Robert Baylis, Esq. - - - - -	30	0	0
Mr. Joseph Davis - - - - -	50	0	0
Samuel Potter - - - - -	100	0	0
Mrs. Katharine Bower - - - -	100	0	0
Mr. Samuel Jackson - - - - -	50	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Sir William Desboverie - - -	50	0	0
Jeremiah Sambrook, Esq. - -	50	0	0
Thomas Woodford, Esq. - - -	50	0	0
Mr. John Mead - - - - -	100	0	0
William Hoskins, Esq. - - - -	20	0	0
Hon. Spencer Compton, Esq.	52	10	0
Sir Robert Beachcroft - - - -	200	0	0
Dr. Thomas Crowe - - - - -	50	0	0
Mr. Joseph King - - - - -	100	0	0
James Craggs, Esq. - - - - -	30	0	0
Mr. William Dolbey - - - - -	100	0	0
Joseph Pace, Esq. - - - - -	20	0	0
John Hopkins, Esq. - - - - -	50	0	0
Robert Knight, Esq. - - - - -	50	0	0
Mr. Thomas Shereing - - - - -	75	0	0
James Lowther, Esq. - - - - -	50	0	0
Samuel Shephard, Esq. - - - -	100	0	0
Sir John Lethuillier - - - - -	100	0	0
Sir Harcourt Masters - - - - -	50	0	0
Dame Sarah Pritchard - - - -	101	15	0
Mr. John Hibbert - - - - -	50	0	0
Thomas Gibson - - - - -	50	0	0
Samuel Houbland, Esq. - - - -	50	0	0
William Harvey, Esq. - - - - -	200	0	0
Sir Thomas Scawen - - - - -	100	0	0
Mr. Joshua Gee - - - - -	50	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Howland - - - -	1000	0	0
Mr. William Bill - - - - -	50	0	0
John Love, Esq. - - - - -	100	0	0
Mr. James Halbert - - - - -	300	0	0
Sir Godfrey Webster - - - - -	500	0	0
Sir Gregory Page, Bart. - - -	300	0	0
Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. - -	105	0	0

Grand Total - £. 37,769 3 0

Independently of these munificent contributions, other means were likewise adopted to promote the interests of St. Thomas's Hospital; hence we find, that in the year 1694, when the privileges of the citizens became infringed upon, by unlicensed people interfering in the retail trade of the city, the corporation repressed the dealings of these latter by an act of common-council, which appropriated the penalties it enacted for the use of Saint Thomas's Hospital.

To mention all the minute benefactions would, perhaps, be too prolix a digression; suffice it, therefore, to say, that the smaller donations, when considered in the aggregate, were far from being unimportant.

The improvements and alterations of the charity were so extensive, that scarcely any of the original fabric remained: the only part that can be ascertained to have belonged to the former edifice is the small stone front now existing in the first square.

Upon the spot where the third court or square now stands, the greatest part of the old hospital and its monkish appendages originally stood; though, by the munificence of Sir Robert Clayton, who erected this square at his own expence, not a vestige of the ancient fabric, which was a low swampy structure of the monastic order, can here be traced.*

* In 1701, a statue was erected in honour of Sir Robert Clayton, in the centre of the square built at his expence. On the south side of the pedestal supporting this statue were Sir Robert's arms, and on the north the following inscription:

"Dom. Roberto Claytono Equiti, natus est in agro Northamptonensi, atque Civitate Donatus Londini, ubi pariter Creatus est Senator Præter Consul Legionis fluvæ Tribunus Hybernicae Societatis moderator et Cohortis ad Arma, Juniores tractandæ præfectus Equus Magistratu ac Munificus Patriæ Libertatis & Religionis Reformatæ, tenacissimus ob æquanimitem & misericordiam maxime insignis Puellarum in ædis Christi Orphanotrophia Struxit Domicilium Novi Collegii pauperibus alienis est præsidis Vicarius. Similiterque hujus, divi Thomæ Noscomii præses, Cujus instaurandi gratia plena contulit manu atque aliis ut idem facerent honoratus fuit. Propterea etiamnum vivendi & sano ejusdem Hospitalis generalis confessus in honorem Nominis et Exempli hanc Statuam poni curavit.

Anno Æt. LXIII. Ær. Christ. MDCCI."

This inscription became altered, by order of the governors, into a

In the year 1707, Mr. Guy, one of the governors of Saint Thomas's, and founder of the contiguous hospital bearing his name, erected three wards at his own charge; and in the succeeding year, his example was followed by Mr. Frederick, another of the governors, who also built three corresponding wards.

Before this period, that part of the building now called the second court, (and which is situated behind the wards erected by Mr. Guy and Mr. Frederick) was more open to the Borough than at the present day.

The names of all the wards were then as follows :

		Beds.
On the north side of the court, erected by Sir Robert Clayton.	1. Isaac's ward, containing	16
	2. Jacob's	29
	3. Job's	25
On the east side . .	4. Tobiah's ward, containing	19
	5. Noah's	21
On the south side . .	6. Jonah's ward, containing	26
	7. King's	30
	8. Abraham's	15

And in a little court, further eastward, the salivating wards; viz.

Lazarus ward, containing	16 Beds
Susannah's	17

Besides these was the *cutting* ward, or that appropriated for cases of lithotomy, and for the accommodation of such as had been operated on: this ward contained seven beds, and was called *Cutt's* ward.

In the above court were also situated the bath, dead house, surgery, and theatre of anatomy.

In or about the year 1707, the great hall of the Governors was ornamented with the full length portraits of King Edward the Sixth and Charles the Second, and afterwards by those of Sir Robert Clayton and some

shorter and more appropriate one, anno 1714, the year in which Sir Robert Clayton died, when the monument was repaired and beautified. We shall have occasion to mention it in our description of the present fabric of St. Thomas's Hospital.

other benefactors to the charity. The last gentleman's arms were finely emblazoned here.

Argent, a Cross sable between four Pellets.

The president's chair was also beautifully enriched with carved festoons, &c. in relievo. In this hall were placed several large tablets, on which the names of those who had given donations to the hospital were inscribed.

In 1714, the statue which had been erected in honour of Sir Robert Clayton, anno 1701, was, by order of the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, (as a compliment to his virtues and to perpetuate his memory) beautified and improved.

In 1717, three new wards were erected in the back court of the hospital, and were denominated Job's, Naples, and Magdalen's wards; above which was a place to serve as an occasional ward: this latter has very recently been fitted up as a regular one, and is now called Lazarus's Ward.

In 1732, three more wards, a brewhouse, and other offices, were also erected at the expence of the funds of the charity.

In 1737, a brass statue of Edward the Sixth was bequeathed by Mr. Charles Joye, formerly a most active governor and zealous treasurer to the hospital, which was accordingly erected at the expence, it is said, of five hundred pounds, the sum left by Mr. Joye for that purpose.

This statue was placed in the second court, or that inhabited by several officers of the charity, on Saturday the 15th of September, 1739, and afterwards surrounded by a neat iron railing enclosure, which latter cost twenty-six pounds, and was presented by the Gentlemen who were appointed Trustees to carry the bequest of Mr. Joye, in regard to the statue, into effect.

It will be unnecessary to particularize all the minor improvements which were subsequently made in Saint Thomas's Hospital, because nothing material can be adduced as having arisen to disturb its order or its harmony down to the present time.

The new Theatre, which has been recently built for the delivery of anatomical and surgical lectures, is entitled to a few observations; but, as we have to describe it in our survey of the various departments of Saint Thomas's, we shall defer entering into any detail on that subject till we can do it in the place where, according to the arrangement adopted in this work, it more rightly belongs.



PRESENT EDIFICE
OF
SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

THE present Fabric of Saint Thomas's Hospital, may be described as occupying a considerable space of ground, and as principally consisting of three spacious paved courts or quadrangles, which are situated behind each other, and are so arranged, by means of colonnades and avenues, that from either one a prospect may be had of the rest.

The Hospital has two entrances, one at each of the two first squares. The first court, which forms the principal entrance, is to the westward, and faces the Borough High Street. It is bounded in front by two large iron gates for the entrance of carriages, a smaller side one to the left hand for foot passengers, and a corresponding space on the right; these gates are attached to stone piers, which latter are surmounted by two stone statues of maimed patients dressed in the costume of Edward the Sixth's reign; and above the hinges of the gates themselves are two large and beautiful lamps.

The north side of the square is occupied by three wards, to which is attached a stone tablet under a niche expressive of their founder.

“ This building, on the north side of this court, containing three wards, was erected at the charge of Thomas Guy, Esq. citizen and stationer of London, a worthy Governor and bountiful benefactor to this Hospital, Anno 1707.”

On the opposite or south side, the square is bounded

by three corresponding wards, bearing a similar inscription.

“ This building, on the south side of this court, containing three wards, was erected at the charge of Thomas Frederick, of London, Esq. a worthy Governor and liberal benefactor to this Hospital, Anno 1708.”

On the eastern side is a small but elegant stone front supported on pillars, having a niche in the centre, containing a bronze statue of King Edward the Sixth with a gilt crown and in his regalia, holding a gilt sceptre in his right hand and a scroll in his left, as an emblematical representation of the Charter by which he granted Saint Thomas's Hospital to the Lord Mayor and citizens of London. A little lower are placed, in niches on either side, a man with a crutch, and a sick woman: under these, in similar niches, are likewise emblems of human casualty; a man with a wooden leg, and a woman with her arm in a sling. Over these are festoons, and between the last-mentioned figures an antique window and the Royal Arms in bronze relievo, under which is the following inscription in gilt letters:

“ KING EDWARD THE SIXTH, of pious memory, in the year of our Lord 1552, founded and endowed this HOSPITAL of SAINT THOMAS the Apostle, *together with the Hospital of Christ, and Bridewell, in London.*”

The interior of this side of the building comprises the apartments of the servants belonging to this square; by means of which, a communication is preserved between the wards situated on either side.

At the top of these apartments is a clock under a circular pediment, with two dials for the first and second courts; above and rather more backward than which is a bell, surmounted by a well executed dome: above the dome is a weathercock upon a spire-like elevation. To preserve uniformity in the whole building, this square is nearly surrounded by colonnades of pillars, which, whilst they increase the grandeur of the court, have the inconvenience of diminishing the capacity of the two ground wards, and rendering them much narrower, darker, and

more confined, than the higher ones. Under the colonnades the piazzas are handsomely paved with large flat stones.

Around and below the piazzas (formed by the colonnades), on each side next the wall, benches are placed as seats for the female patients, to whom the whole of this square is exclusively allotted.

Between the pillars supporting the stone front, is a passage about sixteen feet wide, gradually descending by seven stone steps, and leading to the second or middle quadrangle, which separates the women's wards from the men's, and is inhabited by some of the officers and servants of the charity: the Chaplain or Hospitaller, Steward, Porter, Butler, and Cook, have here their residences.

To the right, and at the bottom of the steps leading from the first court to the second, are the butler's apartments, from whence there is a passage to the clock.

To the left of these steps is the kitchen of the hospital, with its appropriate offices, and the requisite accommodations for those who superintend that department.

The south side of the second square is formed partly by one side of the parish church, and partly by the house in which the Treasurer of the hospital resides.

The north side is formed by the abode of the Chaplain, by one side of the chapel itself, which is convenient and capacious, and by the residence of the steward.

The east side is occupied by the great hall or general court room, which is a spacious handsome place, raised upon twelve large round columns, extending quite across the square, and making a distinction between it and the third square. At its south end it joins the committee room, which forms a part of the Treasurer's house, and under this end the counting-house and the spacious stairs leading to the hall are situated.

Under the north end of the hall is part of the steward's office; between which and the counting-house, there is a large area upwards of thirty-five feet wide, which in length almost equals the breadth of the great hall.

This area is paved at the bottom with large handsome square stones, and affords a spacious entrance to the next or third square. In the same manner as the first square, this court has likewise a colonnade around it, excepting at the centre of the north side occupied by the chapel, the front of which is ornamented with four lofty pilasters of no regular architectural order; these pilasters surmount a pediment raised on high pedestals.

The structure above the colonnade is adorned with pilasters nearly of the same description. In the middle of this court is placed, upon a square marble pedestal, a brass statue of Edward, of considerable merit, by Sheemakers, erected in 1737, in pursuance of the last will, and at the expence of Charles Joye, Esq. one of the worthy treasurers to the hospital. The face is towards the east, and on one side of the pedestal is the following inscription:

HAEC STATVA
EDVARDI SEXTI REGIS
PRINCIPIS OPTIMI
PIETATE ET SAPIENTIA
SUPRA ANNOS INSIGNIS
SAECVLI SVI DECORIS ET ORNAMENTI
VALETVDINARII HVJVS
CONDITORIS MVNIFICENTISSIMI
CAROLVS IOYE ARMIGER
QVAESTOR EJVSDEM INTEGERRIMVS
TESTAMENTO SVI
VT HIC PONERETVR CAVIT
A.D.MDCCXXXvii.

On the opposite side of the pedestal is the translation of the foregoing inscription:

“ THIS STATUE OF KING EDWARD THE SIXTH, A MOST EXCELLENT PRINCE, OF EXEMPLARY PIETY AND WISDOM ABOVE HIS YEARS, THE GLORY AND ORNAMENT OF HIS AGE, AND MOST MUNIFICENT

FOUNDER OF THIS HOSPITAL, WAS ERECTED AT THE EXPENSE OF CHARLES JOYE, ESQ. THE LATE WORTHY TREASURER THEREOF, BY THE APPOINTMENT OF HIS WILL, IN THE YEAR MDCCXXXVII.

Facing the chapel, towards the south, and under the upper rooms of the treasurer, is a side entrance to the Hospital, leading from St. Thomas's Street, where accidents are usually brought in at; and as the gates enclosing the front square are open only for the accommodation and *entre* of carriages between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and four in the afternoon, this one is not shut till nine in the evening. A porter is here stationed, to examine the tickets of those patients who have leave of absence granted them, and to prevent the admission of improper persons.

Between the ranges of columns, on the eastern side, and beneath the large hall, where the Governors of the Hospital meet at stated periods, to transact the business of the charity: the broad passage, which is divided into three separate compartments by rows of pillars, leads to the next or largest square, and has on one side the Treasurer's office or counting-house; on the other, part of the Steward's office, with its adjoining room for the dismissal of patients after returning their thanks upon being cured.

The third court is appropriated for the reception of male patients, and is perfectly quadrangular. A beautiful colonnade, surmounted by a neat, plain, horizontal entablature, surrounds this square, on every side of which, above the colonnades, are two wards, excepting that towards the west, which is occupied by the matrons' apartments and one side of the Governor's hall. At each angle, excepting the south-eastern, is a spacious staircase leading to every ward, the fronts of which are adorned with high, slender, Ionic pilasters, having very small capitals: along the piazzas seats are affixed to the wall, for the accommodation of the patients, as in the first square. Upon a pedestal, about six feet high, and surmounted by an iron railing, in the centre

of the quadrangle, is a well executed marble statue, in full proportion, of Sir Robert Clayton, formerly one of the Presidents to this Hospital. He is represented in the habit of Lord Mayor, with a charter in his hand. On one side of the pedestal, which is neatly cut in marble, and enriched with Sir Robert's arms, an appropriate Latin motto is inscribed, recounting the generosity of that bountiful man, and bespeaking his statue to have been erected by the Governors of Saint Thomas's, during his life-time, as a monument of their esteem for so much worth.

Roberto Claytonio Equiti
in Agro Northamptoniensi nato
Civi Londinensi et Urbis Prætori,
Hujus Nosocomii Præsidi.
Novi Pauperum Ergastuli Vice Præsidi
Et Fautori Benifico.
Quod in Magistratu semper Æquus,
Patriæ Libertatis et Fidei Reformatæ,
Vindex fuit acerrimus
Quod præter alia Liberalitatis suæ
Erga Egenos Monumenta
Puellarum in Christi
Orphanotropio Cubiculum
Suis Sumptibus extrui Curavit;
Quod ad hanc Domum Reficendam Libras
Primum d c. erogavit Vivus,
Et insuper mccc Testamento Legavit;
Ob tanta Viri Merita Hunc Statuam
Quam Honoris causa Viventi Posuerant
Nosocomii Curatores A. D. M D. CCI
In Memoriam Mortui Decoraverunt
A^o. D. MDCCXIV.

On the opposite side of the pedestal is the English translation of the above.

“ TO SIR ROBERT CLAYTON, KNT. BORN IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, CITIZEN AND MAYOR OF LONDON, PRESIDENT OF THIS HOSPITAL, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NEW WORKHOUSE, AND A BOUNTIFUL BENEFACTOR TO IT: A JUST MAGISTRATE, A BRAVE DEFENDER OF THE LIBERTY

AND RELIGION OF HIS COUNTRY; WHO, BESIDES MANY OTHER INSTANCES OF HIS CHARITY TO THE POOR, BUILT THE GIRL'S WARD IN CHRIST'S HOSPITAL; GAVE FIRST, TOWARDS THE REBUILDING OF THIS HOUSE, SIX HUNDRED POUNDS; AND LEFT BY HIS LAST WILL TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED POUNDS TO THE POOR OF IT.

“ THIS STATUE WAS ERECTED IN HIS LIFETIME, BY THE GOVERNORS, A. D. M.DCCI. AS A MONUMENT OF THEIR ESTEEM FOR SO MUCH WORTH; AND TO PRESERVE HIS MEMORY AFTER DEATH, WAS BY THEM BEAUTIFIED, A. D. MDCCXIV.”

On the eastern side of the pedestal are ornamental carvings of stone, representing two cherubims in relievo, supporting by festoons the arms of Sir Robert Clayton.

The ground floor, to the east, is taken up by the Surgery and patients' admission rooms; that to the west, by part of the Steward's office and counting-house; that to the north, partly by store-rooms, and partly by a side opening to the new lecturing Theatre of Anatomy, with its demonstrating and dissecting rooms, Museum, &c.; and that to the south, by the Apothecary's laboratory and establishment. An avenue is left at the south-east corner of this square, which leads to three other extensive wards for male patients, two of which are the largest in the Hospital: they are situated over each other, and form, with the back of the before-mentioned court, an oblong and closely enclosed area, including a small plot of ground. In the middle angle, at the upper part of the building, is a Theatre for the performance of operations, with a sky-light exceedingly well contrived.

On the right of the last-mentioned wards is a place too irregularly constructed to be termed a square; it is, however, an airy space or yard, for the recreation of the patients; across and on one side of this yard are what are called the Foul Wards, which term denotes them to be for the reception of patients of depraved habits in both sexes, and for the cure of a malady induced by a

promiscuous indulgence in the strongest of human passions, too prevalent with the votaries of debauchery and prostitution. The ward occupied by the unchaste women is called Magdalen's: above it are three others, named Naple's, Job's, and Lazarus's Wards, which were erected in 1717, and allotted exclusively to the male patients similarly circumstanced.

In this yard are the brew-house, bake-house, warm and cold baths, carpenter's work-shop, dead-house, and, till very lately, the anatomical theatre and dissecting-room. A large back gate opens from this yard into Saint Thomas's Broad-way.

This part of the Hospital has lately been much improved; it has been thoroughly repaired, many of the most useful domestic offices have been enlarged, and others quite rebuilt. The improvement has extended almost from St. Thomas's Broadway to the Borough High Street, and adds equally to the utility and ornament of the whole building.

Allusion has, in another place, been made to the side entrance from St. Thomas's Street: this entrance is by far the greatest thoroughfare to the Hospital; it has a porter's lodge and large gates, and leads, through an avenue, from the second square to the above street; it is fronted by a fine paved space of ground, which is enclosed by an iron railing, bounded at each extremity by a pair of large iron gates: within this railing are some excellent roomy houses, for the Rector of the parish, the Treasurer, the Apothecary, and Registrar of the Hospital; these houses front Saint Thomas's Street, and have their backs towards the Hospital.

At the numerous angles of the Hospital, serving as approaches to the different wards, there are wide and lofty stairs and spaces, to allow of all the advantages of the sky-lights (which are extremely well constructed), and to admit of their being well illuminated by night: so that every part of the Hospital and its various offices are lightened with facility in the day by the above arrangement, and at night by means of the numerous lamps placed at convenient distances, to which particular attention is paid that they may be kept regularly burning.

In the arrangement of the different departments of St. Thomas's Hospital, we find that convenience and comfort appear to have been most particularly studied, which give it an advantage not to be found in others of later date.

The numerous colonnades connecting all parts of the building to each other, defend the patients from wet, and admit of a ready communication being preserved with every square in the most inclement weather, and without the slightest inconvenience. Many persons, however, censure the plan on which Saint Thomas's Hospital is constructed, as ineligible. The placing of squares behind each other has been thought to prevent that free circulation of pure air, so essential to structures of this nature.

Others are of a contrary opinion, and the illustrious Verulam, who ought to be esteemed as of great authority in architectural knowledge, approves of a similar design as the most appropriate for a large establishment, by reason of the facilities of communication which can be maintained with all its connections, and proposes (if we draw the comparison aright) a similar plan for a royal palace.

Our opinion so far coincides with that great man's, that we consider no establishment can possibly be better calculated for an hospital than Saint Thomas's; and truth impels us to assert, that, whether we survey certain parts of the fabric, or consider the whole combined, we are equally pleased with its appropriate arrangements and its striking advantages. The whole design of the building gives it a bold and commanding appearance. It is constructed upon a magnificent scale, and the ground it covers is equal in space to the whole extent of Saint Thomas's Street, reaching from the Broad Way to the Borough High Street. The white stone pilasters in every square afford a pleasing contrast to the red brick body of the building, and relieve, with a peculiar lightness, what would otherwise appear not so agreeable. Instead of that heavy sombre appearance, which is so frequently complained of as making an hospital resemble

a prison or place of punishment, and striking a repulsive awe in the sufferers who apply for relief, it bears a striking similitude to an agreeable private mansion.

The concealment of the roof on either side of the third quadrangle, is a model of good taste, and does honour to the architect. The eye, in a comprehensive survey, launches from the parapet into space, and the effect so produced is happy and good. The beautiful colonnades surrounding the different courts, give them an air not merely of elegance but grandeur; and the harmony and magnitude of the whole building entitle it to the character of a chaste and stately edifice.

Before we conclude our survey of the Hospital, it may not be irrelative to offer a few words in detail relative to the parochial church attached to it, and which has been but cursorily alluded to.

This church is dedicated to the same patron Saint as the charity, to which it was originally an appurtenance, and with which it was purchased of the Crown by the citizens at the Reformation. It was refounded by the benevolence of Edward the Sixth, as the following memorial testifies.

“EDWARD VI. OF MOST FAMOUS MEMORY, KING OF ENGLAND, &c. OF HIS CHRISTIAN ZEAL AND GRACIOUS BOUNTY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1552, IN THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF HIS AGE, AND SEVENTH OF HIS REIGN, WAS FOENDER OF THIS PARISH, AND CHURCH, AND HOSPITAL; AND CHRIST CHURCH HOSPITAL, AND THAT OF BRIDEWELL, AND WAS TO THEM A MOST WORTHY AND BOUNTIFUL BENEFACTOR.”

It continued to be used for the service of the hospital till about the beginning of the last century, when it was rebuilt.

In consequence of the great increase of buildings and the augmentation of the number of inhabitants in the immediate precincts of the Hospital, it was

deemed necessary to construct a *Chapel*, for the exclusive use of the charity, and to constitute this a parochial church, for the service of the parishioners.*

The fabric was completed in or about the year 1702, and the expense was partly defrayed by a donation of £.3000, from the duty on coals, and by the munificence of Sir Robert Clayton, President, and the other Governors of the hospital.

The present building is explained by Dr. Hughson as a plain edifice, constructed with brick, and enlightened by a single series of large windows.

The corners are strengthened and adorned with rustic, as are the corners of the tower, which is crowned with a blocking course of attic, instead of a balustrade. The principal door has a cornice supported by scrolls, with a circular pediment.

The interior has nothing peculiar to attract notice; but it is handsome, spacious, and neat; and there is a small private door leading into it from the hospital, for the accommodation of the officers of that establishment.

The living of this church is neither a rectory, vicarage, nor donative, but a kind of impropriation, in the gift of the hospital, or rather the patronage of its governors, who appoint one divine out of two selected and recommended by the parishioners.

The minister received, in the year 1766, an annual stipend of £.60 from the funds of the hospital, besides a convenient house attached to the building, as a residence or parsonage, in lieu of tithes and other church privileges.

The direction of the church is in a Select Vestry, consisting of SIXTEEN PERSONS, and the MINISTER; two CHURCH-WARDENS, two OVERSEERS, and two CONSTABLES.

* It may be proper here to mention, that Saint Thomas's Hospital is deemed extra-parochial, and that it is exempt from all parish duty and taxes.



INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS
AND
ARRANGEMENTS
OF
SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

IN the preceding description, several of the Interior Departments were but cursorily alluded to, and, for the sake of regularity and arrangement, were passed over without any other notice than the bare explanation of their specific purposes; but as it is our wish to render the present work as complete as it is in our power, we shall here take an opportunity of entering a little more into detail upon the subject of those departments, and also such of the domestic and professional offices as we believe will be deemed worthy of particularization; for, by an accurate knowledge of these appurtenances, the wise arrangements which constitute much of the excellence of St. Thomas's Hospital can best be comprehended.

The great HALL, which has been heretofore mentioned as a spacious, handsome, and convenient room, is said to be 48 feet 5 inches long, and 32 feet 2 inches wide; it is fitted up with chairs, tables, &c. for the accommodation of the Governors when they assemble as a committee or general court upon the affairs of the charity, or for the election of superior officers.

Formerly the annual feast of the Governors, which generally takes place about the month of July, was held in this room, at which time a collection was commonly

made for the service of the Institution; and on some occasions we find, that at the elections of officers also, subscriptions were obtained: of this we have an instance on the 18th of March, 1741, when, at the election of Mr. Morgan Morse for the situation of clerk, vacant by the death of Mr. Master, the sum collected amounted to one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven pounds ten shillings.

The great Hall, and staircase leading to it, are ornamented with tablets, containing the names of benevolent persons, who at different periods have contributed their pecuniary aid to the hospital; and besides the pictures previously enumerated, there are several others still existing in this room, the best of which are the portraits of

“ JAMES CAMBEL, KNT. AND PRESIDENT, a bountiful Benefactor, who gave to the Hospital £.1500, Anno Dom. 1642.

“ SIR GILBERT HEATHCOTE, KNIGHT, ALDERMAN, AND PRESIDENT, æt. 79, Anno Dom. 1729.

AND

“ SIR GERARD CONYERS, KNT. ALDERMAN, AND PRESIDENT, ætat. 84, A. D. 1735.”

The Doctors' Admission Rooms have been described as being situated on the same side of the third square as the Surgery; they are very spacious, and convenient.

In these rooms the patients' petitions are signed by the proper medical officers, for being received into the hospital, after their complaints are found to be such as entitle them to the benefits of the charity.

The smallest room is for examining the female patients; and the largest for those of the male sex; the latter is about 44 feet long, and from 22 to 24 feet wide, and has a space of about 12 feet parted from it at the upper end.

It is furnished with benches, seats, and fire-places, and has a small adjoining room for the more minute examination of the patients by the physicians, preparatory to their being received into their respective wards.

The THEATRE, for the performance of surgical operations, next claims our attention; it is a part of the building which is designed with great accuracy and taste, and receives considerable elegance from two beautiful columns of the Doric order. Above the columns a small tablet with the names of the former surgeons, is affixed, to explain the regulations which the hospital pupils are expected to observe when present at an operation.

REGULATIONS for this THEATRE.

" Apprentices and the Dressers of the Surgeon who operates, are to stand round the Table. The Dressers of the other Surgeons are to occupy the three front rows. The Surgeons' Pupils are to take their Places in the Rows above.

" Visitors are admitted by permission of the Surgeon who operates,

GEORGE CHANDLER.

" Jan. 1st, 1796.

JOHN BIRCH.

HENRY CLINE."

Surmounting this tablet is an appropriate motto:

" Miseratione non mercede."

Above the pillars is the following inscription:

THEATRVM HOC CHIRVRGICVM
DE NOVO CONFORMANDUM AC DECORANDVM
SYMPTV SVO CVRAVIT
GEORGIUS ARNOLD ARMIGER
SENATOR LONDINENSIS ET HVJUS NOSOCOMII
PRAESES MERITISSIMO COLENDVS
ANN. DOM. MDCCLI.

Here is a fine half length portrait of the great Cheselden, the improver of the lateral operation of lithotomy, who was for many years a surgeon to this establishment, and who was justly esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of the medical profession.

Contiguous to the operating Theatre is the sleeping room of the Dresser, who in the capacity of House

Surgeon (*pro tempore*) remains on duty in the absence of his superior, to be in readiness in case of accidental misfortune requiring his aid; to administer relief should any patient in the hospital be attacked by hæmorrhage or other distressing symptoms, and need the prompt assistance of his professional skill.

The Dressers sleep in rotation, from one taking-in day till the next; and thus each remains in constant attendance during the space of a week.

Underneath the Dresser's room is another apartment for his accommodation throughout the day, that he may have no inducement for neglecting his important trust, until he is superseded by another.

This apartment, we have been informed, was originally built for the reception of an electrical apparatus, and for the extensive administration of the electric fluid, under its various forms, to numerous diseases, in compliance with the wish of one of the surgeons to the hospital, the late Mr. Birch, who long afforded to that department of the curative art his steady support, and continued to sanction its employment till his death; when electricity lost one of its most scientific patrons in the faculty, and thence became disused at Saint Thomas's Hospital.*

* This circumstance is the more to be regretted, as amongst the many recent valuable additions to the curative means employed by the physician, electricity claims a prominent rank; though it must be confessed, that the extent of its remedial power has never been duly appreciated, nor has a knowledge of its specific effects upon the animal œconomy been so extensively disseminated as the subject deserves.

This is in some measure to be accounted for, from the administration of the electric fluid as a remedial agent, having been for the most part confined to unskilful and unprofessional hands, whilst the few persons who have employed it with science and judgment, have either been too much occupied by pursuits they deemed more important, or have used its power upon too limited a scale, to allow of their giving a comprehensive view of its effects and mode of action. We should therefore wish to see so active and extraordinary agent an object of more general attention, and to have its salutary operations upon diseases fairly and scientifically examined in a charity of such magnitude as St. Thomas's Hospital, where gentlemen of education and talents are to be found, whose professional zeal would be amply rewarded by the acquisition which they would thereby obtain to philosophy, and more particularly to the healing art.

Besides the before-mentioned Theatre for surgical operations, there is also another at the extremity of the upper female ward, on the south side of the front square, which is a light, neat, and elegantly contrived place, with an excellent sky-light, and in other respects appropriately fitted up; so that whilst the operating Theatre in the third square is intended exclusively for the male patients, that in the front square is appropriated solely for those of the female sex, who are so unfortunate as to require an operation for their recovery.

The SURGERY is conveniently placed for the preparation of external remedies, and for quickly regulating the receipt of accidents, when any are brought to the hospital.

For this purpose, a list of wards is kept there, that each may be directed to take the care of accidents in regular succession.

The Surgery is under the direction of the chirurgical officers, and its duties are entrusted to the completion of a surgery man and his assistant.

One of the most important of the professional departments is,

The Apothecary's ~~ELABORATORY~~, which is an extensive and a most complete department; it is furnished with every requisite for all its purposes, and its duties are superintended by the Apothecary,* his assistant, and inferior servants.

The THEATRE for Anatomical and Chirurgical LECTURES, is, strictly speaking, an elegant building. Its architectural design is simple, chaste, correct, and good. Under the judicious plans of the Lecturers in the above branches of medical science, and the auspices of the governors of the charity; this edifice was erected in a short space of time during the year 1814, at a reciprocal expense between the funds of the hospital and the costs of those whose interests were more materially concerned in its completion.

* The present Apothecary is Mr. Winfield, a gentleman whose education and professional talents render him particularly well qualified for the important situation which he fills

The Entrance Hall, which is ascended by a flight of steps, is spacious, and leads to a circular and commodious room, having a gallery, numerous seats ranged above each other, a handsome sky-light, several ventilators, a table with a revolving axis for anatomical demonstrations, and a chair for the Lecturer. This room will contain with ease four hundred persons.

On the left side of the Hall is a Museum arranged with considerable judgment, containing an infinite variety of preparations and valuable specimens of physiological and pathological phenomena, collected with great industry by several eminent men, and enriched at various periods by those truly great characters, Cheselden, Else, Girle, the Clines, Astley Cooper, and other professional teachers at Saint Thomas's Hospital.

On the right side of the Hall is a commodious Dissecting Room, which for size, convenience, and comfort, is said to be unequalled. This room has several sky-lights and ventilators, and is sufficiently capacious to admit of from one to two hundred students dissecting at a time, without any inconvenience to each other.

Previous to the building of this structure, the Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery were delivered in a small and closely confined Theatre, which (from the impurity of its air produced by its narrow capacity) was deemed so destructive to health, that many pupils were obliged to neglect that most essential part of professional instruction, practical dissection, lest they should thereby endanger their health, and perhaps their existence.

No apprehension, however, of that nature can, at the present time, prevail, and no danger can possibly arise from the most rigid attention to dissection.

The domestic departments of Saint Thomas's Hospital (under which we rank those of the COOK, BAKER, BREWER, and inferior officers) are worthy of examination.

The KITCHEN, in the second square, claims peculiar notice, inasmuch as the duties appertaining to it are so neatly executed, that it may be looked upon as a pattern worthy of being imitated by every other branch of the household. A supply of provisions

for a very large number of people is here dressed, and furnished with the greatest order, exactitude, and cleanliness. These are advantages meriting publicity, as they reflect no small degree of credit on those who have the more immediate direction of a place which must ever be considered as one of the most essential importance in the interior œconomy of a public charity.

The management observed here is truly surprising; for whilst food is preparing for upwards of four hundred patients, if a person enter ten minutes before dinner time, he will be unable to discern any thing going forward. It affords a striking contrast to the want of neatness so often to be noticed in this department at many other establishments.

Two large coppers admirably contrived, contain the different joints of meat; they are fronted by a screen which defends the smoke and steam from observation.

The dexterity with which the food is served out is likewise pleasing.

Between the hours of one and two o'clock, when the bell rings to announce the time for dinner, those patients who are convalescent go, with their nurses, for the allowance of their respective wards. The quantity, after being accurately weighed in the joint by the cook, is taken up to the wards, and there subdivided to each patient by the sisters or head nurses.

In our opinion, the kitchen is one of the best arranged places in Saint Thomas's Hospital, and perhaps better deserving the attention of the curious, than any other department.

To the honour of the present worthy Steward, it ought here to be acknowledged, that we have been informed the present excellence of this department is, in a great measure, to be imputed to his judicious and very excellent improvements.

The BAKE-HOUSE, in the back yard, is admirably constructed for convenience and utility; its duties are executed by two persons, who bake every day in the week, excepting on Sunday. The patients are daily supplied with bread baked on the preceding day; a

small loaf, corresponding with a threepenny one in size, is regularly issued, except on Saturdays, when that quantity is doubled.

The BREW-HOUSE also invites attention in our survey: only one sort of beer is brewed, which is done three times a month, to the amount of from a thousand to eleven hundred gallons, and of this the usual quantity daily served out by the Butler to the patients, amounts to about one hundred gallons.

The BATHS are not without merit in their construction; they are well supplied with good water from large reservoirs, and are always kept clean and fit for immediate use. The benefits of this arrangement will be apparent to those who comprehend the great advantages arising from bathing in many cases of disease or accident.

The COLD BATH is well and conveniently constructed, with glazed earthen tiles and marble; it measures about five feet deep, six or seven long, and three feet wide.

The WARM BATH is something less in its dimensions, and is equally convenient; it is always in readiness for the reception of patients. If an incarcerated hernia happens to be brought to the hospital, immediate relief is not prevented by delay, every thing is prepared for its manual reduction.

An adjoining room for undressing the patient in, is heated with flues, and here every facility is at hand for relieving the sufferer, whilst under the salutary influence of the bath. This room serves likewise for all the purposes of a vapour-bath.

Besides the places here enumerated, there are several others of minor importance; the carpenter's shop,* the

* In an establishment of such magnitude as Saint Thomas's Hospital, a carpenter must always be in requisition: and in consequence, a person understanding that business is maintained by salary in the charity. His employment consists in attending to the various minor reparations required in the hospital.

wash-houses and dead house, the residences of the inferior officers and servants of the charity, and the apartments of the female domestics contiguous to their respective wards. But these would perhaps be thought too prolix to particularize; their utility, however, when relatively considered as appertaining to the great concern, render them worthy of observation and remark. We therefore mention them in terms of commendation, as well deserving the notice of those who, in contemplating the numerous charitable endowments which ornament the metropolis, and shed a lustre on our national character, may deem the origin, progress, and present state of Saint Thomas's Hospital, with its order and domestic œconomy, suitable objects of attention and inquiry.

The wise arrangements which are to be noticed throughout every part of the charity, cannot fail to give an observer much pleasure in investigating; for by these, the praise-worthy attention which has ever been shown to promote the comfort of those within its walls, can best be distinguished.

The whole hospital contains nineteen wards, and four hundred and fifty-three beds. Each ward has its name affixed over the doors leading to or from it; this regulation is serviceable on many accounts, and hence we find not only the names of all the wards, but likewise those of every other department of the charity, inscribed on a tablet at its entrance.

The wards, and the number of patients they can accommodate, are as follows:

In the first Square, for Female Patients.

1st.	Lydia's	- - -	containing	12	Beds
2d.	Queen's	- - -	ditto	24	
3d.	Dorcas's	- - -	ditto	20	
4th.	Ann's	- - -	ditto	23	
5th.	Mary's	- - -	ditto	23	
6th.	Elizabeth's	- -	ditto	12	

In the third Square, for Male Patients.

1st.	Luke's - - - -	containing	23	Beds
2d.	Henry's - - -	ditto	24	
3d.	William's - -	ditto	24	
4th.	Edward's - - -	ditto	24	
5th.	King's - - - -	ditto	24	
6th.	Jacob's - - - -	ditto	21	

 140
In the small oblong Square, for Male Patients.

7th.	Abraham's - -	containing	24	Beds
8th.	George's - - -	ditto	37	
9th.	Isaac's - - - -	ditto	25	

 86
In the Back Yard.

1st.	Magdalen's -	containing	30	Beds
2d.	Naple's - - -	ditto	30	
3d.	Job's - - - - -	ditto	30	
4th.	Lazarus's - - -	ditto	23	

 113

By this estimate, it will be seen, that six wards,* containing 114 beds, are appropriated for the reception of female patients; and nine wards, containing 226, for male patients. The habits and ways of life of the latter expose them to a greater number of casualties and diseases than women, and hence we find that a knowledge of this fact occasioned the wise allotment of a larger share of the charity for their relief.

The four capacious wards set apart for unclean patients, and containing 113 beds, are, in a moral point of view, highly beneficial; the first, containing 30 beds,

* Previous to the commencement of the last century, the names of the wards were different to those of the present day. But after the re-building of this institution in 1706, the old names were changed to those which they now retain, with the exception of Susannah's ward, the name of which has been changed more recently.

is occupied by the immodest women ; and the remaining three, having 83 beds, are for men of the same class and character.

It is worthy of being remarked, that this was the first hospital in London that had wards in it expressly for syphilitic patients. The place for the reception and cure of persons afflicted with that loathsome disease, belonging to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, was, until about the middle of the last century, in the hamlet of Kingsland, adjoining the parish of Hackney.*

Some of the other hospitals have their garrets appropriated to this purpose, whilst the Governors of others expressly forbid any patients, afflicted with the disease to which we now allude, being received at all ; we are informed, however, that they are sometimes admitted at those charities in an indirect manner, as if suffering under some other complaint, and placed among the clean patients.

Although the former of these inconveniences is but trifling, in comparison with the latter, yet the ill consequences likely to result from the unavoidable intercourse which, by this means, must take place between persons of abandoned morals, and those of respectable characters, must be obvious to every one.

The appropriation of any wards as receptacles for syphilitic cases, the victims of a disease so degrading to humanity, has been censured by many ; who, judging

* The foundation of this establishment is uncertain : it was anciently considered as a Loke or Leprous House, a place for the reception of persons afflicted with the leprosy, and the name appears to have been derived from the obsolete French words *les loques*, signifying rags, whence a *lock* was formerly used as a synonymous term with a *lazar* or poor-house. This place we find alluded to in a periodical work, the *Tatler*, No. 17, anno 1713, in terms of commendation. It was long an appendage to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, and was used as a kind of outer ward till 1761, when the patients were removed from Kingsland, and its scite was let on a building lease. There was a chapel attached to this lazarus house, and when the charitable establishment was broken up, the inhabitants of Kingsland petitioned to have the place of worship permitted to remain ; it was accordingly repaired, and the appointment of chaplain is in the patronage of the governors of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital. In Kent Street, Southwark, and in other parts of London, similar Institutions formerly existed.

upon the principle of undeviating rectitude, consider it not only inconsonant to the virtuous ends of charity, but a powerful encouragement to debauchery and prostitution, and subversive of that moral consideration which deems it commendable to allow the guilt of promiscuous intercourse and lawless indulgence to suffer the punishment it invariably entails.

The amiable feelings of humanity, however, are too indulgent to be influenced by narrow considerations; and the enlarged spirit of philanthropy which now prevails, prompts us to relieve even the undeserving, and to imitate the good divine, whose heart, teeming with benevolence, forgot their vices in the contemplation of their woe.

*" His house was known to all the vagrant train,
He chide their wand'rings but relieved their pain;
Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His pity gave ere charity began."*

To befriend "those beings, from whom many, that melt at the sight of all other misery, think it meritorious to withhold relief, and whom the rigour of virtuous indignation dooms to suffer without complaint, and perish without regard," is a duty which philanthropy inculcates, and which the pure doctrines of Christianity encourage and applaud.

*" Tendons une main bien faisante
A cet infortuné que le Ciel vous presente
Il suffit qu'il soit homme, et qu'il soit malheureux."*

VOLTAIRE.

True charity extends her fostering aid to every species of distress; and wretchedness, in any shape, is received into her hospitable arms: whilst her kindness and sympathy are bestowed on the undeserving in affliction, the salutary impulses of conscience sometimes operate upon the mind, and produce lasting repentance in the heart.

It is in this manner Charity seeks her own reward, and often finds her benign endeavours crowned with success. It is thus the guilty are made sensible of their errors, and become convinced that the satisfaction arising from conscious rectitude far transcends any imagi-

nary enjoyment produced by vicious gratification; and it is in this way we have seen, with real delight, the conversion in Saint Thomas's Hospital of the dissolute and bad to the paths of rectitude and virtue.

Mr. Highmore, in his interesting account of public charities, whilst speaking of the Lock Hospital, near Hyde Park Corner, which derives its name from the ancient word Loke or Leprous House, very properly expatiates on the subject in question. This gentleman, with a correct sense of feeling, says, "however just may be the claim of suffering virtue to a preference on the commiseration of the benevolent, still the severity of suffering vice, aggravated by the sting of inward reproof, seems to urge, that none should be left to perish; and perhaps a timely care may effect a double reformation of mind as well as of body. Many victims of this malady, if left destitute, would, in the progress of their lives, diffuse the misery, and entail it upon a numerous race; and to abandon them to their fate would not operate as a discouragement to others. Many innocent women, of irreproachable character themselves, have received infection from the profligacy of their husbands, and many pure infants from that of their nurses or parents; and thus the operations of a licentious life may visit the innocent with a severe and disgraceful scourge, which, in cases of poverty, asks for the boon of charity to relieve its sting."

Such a reference to morality is apparent throughout the construction of this noble institution, that it ought not in this place to be passed unnoticed. The womens' apartments are seen to be divided from the mens' by the square tenanted by some of the principal officers; and the wards for the reception of the unclean patients, are distinctly placed at a remote part of the hospital. Great attention seems to have been paid to the preservation of this good arrangement, for it was formerly directed that no persons afflicted with lues venerea should be admitted into the chapel, or suffered to sit on the benches in the squares until their cure was accomplished, and they were about to leave the hospital; then, and not till then, were they to enjoy equal liberty with the rest of the patients, but

the lewd women were, for obvious reasons, excluded even from this privilege.

This order, when considered, in a moral point of view, cannot be too much commended; but formerly, another consideration had no doubt some weight, for before the nature of the malady here alluded to was so perfectly understood as at the present day, the fears of the vulgar, ascribed to it the most unpleasant consequences, and they imagined that even a seat could be contaminated by one labouring under it, which they supposed could propagate its baneful influence to a healthy person simply by the contact of a part denuded of external covering.

The strict regard paid to such arrangements as prevent the censurable association of patients of different sexes has been manifested, not only by an order prohibiting, on pain of expulsion, any patients from going into the squares to which they do not belong, but also by pecuniary sacrifices; and, as we have previously shown, by the conversion of part of one of the wards in the front court into a female operating theatre, which, although but seldom required, is extremely well calculated for its purposes. So far as our observation extends, an arrangement of this nature is not to be found in any other similar public institution.

One theatre is made to suffice at other hospitals for the performance of operations on both sexes promiscuously; and therefore, by some, this distinction at Saint Thomas's may perhaps be deemed a superfluous refinement though, in our opinion, it is not so. Every attention to the suggestions of delicacy, when they conduce to the quietude of emotions occasioned by personal exposure, must add materially to the comfort of those whose sensibility ought ever to be respected. So far as the female sex are concerned, the commiseration of their feelings is commendable, it is certainly the most correct proof of sympathy and tenderness, and thus whilst any cause productive of unnecessary pain is guarded against; the blush of injured modesty is spared, and the most lasting remembrance of grateful obligation is entertained by the patient.

A most essential consideration in all large establishments, especially those for the reception of disease or ac-

cident, is *cleanliness*. A want of attention to this particular is a frequent cause of aggravated mischief, to those already suffering on the bed of affliction, and is not uncommonly a sole exciting cause of numerous complaints.

Formerly, it was by no means uncommon to hear of hospital distempers arising from the impurities of public charities; which, whether founded in fact or otherwise, could not fail to excite the strongest prejudices against them: time, however, and a more perfect conviction of the utility of these Institutions, have in some measure removed so unfavourable and general an impression; but yet, although the prevalence of this idea is somewhat weakened, it is not entirely removed. Hence, we find, there are still many highly benevolent characters who behold public hospitals in the light of dangerous and pestiferous places; but we are certain that a visit to St. Thomas's Hospital, and an examination of its excellent arrangements, would most effectually refute so mistaken an opinion.

The Governors of Saint Thomas's, aware of the prejudices here recited, have effectually guarded against any just grounds for apprehension; and have enforced such salutary regulations in regard to cleanliness as effectually insure the comfort of those within its walls.

The abundant and ready supply of water in every part of the building, and the facility with which it is furnished to every ward, conduce most essentially to the furtherance of the wishes of the Governors, and enable the domestics to effect, without trouble or inconvenience, the salutary regulations enjoined for their observance.

The neatness observed throughout every department of the establishment is truly praise-worthy, not merely the common means of allowing clean bed furniture and admitting pure air are attended to, but the walls of every ward are annually cleaned, and every precautionary means are enforced to prevent the generation of those unhealthy excitants which are often found to operate as the *fomes* of disease, and prove prejudicial, if not dangerous, to the afflicted.* The utility of these

* All the wards are extremely well ventilated upon the plan recommended by John Whitehurst, Esq. F. R. S.

arrangements is inculcated, by precept and example, as well to the patients in Saint Thomas's Hospital as to the inferior servants appointed to wait on them. This truth can be exemplified by the following transcript of one of the tablets affixed to a conspicuous place in every ward.

THE INTEREST OF THE POOR AND THEIR DUTY
ARE THE SAME :

FOR

CLEANLINESS GIVES COMFORT ;

SOBRIETY BRINGS HEALTH ;

INDUSTRY YIELDS PLENTY ;

HONESTY MAKES FRIENDS ;

RELIGION PROCURES PEACE OF MIND,

CONSOLATION UNDER AFFLICTION,

THE PROSPECT OF GOD'S BLESSING, THROUGH CHRIST,

IN THIS LIFE, AND THE ASSURANCE OF

ENDLESS HAPPINESS AND GLORY

IN THE LIFE TO COME.

Secure and happy in that composure of mind so essential to those who are dangerously ill, the patients see that in this excellent institution they have around them such clean domestic comforts and conveniences as it would be impossible for them to obtain in their own habitations, and perceive that whatever can be considered necessary to their recovery, whatever can mitigate the poignancy of human misery under its most distressing forms, and alleviate the anguish of affliction when conjoined with poverty and pain, are here administered with the kindest attention; and that throughout the long continued progress of the most formidable diseases the utmost tenderness and feeling are shown until their restoration to the blessings of health.



REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

OF

SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

IN tracing the rise and ancient History of Saint Thomas's Hospital, we have shown, that to the Prior and Canons of the neighbouring religious establishment, Saint Mary Ovarie, we are, in some measure indebted for its origin; and that to the piety and zeal of Peter de Rupibus, or de la Roche, Bishop of Winchester, the merit of enlarging, or rather re-building it, is to be ascribed. Upon dedicating it to the honour of Saint Thomas à Becket, the martyr of Canterbury, the above liberal divine endowed it with a munificent donation. The expense of enlarging the building, we have no certain information of, but our inquiries sufficiently prove that it was solely defrayed by Peter de Rupibus; and that upon its completion, he entrusted its management and direction to the Abbot and Monks of Saint Saviour, or Saint Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey. He retained to himself and successors, in the Bishoprick of Winton, a visitorial power or guardianship over the Institution, and bestowed property upon it producing the annual nett revenue of £.343; a revenue which, if estimated according to the value of money when the property was granted, must show that it was amply sufficient to render the hospital capable of fulfilling the beneficent intentions of its founder.

From this period, therefore, (the early part of the thirteenth century) we are to consider Saint Thomas's Hospital as possessed of a regular annual revenue, which enabled it to effect the most beneficial purposes. The in-

tentions of Peter de Rupibus, we have heretofore shown, were to render it not only an eleemosynary or almonry, for the distribution of pecuniary and provisional relief to converts and poor children, but also an *hospitium*, or house of hospitality, for a certain number of indigent, aged, or infirm people, and an asylum of temporary accommodation for poor wayfaring pilgrims to and from the shrine of Saint Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury, who, through sickness, lameness, or distress, might there apply for relief, and be taken care of for the night, or till their recovery, when they were to be furnished with alms and assistance to proceed on their journey. Whether these intentions were regarded for any length of time, it would be difficult at this remote distance of time to ascertain, though it is fair to presume, that Peter de Rupibus adopted such means as he considered would be likely to preserve their permanency after his death. We find that in the seventh year of Edward the 1st. anno 1279, an exchange was effected between the master and brethren of the hospital and Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, the former giving up, perhaps for some valuable consideration, though now unknown, their lands in Bedynton,* Bandone,† Mitcham, and Croydon, to the latter, for his valuable advowson to the church of Blechingly in Surrey, where he had a castle and an extensive domain; the former of which is still venerable for the vestiges yet existing of its antient grandeur.

Whether this exchange augmented or diminished the annual revenue of the charity, we are incapable of explaining; and it cannot be clearly demonstrated whether the benevolent purposes before recited sustained any mutation from that cause. The mere advowson to a church living, we presume, would be but an inadequate compensation for so much property; but as we have no records tending to prove that any other remuneration was or was not allowed to the charity, it would be impossible to reason with any accuracy upon that point. The prosperity of

* Now Beddington, a village two miles west of Croydon.

† Most probably Banstead Downs, situated between Dorking and Croydon.

the hospital long continued an object of great attention to the Bishops of Winchester, as is to be inferred from the circumstance of an ancient mansion house, called Skinner's Place, with forty acres of land, and certain rents and manorial privileges in or near West Greenwich, being annexed to its revenues in the reign of Edward the III^d. anno 1349, by William, Bishop of Winchester, and others, who received them from an individual named Ralph Nonthy.

It is to be lamented, that if any documents existed, relative to the revenues of this hospital, before the reformation, they did not escape that general wreck of ecclesiastical benefices, or that, being seized with the property to which they related, they were either destroyed, or so dispersed, that it cannot be ascertained where they are now to be found ; we must, therefore, for want of sufficiently well authenticated records, supply, by conjectural inference, such links in the chain of our narration as may appear to us probable, or confirmed by presumptive evidence. We therefore hazard an opinion, that from the year 1349 to the 26th year of the reign of Henry the 8th. anno 1535, nothing remarkable occurred, so as to effect any material change, either in the benevolent purposes of the charity or the extent of its revenues. We, however, when adverting to that intermediate period in the history of the hospital, pointed out the names of some few individuals who contributed with great liberality to Saint Thomas's;* and here it may be repeated, that the doctrines of the Romish church, which contended with more than ordinary zeal, that the practice of charity was

* The names of Sir Godfrey Bulleyn, Mr. Sheriff Rawson, Sir Richard and Sir John Gresham, Sir Rowland Hill, and a few others of great civic rank, who contributed to Saint Thomas's Hospital before the reformation, are all that appear to have escaped the wreck of time ; and history, whilst it speaks of the munificent sums at various periods subscribed, has, unfortunately, failed to record the names of most of the contributors. The annals of benevolence, therefore, are here defective ; but we hope some future historian may be more fortunate than ourselves, in the attempts to rescue from oblivion the names, as well as the charitable deeds, of such as have patronized and supported this institution.

necessary to salvation, were instrumental to its support; and we find that all the Institutions which were superintended by the ministers of religion were assisted by alms and donations from every quarter. Whatever had a tendency to charity, was artfully rendered a medium of clerical solicitation; and whilst the superstition and bigotry which then prevailed, enabled the Popish Priests to obtain vast sums and estates, for the purposes of monastic austerity, and for the celebration of mass, in behalf of the departed, no objects could be more subservient to their views, or their pretensions of insuring the blessings of a future state to their votaries, than the different charitable establishments which they superintended.

The extraordinary influence which the clergy then possessed, involved their habits and actions in impenetrable darkness, and precluded the possibility of any examination or inquiry into the manner in which the sums of money they obtained from the laity, were appropriated; hence we find it recorded, that when the reformation at length exposed the tricks and impositions of the priesthood, scarcely a monastery or abbey existed, which could be said to have applied its funds to the purposes of benevolence in any way adequate to its resources or ability.

The practice of charity, therefore, was but a pretext for levying contributions upon public credulity; and whilst but a small number of infirm poor were (to preserve appearances) relieved at a trifling expense, by the monks inhabiting these establishments; the bulk of their immense wealth was devoted to private revelry and sensual indulgence, to the extension of priestcraft, and to the permanent endurance of its baneful infatuation.

In the 26th year of Henry the VIIIth. 1535, an estimate was formed of the revenue of Saint Thomas's Hospital, which then amounted to £. 309 : 1s. : 11d. clear of all deductions; and three years afterwards, anno 1538, when surrendered to that monarch, the sum of £. 266 : 17s. : 6d. was the utmost extent of its annual income; the establishment at that time merely consist-

ing of a master and brethren, three lay-sisters, and forty poor, infirm, and impotent people, who had beds, victuals, and firing allowed them.

It seems somewhat extraordinary, that during so short a space of time as three years, its revenue should have sustained the above diminution; and more so, that, in the middle of the 16th century, the income should be £.76 less than when originally endowed, at the early part of the 13th century.

Perhaps it might have been the interest of those who made the above estimate to undervalue the property; but to account for the original donation being diminished instead of increased, after the lapse of more than three hundred years, and after the gifts and legacies of many benevolent individuals had been superadded, we cannot but suppose that the interest and welfare of the charity had been but little regarded. The change of property effected between Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and the master and brethren of the hospital, might, perhaps, have not proved equally advantageous to the latter as to the former; but if even this be admitted, a conviction still presses upon the mind, that the affairs of the charity were but indifferently conducted.

Without considering the above diminution, or the gifts and bequests which at various times had been given, and which cannot now be estimated; if we contemplate how greatly the original endowment, under proper management, would have been augmented by the progressive increase in the value of property for three centuries, and consider the limitation to which the expenditure of the charity ought to have been confined, without any prejudice to or diminution of its benevolent purposes, we cannot be at a loss to conjecture how lamentably the revenue must have been misapplied; how extensive must have been the system of monastic sensuality, and how ill adapted must such guardians of charitable foundations have been for the important duties entrusted to their execution. To contrast the selfish policy of the monks with the disinterestedness of those to whom the funds of the poor are now confided, and those who at the present day superintend the government and administration of Saint Thomas's Hospital,

would be perhaps one of the most gratifying inquiries to which the mind could be directed.

We have heretofore shown that, in consideration of £.647 : 2s : 1d. being paid by the citizens of London to Edward the Sixth, or rather to the ministers of that monarch, the latter granted to the former, by a charter dated April 29, 1551, the lately dissolved or confiscated edifice of Saint Thomas's Hospital, with certain property and privileges in Southwark, some of which had constituted part of the former revenue of the charity: a portion of the property having previously been purchased of Henry the Eighth, soon after its confiscation, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens; it now again reverted to the hospital by the voluntary gift of the purchasers, and its value amounted to about £.150 annually.

The citizens, in conformity with their intentions of providing receptacles for every species of distress, repaired the building at the expence of £.1000, and not only appropriated to its service as much of the former revenues of the charity as they then possessed, but also annexed to its resources additional property, producing the annual profit of £.50.

A reference to the re-endowment of the hospital will evince the means which the citizens adopted to increase, by collections, subscriptions, and donations, the funds they attempted to obtain for the mutual benefit of the three royal hospitals of Saint Thomas, Christ, and Bridewell; and show the establishment of officers and servants then appointed to Saint Thomas's, with their respective salaries.*

Upon the acquiescence of Edward in the petition of the venerable Ridley and the citizens of London for the palace of Bridewell, as a place of coercive discipline for the dissolute and idle, that monarch gave between St. Thomas's, Christ's, and Bridewell Hospitals, the plate,

* The officers who received salaries were the Hospitaller or Chaplain, £. 10; the Clerk, £. 10; Steward, £. 6 : 13s.; Butler, £. 5; Cook, £. 8; and the Physicians and Surgeons, each £. 15. The servants were the Beadles, Porters, and female domestics.

furniture, linen, moveables, and landed estates (with but a few exemptions), belonging to the ancient palace of the Savoy. The former being converted into money, were for the mutual advantage of the three hospitals; but the greater part of the land, amounting to the annual value of 700 marks, was allotted to St. Thomas's.

The estate of *Derham Durdants*, which, from the year 1259 until 1414, belonged to the ancient family of Durdant, and which subsequently became possessed by the Savoy, was one parcel of the valuable property which accrued to the citizens by the munificence of Edward; and the Manor of Gerons, of Great Parndon, in Essex, is at the present day still held in soccage by the mayor and aldermen of London, as governors of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's Hospitals.

This benevolent and amiable Prince, shortly before the termination of his life, upon incorporating and constituting the Lord Mayor and citizens of London governors and directors of the royal hospitals in perpetuity,* contributed two thousand marks from his private purse, for the use and service of the three establishments conjunctively.

The sums here specified, with the donations at or about the same period, produced a fund which, when vested in real property, amounted to a handsome annual revenue, though in no degree adequate to the great and benevolent intentions of the citizens, who therefore borrowed, principally for the service of Bridewell Hospital, about twelve hundred pounds of the different Halls and public Companies; a sum which was most readily obtained.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens, nominated from among themselves the requisite number of governors, to undertake the superintendence of each charity respectively, and to these the duties of the higher and honorary appointments devolved.

The offices of President, Treasurer, Governors, Almoners, &c. were confided to gentlemen eminent for their public rank and charitable zeal; and to these, in

* By Charter, dated June 6th, 1553.

co-operation with a committee sanctioned by the general assembly of governors, were entrusted the proper distribution of the revenues to each charity, and such other discretionary arrangements as might be deemed beneficial.

No sooner had the hospitals commenced their charitable purposes, than donations and bequests flowed in from every quarter.* The rays of benevolence shone most resplendently upon them all; and Saint Thomas's amply participated in the benefits thence resulting.†

* As many as 260 wounded soldiers, blind, maimed, diseased, sick and helpless objects, were at once admitted to partake of the benefits of St. Thomas's Hospital.

† It is pleasing to contemplate the active zeal with which the gentlemen who first undertook the governance of the royal hospitals commenced their charitable exertions. Their *charge* to the Scrutiner of Christ's Hospital, in which they pointed out the best means of obtaining it pecuniary assistance and support, is well worthy of observation.

“ The Scruteners Charge.

“ Your Office is deligentlie to serch and enquire from tyme to tyme for all suche Guiftes, Legacies, and Byquests, as have or shalbe geven or bequeathed to the succour and comfort of the poore harbored in Christs Hospitall; and the same to receve at th'ande of th'executors, or other, and to make paiment thereof unto the Thresorer of the said Hospitall for the time being; recevinge of him your acquittance for the same, keeping a booke alwayes with yow, of the particulars thereof. Which booke ye shall bringe to the Auditors of the Howse, when the Thresorer maketh up his accompt; To thintent the Legacies by yow collected, may be conferred with the receipts that the Thresorer shall make received of you.

“ And for every such somme or sommes as ye shall hapen to collect and receive of any person, ye shall make an acquittance in your names, as *Governours* and *Scrutiners* of the said Hospitall.

“ And finally when yow shall hapen to be in Companie of good vertuous and welthy men, You shall to the best and uttermost of your wits and powers, advance, commend, and set forth the order of the said Hospitall, and the notable Commodities that ensue to the whole Realme of England, and chiefly to this Citie of London, by creation of the same; And also how faithfully and truly the Goods geven to their uses are by the Governours thereof ministred and bestowed.

“ Yee shall also enquire, who are the Wardens of the *Scrivenors*; to whom ye shall resort and most heartily pray and desire, that they will convocate and call their whole company together, and earnestly exhort them all, that at the makinge of such Testaments as they shall

Our description of the Progress of the Hospital enumerates a few of the many individuals who contributed to its support throughout the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, James, Charles the First, and the protectorate of Cromwell; and the succeeding reigns of Charles and James the Second, William and Mary, and Anne; and shows the zeal with which it was patronized and assisted by gifts and donations, and by the fines and forfeitures incurred by infringements upon civic customs, which were liberally given towards its support.

It would be an endless task to particularize all these donations, which materially augmented the annual revenue of the hospital, and enlarged the sphere of its humane purposes.

Our object being briefly to offer a chronological sketch of the principal sources from whence St. Thomas's has hitherto derived its support, and a general view of the most material objects and purposes to which that support is applied; rather than to give an elaborate de-

be called unto, they put the Testatour in remembrance to commend somewhat to the releife of the poore provided for in the said Hospitall.

“ And that they may the better perswad them thereunto, ye shall deliver unto the said *Wardens*, for every Housholder of that Company, one Bill, wherein is set forth the true declaration of all the commodities that have ensued by th'erection of the said Hospitalls. Ye shall alsoe make the like request to the *Bishop* of London for the tyme beinge, that he will likewise exhort all spiritual *Ministers* within the Citie, not onely to provoke and stiire up from tyme to tyme their Parishioners to yeld and give to the maintenance of the said Hospitalls wekely that they have graunted; But also, when God by sickness shall visit or call any of their parishe, that then they faile not to put them in remembrance to make some special Legacie, to the reliefe of that great and nedy Number comforted and succored by th'erection of the said Hospitalls.

“ Also ye shall make the like request to the said *Bishapt*, to require all *Preachers*, especially suche as shall preach at Pawles crosse, that they twise or thrise in the quarter at the leaste, doe moue and exhort the people, to further the said worke.

“ And the like request shall ye make to all such *Preachers* and Lerned men, as your Selves are acquainted with all. And to the *Physitians* also, requiring them in like manner, both by theyr doctrine and good report, to advance the same.

“ And at th'ands of him whom ye chiefly serve in this Office, which is Almightye God, you shall receive your reward for your painefull and faithfull service herin.”

tail of the revenue at different periods, or a tedious account of its expenditure formerly, or at the present day; we shall not attempt to explain the financial state of the establishment during the period above alluded to, but content ourselves with stating, that the benefactions which were so liberally given, were appropriated by the governors to such purposes as best advanced the interest of the charity, and tended to ensure its permanent support. This prosperous state, however, became clouded by the misfortunes which befel London and Southwark during the years 1666, 1676, 1681, and 1689, when, through the great fires which then occurred, much of the property, in houses, &c. belonging to the hospitals became destroyed, and the revenues of St. Thomas's sustained no small diminution from those calamities; but it does not appear that its benevolent purposes were thereby at all suspended.

The rebuilding of St. Thomas's Hospital, about the year 1693, in consequence of its dilapidated state, presents a brilliant æra in its history. Voluntary subscriptions were then opened for defraying the expence; and, through the exertions of Sir Robert Clayton, the President, and several others of the Governors, who set the example of munificence by subscribing bountifully for that purpose, the subscription met with the most flattering success. Our account of the hospital at that period furnishes a list of more than one hundred persons, who contributed, in the short space of three years, no less a sum than five thousand pounds for rebuilding the hospital, exclusive of the sum of eleven hundred pounds afterwards, given by Mr. Guy for the erection of three wards in the front square, and for removing the frontispiece of the hospital to the place where it now stands; and upwards of one thousand pounds bestowed by Thomas Frederick, Esq. for erecting three corresponding wards in the same square.

In a less space of time than thirty years from the rebuilding of the hospital, dating from 1693, upwards of thirty-seven thousand pounds, produced by benevolent donations, bequests, and the subscriptions paid by new Governors, were added to the funds of the charity; ex-

clusive of £. 2300 bequeathed by Sir Robert Clayton, to purchase land for the augmentation of its income.

About the year 1720,* so memorable for the calamitous delusion of the South-Sea scheme, the great and extraordinary transfer of property resulting from that event, whilst it involved thousands of families in ruin, produced widely different consequences to others. Unpropitious as it was to many, yet some immense fortunes were realized by a few, who thereby became enabled to contribute their assistance to the various charitable institutions: hence we find St. Thomas's Hospital about that period had conferred upon it some munificent donations.

Throughout the ensuing twenty years nothing material occurred requiring particularization; the zeal, however, which was manifested by the governors and supporters, and by every description of persons engaged in the different departments of the hospital, may be adduced as a proof of the order and harmony which prevailed, and of the welfare and prosperity of the establishment.

In the year 1741 we find, some account of the state of the hospital, and a brief sketch of its revenue and expenditure were given to the public by a person who appears to have had every opportunity of gaining correct

* The learned author of the *Lives of the Poets* speaks of "this disastrous year of national infatuation when more riches than Peru can boast were expected from the South-Sea, when the contagion of avarice tainted every mind, and even poets panted after wealth", and acquaints us, that "POPE was seized with the universal passion, and ventured some of his money. The stock rose in its price; and for a while he thought himself the lord of thousands. But this dream of happiness did not last long: and he seems to have waked soon enough to get clear with the loss of what he once thought himself to have won, and perhaps not wholly that."

GAY, *the Poet*, had also in the same year a present from a wealthy friend, "young Craggs, of some South-Sea stock, and once supposed himself to be master of twenty thousand pounds. His friends persuaded him to sell his share; but he dreamed of dignity and splendour, and could not bear to obstruct his own fortune. He was then importuned to sell as much as would purchase a hundred a year for life, "which (says Fenton) will make you sure of a clean shirt and a shoulder of mutton every day." This counsel was rejected; the profits were lost, and GAY sunk under the calamity so low that his life became in danger."

information. The account to which we allude is prefixed to a Pharmacopœia or Dispensatory of Saint Thomas's and Saint Bartholomew's Hospitals, and is dedicated to the President, Treasurer, and Governors of Saint Thomas's, the names of whom, with their places of residence at that period, are subjoined. The salaries of the officers and servants, exclusive of their perquisites (which are mentioned as being considerable), at that time; were the following:

	£.	s.	d.
Three Physicians, at £.40 each, per annum	120	0	0
Three Surgeons, at £.49 : 6s : 8d. ditto	148	0	0
Apothecary - - - - -	50	0	0
Steward - - - - -	30	0	0
Matron - - - - -	31	9	1
Minister of the Parish Church - - - - -	60	0	0
Ditto of the Chapel in the Hospital - - - - -	60	0	0
Clerk of the Counter - - - - -	40	0	0
Deputy Receiver, per annum - - - - -	40	0	0
Butler - - - - -	20	0	0
Head Beadle - - - - -	7	6	0
Three Under Beadles, at £.6 each - - - - -	18	0	0
Two Porters, one at £.5; and the other } at £.4 per annum - - - - - }	9	0	0
Watchman, at 17s. per week - - - - -	18	4	0
Attendants upon the Baths, man and wife } per annum - - - - - }	40	0	0
Carpenter - - - - -			
Two Sisters of the Foul Wards, at £.40 each	80	0	0
Two Nurses to ditto, at £.20 each - - - - -	40	0	0
Two Sisters of the two Clean Salivating } Wards, at £.30 each - - - - - }	60	0	0
Two Nurses to ditto, at £.18 each - - - - -	36	0	0
Fifteen Sisters to the other 15 Wards, at } £.25 each - - - - - }	375	0	0
Fifteen Nurses to ditto, at £.16 each - - - - -	240	0	0
A Day Watch of Susannah's Ward, at 4s. } per week - - - - - }	10	8	0
Eighteen Night Watches of the Wards, at } £.10 : 8s. per annum each - - - - - }	187	0	0
	£. 1720	11	1

To this estimate is added the expence of the Apothecary's department, the medicines, and other requisites of that kind, amounting annually to about £.800.

The other items, of which no estimate could with accuracy be given, by reason of the great fluctuation in their consumption, as well as variation in their expence, were the following :

Meat,	Milk,	Oatmeal,
Bread,	Cheese,	Coals,
Beer,	Butter,	Candles.

Besides these, were many other items of minor concern, though too unimportant to require specification.

The expenditure at a round sum, averaging one year with another, was said to be about £.7500 per annum ; to defray which, the regular annual and permanent income was about £.5500, independent of whatever accrued from legacies, bequests, and donations, and such subscriptions as happened to be paid by new governors on their election, and which in the aggregate were supposed to make up the deficiency between the actual and certain revenue, and the regular and accustomed expenditure.

Since the period when the above estimate was made, we are not aware that any material changes have occurred, either in the revenue or expenditure of the hospital, excepting in their gradual increase.* The great advance in the value of landed property for the last half century, more particularly during the late war, has progressively augmented the resources and regular revenue of Saint Thomas's, and its prosperity in this particular, has enabled the governors to increase the comforts and extend the sphere of its humane intentions.

* Perhaps it may not be unappropriate to mention in this place, that at a Court of Common Council, held the 6th of February 1777, the Chamberlain of the City was ordered to pay the Treasurer of Saint Thomas's Hospital, for the use of the said hospital, the sum of £.6,250, agreed by the committee for re-building the goal of Newgate with the said governors, for the purchase of the houses between the Great and Little Old Bailey.

They have effected many improvements in almost every department highly to its advantage, and not only calculated to ameliorate the condition of the afflicted, but also to promote the welfare and comfort of the resident officers and servants, some of whom, within the last few years, have had their salaries augmented.

All the wards have been provided with light iron bedsteads, which are now considered more healthily, comfortable, and cleanly, than any other kind, for institutions of this nature. The wards have been gradually repaired, and, in addition to the new Theatre of Anatomy, with its Museum, Demonstrating, Dissecting and Lecturing Rooms, several improvements have taken place in that part of the hospital which is towards St. Thomas's Street.*

These reparations and improvements have added so materially to the ornament and convenience of the building, that it is needless to say the money could not have been more advantageously employed. We are not aware, that the number of governors has increased in any great degree of late years more than formerly, or that any donations of unusual magnitude or importance have been subscribed; and therefore presume, that the actual property of the hospital has become so much more valuable and productive, through the care and excellent management of the governors, that they have thereby, without much other assistance, been enabled to defray the increase in the expenditure, which must have been occasioned by these reparations and improvements.

Much of what might be here advanced in regard to the revenue of the hospital at different periods has been anticipated in the preceding divisions of the work, which treat of the Re-endowment, Progress, and Re-building of the charity; but lest, in our attempts to render

* The range of houses belonging to the hospital, which lately constituted a part of St. Thomas's Street, has been removed, and some convenient offices have been substituted in its place.

The three large wards in the back yard, adjoining the street, have been repaired and almost rebuilt, and a pair of new iron gates have, within the last two years, been placed at the principal entrance in the front square.

the present subject accurately, and clearly connected, useless repetitions should be occasioned, it may not be amiss to state, that a retrospect of those parts will, it is hoped, be found to illustrate the contents of the few foregoing pages sufficiently, and render a more minute detail in this place unnecessary.

We have heretofore premised, that it is not our intention to enumerate, individually, the various sources from whence the revenue is derived, or the numerous charges upon which that revenue is expended: our information indeed would be too limited for that purpose, and, perhaps, if we were possessed of the means, or could devote sufficient time to the detail, the description would be found too tedious to be interesting or agreeable.

We presume, therefore, it will be sufficient to state, that the present revenues of the charity principally arise from the rents of estates, houses, &c. with donations and bequests from benevolent persons, and from pecuniary subscriptions given by new governors on their election; to which may be added, a small floating sum vested in the funds for the convenience of temporary purposes.*

* We scarcely know whether, amongst the sources of revenue to the hospital, we ought to mention any receipts of the small iron boxes as constituting a part. We omitted to speak of them in the architectural description, and should have stated, that in various conspicuous parts of the buildings these boxes are placed for the reception of such eleemosynary aid as benevolent persons feel disposed to contribute in that way; and for such private donations (be their amount ever so trifling) as may be given by unknown benefactors, and those who, although their ability to do good is unequal to their wish, are yet desirous of contributing something to the cause of charity, and of bestowing their assistance in proportion to their means, unrestrained by the considerations which sometimes obstruct the efforts of benevolence, and deter those (whose power to help distress is circumscribed) from giving their limited offering towards the relief of their suffering fellow creatures. We know not whether these boxes have ever proved productive, nor whether much has been obtained from them. It is not clearly ascertained, whether they were affixed to the hospital whilst it was under the direction of the catholic clergy, though we find they were appendages to the Royal Hospitals soon after the Reformation, and that the money collected by them was denominated the "BE-NEVOLENT BOX MONEY."

With respect to the expenditure also, but little need here be said; it will no doubt suffice the philanthropist to know, that the funds of the charity are conscientiously, faithfully, and well applied. The items which have been specified, as constituting the most essential parts of the annual expence in 1741, are those which might be enumerated as the objects of most consideration at the present time; it is, however, unnecessary to recapitulate them; be it enough, therefore, for us to state, that the expenditure, which, we are informed now averages little at less than £. 10,000 per annum, principally consists in the maintenance and accommodation of the patients; supplying them with provisions, firing, bedding, medicines, and whatever else their situations may require; in the salaries of the different officers and servants belonging to the establishment; in the various repairs which the state of the building may occasionally require; and in the temporary arrangements and minor improvements which, from time to time, may be suggested by a regard to cleanliness and comfort; as necessary.*

* Dr. Hughson estimates the annual expence of the hospital at about eight thousand pounds; but he does not seem fully aware of the great and extensive improvements, which of late years have been annually made throughout most of the departments, and the almost continual reparations still required in every part of the building, which through age must be subject to progressive decay: perhaps a due consideration of these circumstances will suggest some idea as to the extent of the additional expences thereby incurred, independent of what the *charitable purposes* of the institution abstractedly require, and evince that the sum of ten thousand pounds cannot greatly exceed the regular annual expenditure.



GOVERNMENT

OF

SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

IN taking a comprehensive view of the Government of Saint Thomas's Hospital, it will be unnecessary to treat of its management and direction before the Reformation.

Our remarks relative to the interested policy of the monks sufficiently attest, that selfishness and slothful indulgence were on most occasions their leading principles ; and when these are the motives which actuate those to whom the funds of benevolence are confided, the injury and injustice done to suffering humanity must indeed be extensive. Any inquiry into the actions and apparently charitable zeal of such guardians of the needy and friendless, could not fail to be devoid of gratification, and the result of such inquiry would be painful and distressing.

The petition of Sir Richard Gresham, during his mayoralty, in or about the year 1538,* to Henry the Eighth, in behalf of the three great hospitals,† contained unanswerable reasons for rescuing them from any longer continuance under popish superintendence, and his assertions (that) “ *in those places where only a small number of canons, priests, and monks resided for their own profit only, and not for the common utility of the realm ;*

* Extant in the Cotton Library.

† Seynt Georges's Spytell, Seynt Barthilmew's Spytell, and Seynt Thomas's Spytell.

a great number of poor, needy, sick, and indigent persons could be refreshed, maintained, and comforted, and cured of their infirmities," were speedily realized.

The early part of Henry's reign was wise, popular, and useful; but the brilliancy of its latter part was obscured by tyranny, sensuality, and disgraceful intemperance; he appears, however, towards the close of his life, to have become sensible of the partial alienation of the hearts of his subjects, and whether on that account, or to atone by a splendid act of charity for the disregard which, throughout the greater part of his life, he had shown to other religious duties, he evinced a disposition to regain their affections by some lasting memento of his commiseration for the distresses of humanity. The effects of his own rapacity, and the great and extraordinary changes which resulted from the Reformation, presented abundant objects deserving of sympathy and eleemosynary regard, and the excellent suggestions of Sir Richard Gresham left him no difficulty to decide in what manner that commiseration could be best displayed. He expressed his intention of founding three or four large hospitals in behalf of the needy and distressed, who had lost their places of refuge and relief by the confiscation of the monasteries, and who, from their age or decrepitude, were incapable of obtaining subsistence by industry and labour; and for the reception of the otherwise afflicted poor, who through accidental misfortune, sickness, or infirmity of any kind, might stand in need of charitable assistance.

He, however, had to experience that disappointment which usually befalls those who neglect the opportunity of effecting good intentions, till the advances of age or death render them nugatory or abortive.

The sufferings of broken health, and the pangs of constitutional decay, which those who have long indulged in sensuality rarely escape, and which alike invade the cottage and the throne, embittered the last years of Henry; mental tranquillity was banished by corporeal distress, and all other considerations were absorbed in the anguish of those sufferings which medical art could neither cure nor relieve.

Time only was allowed this monarch for the establishments of Bethlem and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals. The former being endowed for the reception of lunatics and insane persons; and the latter to relieve indigent, distressed, maimed, and diseased persons; both charities were confided to the superintendence and direction of the Citizens of London, and the latter was incorporated by charter, bearing date January 13th, in the 38th year of Henry's reign, under the title of "*The Hospital of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, Governors for the Poor, called Little St. Bartholomew's, near West Smithfield.*"

The purposes of Henry, though only in part fulfilled, ere he was overtaken by death, were effectually completed in the following reign by his son and successor—the pious Edward; who, in the 6th year of his reign, at the instance of the Lord Mayor and citizens, (as have been heretofore explained) gave his sanction and consent for the re-establishment and re-endowment of the hospitals of Saint Thomas, Christ, and Bridewell, and incorporated them by charter, bearing date, June the 6th, 1553, with the following declaration:

"*And, that our intention may take the better effect, and that the lands, revenues, and other things granted for the support of the said hospitals, houses, and poor people, may be the better governed; for the establishment of the same, we do will and ordain, that the hospitals aforesaid, when they shall be so founded, erected, and established, shall be named, and called, and stiled,—The Hospitals of EDWARD VI. OF ENGLAND, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle; and, that the aforesaid Mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, and their successors, shall be stiled—The Governors of the said Hospitals of Bridewell, Christ, and Saint Thomas the Apostle; and that the same governors, in deed, and in fact, and in name, shall be hereafter one body corporate and politic of themselves for ever. And we will, that the said governors shall have perpetual succession.*"

As soon as the Lord Mayor and citizens became possessed of the means to provide for the several indigencies of the poor, they organized a system of government, the better to effect their laudable intentions, and ap-

pointed proper persons to manage and direct each of the establishments confided to their care. The succeeding four years, dating from 1553, were occupied in making such arrangements as were necessary, and not only in framing rules and regulations, but also in augmenting the finances of the charities, so as to give their sphere of action every possible extension, and confirm their permanence and prosperity.

The result of these exertions soon became apparent; and in 1557, four years after the signing of the charter, a general court of the governors of all the hospitals was convened at Christ's Hospital, when it was agreed, that St. Bartholomew's should from thenceforth be united to the other hospitals, and that they all should constitute one body corporate, subject to the same management. Sir Martin Bowes, Knight, then an alderman of the city, being appointed Comptroller General, and Sir Andrew Judde, Knight, also an alderman, Surveyor General of them all; and three alderman, a treasurer, and eight other citizens, being nominated to each and every establishment, the laws, rules, and regulations, which had been drawn out for the governance of the charities individually were read, approved of, and confirmed. They were forthwith published and promulgated, and were handed to all the gentlemen who had been elected governors of the hospitals.

We have mentioned, in another place, that a printed copy of these regulations is in our possession, and have given the title of it; we shall therefore transcribe such parts as relate to the present subject. The distance of time at which this work appeared, renders it an object of some curiosity; and as it affords the most authentic information upon the subject on which it treats, we trust it will be considered not wholly uninteresting.

OFFLEY, MAIOR

*Martis vicessimo Octavo die Septembris, Anno Phil.
et Marie quarto et quinto.*

“ At this Court, it was agreed that all the several Articles and Ordinances hereafter mentioned, and expressed, and openly read to the Court here this day Concerning the Governance and Ordering from henceforth of the house

of the poore in West-Smithfield and the Hospitalls of this City, lately devised by Sr Martin Bowes, and Sr Rowland Hill Knights, and diverse other of my Masters th' Aldermen, and the Commoners of this City, being Governours and Surveyors at this present of the said Houses, and of all the Lands and other Revenues of the same whatsoever, shall be entered of Record, and from henceforth be put in due Execution from time to time, according to the true meaning of the same.

“GOODFELLOW.”

THE ORDINANCES AND RULES FOR THE GOVERNORS OF THE HOSPITALS IN THE CITIE OF LONDON.

To be redd in every of the said Hospitalls at a full Courte once every Quarter, either XIII. days before, or after the Quarter day.

“Whereas the most excellent Princes our late Sovereigne Lordes King Henry the VIIIth and King Edward the vjth of their bountifull benignitie and charitable devotion towards the succour and sustentation of the poor in this Citie, Have geven and graunted by their Lettres Patents, with Indentures of Covenants and handes to the said Princes and their Successors by the Citie made for performance thereof, to the Maior and Cominaltye Citizens of this said Citie, Aswell iij several Hospitals, (that is to say) By King Henry the viijth one Hospitall called St Bartholmewes the little, and by King Edward the vjth ij other Hospitalls, called Christs Hospitall, Bridewell place, and St Thomas Hospital; As also certain Lands and Tenements; towards the reliefe and maintenance of suche Poor as there are releved, and have also by their Kingly Prerogative, graunted unto the Maior and Cominaltie, for the better Government of the same amongst other things in the said Lettres Patents, authority and power to elect and chuse Governours and Officers, And also to make and constitute good and holsome Ordinances for Godlie maintenance thereof, by vertue of the whiche Lettres Patents We the said Maior and Cominaltie have made and obtained these Rules and Ordinances in maner and forme followinge.

“ First, How manye Governours shall be elected; the maner of their Election; and how they shall be divided, and of their continuance.

“ The number of persons that shal Governe the said iiij Hospitalls before mentioned shal be Lxvi at the leaste, and Xiiij of them to be Aldermen (that is to say) vj Graye clokes and viij callabre, with Lij grave Commoners, Citizens and Fremen of the said Citie, whereof iiij to be Skriveners, at the leaste; to th’ intent that in every House may be one or more, as neede shal require. And ij of the Aldermen of the Auncients Gray clokes to be Governours generall of all the said iiij Hospitalls; the Senior of those twaine to be Comptroler, and the other Surveior; and other xij Aldermen and Lij Commoners shal be divided equally to the said iiij Houses (that is to say) for every House xvj persons at the least, to wit, iij Aldermen, whereof one shal be a gray cloke, who shal be their President, and xiiij Commoners whereof one shal be their Treasurer.

And yearly, upon the day of St. Matthew th’apostell, at a General Court to be houlden in Christe Hospital, or els in some other convenient place, by the said Governours or the most part of them, shal be elected and chosen new Governours to govern the said Hospitalls for ij years then next ensuinge from the feast of St. Michaell tharchangell; and none to remaine above ij yeares, except resonable consideration and by consent of the greatest Number of the said general Courte.

“ And if it happen any of the said Governors do die within the year (as God defend) being under the degree of an Alderman, or the Thresurer (the Governors of Saint Bartholmews Hospitall being excepted) the Governors of the said Hospitall in the said Howse where he served, shal at the farthest within one Moneth after his decease, at a full Court, then and there elect and chuse one other Commoner in the place of him so deceased. But if it happen that either the Comptroler, or Surveyor generall, or any of the Aldermen or Thresorers of the said Hospital, (except before excepted) shall happen to die (as God defende) Then at a Generall Courte to be

holden in Christes Hospital, or els where as before, within X days at the farthest after the decease, then and there shal by them be chosen one other or more in the place or places of him or them so deceased, and as often as it shall happen.

“ At whiche General Courte being kept on St Matthews daye, there shall also be chosen for Auditors generall of the Accompts of all the said Houses, xvi persons, iiij of every House, to wit, an Alderman and iij Commoners, and the Aldermen to be the Ancients of such as have not been Maior, to Audite aswell the Thresorer and Renters Accompts, as also thaccompts of all other Officers in any wise accomptable to the said Hospitalls.

“ The election being thus finished; Then shall be called in before the said Courte, all the Bedells, who shall deliver up their Staves and depart the Howse, that the opinion of the Court, may be harde touchinge the doing of their duties. To the entent, yf any of them be faultye, that he or they may be rebuked or dismissed, at the discretion of the said Court, and thereupon to deliver unto suche as then remayne, their Staves and again establishe them.

“ And for the better order and redines in the general election; the Governours of every Howse, XX daies before the said day of election, At a Courte to be holden in every of the said Hospitals, shall then and there confere together, and nominate and put in writing the Names of suche Number of grave Citizens, as by their discretion shal be thought mete to succede in the places of such as have remained their full time. To the intent, that out of the said Number soe nominated, such of them as shall by the said Generall Court be thought meete, may succede and be Governors for ij yeares then next ensuinge.

“ And the same election, aswell made upon St Matthews daye, as at any other time after within the yeare, either at a Generall Courte or otherwise in any of the said Hospitalls the same shal be presented in writinge to the Lord Maior and Courte of Aldermen in the Guild hall, at the next Court there holden after the said daye of election, by them to be ratified and confirmed, or els

to be reformed according to the appointment of the said Court of Aldermen.

“ And within viij dayes at the farthest next after the confirmation of the said election generall by the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, the Thresorer of every House shall cause a Court to be warned, and call thereunto all their Governors, both Aldermen and Commoners, as well the oulde remaining as also those that be new elected; and every Man to take his place according to the degree of the Companie whereof he is free, except he be such a one as have borne th’ Office of an Alderman, or Shrieffe, or hath fined for the same, who shall take place between the Aldermen and the Thresorer; Then shall the Clerke read the General charge of every Governor as followeth.

“ The Charge of every Governor in generall.

“ Whereas upon St Matthews day last past past, At a General Court, Your worships now here present were then elected Governours of this said Hospital for the ij years next ensuing from the feast of St Michaell tharchangell, to succede in the places of suche as be departed, according to the confirmation and ratification of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen in that behalfe; Your charge shall be in this Government, that every of you endeavor your selves with all your wisdomes and powers faithfullie and diligently to serve in this Vocation and Calling; which is an Office of high Trust and Worship; for ye are called to be the faithful and true distributors and disposers of the goods of Almighty God to his poor and needy members. In the which Office and calling, yf ye shall be found negligent and unfaithfull; you shall not onelie declare your selves to be the most unthankfull and unworthie Servants of Almighty God, being put in trust to see to the reliefe and succor of his poor and needy flock; But also ye shall shew your selves to be very notable and great enemyes to that worke, whiche most highlie doth advaunce and beautifie the common weale of this realme, and chiefly of this Citie of London. For by this most commendable and notable

policie, Idelness the enemie of all vertue is suppressed and banishtd; The tender youth of the needy and idle beggars vertuously brought up; The number of sicke, sore and miserable people refreshed, harbored and cured of their maladies; And the vile and sturdy strumpet compelled to labour and travaile in profitable exercises. Requiring every of you, faithfully to travaile in this your Office and callinge; that this worke may have his perfection, and that the nedy Number committed to your charge be diligently and holsomlye provided for. And for your care towards these poore and needye members of Christe, you shall be rewarded at his hand, and receive his blessinge in this world, and in the world to come the joyes everlasting.

“ And for as much as your Worships now present, aswell, such as be new elected, as also such as remaine of the oulde, are now all confirmed and established Governors; It shall be necessarie, that presentlie from amongst you, there be chosen and elected *ij Almoners*, for the dailie oversight of the House, as assistants with the Thresorer; *ij Scruteners* to gather in the Legacies; with a *Rent gatherer* and *ii Surveiors*.

And to the intent that every of your Worships may the better understande what in this Government you have to doe duringe the time you are in Office, Now shall be presentlie read unto you, the *Letters Patents* and Graunte from the Kinge, with the *Indentures* of Covenants. Thereby to shew to you, aswell what benefits the Citie receveth by the same; As also what is by the Citie to be done in that behalf, for the maintenance, succour, and relief of the poor; with the true estate of the Howse, aswell the foote of the *Thresorers* accompt, As alsoe the Number of children remaining and Pencioners relieved at the Cities charge.

And for the better instructinge of your Worships touching the Government herein; You shall understand, that by vertue of theis Grants from the Kinge, The Maior and Cominaltie Citizens of the City of London Governors of the Possessions, Revenewes and Goods of the said Hospitals, Have made and constituted certaine Ordinances and Rules, declaring aswell in what maner

your Courtes shall be kept; As also the charge of every severall Governour, according to his Office and appointment; with the charge also of everye Officer to the said Hospitall appertaining, viz.

" First of General Courts touching the Government of all the iiij Howses, and what in them is to be done.

" A Generall Court is to be understoode, when the greater parte of the Governours be assembled, that is to say, xxxij at the leaste; for *generall causes* appertaining to all the iiij Houses. Of the which Number, at the leaste foure shal be Aldermen, and one of them to be a Graie cloke. And whatsoever shall be agreed by such a number, the same to be taken as matters agreed by a *Generall Courte*, and shall not be altered or annihilated, but by a *Generall Courte* incident to matters concerninge the general Government of all the iiij Houses.

" Item, That no Governour, either Alderman or Thresorer of any of the said Hospitalls, be taken into the place of any such as shall hapen to die within the yeare, otherwise then by election at a *Generall Courte* to be called in that behalfe as before. And that the Names of the said person or persons soe elected and chosen, be presented unto the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, before they be called unto the said Hospitall, to receive their charge.

" Item, That no *chiefe Officer* in any of the said Hospitalls (to wit) either *Clerke, Hospitaler* or *Matrone* be admitted or removed, without a *Generall Court*, or els by consent of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen.

" Item, That noe *Leases* be let in reversion, proceeding of the Kings gifte, or otherwise generally graunted to all the Howses, but one year before the years of theould *Leases* be expired; and that the same Lands or Howses be first surveied; and no such graunte to be made but by a *Generall Court*; To the intent that accordinge to the Covenant with the Prince, the most profit may be made thereof, and to be onlye employed to the benefit of the poor and not other wise; except in

wages, and reasonable consideration to the Officers serving in the said Hospitalls."

The foregoing ordinances and rules, it will be perceived, were for the information and instruction of the Governors of all the four royal hospitals, when assembled in a general court.

But as each of these Institutions had certain assigned purposes to effect, and differed in some measure from the others, though they all agreed in the most essential points of charity, and the relief of poverty and distress, so it was necessary that each should be, to a certain extent, distinct from the rest, that such internal regulations as were best suited to their respective and specific intentions might be adopted, without useless considerations whether they were necessary for them all.

Accordingly, each hospital had a separate establishment for its direction distinct from the rest, and uninfluenced as to its arrangements by any other object than its individual prosperity, provided those arrangements did not interfere with the welfare or harmony of the whole.

The general routine of business of the establishment so constituted, was to be regulated by the following ordinances, which are explanatory of what was intended by a full and an ordinary Court at Christ Hospital.

"Of a full Court in weighty Causes, and what is thereat to be done.

"A full Court shalbe when xiiij of the Governors of this said Hospitall be assembled at the leaste, whereof two shall be Aldermen, the one of them to be the President, with ten Commoners besides the Thresorer; and what these xiiij persons or vij of them at the leaste, the President being one of the Number, shall decre, ordaine or agre npon, the same shall stand in force, and shall not be altered, nor disallowed, except by a like Court to be called in that behalfe.

"Item, That no Governour be taken into this Hospitall in the place of any that shall happen to die within

the year, except it be at a full Court, to be holden as afore, for *weightie causes*; and the Name of him so admitted, to be presented to the Maior and Court of Aldermen, before he be called to receve his charge.

“ *Item*, That no Sale of Land, Tymber or Wood, Lease, alienation, Buildinge or reparation, be determined or done, of Lands or Tenements geven to thonlye use of Christs Hospitall, or in any wise bolonginge properlie to the same, except at a *Full Court*, to be holden in the said Hospitall as before.

“ *Item*, That no reward be geven to any person above the somme of v shillings at once; which must be done by the consent of the Thresorer and one of the Almoners at least; except first the same be graunted and determined in a full Court as before.

“ *Item*, That there be no Leases let in reversion but one year before the ould Lease be expired; and that no such graunt be made but by a full Court as before, or els not; and that all the same Leases be drawn in paper by a Scryuenor, one of the Governors of the said Hospitall before they be engrossed, and he be alowed for every draught accordinge to the quantitie; And the Clerke of the said Hospitall to engrosse them, and to procure the Sealing of all such Leases before the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen in the Chamber of London, where the Common Seale of the Hospitall doeth remaine.

“ That noe manner of bargaines be made for Timber, Tile or such like, or any other necessities for the said Howse, before the same be determined at a full Court to be holden as before, and the persons then and there to be named and appointed which shalbe the Doers thereof.

“ *What is to be done at Ordinary-Courts when two or more of the Governors be assembled, the Thresoror being one.*

“ To examine, Order and punishe any Officers that shalbe found to offend at any time within this said Hospitall.

“ To make provision in convenient time for Victualls,

Fuell, and other necessities, as Cloth, Woll, Towe and Lether, and other such like what soever shalbe by them thought needefull for the furniture of the Houshold and reliefe of the children.

“ To paye the ordinary Fees of all suche as are allowd to be Officers, and all such others, as the Governors of this House have graunted any Pension unto.”

The excellence of the above system of government for the regulation of the hospitals, soon became apparent by the extensive benefits which were found to result from them, not only to the needy and afflicted, but to the community at large.

Under this system the hospitals continued, with but little variation of the governors, or in the manner of their election, for the ensuing seven years, dating from 1557; at the termination of which period we find, that on the 21st day of September, 1564, (St. Matthew's Day) a President, Treasurer, and other Governors were chosen at Christ's Hospital, for that and each of the other hospitals: we mention this circumstance because we find that the same ceremony was regularly continued annually for twenty-three years, down to 1587; from which year, down to 1652, a period of sixty-five years, similar courts were occasionally held at Christ Hospital, (though not yearly, and with the same regularity as before,) for nominating governors to each of the establishments, and for the management and direction of them during that time. After the year 1652, these courts for ostensibly electing or nominating new governors to the charity became, to a certain extent, dispensed with, and the only duty, as far as it regarded the election of governors, when they did meet at Christ Hospital, was merely to have confirmed in their office, before the Lord Mayor, such governors as had been elected to each charity respectively; and therefore, since that period the governors to each Institution have been elected at general courts or committees held at the respective charities to which they belonged; and a list of the governors so elected, has been yearly sent from each charity to Christ Hospital, on or previous to Saint Matthew's Day, for the clerk of the latter to

present to the Lord Mayor for his approbation and confirmation; who, without making any objections, or attempting in any way to alter such list, or mode of choosing new governors, has always handed it over to the town clerk of the city of London, attendant upon his Lordship on such occasions. This latter practice of first nominating governors at the hospitals respectively, and subsequently having them confirmed by the head magistrate of the city, at Christ Hospital, continued with but little interruption nearly down to the present time, save that for some few years, during the reign of Charles the Second, all the establishments were so far brought under the influence of the crown, that the president, treasurer, governors, and officers of them all, were appointed by certain commissioners, authorized by that monarch to superintend their management and direction.

From the tenour of the original charter, the Lord Mayor, commonalty, and citizens long possessed the sole right of being Governors to the royal hospitals; and they preserved to themselves for many years the privilege of retaining their guardianship and direction. But, in process of time, in consequence of the insufficiency of their revenues, to effect the objects of their benevolent intentions upon so extensive a scale as they desired, they very properly considered themselves at liberty to nominate other persons to participate in the honour of being governors; and in doing so, they appear to have been regulated by a wise regard to the interests of their respective charities.

It is pleasing to contemplate, with what energy and effect the Governors exerted themselves to advance the interest of their respective charities. Their own reputation seems to have been identified with that of the establishments over which they presided; hence we find, that their zeal approached to a spirit of rivalry, as to whom could most effectually advance the cause of benevolence, and best promote the welfare of the poor. Happy emulation! where praise is sought by the practice of the most amiable virtues, and where public commendation rests between equally well directed efforts to abridge the sufferings of humanity.

As the metropolis enlarged in proportion to the rapid extension of commerce, the number of its inhabitants increased, and the efforts of the hospitals kept pace with the additional demand for their widely disseminated blessings; their size required enlarging, and their revenues stood in need of augmentation. These objects could only be promoted, by either borrowing large sums of money, under circumstance disadvantageous to their future welfare, or by admitting of governors upon a more general and extensive plan; who, in return for the honour of their admission, would be induced to present a pecuniary donation to the Charity, at which they might be desirous of becoming nominated.

The funds of Saint Thomas's, in particular, required replenishing and improving; and, therefore, to those opulent and respectable characters, who manifested a disposition to subscribe to its wants, a share in its government was extended: by this means the Charity obtained the patronage and support of many of the most wealthy and important persons in the kingdom; and the latter had the opportunity of seeing the manner in which their bounty was appropriated, and the satisfaction of suggesting and superintending the best method of its application.

Every gentleman, therefore, of rank and respectability became eligible for the honour of being a Governor to the Charity; and the ceremony of creating him one, consisted in his being proposed as a person of acknowledged worth, and one likely to be serviceable to the Institution; he was then presented to the general court of Governors for their approbation; and, when ballotted for, became possessed of the same privileges as those by whom he was nominated.

On his admission he was expected to make a liberal gratuity in behalf of the Charity, but it was at the same time understood, that money alone would not procure a Governors' staff; and, that the honour of election was to be obtained principally by the other recommendations of worth and public virtue.

The exertions in behalf of the hospitals sustained no diminution by these enlarged methods of constituting

governors, the same regard to their prosperity continued with unabated zeal; and it is worthy of remark, that even throughout the unsettled periods, which followed the succession of the Stuart family to the throne of these realms, they were considered, by all parties, as objects of attention, and entitled to the most strenuous support.

Throughout that inauspicious period of our history, when the factions, known by the vulgar epithets of Whig and Tory, divided the kingdom, the two great hospitals of Saint Bartholomew's and Saint Thomas's, were materially influenced by each of these parties; and we find, that whilst the Whigs, or Conventiclers, prevailed at Saint Thomas's, the Tories, or high Churchmen, had the preponderance at Saint Bartholomew's.

The disturbances arising from the contrivers and promoters of these political contests, which had a tendency to destroy, instead of preserving religious liberty, form a disgraceful retrospect in the annals of this country; and yet at that time, happily for the poor, the opulence of the city was politically engaged in its noble charities; and the feuds of discordant principles and malevolent sectarism resolved themselves into a party opposition of experiment, who could best govern a charity, and best ameliorate the condition of the poor. This circumstance is worthy of being recorded, as it forms an exception to the common result of party virulence and political controversy.

In course of time, when the revenues of St. Thomas's were found to be derived nearly as much from the accumulation of individual benefactions, as from the original endowment, the government and controul of the citizens, as a corporation over it, became gradually and imperceptibly dispensed with, though the *supreme authority* of the Lord Mayor, as head Magistrate and chief ruler, remained, (for it is recorded, that in the year 1691, as many as forty new Governors were presented to him for his approbation); thus the private benefactors, in some measure, outweighed and superceded the power of the city, as a corporation over the hospitals; and its management, by degrees, became vested in the hands of those benevolent characters who contributed

to its support. In this way it continued and prospered; and our description of its Progress and Re-building has shewn abundant proofs of the patronage which it then received.

The Corporation of London, in process of time, considering that their rights had become encroached upon, by the Governors who presided over the management of the hospitals, deemed it necessary to enact some laws and rules to preserve their privileges, and the Court of Aldermen contended and insisted upon the right of being Governors to the four royal charities, in pursuance of the original charter, without paying the admission fee to which other governors had been accustomed.

In 1699, an attempt was made by the citizens to restore the four hospitals to their ancient constitution, and they enacted, that none but freemen should be elected governors to them; the misunderstanding which thence arose prevailed for several years, until the difference became adjusted by a mutual compromise.

Mr. Bowen, in his History of Bethlem Hospital, alludes to this circumstance, and states, "that a contest had long subsisted between the common council of the City of London and the acting Governors of all the royal hospitals; the former claiming a right to be admitted governors in virtue of the several royal Charters." This dispute has been happily settled by a compromise which allows the admission of twelve of the common council to each hospital.

"Application was made to Parliament in 1782, and a bill passed which fully establishes this agreement; and the friends of these noble charities have now the satisfaction to be assured, that the government of them is settled in a mode best calculated to promote their prosperity."*

* The acting governors of the royal hospitals having previously had several meetings, with regularly appointed persons, deputed by the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, to adjust fairly their respective claims, certain resolutions were mutually agreed upon; and in consequence of these resolutions, and those of a court of common council upon the subject, as also those of various general courts held

The passing of this parliamentary act appears to have completely settled all the previously existing differences; and the royal hospitals have since been conducted with great order and harmony to the present time. We are not aware that any material changes have occurred in the affairs or government of Saint Thomas's since that period; and it is extremely gratifying to observe, that the system by which it is regulated at the present day is extremely complete.

The admirers of disinterested goodness are here naturally led to contemplate with the liveliest emotions, the worth; and venerate with the warmest sentiment of gratitude, the memories; of those benefactors to St. Thomas's Hospital, whose names adorn the tablets in the great hall, and reflect a lustre on the country that gave them birth.*

“ Μισθὸς ἀρετῆς αἶνος.”

about the same period at the different charities, (viz. at St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's on the 12th of June, 1782; at Christ's, the 13th of June; Bridewell and Bethlem, the 14th of June) articles of agreement were drawn out, dated the 15th of June, 1782, and signed by the Right Honourable Thomas Hanly, Alderman, President; John Darker, Esq. Treasurer, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital — Robert Alsop, Esq. Alderman, President, and Thomas Burfoot, Esq. Treasurer, of Christ's Hospital — Richard Clarke, Esq. Alderman, and Treasurer of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals — Samuel Plumbe, Esq. Alderman, President, and Edward Jefferies, Esq. Treasurer, of St. Thomas's Hospital — and the several Governors in behalf of themselves and others. These articles of agreement being formed into an Act, entitled, “ An Act to render valid and effectual Articles of Agreement between the Lord Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, Governors of the Hospitals, &c. ; and the Presidents, Treasurers, and acting Governors of the several hospitals,” with the preamble—Whereas divers disputes and differences have arisen between, &c. &c. &c.

* A list of all these benefactors, or even of those only whose names are upon the tablets of the hall, deserve to be appended to this work, were it not that the magnitude of such a list would too materially augment its bulk, and far exceed the limits set to its completion.

Such excellent examples for the imitation of others cannot readily be forgotten, whilst almost every church and religious house in the metropolis contain a monumental record of the zeal and munificence of some individual in behalf of its public charities, similar to that amongst the memorials of departed worth in the cloisters of Christ's Hospital; from which the following has been transcribed;

Whilst the benevolent mind feels a pleasure in recording the virtues of such as have distinguished themselves in philanthropy, it cannot help adding a prayer that such examples may be generally imitated. A late elegant female writer has observed, that "to relieve the distressed is the greatest happiness that man can enjoy in this life—the love of humanity is the most disinterested of sentiments, and the more extensive and diffused it is, the more it is sublime."^a

If those who are charitably disposed were to look for a remuneration of their good works, the fallacy of their expectations would operate disadvantageously to humanity, and few would be found willing to exert themselves in its cause: happily, however, for the suffering poor, the public institutions in this metropolis amply testify, that there are many persons who, uninfluenced by such narrow sentiments, prove that their generosity is commensurate with their ability to do good, and who, in indulging this amiable disposition, experience the most refined delight of the human heart.

"To the memory of Mr. THOMAS FIRMIN, late Citizen of London, and one of the Governors of this and St. Thomas's Hospital: he was to the orphans of this a most tender father; and for the sick and wounded of the other, a careful provider. He constantly expended the greatest profits of his trade, portions of his time, and labour of his thoughts in works of charity. In providing work for thousands of poor people; in visiting and relieving necessitous families; and redeeming debtors out of prison. He took indefatigable pains in succouring the distressed refugees from France and Ireland, he was a most eminent example of improving all opportunities of doing good, of successfully provoking others to good works, and of unconfined charity, both as to places and party. He was very faithful, and wise in disposing of public and private charities, and zealous for the promotion of a reformation of manners; yet, after all, he ascribed nothing to himself, acknowledging on his death bed, that he had been an unprofitable servant, and professed that he hoped for salvation only from the mercy of God, through the mediation of Jesus Christ.

"He departed this life December xx, MDCXCVII, in the lxxvth year of his age."

This monument was erected by his sorrowful widow.

"*He that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully.*" II Cor. c. ix. v. 6.

* Madame de Genlis.

It would seem, upon taking a transient view of the subject, that the poor are principally those who are benefited by the gratuitous donations of the rich; but if we enter more minutely into the considerations from whence that supposition is deduced, it requires no depth of argument to prove that every part of the community is indirectly assisted by the well-applied bounty of the affluent, who thus entail obligations on mankind, and make posterity their debtor.

We have shewn that it was formerly customary to present to every Governor, upon his election at Saint Thomas's, what was designated a Charge, which explained to him the nature of his appointment, and the duties connected therewith. This custom ought never to be disused; for, as the subscribers to charitable institutions are generally persons not merely of opulence but of worth, it is reasonable to suppose they do not consider it beneath their notice to ascertain the manner in which their bounty is distributed, and how the establishment is conducted which they have undertaken to support; and it is a natural inference to believe they would consider their duty but half accomplished, if they failed to devote some portion of their time in assisting its government, when called upon to do so; by the due execution of which, conjoined with the wisdom, prudence, and foresight of its rulers, rather than by pecuniary grants, the charity is perhaps more materially benefited.

A Governor to an hospital, when his duties are rightly understood and properly performed, is in every respect a person of consequence to the world, inasmuch as on his exertions depend the comfort, welfare, and sometimes perhaps even the existence, of many of the poorer sort of the community. To sum up his duties in a small compass, it would seem that, as he engages to promote the sacred views of charity, he avails himself of every opportunity to improve the advantages he possesses, by sacrificing individual comfort to public good, and regularly obeys the periodical calls of an establishment when it requires his personal attendance. By this means scarcely a day passes in which he is not enabled to perform some useful action; and what sensation can be

more heart-felt than that which arises from the ability to relieve the poor, and mitigate the sufferings of humanity!

The supreme authority at Saint Thomas's resides in the Governors at large, when assembled in a general court, and from these all power with which the different officers are invested is delegated. They have the grand direction of the charity, and of its property and resources, the appointment of the subordinate courts or committees, and the filling up of all the different appointments, or at least those of the more exalted rank. To them belong the enacting and rescinding of laws, the confirming of edicts, the discretionary management of the revenue and expenditure, and the voting at all elections.*

* The election of superior officers is perhaps one of the most material duties of the general court, and is therefore particularly regarded by the Governors, each of whom is early apprized of any vacancy requiring to be filled up, and has a summons specifying the day of election, and requesting the favour of his attendance.

Here it may not be irrelative to say a few words on the subject in question, so far as it regards the professional appointments.

The privilege of voting at elections, enjoyed by the governors of all public institutions, is sometimes so far abused as to be prejudicial to the ends of charity, by being made subservient to private views and friendly accommodation; hence we find the places to such establishment are oftentimes indirectly purchased; and this is done by the candidates having it in their power to create new governors at their pleasure, by paying their admission fees. Candour and a regard to truth compels us, though unwillingly, to acknowledge that this is but too prevalent at the public infirmaries, dispensaries, and even some of the less respectable hospitals. The governors reserve their votes till the day of balloting arrives, to promote opposition, and encourage a hard contested election; they are persuaded, that as each candidate, to ensure success, pays the gratuity for a certain number of new governors, who thereby become entitled to a vote, the funds of the charity are by this means greatly augmented: thus the appointment is disposed of, and he who can bear the most expence becomes the fortunate rival, to the exclusion of others perhaps more meritorious. Surely the absurdity by which a policy so short-sighted is dictated, must be obvious to every one, as manifestly prejudicial rather than advantageous to the views of charity; and such indiscreet conduct, on the part of the governors, deservedly calls for severe animadversion. At the royal hospitals, however, the case is certainly different; an election cannot be readily turned by bribery or corruption, for the qualifications required in their Governors, as well as the formalities used at their nomination,

For these purposes they meet, when convened by summons, and constitute what is denominated a general

which impress them with an idea of their own responsibility, are sufficient to prevent unjust practices; besides, their known respectability serves to maintain the purity of election, and prevent either favour or affection from obstructing the advancement of merit; which, if disregarded, would reflect disgrace upon an honour that can only be extended to persons of reputation and acknowledged integrity.

Every Governor, uninfluenced by party considerations, or such as would militate against the welfare of a charity, is ready to distrust the efficiency of his own judgment, in deciding whether an individual who demands his support be entitled to it; for if any preconceived opinion were formed in favour of a friend, it might operate detrimentally to the prosperity of the institution: a reference, therefore, is almost invariably had to the principal resident officer (the Treasurer), who is better able to decide as to the competency of the candidates, by reason of the facilities he possesses of noticing their conduct whilst acquiring their professional knowledge. And here it is to be understood, that every person who offers himself to a respectable hospital, is supposed to have received his education at that hospital, and to be well acquainted with every thing of importance, or worthy of being known, belonging to it. On this account, it is customary, in appointing a person to the office of Surgeon, to select him from amongst those who have attended the hospital in the capacity of apprentices, under the management and instruction of the former surgeons; though it does not necessarily follow that such apprentices have any absolute claims upon the governors beyond what their merit and acquirements entitle them to.

The custom of electing surgeons to an hospital from the juniors of those who have been educated at it, is praiseworthy on the part of the Governors, and is of national utility; it holds out an encouragement to the study of a profession which must ever be high in the public estimation; it liberally patronizes the valuable science of surgery; and, by stimulating the youthful mind to its cultivation with the hopes of ultimate reward, it incites that exercise of talent, which, without some prospect (though remote) of honour and emolument, would too often be consigned to oblivion.

These considerations in directing their choice and regulating their votes accordingly, have hitherto enabled the governors of Saint Thomas's to execute the nice duties of election in a way highly creditable to themselves, have induced them to select men of real ability for their Physicians and Surgeons, and above all, to maintain the honour and respectability of their ancient charity.

To the credit of the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital be it spoken, that their patronage has not been limited; but, on the contrary, widely diffused: not merely confined to that class of pupils, the apprentices, who in number are very few, but extended to the numerous dressers and students, whose industry and research seem to have been greatly encouraged, as appears by the regulations made to that

court or assembly; when they consider and sanction the proceedings of the committees, pass their accounts, and

effect. This patronage has been, on various occasions, shown in favour of superior merit.

A very sensible writer has observed, that those who possess one good public appointment should rest satisfied, or at least, should be discouraged in their attempts to attain any more: this is an excellent remark; it is strictly applicable to the places of trust in public charities, and ought ever to be remembered by those electors who have the filling up of professional vacancies in a large hospital; for how can an individual (whether he be a physician or a surgeon), who has the duties of one public station to complete as well as those of his private practice, attend properly to the engagements of another, which must require a larger portion of time to have its duties conducted with regularity than any person individually can possibly bestow?

Unfortunately, however, all Governors are not of this opinion; hence the reason why some of them are occasionally pleased to sanction the election of men who rank high in their profession, and who, instead of grasping with avidity at every public situation within their reach, ought rather to support a junior in his attainment; for that which would be of but trifling consequence to the former, would serve to bring a young man into notice, who, for want of this kind of introduction to the world, is frequently doomed to waste transcendent abilities uselessly, or sacrifice his early but valuable years in a subordinate sphere, when his acquirements should procure him a leading place, to render his knowledge more extensively useful.

"Hoc maxime officii, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ei potissimum opitulari."

TULL.

The impolicy of filling professional vacancies by men highly exalted is apparent, and obviously destructive to the ends of charity: for, even in some of those men of eminence who owe their rise solely to these respectable places, we see it daily exemplified, that they are unmindful of their original obligations, and, as if totally forgetting the way by which they arrived at rank, reputation, and honour, neglect the duties of their public station, or perform them so irregularly, that, instead of promoting, they obstruct the intentions of benevolence; whilst, if they entertained more refined principles of rectitude, they would resign to others the execution of what they perform with indifference; and, when they fail to complete the humane purposes of a charity, decline receiving the reward due to their proper fulfilment.

Conduct of this kind would be truly commendable, and would most essentially benefit mankind; for surely it is, or ought to be a duty incumbent upon the eminent of all professions, to open a way to rising genius, and lend their aid to remove the difficulties which obstruct the advancement of their less affluent and less fortunate, though perhaps not less deserving brethren.

*"Haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat
Res angusta domi."—*

direct whatever improvements and alterations are deemed advisable; and when their assent is given to any propositions or suggestions of the committees, such propositions become effective, and are accordingly confirmed and registered as laws.

The General Court of Governors never fails to meet once a year, to ascertain the order and regularity of the Institution, to pass through all the wards and different departments, and to see that every thing is comfortable and well arranged. The time for assembling is generally about the month of July, when the governors, in passing through the establishment, are preceded by the President in his formalities, and they afterwards dine together.*

The liberty which is given to the medical officers, or the reliance which is placed in their zeal to alleviate suffering and distress, is perhaps, one of the most defective parts of the government of public charities; and it is truly lamentable to perceive how unsystematically and defectively the duties of those offices are performed.

The most excellent laws and rules are, in most places, enacted for their regulation, but what advantage can accrue from them, if they be not duly enforced?

It behoves the governors of every charity, not merely to create laws, but to superintend their conscientious and careful observance: to show that they expect the medical officers to go hand in hand with their own benevolent intentions, and to see that they neither absent themselves without permission, nor come on the days of their attendance at such irregular hours and times as their own pleasure or private convenience prompts them; to insist upon those officers not hurrying carelessly and indifferently through the wards, but bestowing a fair time and proper share of attention upon every patient's complaint, and to leave no possibility of any unfortunate creature being neglected or overlooked.

To assure those officers, that no professional rank or private considerations can exempt them from the labours of a situation which they consider worth retaining, and promptly dismiss from such responsible places whoever disregards any of the important duties belonging to them.

These things are too often forgotten by the governors of charities; and for the want of their personal superintendence it is, that such frequent complaints are made of the neglect experienced by poor patients at the public hospitals.

* The number of governors to this charity has been different at various periods.—In the middle of the last century, the list which was published during the mayoralty of DANIEL LAMBERT, Esq. (and when Sir JOHN EYLES, Bart. and SAMUEL LESSINGHAM, Esq were the President and Treasurer) contained 330 names, and comprised a great number of noblemen and persons of the first consequence in

A certain number of the governors, to the amount of between 20 and 30, being appointed as a committee, these gentlemen meet at stated periods, or as often as they are required, to transact the ordinary business of the charity, to assist in auditing the accounts of the Treasurer; to settle, in conjunction with that officer, the renewal of leases, and the letting of houses and estates belonging to the hospital; to hear, examine, and report upon any suggestion for the benefit of the charity; to draw out and arrange for the confirmation of the general assembly of governors whatever is deemed of sufficient importance to be submitted to their decision, and to recommend for adoption whatever plans or improvements they consider likely to be advantageous to the institution.

the kingdom, exclusive of a committee of twenty-four gentlemen; of whom no less than twelve were individuals of title. At the present day, the governors are not quite so numerous.



OFFICERS

OF

SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

IN establishing a regular system of government for the management of the royal hospitals, the governors appointed to each institution proper resident officers; and in arranging their different ranks and degrees, they were equally solicitous to enact such rules and orders as should not require abrogation, as to constitute such appointments as should be well upheld.

To preserve an uniform and watchful regard to the prosperity of these great charities, the charge given to every description of persons enjoined not only the propriety of a strict attention to their own conduct, but also to that of their colleagues, and the orders imperatively required of every one to report to the higher powers without further interference any irregularity or dereliction of duty which they might observe in others.

The principal appointments to St. Thomas's Hospital were the following:

1. The PRESIDENT.—2. The TREASURER.—3. The CHAPLAIN or HOSPITALER.—4. The STEWARD.—5. The CLERK.—6. The RECEIVER.—7. The MATRON.—8. The INFERIOR OFFICERS.—9. The SERVANTS.—10. The FEMALE DOMESTICS.

The various duties appertaining to these appointments were so arranged as to be essentially dependent upon each other, and greatly influenced by their reciprocal accordance, that thus by their unanimity they might all tend to the dispensation of that greatest of blessings—HEALTH!—and conduce to the most material of human ends—the *public good*!

THE PRESIDENT

Is the principal member of the governors, he presides as chairman at all full courts or general assemblies, and may be considered as the head officer of the charity.

The Presidents of St. Thomas's have hitherto been selected from the Court of Aldermen of the City of London; and the duties which they were originally expected to perform may be gathered from the charge which was anciently directed to be read to them upon their appointment.

“The President of every severall house shal be taken as chief ruler and governour, next unto the Lord Maior for the tyme being, of the house whereunto he is chosen; and his authority shal be, from tyme to tyme, at his pleasure, and as to him shal seem good, to cause the number of the governours to be called together, and to reprove and reprehend any governour in his office, if there shal appeare good cause unto him. And all courts for weighty matters shal by the President be appointed; and without his personne shal no waightie matters be determined or agreed upon.”

From this it appears the office of President was meant to be both honourable and powerful: it included the superior duties, and was only inferior to the highest civic officer, (the Lord Mayor,) who, if present at either of the hospitals in his formalities, would of course be expected to take the chair. The President receives his appointment from the majority of the governors when assembled in a general court; and by virtue of his office as chairman when they meet, has certain privileges, as for instance—a double or casting vote in the election of officers, &c.

The possession of this office is one of the highest compliments that can be paid to the rank and public worth of the gentleman who is elected to it. The distinction which is thereby given to him implies the importance and estimation in which he is held, and of the deference and respect to which he is considered entitled.

The President is not expected to reside at the hospital, nor is his attendance ever required upon trifling occasions. On general court days, and when affairs of importance only are to be determined, is he troubled to preside at the charity.

For many years subsequently to the establishment of the hospital, the office of President was well managed and regularly conducted, according to the ancient constitution; but, during the contests of Whig and Tory, when the former party prevailed at St. Thomas's, and when its revenues were so considerably augmented by individual bounty; and its government became gradually vested in the hands of private persons (in consequence of the enlarged method of constituting governors), certain irregularities stole in, and the primary regulations of the charter became gradually departed from, though the vital interests of the charity did not materially suffer from such discrepance.

The persons, who were so liberal in their benefactions, contrived also to preserve the power and benefit of them to their party; they chose the President from the court of alderman, but they took especial care this alderman should be a Whig. The Presidents, therefore, were, for several successive years, decidedly of the Whig party. Amongst them are to be mentioned numerous illustrious men: the names of Campbell, Heathcote, Eyle, and the patriotic Barnard, are well known as celebrated citizens; they adorn the pages of history, though their portraits, which are admirably depicted, fade, little regarded, in the great hall.*

* The name of Sir Robert Clayton we have had occasion to mention in several parts of this work, as one of the greatest benefactors to the hospital that ever filled the distinguished office of President.

This amiable and good man whose exertion for the public good, and whose steady zeal in the cause of humanity were on every occasion manifested, filled too exalted a station to escape the party spirit of the times in which he lived. His acknowledged independent principles, and his honest resistance to the corrupt practices of the court, rendered him an object of implacable hatred.

The Tories were virulent in their abuse, and the hireling writers traduced his motives by insinuations destitute of proof.

Dryden, whose apostacy and venality made him an object of pity

The tablets in the hall attest how bountiful many of the Presidents were to the hospital: they afford a gratifying proof of that liberality with which the Institution has been assisted by individuals ever since its foundation, and strongly evince the utility of riches when applied to benevolent purposes. How noble is the inclination to render affluence subservient to general good! and how great is the contrast between that inclination and a desire to employ it for the indulgence of sensuality! The first may be deemed the sublime sentiment of the philosopher—and the last, the narrow disposition of the minion of luxury and idleness. Riches, like every other possession, ought not to be esteemed as a blessing when individual enjoyment is the sole object in their accumulation; but when estimated from their enabling a person to do many acts of charity and works of public benefit, they are indeed valuable, and inspire the friend of mankind to exclaim with the Cyrenean Sage,*

“ Καῖρε πάτερ χαῖρ’ αὖθι· δίδυ δ’ ἀρετὴν τ’ ἄφενος τε.
 Οὐτ’ ἀρετῆς ἄτερ ὄλδος ἐπίσταται ἄνδρας ἄξιον
 Οὐτ’ ἀρετὴν, ἀφένοιο, δίδυ δ’ ἀρετὴν τε καὶ ὄλδον.”

The worthy character who lately filled the office of President, Sir Charles Price, Bart. and Alderman, was no less attentive to the prosperity of this ancient charity than his predecessors, and his loss to Saint Thomas's Hospital cannot fail to be seriously deplored.

The successor to Sir Charles Price, as President to St. Thomas's, is Christopher Smith, Esq. M. P. Alderman of Cordwainer's Ward, and Lord Mayor in 1817-18.

and contempt, speaks of Sir Robert under the name of Ishban, in his Poem of Absalom and Achitophel, with a severity which nothing can palliate or excuse.

Happily for the cause of humanity, the factions of Whig and Tory have now subsided; the virulence of party spirit, we trust, will never be revived, and when the efforts of the prostituted muse shall be forgotten, the effects of Sir Robert's philanthropy will be mentioned to the credit of his name, and to the honour of his country.

* Καλλιρακος.

THE TREASURER

Is the superior resident officer, and next in rank to the President. In the absence of the latter, he presides as chairman, and then enjoys all the distinctions and privileges of the chair, the casting vote of all affairs determinable by ballot, &c. The Treasurer may be considered as filling a place analogous to that of a Vice-President. He is chairman at the committee meetings; and as the President seldom attends, except on great occasions, much important business necessarily devolves to him.

The Treasurer has the controul over all the other officers and servants in every department; and in the event of any delinquency or offence, has the power of suspending or removing them from their employment.

He stands possessed of the property of the Institution, and receives all benefactions and legacies or bequests left to it, and all dividends, annuities, interest on monies, and other securities belonging to the charity.

He advances such sums of money to the Steward as may be needful, for the payment of what the department of that officer has to supply, and has the disbursement of all the other parts of the expenditure.

The Treasurer has no salary; but he has a good house, with the same allowances to it as the other officers, and an agreeable patronage, for he is complimented with the privilege of appointing all the inferior officers, and his recommendation has great weight in the election of others. He has a counting-house with clerks, to transact the accounts of the hospital; and when these circumstances are duly considered, the income to be carefully expended, and the necessary discipline to be observed, by enforcing the proper regulation for the preservation of good order, &c. it will appear evident, that the choice of a proper person qualified to act as Treasurer is very material, and that the respectability of the situation is such as adds dignity, with power, to the exertions of any gentleman of good understanding.

If any one station in life, more than another, is productive of real satisfaction to the virtuous heart, it must

surely be that which places an individual in a way to be extensively useful, and enlarges his opportunities of doing good.

Whilst the pleasure of contributing to the renovation of health, of dispensing blessings to the afflicted, and of diffusing comfort to the unfortunate, is considered an object of enviable attainment, the office of Treasurer to a charitable institution must be a most gratifying appointment to the man of real benevolence, who is thereby enabled to mitigate the sorrows of the needy and friendless, to lessen the sufferings of disease or accident, and alleviate many of the miseries of humanity. How honourable must the office be in an hospital of such magnitude as St. Thomas's, where, in the choice of a proper person, the utmost circumspection is necessary, and the individual who is selected must be of the strictest integrity and unsullied reputation. The place, if rightly understood, is one of great consequence and respectability; it requires a person of sense, temper, abilities, and worth: Stowe, the Antiquarian, in his Survey of London, remarks, that, "according to the repute a Treasurer hath, so the hospital flourisheth, and benefactions come in plentifully."

A Treasurer to a charity, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, may be compared to the honourable character given by Seneca of one entrusted with a public appointment, and be like Aristides the Athenian, of whom Rollin makes such flattering mention.

"Tu quidem orbis terrarum rationes administras; tam abstinenter quam alienas, tam diligenter quam tuas, tam religiose quam publicas. In officio amorem consequeris, in quo odium vitare difficile est." Senec. lib. de brev. Vit. cap. xvij.

Great trust is vested in the Treasurer of St. Thomas's, and the distribution of a fund not much less than £.10,000 a year. This power has often, in other charities, been a temptation to imprudence: but in all the city hospitals, as a security against that temptation, the Treasurers find sureties for a larger sum than they usually receive for the expences of the charities; and

their accounts are, at short intervals, examined by a committee appointed to audit them.

The records of Saint Thomas's Hospital bear testimony of the numerous respectable characters who have done honour to the office of Treasurer: but where all appear to have emulated each other in conducting their important trust with rectitude and principle, it would perhaps be unjust to particularize individuals; yet a sense of the worth of the present officer, Abel Chapman, Esq. will not suffer us to neglect this opportunity of passing a deserved eulogium on his excellent administration, and of acknowledging that no person can be better qualified to fill the highly honourable situation which he holds, or better able to execute the duties appertaining to it.

THE STEWARD.

To ensure the prosperity of an Institution designed for charitable purposes, much depends upon the judicious choice of a person to fill the situation of Steward, because in none of the officers is there more rectitude and integrity of principle required than in him who possesses this station. To the reflecting mind, that surveys with pleasurable gratification the various departments of such an extensive establishment as Saint Thomas's Hospital, and comprehends the relative importance of each, when individually considered, as appertaining to and influencing the organized whole, it will be evident that he should be a man of diligence and activity, to perform his numerous engagements with promptitude and effect, when it is understood that his department embraces all, or the greater part of the acting superintendence and management of the internal arrangements of the Institution.

At Saint Thomas's Hospital, the Steward, as second resident officer, presides over those who are employed in the fulfilment of the orders and regulations given and made, from time to time, by the General Court, Committee, and Treasurer. Besides these duties (which alone, and abstractedly considered, would make him

recognized as a person of no mean estimation in the scale of importance), there are others exclusively his own, and which can only devolve to his performance. The interior œconomy of the hospital, including the provisioning of the patients, for instance, by virtue of his office, of right belongs to him; and this constituted his original duty, as will be shown by the subjoined charge:

“Your office shalbe to provide all such necessarie victuales as shalbe assigned from tyme to tyme by the Thresorer or Almoners of the Howse, to the use of the poore; and the same soe provided, ye shall deliver the due proportion appointed for euery meale unto the Cooke. And this shall you dailie doe, in the presence of the Matron or one of the Almoners of the Howse.

“Alsoe yow shall diligently forsee what necessarie provisions are to be made, as of butter, cheese, wood, cole, &c. and in due time geue knowledge thereof unto the Thresorer, or one of the Almoners of this Howse, that provision may be made accordingly.

“You shall not embezell, or convay any manner of victualls, either to your owne use, or to the use of any person, other then to th’use of this Howse as aforesaid; upon pain to be deprived of the Howse and lose your office for ever.

“And attendant shall yow be upon the Rentar, what tyme any buildinge shalbe for this Howse, and upon the workemen, and carefully to overse them in all respects.

“This is your Charge, which se that yow doe, and have not to doe with any other mans office; but if yow espie any not to doe their duties faithfully, you shall geue warninge thereof to the Governors, and to meddle no further.”

By the above quotation, it will be seen that the place of Steward was formerly somewhat circumscribed, and bounded by narrow limitations. At the present day it is quite the contrary; for, along with the many wise improvements which have taken place subsequent to the enactment of those rules and ordinances first deemed necessary for the government of the charity in its infant

state, it has been thought advisable to improve the respectability of the appointment, as much as it could admit of, without counteracting the purposes for which it is calculated.

It has progressively had a multiplicity of connexions or consecutive appurtenances superadded to the primary duties; for the proper execution of which, its salary has been, within the last few years, liberally augmented; which being now adequate to support a gentleman most creditably, renders the situation worthy the acceptance of a person of talents and information. The verity of this remark is exemplified in the present possessor (Mr. Nash), a gentleman of cultivated understanding, and one whose abilities were for many years devoted to the medical profession. We could enlarge upon this circumstance with much inward satisfaction, and point out the benefits thence accruing to the charity; but the detail would be unnecessary, as no one can fail to comprehend how much better this gentleman is qualified for his station, by reason of his acquirements, than any person whose studies have not been directed to professional pursuits.

As next in rank beneath the Treasurer, the Steward has a house in an agreeable part of the hospital, with a convenient office attached, and the services of a clerk are allowed him. His office is daily open, from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, for transacting various duties. He grants to proper objects of distress petitions for procuring admittance into the hospital; and as he keeps an accurate account of the number of vacant beds, he is thereby enabled to specify, on the day for receiving new patients, how many of them can be accommodated. He dismisses such persons as are pronounced by their medical attendants to be cured, or whose advanced convalescency admits of their giving place to new applicants. Besides these, there are others whose state of debility temporarily requires the aid of air more conducive to health than that of the metropolis: to these the Steward either grants leave of return after they have tried a short residence in the country, or he accommodates them with an ex-

tra patient's petition, which extends to them the privilege of being gratuitously supplied with medicine and medical advice, till the perfect re-establishment of their health, by regularly attending on certain specified days at the hospital.

At the dismissal of the patients who are restored to health, he inquires whether they are satisfied with the treatment they have experienced whilst in the hospital, and whether the conduct of the officers and servants, appointed to attend upon them during the progress of their recovery, has been consonant to the instructions given to them. If they answer in the affirmative, their acknowledgment usually implies their gratitude for the blessings they have received, and constitutes the ceremony denominated, "*returning thanks for their cure*:" if they reply in the negative, he is bound to take cognizance of their disapprobation, and investigate the grounds of their complaints, which, if just, he reports as requiring correction; if, however, the allegations are only of a trifling nature, he rests satisfied with guarding against their recurrence.

On the days for receiving fresh patients, the Steward regulates the admission of such cases as are pronounced by the professional officers to be in most need of immediate relief, and most likely to be endangered by neglect or delay. He takes the accustomed hospital fees, and ascertains the respectability of the securities which are required to be given by the new comers, who are then assorted and placed in the respective wards. Equally the guardian of the patients under his care, as he is the protector of the menials under his control, whilst he sees that the latter are not annoyed or disturbed in the performance of their duties by the troublesome conduct of the sick, he at the same time presides over the quietude and composure of the former, by insisting upon the most kind, gentle, and unremitting attention being paid to them by the servants. He passes through the wards frequently, to see that every thing is comfortable and well arranged: he inquires into the conduct of the patients; and if he does not happen to witness, on all occasions, the irregularities which may fortuitously pre-

vail among them, he is speedily informed of them, and as quickly exerts his endeavours to correct them.

Although the Steward has not the power of appointing the inferior officers and servants of the charity (that privilege, as has been already stated, belonging solely to the Treasurer), and therefore, strictly speaking, is not a responsible guarantee to the superior powers for their integrity, he pays them their quarterly wages, and is required to investigate the proper performance of their respective duties. Whilst he is the encomiast of those whose behaviour challenges commendatory recompence, he admonishes those who have shown themselves inattentive to the propriety of their demeanour: this applies to their first error; if they commit themselves a second time, and appear regardless of the duties entrusted to their execution, he very properly censures them with greater severity: a third fault is customarily visited by a punishment commensurate with its turpitude, and which a proper attention to the interest of the charity suggests as most advisable—the discharge of the offenders from their situations.

The Steward estimates the expence of all the articles necessary for the expenditure of the charity, not only of provisions for the daily maintenance of the patients, but the requisite implements, utensils, and furniture appertaining to the use of the household; and the articles of beds and bedding, &c.

The estimate of the Steward's expences is entered officially into the book of his department, to correspond with such bills as are sent in to the Treasurer for payment. He is enjoined to inquire into the state of every article belonging to the hospital at certain regular periods, of which he makes an inventory, and reports accordingly.

When he examines into the state of the bedding, bed furniture, and linen, he is usually assisted by the Matron, the superior who presides over the female servants.

Besides the duties here enumerated, many others of minor consideration might be added; but it is presumed what are adduced will suffice to convey a tolerably correct idea of the office of Steward, and demonstrate that it is an office of trust, of confidence, and of essential consequence.

THE CLERK

Attendant upon the Treasurer is the Clerk of the hospital, whose office is daily open for the dispatch of business, and is denominated the counting-house of the Treasurer.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the House Committee and Treasurer, very much to their credit, have been at the pains to revise and amend the rules and orders of their Institution, for the better guidance of the different officers, as well as for the correct information of the Governors. Some extracts from their useful little publication may not be uninteresting; and as an account of the duties of some of the officers to that charity will perhaps be likely to convey a better idea of those at St. Thomas's Hospital than any description in our power to give; we shall not apologize for transcribing them. The following are the duties of the Clerk to that establishment:

“ Your office shall be open every day from nine o'clock in the forenoon till three o'clock in the afternoon, for transacting the business of your department (the present allowed holidays excepted).

“ You shall, with all care and diligence, attend at all the sittings of the Governors for the affairs of this house, as well at the days appointed for the Treasurer and Governors meeting at the counting-house and all other committees, as at general courts, when the President and all the Governors shall assemble; and you shall issue the summonses for holding the same; and from time to time register all such contracts, orders, determinations, and proceedings, as at their several meetings shall be agreed upon, ordered, and determined. And, that the good order and government of this house may the better appear, as well to the governors now in being as to all other worthy persons that hereafter shall govern, and desire the certainty thereof, it is requisite that after you have taken down in writing the heads or substance of every contract, order, or transaction made

or done by the Governors at their several meetings for the affairs of this hospital, you enter the same in a book called the minute book, and therein more at large, and more fully express the whole sense and meaning of such order or proceeding; and after the same hath been read to and approved by the next subsequent court or committee, you shall fairly transcribe and enter the same into another book called the journal, to which you shall have a proper calendar or index, wherein you shall enter alphabetically all matters that shall be contained in the said journal.

“ You shall also every year prepare and fairly transcribe a rental of all the estates and revenue belonging to this hospital, the names of all the tenants, and the several rents or other duties payable by them, for the use of the Renter of this hospital, the better to enable him to demand and collect the same; and by which it may appear whether the revenue of this hospital do increase or decay, and whether the tenants or their rents be altered or changed.

“ You shall enter in a book, called the view book, all the views made of any of the houses and lands belonging to this hospital, either in town or country, with the names of the Governors present at each view, and the report of their observations and opinions upon the occasion.

“ You shall also have a book in which you shall enter extracts or copies, as occasion may be, of all wills whereby any legacies are bequeathed to this hospital, and who are the executors of such wills; and likewise an account of all gifts or other donations to the poor of this house.

“ You shall also join with and assist the renter in making up the yearly account of this hospital.

“ And if you shall at any time perceive any thing done by any officer or other person of this house, that may be unprofitable thereunto, or may occasion disorder or slander to the same, you shall forthwith declare it to the Treasurer or Almoners, or one of them, and no further meddle therein.”

RECEIVER.

The ancient charge of this officer was the following:
 “ Your Charge is Quarterly to collect and gather for the terme and space of one whole yeare all those Rents that shalbe contayned in a Rentall, and delivered yow by the Thresorer of this Howse for the time being; and the Somes by yow collected ye shall forthwith pay unto the Thresorer.

“ And Ye shall doe or cause to be done all such reparacions as from time to time shall be determined by the Governors of the Howse at a Generall Court to be done. Which shalbe delivered unto yow in a Bill subscribed with the hand of the said Thresorer.

“ And of all such Somes as ye shall receive or pay, ye shall make accompt thereof to the said Thresorer. And if at any time ye shall perceive the Tenants negligent in doing of reparacions, being bound thereunto by vertue of their leases, ye shall geue warninge thereof unto the Thresorer, that the Governors may take order therein.

“ And if ye shall perceave any lease or termes of yeares to be nigh expired, or any suite to be made for them, whereby the Howse maye take any commoditie; Ye shall also give knowledge thereof in due time.

“ And the Fees and Reward that ye have, shalbe the same that God hath promised to all them that lovinglie and carefullie seke to serue and please him.”

The two gentlemen who now fill the situations of Clerk and Receiver, are JOHN WAINERIGHT, Esq. and Mr. JOSEPH BEEVERS.



INFERIOR OFFICERS.

We are now brought to the consideration of those duties which appertain to the more humble, though not the less essential appointments; these can be briefly considered in succession, according to their respective gradations; they may be enumerated in the following order.

BUTLER,		COOK,
BEADLES,		PORTERS.

A knowledge of these offices is entitled to some little notice, as they enable us to estimate with greater precision the extent of other advantages, and to form a more correct opinion of the order and harmony of the higher departments.

In some of the large charities of this metropolis, the revenues of which are perhaps more affluent than those of St. Thomas's Hospital, we find there are a multiplicity of inferior officers and servants; but daily experience convinces us, that the comforts found in them are not always proportionate to the number of their menials. This truth requires no exemplification; although many inconveniences arising from that source could be enumerated. It, however, is not to be denied, that more irregularities have found their way into families where many servants are kept, than where but few are employed. Within the range of our own observation, we find the verity of this remark is strictly applicable to public institutions; and on this account, we comprehend the reason why the inferior duties are so much better executed at some charities than at others. In some, the revenues of which are rather slender, we have been agreeably surprised at beholding a combination of good management, order, and cleanliness; whilst in others, of rich endowment, possessing every essential advantage to constitute comfort, we have noticed the reverse, when reasoning *a priori* would have induced us to conclude differently.

Amongst many servants it is not to be wondered at, that some idle, and consequently ill disposed ones must be intermingled; the promiscuous intercourse of the meritorious and worthless seldom produces any alteration which preponderates in favour of the former; and therefore, whilst we usually have to deplore the force of example, we are compelled to subscribe to the truism, that the perverted inclinations of human nature more readily imbibe improper notions, and listen to the dictates of the idle and bad, than acquiesce in the precepts of the industrious and good. This seems to have been had in view by the original directors of Saint Thomas's Hospital, and we find they very wisely appointed only such a number of servants as could be constantly em-

ployed. If they have erred in any particular, it is more properly imputable to the opposite extreme, for as no person is maintained on the establishment who has not plenty of work to keep him from idleness; whilst laziness and its probable consequences are effectually prevented, the duty may thereby be rendered arduous and perhaps too severe. This, however, is an error which, as it points out its own correction, is on the right side, and one easily amended; for as it guards against the burthen of maintaining useless persons, it lays the basis for all the essential æconomical arrangements, and tends to augment the *real* purposes of a charity. Where many inferior officers and servants are employed, on the contrary, a large proportion of the funds of benevolence is frequently wasted in their maintenance, wages, and support.

It has been heretofore observed, that the inferior rank of officers are appointed by the Treasurer; the propriety of this nomination being vested in his hands is unquestionable, for as they are entirely under his controul, and always on the spot to execute his orders, he must be the most proper person to choose such as have to officiate as his subordinates. Nearly all of them have residences within the building, and salaries allowed them; and after a certain number of years, when incapacitated by long servitude, or the infirmities of age, from continuing their duties, they are superannuated, and a comfortable provision made to cheer the decline of life, from the funds of the charity. Here, as at St. Bartholomew's, it is understood that no officer or servant can be permitted to perform the duties of his office by deputy. If any officer or servant receive fee, Christmas-box, or other perquisite, from tradesmen serving the hospital, or from patients or persons visiting patients, he is discharged, and rendered incapable of being again employed. This is as generally made known to all as possible, by the boards which are affixed to every ward.

“ NO MONEY OR PRESENT TO BE RECEIVED FROM PATIENTS OR THEIR FRIENDS ON ANY PRETENCE WHATEVER.”

It is the duty of every officer and servant belonging to this hospital, generally to promote the true interests of the charity, as well by his own diligence and example in the department wherein he may be employed, as by recommending to others a strict observance of the Rules and Orders, and upon no account to connive at, or conceal any infringement of them by others.

THE BUTLER,

In his official capacity, may be considered as next to the Steward; he serves out the daily quantity of bread and beer allowed to the patients every morning and evening, agreeably to the list which he receives to that effect. The tallies of the baker and brewer were formerly in the custody and keeping of the Treasurer, who was to be apprised, (as the order enjoined) whenever either meat or drink was brought into the hospital; but since the introduction of the arrangements which admitted of these necessary articles being made within the walls of St. Thomas's, the tallies have either been kept by the Steward or Butler, who has to announce the usual hours for meals, by the ringing of a bell through the different squares, and order the patients to attend accordingly.

The present Butler of St. Thomas's is Mr. DANIEL WHEELER.

THE COOK

Receives directions from the Treasurer and Steward, though principally the latter; and has the serving out such food as is provided in the kitchen for the patients, according to the orders of that officer, after having the various changes directed to be made in their regimen by the medical attendants regularly specified. For this purpose, tables of the different diets are kept by the Cook, on which are marked the specific quantity of each kind of diet required, not only for each ward, but for every individual patient. From the blue livery, ordered to be worn by the Cook, as directed in the original charge,

we judge the duties of this place were executed by a male person. At the present day, a female and her assistant, are fully competent for all the business of that department. Her duties resemble those of the cook at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of which the following is a transcript.

" You shall take care that the weights, scales, and all necessary measures in your department, shall always be in good order.

" You shall carefully weigh or measure the meat, milk, and all such other provisions as shall be committed to your charge, both on the receiving them, and on the delivery for the different persons within the hospital; and shall enter all you receive, under their different heads, in a book to be kept by you for that purpose.

" You shall take notice, that the provisions of every description which you receive be of a good quality; and if you at any time find them otherwise, you are required to make immediate complaint thereof to the steward.

" You shall take care, that the provisions of all kinds be properly dressed, and ready to be delivered for the use of the different wards at the appointed hours, namely, breakfast at eight o'clock from Lady-Day to Michaelmas, and half-past eight from Michaelmas to Lady-Day; dinner at one o'clock; and you shall regulate the quantity without partiality, according to the board hung up in the kitchen, to which you are required to pay particular attention. You shall not receive any fee or gratuity from any patient of this hospital, nor from any other person on their account; nor shall you deliver provisions at any other than the appointed times already specified.

" You shall, on the delivery of the provisions, take care to use all proper dispatch, and preserve good order and regularity amongst the persons who come for them; and you shall take care, that such persons do not remain longer than is absolutely necessary.

" You shall not commit, nor suffer to be committed, any waste or embezzlement of any provisions, or other

articles, entrusted to your charge, but carefully use, to the utmost of your power, every economy in your department, for the benefit of the hospital.

“ You shall take care that the coppers, and all other utensils, together with the dressers, tables, and other articles belonging to your kitchen, be kept sweet and clean, and in good repair.

“ You shall on no account receive, nor accept any fee or gratuity from any tradesman, or other person employed by or about the hospital.

“ You shall occupy the apartments allotted you, and not harbour, nor receive therein, any inmate or lodger; nor absent yourself from the hospital, without the consent of the Treasurer.

“ These are the principal duties of your office, which you are most strictly enjoined to perform; and, if you shall discover any improper conduct in any servant or person belonging to this hospital, you shall on no account conceal the same, but take an early opportunity to make it known, either to the Treasurer or the Steward, and no further meddle therein.”

THE BEADLES.

The Beadles were originally a certain number of men appointed by the Lord Mayor and Governors of the Royal Hospitals, to range through the different parts and wards of the city of London, to clear them from loiterers, beggars, and idle vagrants; and not only to prevent them from extorting eleemosynary aid, by their feigned tales of wretchedness, from the sympathising credulity of the benevolent, but to guard against the common attendants of mendicity—roguery and thieving. They were directed to apprehend all such country vagabonds as attempted to make their way into London, the vast emporium for rogues and masterless men, and who, without being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves, were found strolling about its environs. They were ordered to carry them to Bridewell, for examination as to their real or pretended misfortunes: if

afflicted with disease, they were sent to St. Thomas's Hospital; but if healthy, detained at the house of correction, where they were taught the way to procure an honest livelihood by means of laborious exercise, assisted by an occasional well-timed punishment. At that time, it was not uncommon for children to be left, deserted by their parents, in the streets: such as were found in that helpless state by the Beadles, were (after being conveyed to Bridewell to learn the pleasure of the Governors as to their disposal) sent to Christ's Hospital, to be clothed, maintained and educated.

The Orders of the Beadles in 1557 were the following:

“First, you shall every day, two and two together, walk through your wards appointed, with your staffs in your hands; and all such vagrant and idle persons, as you shall find in your walks, or in any place abroad, you shall apprehend and convey to Bridewell. And if you chance to be resisted by way of the said vagrants and evill persons, yow shall call for aid to eevery Constable next adjoyning to assist you. And if he refuse so to doe, to take his name, and goe to the Lord Mayor and deliuer unto him the disobedience of the said Constable. And if the Lord Mayor doe not presently cause such Constables to be punished, then at the next Court of Aldermen yow are to attend and make your complaint, whereby the law may be executed accordingly.

“Item, if any of your citizens die within your walkes, you are to giue your attendance at the houses of them so deceased; and to see that no rogues or idle persons resort thither to trouble the street.

“And if any thing be given you of benevolence for your travail, to take it thankfully, without calling ought of dutie. And if you be not yourselves able to cleare the streets of such; then yow shall call to your aid such Beadles, whose walks are next adjoyning, to aid and assist you therein. And yow shall distribute to them part of such money as shall be given unto yow. And yow shall not intrude your selves to none other burials out of your wards or walkes, but unto such as yow shall be called by your fellow Beadles.

“ Item, one of yow every Sunday, with the rest of the Beadles of the other howses, shall give your attendance at Paul’s Cross at the Sermon-time, to visit all the streets and lanes adjoyning, and there to apprehend all such vagrant and idle persons as shall be there found by yow, or any of yow; and to carry them, as well men as women and children, to Bridewell; whereby there may be order taken according to the law prescribed.

“ And if any of yow shall be found negligent in performing these Orders aboue said, or any other orders hereafter made and deuised; upon every fault found, your staffes shall be taken from yow, and to be seclused for ever more for serving in those romes.

“ Whereof assure your selves, without any favour or otherwise, to be punished according to the governours discretion.”

In the above Charge we notice a qualification in favour of the Beadles, who alone were permitted to receive gratuitous reward. We are, however, induced to believe, that these officers were not allowed to accept pecuniary recompence from such persons as were in the hospitals, but merely from those citizens who could afford it, and whose property they in some measure protected. This permission, in all probability, was intended as a stimulus to inspire them with a watchful attention to the order and quietude of the wards within their control; and this could only be done by arresting all the idle vagabonds, who made pilfering a principal part of their employment. These Beadles were all to attend upon the Lord Mayor and Governours on general court days and ceremonies, at Guildhall, the Sessions’ House, and Bridewell; but on other occasions they were so arranged, that two or three were considered as more particularly appertaining to the household of each of the royal charitable establishments.

THE PORTERS.

There are four Porters at St. Thomas’s Hospital, James Patterson, William Bull, John Spooner, and John Wilcox, each having fifty pounds per annum; the first of these is denominated the front gate porter, the

second and third the side and back gate porters, and the last is called the Steward's office porter. Their duty will be shown by the original charge.

The Porter's Charge.

You shall be attendant diligentlie and carefully in looking to the gates, chiefly in the winter evenings, and see them shut in at a due hour, and after they be shut in, to be circumspect whom you let in and out. And after the houre of nine of the clocke in the winter season, not to open the gates in any wise, except on a very great occasion. And in somer season, you shall keep the gates open no longer than nine of the clocke, and you shall, after they be shut in, neither let any in nor out after ten of the clocke at the furthest.

Fail you not this to observe, as you will answer thereunto, if any complaint come thereof, before the Governours. And you shall not make or meddle in any other man's office, but duely doe your owne. But if you se any thing amiss in them, you shall certifie the Governours thereof, that they may take order therein.

The head porter performs duty at the front gates of the hospital facing the Borough High Street, which are open from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon; he is occasionally employed in waiting with summonses upon the Governors, when the Treasurer deems it adviseable to call a general court, or committee; and he has also to notify to the friends and securities of the patients, when any die in the hospital, that they are to remove the body forthwith, or pay the fee of a guinea at the Steward's office for its decent interment.

The two under porters remain alternately at the side gate of the hospital towards St. Thomas's Street, and relieve each other at regular intervals. Here the greatest attention is required, because the patients have to pass through it when leave of absence is granted them, and have to return the same way. Their duty is to prevent the ingress of improper persons; and to admit the relatives of patients who come to see them at proper hours, and decently apparalled. They see that patients do not steal out without the Steward's permis-

sion; who, when he grants leave, marks their ticket, which is detained at the porter's lodge till their return. This obstruction to the natural disposition of the patients, who seize every opportunity to purchase strong drinks, is highly beneficial, because a disregard to this particular, would be conniving at every kind of intemperance; and we know that one act of excess frequently renders abortive the skilful treatment of the medical officers for many months.

Notwithstanding the utmost attention of the porter's, we find the contiguity of several pot-houses to St. Thomas's, affords the means of introducing spirits into the hospital, and the temptation is too great to be resisted. It is, however, but justice to acknowledge, that when any patients are found intoxicated, they are dismissed from the hospital.

The porters are required to attend on Thursdays, and at all other times, as occasion requires, at the Countinghouse, at the room for taking in and discharging patients, and at all Courts and Committees, with the gown, livery, and staff of office, and to walk before the Governors upon such and all other occasions; to superintend and take care of the pumps, so that they may be always found in an useful state, and that the wards and other parts of the hospital be at all times plentifully supplied with water; frequently exercise the fire engine; to attend the Coroner at all Inquests held within the hospital, and follow his directions upon all such occasions.

At nine o'clock in the evening the side gate of the hospital is shut, and a watchman is stationed at it, where he remains till six in the morning. He is ordered to admit nobody into the hospital after eleven o'clock. This order is wisely intended to manifest to the dresser for the week, who, in the capacity of house surgeon, presides over the health and safety of the patients, and has to sleep in the hospital during the time of his attendance, that he is expected to be in bed by that time, where he can be found in case any thing requires his ready aid in the wards. There is an exception in favour of the admission of accidents, which are received into the hospital at all hours and seasons.

The watchman has the unfortunate person taken to a proper ward, where the most prompt assistance is immediately afforded.

He is bound to pass through the different squares of the hospital during the night, to see that all are quiet and comfortable. He regularly calls the hour through every part of the building; and thus, in the event of that greatest of all calamities amidst the sick, a fire, his immediate alarm would be instrumental in arresting its progress.

He has also to take care that all the lamps are lighted in due time, and that they all continue properly burning.

SERVANTS.

Under this head but little requires to be adduced, as what might here be said, has been in a great measure anticipated in a former Section of the work, which treats of the Bakehouse, Brewhouse, Bathes, Carpenter's Shop, &c.

Besides the persons superintending these departments, there are the apothecary's man and the surgery man's assistant, who have duties of an inferior nature to perform; they attend to the dead house, remove the bodies of such as die in any of the wards; and, when buried under the direction of the hospital, they conduct the funeral and take the body for interment. There are two or three other supernumeraries, who have no particular assigned office, but who extend their aid to such servants as require it; these persons are usually selected, *pro tempore*, from the convalescent patients who are industriously inclined and disposed to make themselves useful.

FEMALE DOMESTICS.

Under this head we have briefly to consider those whose office principally consists in superintending and waiting upon the patients during their continuance in the hospital; of these we may enumerate the Matron, Sisters, Nurses, and Watchwomen. The former, whom we neglected to record in our enumeration of the principal appointments to the charity (from a desire to give her in this place that particular notice to which the rank she

holds, and the important duties she has to perform, entitle her) resides in the centre of the building, adjoining the great hall, and all the others, with the exception of the night nurses, have their places of abode contiguous to the wards under their respective controul.

THE MATRON

Is the superior female of the establishment; she superintends those departments which could not be so well regulated by a person of the other sex. To her belongs the direction of all the female domestics; she engages them for the service of the charity, and dismisses them, according to her pleasure. She presides over their morals and good behaviour, and sees that they execute the several duties of their stations with propriety. This gives her considerable weight in the domestic œconomy of the establishment, and renders the appointment which she fills one of great respectability.

The duties of the female domestics at Saint Thomas's Hospital are similar to those of its sister institution, St. Bartholomew's; and therefore, from the printed account of that establishment the following charge, directed to the Matron, has been transcribed.

“ Your office is to receive of the Steward of this house all the female patients, and to bestow them in such convenient places within the hospital as you shall deem meet, and go round the same in the afternoon to see that all the men patients admitted are also properly accommodated.

“ You have also the charge, governance, and order of all the sisters and nurses of this house, and you shall go round all the wards daily, to see that every of them in the ward committed to their care do their duty unto the patients, as well in making of their beds, as in keeping the wards, and every thing appertaining thereto, clean and wholesome; and that they go not out of their respective wards at night, after five o'clock in the winter and eight o'clock in the summer, except for some great and especial cause, such as the present danger or death, or needful succour of some poor patient.

“ Also, at such times as the sisters and nurses shall

not be employed about the patients, you shall set them to making or mending the sheets and bedding, or doing of some other work that may avoid idleness, and be profitable to the hospital.

“ You shall also, as the Matron of this hospital, have especial regard to the good ordering and keeping all the sheets, coverlids, blankets, beds, and other implements committed to your charge, and take an inventory thereof, and produce the same whenever required.

“ You shall cause the sisters and nurses to give you an account of the clothes and money of all female patients who may be incapable of taking care thereof; and you shall forthwith deliver an account to the Steward of the clothes and money of all such female patients who shall happen to die within this hospital.

“ You shall attend every Thursday in the counting-house, before the patients are discharged, and take care that every sister of the hospital attends in proper time, with the patient, in the room appointed for that purpose.

“ You shall attend the church of this hospital regularly in the morning on Sundays, and see that the sisters, with as many of the patients as are able, do the same; and for that purpose, you shall visit the wards somewhat earlier on that day, that a more especial attention (if possible) may be paid to cleanliness, society, and good order; and you shall give directions for the nurses also to attend the same church duly every evening.

“ You shall lay before the Treasurer an account of all articles which may be wanting within your department, that an order may be issued for the same; and you shall not provide any article whatsoever for the use of this hospital of your own accord, without the authority aforesaid.

“ You shall take especial care that the regulations ordered to be placed in some conspicuous part of each ward, for the conduct of the patients, be distinctly and audibly read over to them every Friday morning before ten o'clock; and whenever any part of such regulations shall happen, by accident or otherwise, to become illegible, you shall immediately cause fresh ones to be placed in their stead.

“ You shall do all such other business respecting this hospital, as the Governors shall assign or appoint you; and, considering yourself as placed in a situation of the greatest responsibility, you shall on no account absent yourself from the hospital without the consent of the Treasurer, always remembering that as you fulfil your duty, so will you not only become respectable, but also highly esteemed.”

The present Matron, Miss Savory, daughter of the late Mr. Savory, (Chaplain to the hospital) we are informed, is a very intelligent female, and one in every way competent to fulfil the duties of the responsible situation which she holds. The benevolence of her disposition is attested by every individual at Saint Thomas's Hospital, and the propriety of her conduct is to be inferred from the handsome manner in which she is mentioned by those under her controul.

SISTERS.

Next in rank to the Matron are the Sisters or head nurses, one of whom has the direction of each ward.

The word Sister, in the sense which it is here used, is of monkish origin, and although retained at the royal hospitals, is rarely used at charities of more recent date.

Whilst the hospitals were under the superintendence of the catholic clergy, the office of Sister was executed by the nuns of the neighbouring convents, who allotted a share of that time in which they were not engaged in devotion, to the service of the sick and infirm; and this custom pretty extensively prevails in other catholic countries even at the present day.

After the re-endowment of this charity by Edward, when the nuns were driven from their conventual retirements, other persons more conversant in secular employments, were appointed to attend the sick; but still many vestiges of the original monastic prejudices were retained. Unmarried women only, for instance, were eligible; and for many years they filled this station, and they were accustomed, on particular occasions, to wear a nunhood. In process of time, the first of these regu-

lations became departed from; for we find, in 1699, when the citizens and governors of Saint Thomas's Hospital enacted certain laws, to prevent further infringement of their privileges, they ordained that none but freemen of the city should be governors, and that the wives of freemen only should be Sisters.

In the year 1752, we find the governors attempted to change the name of Sisters to Nurses, and the nurses to helpers, but without effect, for the word sister continued in general use, and has been retained down to the present day.

The following is a concise enumeration of the duties of a Sister at St. Bartholomew's.

“ You shall in all things be attentive, diligent, and obedient to the governors, and also to the matron of this hospital.

“ You shall not absent yourself for the purpose of nursing or attending the sick out of this hospital, on any account whatsoever. You shall faithfully and humanely serve and help the poor in all their griefs and diseases, as well by keeping them sweet and clean in their persons, bedding, and in every other respect, as in giving them their meat and drink after the most honest and comfortable manner; and you shall take especial care that your wards, with the stairs and landing-place thereunto adjoining, be kept sweet and clean, and that no linen be at any time either washed or dried within your ward.

“ You shall carefully place all the medicines for outward applications distinctly from those for internal use, and administer to the patients under your care the medicines prescribed by the physicians and surgeons of this hospital, or which shall be delivered to you by the apothecary for that purpose; and, when called upon, you shall be ready to acquaint the physicians, surgeons, or apothecary, with the effects of such medicines during their absence, so far as falls within your observation; and you shall punctually attend the apothecary's shop, at the appointed times, to receive the said medicines, taking great care that the labels or directions given to you therewith be not lost or misplaced.

" You shall use unto the patients good and honest conversation, such as may comfort and amend them, behaving yourself unto them with all kindness, sobriety, and discretion; and above all things, see that you avoid, abhor, and detest scolding and drunkenness; and you shall bring such of your patients as are to be discharged, regularly upon the day appointed, and attend with them in the room appropriated for that purpose.

" You shall neither play at cards, dice, or any unlawful or hurtful games, nor permit the patients so to do, nor be guilty of, nor suffer any, loose or improper conduct or conversation, nor allow the patients to leave your ward until properly discharged; and you shall at all times keep your ward tranquil and quiet, and employ such of the patients as are able to assist in the business of your ward; and, whenever any patient dies, you shall give immediate notice thereof to the matron and apothecary.

" You shall not resort, nor suffer your nurses to resort, to any person or place out of this hospital, without the leave of the matron; nor shall you suffer any improper person to visit or come to you, or the nurses, or any other person within your ward, nor shall you harbour therein any inmate or lodger under any pretence whatever.

" You shall take care that all the patients are properly put into their beds before you retire to rest, and that they be not allowed to indulge therein longer in the day time than the medical gentlemen may direct.

" You shall not permit any patient to appoint you executrix to his or her will without first consulting the matron or steward; but you shall immediately inform either of them when any patient is desirous of making a will.

" You shall on no account permit any of the pupils of this hospital to visit the wards after the business of the medical officers is finished, unless such pupil be especially authorized by his principal; and, in case of disobedience or irregularity on the part of any pupil, you shall immediately report the same to the Steward, that he may enter it in a book kept by him for that purpose; nor shall you permit any liquors or provisions which may not be ordered by the medical officers to be brought into

your ward upon any account whatever (tea and sugar excepted.)

“ You shall also attend to receive the coals into your ward, and be careful that the whole quantity allowed for that use is regularly delivered, and that there be no waste, either by suffering the patients to stir the fire or otherwise.

“ You shall not suffer any of the property of the Hospital entrusted to your care, or in your custody, to be wasted, misapplied, or embezzled, but shall safely keep the same, as well as the clothes and effects of all patients dying in the hospital, and faithfully account to the Matron for all such as belong to the women, and to the Steward for such as belong to the men; and you shall also carefully keep and preserve the property of such other patients as may be under your charge, until they shall again have occasion for the same.

“ If you should discover that any patient in your ward is in such circumstances as to be able to procure relief without the aid of this Charity, you shall immediately give notice thereof to the medical officers, that such patient may be discharged, as soon as it can be done without endangering his or her life by the removal.

“ You shall not permit any person to bring into the ward any articles for sale, nor shall you suffer any patient's friend to stay in your ward to eat or drink there; nor shall any patient or other person be suffered to smoke therein. You shall provide earthenware and other necessities for any of the patients who may require you so to do; for the use of which you shall be allowed to receive one shilling from each of such patients, and no more.

“ You are strictly forbid to take any gratuity, fee, or emolument, in money or otherwise, either from the patients or their friends.

“ You shall assist in making the beds and cleaning the wards, and in making and mending the sheets and bedding, and in doing such other work as the matron shall direct you, and take care that your nurses do their duty. And you shall do all such other business respecting this hospital as the Treasurer shall order or appoint.

“ You shall at all times be so circumspect in your ge-

neral conduct that it may be a profitable example to the patients committed to your care. And, if you shall discover any thing done by any officer or servant of this house, or any other person, that shall cause disorder, or be the occasion of slander thereto, you shall then declare the same to the Treasurer, and no further meddle therein."

For the performance of these duties the sisters at Saint Thomas's Hospital have of late received the quarterly stipend of nine pounds five shillings, exclusively of the other customary allowances.

THE NURSES.

Of the Nurses but little need be said; their duties, for which they receive the quarterly salary of six pounds five shillings, are shown by the following charge:

"You shall in all things be attentive, diligent, and obedient to the matron of this hospital, and to your sister.

"You shall not absent yourself for the purpose of nursing or attending the sick out of this hospital, on any pretence whatever; nor shall you absent yourself for any other purpose, without the consent of the matron or the sister of your ward.

"You shall faithfully and humanely serve and help the poor in all their griefs and diseases; as well by keeping them sweet and clean in their persons, bedding, and in every other respect, as in giving them their meat and drink after the most honest and comfortable manner; and you shall take especial care that your wards, with the stairs and landing-place thereunto adjoining, be kept sweet and clean, and that no linen be at any time washed or dried within your ward. You shall use unto the patients good and honest conversation, such as may comfort and amend them, behaving yourself unto them with all kindness, sobriety, and discretion; and, above all things, avoid, abhor, and detest scolding and drunkenness.

"You shall not permit any patient to appoint you executrix to his or her will, without first consulting the matron or steward; but you shall immediately inform

either of them when any patient is desirous of making a will. You shall make all the beds, scour and keep clean the floors and bedsteads, with the tables, forms, and other articles in the ward and passage; together with the jacks for beer and broth, pails, platters, pans, and plates used at meals, as often as your sister shall direct; and for this purpose you may take the assistance of such patients as are able, and the sister may think proper. You shall, on the admission of patients, examine whether they are provided with necessary clothing, and are free from vermin, filth, and itch, and every other infectious disorder; and, if you think them otherwise, you shall not suffer them to come among the clean patients, but shall give immediate notice to the sister, that the warm bath may be used, or such other means taken as she or the medical officers may direct. You shall attend the physicians, as also the surgeons, during the whole time of dressing the patients, if required so to do, and in all things give your assistance as they shall direct. You shall foment all such patients, and in such manner as the physicians and surgeons, or your sister shall direct. You shall administer medicines when directed, and attend and assist the patients during their operation.

“ You shall, in the absence of the sister, carefully administer the medicines, watch their effect, and give an account thereof to the sister, together with such observations as respect the patients. You shall make warm the drinks and other things for all such patients for whom they are directed. You shall help out of bed all infirm and helpless patients, and put them carefully and comfortably in again; and you shall put clean sheets on each bed as often as your sister shall direct. You shall make clean such patients and their bedding who, through weakness or infirmity, create occasion for it; and you shall immediately remove out of the ward all foul and offensive matter of every description.

“ You shall attend regularly at the appointed places to receive the bread, milk, and all other provisions for your ward, taking with you such patients as are proper to assist in carrying them there, and take care that you receive the full quantity allowed for each patient.

“ You shall not bring, or suffer to be brought, any liquor or provisions into the ward by the patients or their friends (tea and sugar excepted,) nor permit any to be carried out of the hospital by any person whomsoever. You shall, under the direction of the sister, upon the death of every patient, decently strip and lay out their bodies, and then give immediate notice to the beadles, so that they may be removed by them into the dead house, in due time ; and you shall carefully collect all their clothes and other effects, and deliver them to the sister.

“ You are strictly forbid to take any gratuity, fee, or emolument, in money or otherwise, either from the patients or their friends, upon pain of dismissal.

“ You shall behave yourself with civility and tenderness, without passion or partiality, to all the patients, diligently observing the directions of the sister upon every occasion ; keeping good order in the wards, and carefully and faithfully performing the duties of a good Nurse. You shall constantly keep one light in the most secure and proper part of the ward, and take care that the fire is always burning when necessary ; and you shall be always ready, at a moment's notice, to attend upon and assist all the patients that call for, or want your help.

“ You shall at all times be so circumspect in your general conduct, that it may be a profitable example to the patients committed to your care ; and if you shall discover any thing done by any officer or servant in this house, or any other person, that shall cause disorder, or be the occasion of slander thereto, you shall then declare the same to the Treasurer, and no further meddle therein.”

THE NIGHT NURSES, OR WATCHES,

Do not reside in the hospital, but are women of good character, who are hired at the weekly allowance of 7s. 6d. to sit up during the night in the wards, and towards morning are permitted to return to their homes for the day. The following charge explains their duties :

“ You shall in all things be attentive, diligent, and obedient to the matron and sisters of this hospital. You shall in the absence of the sister carefully and cautiously administer the medicines, watch their effect, and give an account thereof to the sister, together with such other observations as respect the patients. You shall be in the ward of the sister to take your full instructions from her where and in what manner you are to attend and watch the sick and weak patients, and from the sister of the ward to which you shall be appointed, how and at what time you are to give such night medicines to the patients as are directed for them, and such nourishment and refreshment as their necessities shall require; and you shall punctually perform the same at the times appointed. You shall use unto the patients good and honest conversation, such as may comfort and amend them; behaving yourself unto them with all kindness, sobriety, and discretion; and, above all things, avoid, abhor, and detest scolding and drunkenness. You shall not at any time during the hours of your watching, lie down or sleep, upon pain of dismissal for such dangerous neglect; and at least, every hour, to go to every weak patient's bed side, and see what condition they are in; and if any thing be wanted immediately supply it; and in case of any particular danger, you are immediately to make it known to the sister. You shall constantly keep one light in the most secure and proper part of the ward, and take care that the fire is always burning when necessary; and you shall always be ready, at a moment's notice, to attend upon and assist all the patients that call for or want your help. You shall make warm the drinks and other things for all such patients for whom they are directed. You shall help out of bed all infirm and helpless patients, and put them carefully and comfortably in again. You shall not bring, or suffer to be brought, any liquors or provisions into the wards by the patients or their friends (tea and sugar excepted,) nor carry, nor permit any to be carried, out of the hospital by any person whatever. You shall behave yourself with civility and tenderness, without passion or partiality to all the patients; diligently observing the direc-

tions of the sister upon every occasion, keeping good order in the wards, and carefully and faithfully performing the duties of a good Nurse.

“ You shall not permit any patient to appoint you executrix to his or her will, without first consulting the matron or steward, but you shall immediately inform either of them when any patient is desirous of making a will. You shall assist the nurse to make the beds, and clean the ward and utensils, as the sister or nurse may direct; and take care that your ward and places adjoining be properly cleaned, the beds made, and the whole of your business completely finished before eleven o'clock in the morning, so that you may have sufficient time to rest before you are required to return to your duty in the evening.

“ You are strictly forbid to take any gratuity, fee, or emolument, in money or otherwise, either from the patients or their friends, upon pain of dismissal.

“ You shall at all times be so circumspect in your general conduct, that it may be a profitable example to the patients committed to your care. And if you shall discover any thing done by any officer or servant of this house, or any other person, that shall cause disorder, or be the occasion of slander thereto, you shall then declare the same to the Treasurer, and no further meddle therein.”

One of the greatest difficulties which occur in completing the arrangements of an hospital is the procuring of proper persons to act as nurses; since as much perhaps depends upon the humane endeavours of a kind and attentive female as upon the ability of the medical attendant.

This remark is equally applicable in private practice; and it is quite as essential in a dangerous case to have a nurse on whom reliance can be placed, as to employ a physician or surgeon of acknowledged skill: how often, however, have we to deplore that the directions which have been given in the day are disregarded or circumvented by a negligent or officious nurse during the night; and that, notwithstanding our endeavours, the patient is lost by fatal mismanagement.

On the contrary; numerous are the instances where watchful attention, good nursing, and care to administer solace and comfort during distressing symptoms, which admit of but little medical palliation, are all that can be professionally enjoined.

In these cases we have sometimes seen a kind, attentive nurse produce a recovery after the patients have been given over, and left to their fate by the ministers of health.

At St. Thomas's Hospital, difficult as it must appear to enforce with every menial in so large an establishment, a conscientious discharge of their important trust, we are justified in asserting that most of the female domestics are distinguished by a skilful discharge of their duty, and by their humane endeavours to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted.



CHAPLAIN OR HOSPITALER

OF

SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

In order that our description of the arrangement of the charity might be made as clear as it was in our power to render it, we mentioned the principal appointments connected with its superintendence and direction immediately after the account of its system of government, and omitted the name of the Chaplain, from his being in some measure unconnected with the plan which we detailed. The important and sacred functions of that officer claim our consideration therefore in this place, and the rank, as well as the estimation in which he is held, entitle him to no small share of our notice.

To promote in every way the welfare of the afflicted, the blessings of religion are superadded to the other benefits which they receive in this hospitable place, and spiritual consolation is conjoined with the remedial means employed for their restoration.

The Chaplain performs divine service, and gives a sermon in the chapel of the hospital every sunday at two o'clock, and reads the prayers of the church of England service every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at half-past nine.

Amongst the ancient rules and orders of the Governors of the charity, we find it particularly enjoined of the clergyman "*to carefully visit the sick and lame poor throughout the different wards, for their instruction and consolation.*"

Those patients who are sufficiently convalescent to attend divine service in the chapel, are required to go there decently attired, with the sisters and nurses of their respective wards, to return thanks to the Almighty

for the benefits he has vouchsafed to grant them, and to join in prayers for the pious founder, the subsequent benefactors, and the present supporters of the charity : and those patients who are disposed to receive the sacrament, have it administered to them by the minister of the parish in the church of St. Thomas adjoining the hospital.

Such patients as, through their weakness and affliction, are incapable of leaving the wards, have still an opportunity of deriving some spiritual comfort within them, by perusing the books of Scripture which are supplied to every ward, or from the prayers which are directed to be read with an audible voice by one of the nurses or seriously disposed patients once or twice daily in each of the wards ; and those persons who wish for religious comfort during the hour of anguish and apparent approach of dissolution, are kindly and humanely visited at their bed-sides by the minister, and receive from him every attention and solace which tenderness and commiseration can bestow. By him the contents of the holy Scriptures are familiarly explained, to inform the doubtful, to confirm the repentent, and to tranquillize the troubled in mind ; and the pangs of death, through his means, are soothed by the pleasing hopes of forgiveness, and of immortality.

At the annual visit of the Governors, when they pass through the wards and examine the different departments, small books of piety and morality are distributed by many of them to the patients ; and the Chaplain explains their contents by his sermons and doctrines.*

* Some of these books called " DIRECTIONS AND PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF THE PATIENTS, &c. are distributed by the sisters of the different wards gratuitously, and the excellent tendency of their contents may be gathered from the following extracts.

" As sickness is the usual forerunner of death, it should therefore lead you seriously to consider, and reflect on your behaviour in life, and carefully to examine yourselves how far you are prepared for that great change.

" You are to consider that man's life is but a succession of sorrows, and a state of sufferings ; that, at most, it is but of a short duration ; and, at the best, of an uncertain continuance,

The Governors of the hospital, as guardians of its revenues and resources, possess some ecclesiastical pa-

" You may flatter yourselves that this sickness is not unto death ; but take care lest you deceive yourselves, in depending upon that time which you may imagine is yet to come ; your time is in God's hands, not your own ; and your lives are at his disposal. With him are the issues of life and death ; and the least sickness, for aught that you know, may prove mortal ; for while you say, peace and safety, he may give commission to kill and destroy.

" In sickness, therefore, though it be but the beginning of sickness, it highly concerns you to consider, and to take care how you employ and bestow the time that is yet to come, because you know not how short it may be. In the midst of life we are in death ; in the midst of health, God may say to any one of us, *This night shall thy life be required of thee.*

" But every sickness is intended as a warning of your mortality, and calls upon you to prepare and dispose yourselves for so great a change.

" Are you afraid of death ? repent then truly of your past sins, and sincerely resolve to amend your lives, and instantly set about it, and those fears will abate ; then the more you dwell upon the thoughts of death, the less the terror of it will be to you.

" Keep, therefore, the hour of death and the day of judgment constantly in view ; and this will incline you to make it your daily care to be such, while you live, as you would desire to be found when you come to die.

" Put not off the work of reformation any longer from day to day ; for every day's delay of this great work, renders it still more difficult to be performed ; but wisely lay hold on the present opportunity of making your peace with God, by a sincere repentance of your former sins, and an actual amendment of your lives, for the time to come.

" Consider the hazard you run by delaying the necessary work of repentance. Consider the misery you expose yourselves to ; the confusion, the horror, the despair, which is now in your power to prevent, by living as if you were shortly to die.

" Let not the hope of health and long life encourage you to put off the great business of repentance.

" Consider that the next moment is not your own. Why then will you promise yourselves that time which is not in your own power ?

Consider how many you have known cut off in the bloom of youth, and their full strength, and some without any warning at all, hurried into another world ; such a sudden and unexpected call may be your own case. Use, therefore, and improve that precious talent of time which you are entrusted withal, to your own profit, and God's honour.

" Reflect seriously on your actions, and frequently put the question to yourselves, how you will be able to appear at the last day before God, the righteous judge, to whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid.

tronage, and as a few presentations to church benefices belong to the estates of the charity, one or two livings are generally bestowed upon the Chaplain.

The late Reverend Servington Savery, B. C. L. besides being Chaplain to the hospital, was Rector of South Hykeham, Lincolnshire, and Vicar of Sutton Benger, Wilts.

This gentleman dying after a few days' illness in the 69th year of his age, on Thursday, April 30, 1818, was succeeded by the present Chaplain, Mr. Lyall, whose merits we cannot better define, than by stating that his zeal in the sacred office which he fills is not less than that of his excellent predecessor, whose character was universally respected, and whose memory will long be as universally revered.

“ Acquaint yourselves with God and his ways in time, that your souls may be at peace in the day of affliction.

“ Send your prayers, your good deeds, and the desires of your souls to heaven before you; and then, when God calls you out of this miserable world, you will happily find yourselves removed to a better.

“ If your present sufferings are the effects of your past follies and vices, consider then the great goodness of God in punishing you in this world, that you may turn from the evil of your ways, and amend your lives, so that you may be saved in the world to come.

“ Be not only patient under your afflictions, but thankful to God for taking this method to work your good, and bring you to a right mind.

“ It will be good for you to have been afflicted, if your sufferings work in you true repentance; you will have reason to bless that providence that sent sickness, if that sickness should have brought you to consideration, and have been the means of your coming to a right understanding of yourselves, and your own condition.

“ When life itself becomes a burthen, we naturally fly to God for succour; we call on him for a pardon; we learn to despise the things of this world; and to set our affections on a better country.

“ Death, which before was terrible to our thoughts, now becomes familiar, and even desirable; because we hope it will set us free from misery and corruption, and translate us to a state of eternal happiness.”



RECEPTION AND TREATMENT

OF

PATIENTS

AT

SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

WE have shown, that for several centuries after the Endowment of this charity by PETER DE RUPIBUS, it was, like most other Institutions of a similar kind, entirely under the guidance of the church, and that whilst under Popish jurisdiction, its humane purposes were extremely circumscribed. The selfish policy of the Monks confined its utility to the narrowest limitations; and whilst, to their advantage, its revenues were appropriated, the important intentions of its Founder were disregarded and almost forgotten.

As no poor laws then existed, no regular efficient means of relief were afforded to the needy; and therefore, instead of obtaining parochial relief, as at the present day, the latter were constrained to implore alms of the affluent, or perish under the weight of their distress. Much of the national wealth was then in the hands of the clergy, and to them, therefore, were made the solicitations of the indigent and afflicted. To their distribution were confided the benevolent gifts of such of the laity as were disposed to be charitable, and such as hoped to obtain the blessings of the next world by a just dispensation of their possessions in this. The accesses to religious houses, therefore, were thronged with

poor distressed objects who solicited eleemosynary aid, and at those places where persons could not be received and accommodated as inmates, alms and pecuniary relief were bestowed.

At St. Thomas's, about forty poor, old, infirm, and decrepid creatures, were accommodated with beds, firing, and victuals, and occasionally a needy wayfaring pilgrim, on his journey to Canterbury, was entertained for the night, and supplied with assistance in the morning, to proceed on his pilgrimage.

When sickness, beyond the usual infirmities of age, visited any of its inmates, the sisters and pious females of the neighbouring convent repaired to the charity to administer comfort and consolation, and such of the monks as deemed themselves conversant in medicine and diseases, prescribed those medicines which they considered most efficacious. Two or three lay-sisters were employed as nurses, to solace and wait upon the afflicted, and were provided with the same allowances as those upon whom they attended.

Upon the confiscation of church property by Henry the 8th, these purposes, trifling and disproportionate as they were to the means and funds of the charity, ceased of course; and was suspended until the establishment, through the beneficence of Edward, became re-organized and refounded, when it become expressly appropriated to the reception and relief of sickness and affliction. was

The recently established hospital of St. Bartholomew, by Henry, was found insufficient for all the applications made there for relief, and therefore St. Thomas's was ordained as a Sister Institution, to accommodate such "*blind, maimed, sick, and helpless objects*," as could not be provided for at that establishment; and also to receive such maimed and distressed soldiers as were suffering under their wounds which they had received in the warfare carried on in France by the preceding monarch.

The primary objects of the royal hospitals being not only to afford relief to the afflicted, but to suppress vagrancy, and provide against mendicity in every shape, each establishment was made in some measure subservient to the rest. Those patients, therefore, who were

cured at St. Bartholomew's or St. Thomas's Hospitals, were afterwards employed in work at Bridewell till they could obtain eligible situations, or till they could evince that they had a satisfactory way of living without vagrancy.

The Governors of this hospital, in common with those of the others, possessed the power of inflicting punishment for the better regulation of the patients; hence we find orders were occasionally issued for patients to be whipped for misdemeanours, and a whipping post and stocks were erected in the hospital; the latter of these have not been removed many years.

Such patients as had been relieved at this charity, and obtained permission to resume their occupations, if found afterwards begging in the streets, were apprehended, and sent to Bridewell for punishment; and it is said that foul patients, particularly lewd women, after being cured here of their malady, were privately whipped before they were discharged, and admonished to pursue a better course of life.

To an ordeal so painful, that serves to show us that immorality and indecency were more discountenanced than at present, we should be inclined to suppose few could bear to subject themselves; the contrary, however, appears to have been the case, for many were necessarily obliged to submit to it, or suffer, without any prospect of relief, all the horrors of a loathsome malady; which, under such circumstances as the unchaste women at that time laboured, soon bore its unfortunate victims to the grave.

In order that the poor might be kept from idleness, a hand-mill was purchased to grind corn; flax was also dressed, and other light employments were practiced to engage the leisure time of the convalescents in a way profitable to the Institution.

It is rather to be wondered at, that the Governors should have allowed any relaxation in this respect, and suffered so salutary an order to be discontinued for want of attention to enforce it; because, as a great proportion of the patients have only trifling surgical complaints, they could, during their cure, without detri-

ment to themselves, by assisting at some employment not operose, contribute, by their daily work, to their own maintenance, and lighten the burden of their expence to the charity.

Shell-fish were forbidden to be sold in the hospital; and the beadles were directed to apprehend in their districts, all rogues, masterless men, and fishwives, who happened to be found going about without a licence, and pass them on to Bridewell, for correction.

In process of time, though not until the reign of Elizabeth, ample provision was made by the legislature, for age and decrepitude, poor laws, rates, and assessments were enacted, and parochial work-houses were established for the reception of the needy and distressed. The indigent throughout all parts of the kingdom were mostly supplied with medical assistance at the expence of their respective parishes; and as a less number of persons, on that account, were compelled to have recourse to the royal charities, some of the objects for which they were instituted, became, to a certain extent, answered; the corrections first practised at them became gradually dispensed with, and corporeal punishments were in time forgotten at them all, except at Bridewell; which, from the nature of its purposes, the same mode of discipline necessarily continues.

We have stated in another part of this work, that as many as 260 persons, exclusive of the proper resident officers and servants, were admitted at St. Thomas's upon the commencement of its charitable purposes, in November 1552; a more minute inquiry, however, from various sources, leads us to conjecture, that they did not quite equal that number, and that the resident officers and servants ought to have been estimated in the account; for we have reason to believe, that only about 200 patients at the most were first received; and that in 1554, their number was about 210; in 1629, there were about 240; in 1690, about 250; in 1706, about 352; in 1717, about 420; in 1741, about 446; in 1816, about 430; in 1818, about 453; which latter number of patients we believe is what are accommodated at the present day.

Formerly, it was necessary for patients to be recommended by Governors to obtain admission; but of late years this has been dispensed with, all persons, therefore, without distinction, or regard to any other consideration than the extent and degree of their sufferings, are humanely received. The motto of the charity is *Miseratione non mercede*; recommendation, therefore, is unnecessary; if their maladies prove them deserving objects, they are readily admitted, and treated with the utmost kindness and attention.

The advantages of this arrangement, it will be seen, are almost incalculable, by those who reflect how large a proportion of the sufferers who apply for relief are foreigners from all parts of the globe, where any commercial intercourse with England exists, separated from their families, and without friends or connections in this country, many of them unable to speak or understand the English language, and of course unacquainted with the ceremonies, if any were necessary, for admission here; and who, if expected to explain their wants in any other way than by an appeal to the eye of sympathy, would perhaps perish disregarded, and be lost through want. Foreigners, and friendless strangers, therefore, when seen within the jurisdiction of the city, are generally taken before the Lord Mayor, who usually directs them to be sent, for examination and proper treatment, to the royal hospitals; where they are received, we believe, without paying the accustomed fees to which the other patients are subjected.

The day for receiving patients into the hospital is Thursday at ten o'clock in the morning, when those persons who wish for admittance are required to furnish themselves with a petition, which is supplied gratuitously at the Steward's office; in which their name, age, and complaint, are to be inserted. The petition runs thus:

To

*To the Worshipful the PRESIDENT, TREASURER, and
GOVERNORS of St. Thomas's Hospital
in Southwark.*

The humble Petition of aged sheweth
that your Petitioner is afflicted with and
being in low circumstances, and destitute of friends
whereby to obtain a cure, most humbly desires your
worships would be pleased to admit h into the said
hospital; and, as in duty bound, he shall ever pray.

Recommended by }
 } *Governor.*

I do promise and agree to, and with the Governors of
the said hospital, that if they shall please to admit the
said Petitioner, I will supply h with clean body linen
every week, and receive h when he shall be dis-
charged from thence; and if he shall die there, I will
forthwith, upon my receiving notice thereof, take away
h body, or pay the fees for h burial to the
Steward of the said hospital, according to the usage in
that behalf. Witness my hand, the day of 18

The time of admitting Patients is at ten o'clock on
Thursday morning precisely.

ADMISSION FEES, VIZ.

Clean Patient	3s. 6d.
Foul ditto	10s. 6d.

The patients are examined in rooms appointed for that
purpose, by the physician or surgeon of the week, under
whose care they are to be placed; and if reported pro-
per objects for relief, they are requested to produce a
respectable guarantee, as a security for their removal,
when cured, or their burial if they die in the hospital,
or deposit the sum of one guinea to defray the expence
of the latter, which deposit is returned when they leave
the hospital cured or relieved; after which they are sent
to the respective wards for their reception, the females

to the front square and the males to the back squares, attended by the sisters of those wards; who take charge of the patients from the Steward, show them to their wards, and allot to each person one of the beds recently vacated. Young children of both sexes are very properly placed in the female wards.

Those patients whose complaints are not sufficiently serious to entitle them to all the benefits of the charity, can have advice and medicaments gratuitously, by attending upon the physician at regular periods, with the following Letter:

GENTLEMEN,

I recommend _____ *to be made*
an out-patient, being well satisfied that he is a diseased person, and wants the charity of the hospital; and is not in circumstances to pay for advice and physic.

Governor.

*To the Committee of Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital
for taking in Patients.*

When received as an out-patient, the following Letter is given to every person.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL day of 181

You are admitted an Out-Patient this day, and are to return for advice and medicines on the Saturday week, and to answer to your name for three Saturdays in the doctor's rooms, precisely at half-past ten o'clock each day; and if you fail to answer to your name when called by the physician and apothecary, you will be excluded the benefit of your medicines.

N. B. If a longer continuance of medicines is required, you must get a fresh Petition, and apply as at first.

These Petitions, it will be seen, are directed to the Governors (takers-in) of Saint Thomas's, because for-

merly a certain number of Governors (almoners) regularly attended every Thursday, to receive the thanks of those patients who were dismissed cured or relieved, and to admit such new applicants as were reported by the examining medical officers deserving objects of relief. This latter ceremony is generally performed by the Governors at most other charities, and has only been discontinued of late years at St. Thomas's. A very proper reliance is now placed in the medical officers to pronounce, according to their judgment; and the Steward of the hospital with his clerk, under the sanction and superintendence of the Treasurer, complete the rest.

The number of persons who apply for relief of course greatly exceeds that of vacant beds, and therefore great discrimination is required on the part of the medical gentlemen, in deciding who are most proper for immediate admission.

Those persons who, from being afflicted with incurable or contagious maladies, or in other respects, or from other causes, are deemed ineligible, are passed over, or are presented with an out-patient's petition; those who are admissible, though least likely to suffer by delay, have their petitions marked with the initials of the physician's or surgeon's name who examines them. Those who are considered more urgent, and likely to suffer from being disregarded, are represented as such by the initials being doubly placed upon the petition. Those who are deemed even more important still, and in too much danger to be passed over without attempting their immediate relief, have their petitions commonly marked with the initials in three or more places; and those whose complaints are not considered sufficiently serious to be received into the house, or who, from the nature of their maladies, would be likely to receive more benefit by residing at their own habitations than in the air of an hospital, have the initials placed once upon the petition; and the letters Ex—are subjoined, to give the person the privilege of becoming an out-patient, and enable him or her to obtain gratuitous advice and medicines, by personally attending at regular periods at the hospital.

It has been stated that the day for admitting patients is Thursday,* but this regulation is not strictly adhered to in all cases, particularly those of great emergency, in which a few days' delay, or perhaps hours, might probably be fatal. Applications, therefore, in behalf of persons afflicted with fevers and other distressing diseases, even if those applications are made on other days than Thursdays, are generally complied with. Accidents of all kinds, wounds, fractures, dislocations, burns, scalds, persons supposed to be nearly drowned, suffocated, or poisoned, &c. are likewise taken in at all times, by night and day, immediately upon application; and for that purpose one bed is left vacant every Thursday in each ward, and kept in constant readiness for any casualty that may happen; every ward in consequence takes an accident in succession, and a list is kept at the surgery, which immediately explains, as soon as the victim of misfortune is brought in, to which ward he or she is to be taken.

In this way, provision is made for as many accidents as are likely to be brought in during the week; and as these cases are customarily more troublesome than common ones, the plan of making every ward take an accident in its turn, pretty nearly equalizes the burthen and fatigue of attending and nursing them—between all the domestics of the establishment; and qualifies the latter for being equally trustworthy in important and distressing cases.

Patients afflicted with lithotomy are generally sent to one particular ward adjoining the operating theatre. In these cases, a greater nicety of treatment after the operation, is, or used to be thought necessary, than after other operations; and as the sister or head nurse of this ward has had the sole management of lithotomic patients for a great number of years, it is considered proper that, to her great experience, acknowledged

* Formerly, instead of admitting patients every Thursday throughout the year, an exception was made during the three festival weeks of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide; at which time there was no attendance of the Governors or medical officers for that purpose, this exception was in force in the middle of the last century, but we believe it has now been done away with several years.

skill, and tried humanity, these important cases should be confided. The ward to which we allude is Isaac's, and the excellent female who superintends it is Mrs. Wilcox; her value to St. Thomas's it would be difficult to estimate; for with the exception only of the sister who superintends Naple's ward, and who has been in the charity forty-six years, Mrs. Wilcox is the oldest servant of the establishment; she has belonged to it nearly forty years, and we hope it may be long ere the Institution be deprived of her zealous and faithful services.

Saint Thomas's being the hospital at which the important improvements in the operation of lithotomy were practised, and taught, in this country by the great Cheselden; it had many years a ward exclusively for patients afflicted with the complaint for which that remedy is required; and was for a long time celebrated on that account,* and preserved, until late years, the character of being the first Institution for its cure.† The great improvements of more recent date by the surgeons of other metropolitan and provincial charities have, in a great measure, done away with the claims of St. Thomas's to monopoly of skill in the treatment of the patients to which we now allude, and given to those hospitals a due share of consideration and importance in the public mind; but still it is remarkable, that some of the former prepossessions in favour of St. Thomas's continue to a certain extent at the present day, as appears by the number of applications annually

* This was called Cutt's Ward; and as late as the middle of the last century, contained no less than twenty-four beds, exclusively for cases of lithotomy.

† To show the regard paid by the Governors to the celebrity of St. Thomas's for the operation of lithotomy, it may be mentioned we find it recorded, that in or about the year 1725, it was ordered, that no surgeon of the Institution should be allowed to perform the operation until twelve months after his election; and not then, without obtaining permission from the committee. The Governors considering, and perhaps with some justice, that for the success of so important, and at that time recently improved operation, it was necessary a surgeon should have at least twelve months accurate observation, ere he ought to undertake it in the place where it was principally taught to other surgeons. Whether this order still continues, we know not; but we believe it has been rescinded.

made from all parts of the united kingdoms for admission, to be cured by operation at St. Thomas's, and at its sister Institution adjoining.

The original purpose of St. Thomas's Hospital being principally to relieve all forms of bodily ailment or accidental misfortune that could be considered curable by proper and skilful treatment, it was ordained, that six months were sufficient for that purpose, if it could possibly be effected; and therefore, no patient was allowed, excepting by express permission from the higher powers, to remain in the hospital longer than that time at one continuance, without being reported by the sister of the ward, or one of the medical officers, to the steward. If, therefore, the patient be not cured after being in the hospital six months, the case comes under the consideration of an incurable one; and as the charity is forbidden to maintain incurables, the patient is directed to be removed to his friends or parish.

The security required of all patients, when admitted here, is to prevent those persons whose complaints baffle all that skill and humanity can devise for their relief, from becoming chargeable to the hospital or the parish of St. Thomas's; which, without this precaution, would become burthened with the maintenance of incurables. In a few instances, those patients who, from some peculiar circumstances in their complaints, are thought still to be within the relief of medical skill, after being regularly presented, for going out, and returning thanks at the steward's office, are again re-admitted for a longer continuance.

When received into the hospital, the patients are accommodated with whatever their situation and the nature of their complaints are thought to require; a bed, supplied with clean linen, good furniture, and other requisites is allowed to each, and the most sedulous attention is paid to them.*

* With the best of intentions, the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital some years since, even so late as the middle of the last century, considered that one bed was unnecessary to every young person, and they therefore allowed (when the complaints did not present any great objection) two children to be placed in the same bed.

They are seen with great regularity by their medical attendants, and the medicines which are prescribed for their complaints are of the best quality and are given with the greatest punctuality. On the wall, at the head of every bed, is an appropriate number; and affixed to each bed is the name of the patient, and of the physician or surgeon whose care he or she is under.

Should the patients have any reason to complain of neglect or inattention, either on the part of the nurses appointed to attend them, or the medical officers under whose care they are placed, they have the liberty of representing the circumstance to the Steward, who is bound to take cognizance of it, and submit it to the higher powers.

On their own part, they are expected to be steady and sedate in their conduct and demeanour; to behave modestly, decently, and civilly; to beware of irregularity, swearing, drunkenness, and immorality; and to observe the instructions given to them for that purpose on their admission.

Every ward contains a printed tablet explanatory of the duties of the head nurses or sisters, the under nurses, and the watch-women, or persons who sit up in the wards by night; the same tablet also specifies what is expected in the conduct and behaviour of the patients, so that each party can thereby make themselves acquainted with the mutual dependence they have upon each other. The following is an abstract of the orders of

This arrangement is not or was not uncommon at the Hotel Dieu, and some other of the Parisian hospitals, where we are informed that, on some occasions, even adult patients are allowed only half a bed. The inconveniences of so uncomfortable, and, we fear, unhealthy a plan of accommodation, it would be unnecessary here to particularise, as it has long been disused at St. Thomas's, except in a few solitary instances, where it would be impossible to receive an infant without also taking its mother; or where, from the patient's giving suck, it would be distressing to refuse admitting her offspring also; or where, in consequence of a great number of accidents occurring during the week, than could possibly be expected, two children have been put together *pro tempore*, that one of their beds might be disengaged, to receive some distressing case to which it would be wrong to refuse admittance, without making so trifling a sacrifice of comfort for a day or two,

the hospital, for the instruction of the patients ; they are of very ancient date, perhaps almost co-eval with the re-endowment of the establishment, and they have at various periods been revised and re-confirmed.

ABSTRACT OF THE ORDERS, &c.

1. That the Steward receive no person into the house but on ordinary court days, except accidents, or by order of the President or Treasurer.

2. *Item*, That no person be received who is visited, or suspected to be visited, with the plague, itch, scald-head, or other infectious diseases ; and if any such be taken in, then to be discharged as soon as discovered.

3. *Item*, That no person coming from the adjacent parts, shall be admitted without a certificate from a church-warden of the parish where he or she then lived, or other substantial person, with a promise to receive them when discharged ; and in case of death, to take away and bury the corpse, without charge to this house, except in some extraordinary cases, to be allowed by the Treasurer or Governors, takers-in for the time being ; and the Steward to take care that the patients do provide themselves with convenient linen at their admittance.

4. *Item*, That none put out by the takers-in for the time being, be received in again by the succeeding takers-in, except very likely to be cured, or have some new distemper ; and the Steward is required to take great care that the new takers-in be constantly informed of such persons so formerly discharged, when they desire to be taken in again.

5. *Item*, That none be taken in, that in the opinion of the doctors and surgeons, are incurable.

6. *Item*, That no poor person, at their entrance, pay any money or gratuity for garnish or footing, on pain of expulsion of the person that demands or receives it.

7. *Item*, That some of the Governors, takers-in for the time being, when they think proper, do view the poor, to see how all things are managed, and to examine all the provisions.

8. *Item*, That the patients do constantly attend the worship of God in the chapel on sabbath and other days, on pain of forfeiting of one day's allowance for the first offence, without reasonable excuse; and upon after offending, to be punished at discretion of the Treasurer or Steward. And at the time of ringing the bell to call to worship in the chapel, the Steward take care that the men patients, and the Matron the women patients, do duly attend the same; and at all other times, the door of the chapel shall be locked.

9. *Item*, That all the money payable on account of soldiers or other patients admitted into this hospital, or for burials here, be collected by the Steward, and accounted for monthly.*

10. *Item*, That the patients shall not swear, or take God's name in vain, nor revile, or miscall one another, nor strike or beat one another, nor steal meat or drink, apparel, or other thing, one from the other; nor abuse themselves by inordinate drinking, nor incontinent living, nor talk, nor act immodestly, upon pain of expulsion; and that when they go to or return from their meals and beds, they crave God's blessing, and return thanks to God. And that a proper person be appointed to read at the desk on Sunday and on Friday morning, to read in every ward the rules and orders to be observed by the patients.

11. *Item*, That none of the men go into the womens'

* This ITEM (9th) has reference to soldiers and sailors, and such of *His Majesty's* forces as are occasionally permitted, by their commanding officers, to apply for medical or surgical relief at the Royal Hospitals. An account, we are informed, has for some years been held by the acting Stewards of St. Thomas's with the SICK AND HURT or TRANSPORT OFFICE; which grants an allowance for those sailors who are admitted, and who, whilst they receive the pay of Government, submit to certain pecuniary deductions for their board similar to what are made in naval and military hospitals. The laudable exertions of late years, on the part of Government, to obtain for both of the public services the assistance of well educated and skilful medical men, sequent to the great improvements in naval and military practice con-added upon those exertions, have, to a certain extent, superceded the necessity of soldiers and sailors applying to the Royal Hospital; hence we find a less number now than formerly solicit relief there; and perhaps, ere long, the wish, as well as the necessity, of soldiers and sailors to have recourse to them will entirely cease.

wards, nor the women into the mens' wards, without licence, upon pain of expulsion.

12. *Item*, That no person fetch or carry fire from one place to another in wooden vessels, or any thing which may endanger the firing of the house.

13. *Item*, That no patient sit up in their wards after eight of the clock at night in winter, and nine in summer, without licence from the Steward, on pain of expulsion.

14. *Item*, That no patient shall stay out of the house after seven of the clock at night in winter, and eight in summer, without special licence from the Steward, on pain of expulsion.

15. *Item*, That the Steward do examine daily, and take an exact account of the number of patients in every ward, distinguishing how many are upon the house diet, or the two-penny or four-penny score in each ward; and if any false accounts shall be given of the number of such patients, the persons offending therein, shall be dismissed from the service of this hospital.

16. *Item*, That no patient be kept in the house after presented out, on pain of expulsion of the nurse of the ward, where such patient shall be kept, without leave from the Treasurer or Steward.

17. *Item*, That no patient be kept in the house, to whom physic or surgery is not administered within a week after admittance, on pain of expulsion of the nurse that so keeps them, without giving notice to the Treasurer or Steward.

18. *Item*, That no patient eat any meat, or drink any wine, brandy, or strong ale, or strong beer, or other drink, but what shall be directed or allowed by the physician or surgeon, under whose care such patients shall be: and that the nurse take especial care that this be observed.

19. *Item*, That patients admitted into this house, who have the foul disease, shall not go into any of the clean wards, officers' houses, or chapel; and if any patient having the foul disease, shall knowingly or wilfully conceal the same at the time of taking in, and shall be placed in a clean ward, every such patient, when discovered, shall be immediately discharged the house.

20. *Item*, That the Steward shall daily, especially in the evening, visit the mens' wards, and the Matron the womens' wards, to see that the orders of the house be duly observed.

21. *Item*, That the Governors appointed to take in patients, every Thursday ; before a discharge be made, do inquire of the patients whether they have been well used by the nurses and helpers, and have had their provision and physick regularly given, and the linen so often washed as they pay for.

The food served out to the patients is of the best quality, and their meat, bread, beer, butter, cheese, rice pudding, milk, &c. are unexceptionable ; of this latter article upwards of one hundred gallons are said to be expended weekly.

Although the beer is weak, its goodness may be relied on ; no adulterous drug enters its composition ; the hop gives it an agreeably bitter aromatic flavour, and it is deemed an excellent common beverage for the patients.

Only this kind of beer is brewed at the hospital, but if porter is deemed necessary for any needy patient, by his or her medical attendant, it is supplied at the expense of the charity ; and on some occasions, when wine is thought to be requisite, the Steward is authorized to supply what may be necessary of the very best kind*.

The quality of the flour employed in the bread is particularly attended to ; and the yeast, which is supplied for leaven, by the brewer of the hospital, cannot be better.

It has been frequently remarked by the patients, that the food supplied to them in this establishment, cannot be equalled by any at their own habitations.

The great attention paid by the governors to the provisions of the patients, is shown by one of the ancient regulations to that effect ; and we find the following order stands recorded.

* This dispensation of so expensive an article is careful, and (unlike the prodigal and almost indiscriminate allowance, which through a mistaken sense of humanity, constitutes no small share of the expenditure of some other hospitals, particularly in the public service, without producing a corresponding benefit) has been found by experience to answer every important and benevolent purpose.

Item.—"That some of the governors, takers-in for the time being, do view the poor once a week, or oftener, on a sudden, and unexpected by the officers, to see how all things are managed, and once a week examine all the provisions."

No vegetables compose a part of the diet of the household, though formerly it was thought that the patients would prefer a proportionate allowance of potatoes in lieu of half their quantity of bread; but upon trial, it was found they disapproved of this arrangement, and in consequence, the Governors, ever alive to the comfort and wishes of the patients, directed the original allowance of bread to be resumed; and no alteration has subsequently taken place in that respect.

The days on which meat is cooked are Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; on the two first of which beef is served out, and mutton on the two last; the other days, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, are banyan days.

To those who deem no particulars trivial, which essentially influence the comfort of a charity, and perhaps constitute some of its principal advantages, the preceding observations relative to the regimen of the patient, may probably not be uninteresting; and perhaps the table of the different kinds of diet, suitable to the various states of health of the patient, may also be found not wholly uninteresting.

The dietetic part of medicine, though on some occasions too little regarded, has generally been deemed of great importance, and the most experienced of the medical profession have ever been ready to acknowledge that, without paying attention to it, the efficacy of all other remedies cannot fail to be extremely doubtful.

The truth of this remark has been exemplified in numerous instances within the range of our own observation, in the wards of St. Thomas's Hospital, where many patients, after impairing the functions of nature by intemperance, have, almost without the aid of medicine, been restored by the abstemious regimen and wholesome regulations which have been ordered them.

T A B L E

Of the different Diets at Saint Thomas's Hospital.

FULL DIET.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Sunday	2 Pts. of Beer and 12 ozs. of Bread	Half a lb. of Beef when dressed	1 Pint of Broth
Mond.	ditto	ditto	ditto
Tuesd.	ditto	4 ozs. of Butter or 6 of Cheese	ditto
Wedn.	ditto	Half a lb. of Mutton when boiled	ditto
Thurs.	ditto	4 ozs. of Butter or 6 of Cheese	ditto
Friday	ditto	Half a lb. of Mutton when boiled	ditto
Satur.	ditto	4 ozs. of Butter or 6 of Cheese	ditto

MILK DIET.

	BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER.
Sunday	10 Ounces of Bread	1 Pint of Milk	1 Pint of Milk
Mond.	ditto	Rice Pudding	ditto
Tuesd.	ditto	1 Pint of Milk	ditto
Wedn.	ditto	Rice Pudding	ditto
Thurs.	ditto	1 Pint of Milk	ditto
Friday	ditto	Rice Pudding	ditto
Saturd.	ditto	1 Pint of Milk	ditto

T A B L E

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Of the different Diets at Saint Thomas's Hospital.

DRY DIET.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.
Sunday	12 Ounces of Bread and 2 Pints of Beer	4 Ounces of Butter
Monday	ditto	Rice Pudding and 4 Ounces of Butter
Tuesday	ditto	4 Ounces of Butter
Wednesday	ditto	Rice Pudding and 4 Ounces of Butter
Thursday	ditto	4 Ounces of Butter
Friday	ditto	Rice Pudding and 4 Ounces of Butter
Saturday	ditto	4 Ounces of Butter

FEVER DIET.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.
Sunday	12 Ounces of Bread and 2 Pints of Beer	$\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb. of Beef for Beef Tea, daily
Monday	ditto	ditto
Tuesday	ditto	ditto
Wednesday	ditto	ditto
Thursday	ditto	ditto
Friday	ditto	ditto
Saturday	ditto	ditto

Great attention is paid to the habits and morals of the patients whilst in the hospital, and such rules and regulations are enjoined them, by precept and example, as are considered likely to inculcate habits of temperance and sobriety, and a regard to moral and religious duties, not only during their continuance here, but for the future.* Books of devotion and piety are presented to them, containing comprehensive explanations of the holy scriptures, and familiar illustrations of the principal features of Christianity. The period of sickness is pointed out to them as a time peculiarly adapted for calm reflection and self examination, for contrition and reformation.

The piety and munificence of Edward, the founder, and of the benevolent characters who subsequently supported the charity, and of those whose zeal still assist to uphold it, are placed in an amiable and proper view to the patient, and the feelings of gratitude are awakened and strengthened by proofs of the incalculable benefits which they receive from the goodness and bounty of those, who, in thus consulting the good of their fellow creatures, and of posterity, have rescued their names from oblivion, and added a lustre to their reputation that will augment to the end of time.

As much indulgence is allowed the patients as is consistent with their safety; they are kindly permitted to go out occasionally for a few hours, or the greater part of a day, if their complaints allow of it. Upon the

* To excite a sense of religious duty, to elicit gratitude, improve the morals and correct the heart, are, or ought to be, almost as much the objects of charitable Institutions as the relief of distress and the mitigation of pain; hence we find, that most establishments have recourse to such means as are thought best to promote these intentions.—At MUNICH, it is said, that every child found begging in the streets is arrested, and carried to a charitable establishment. The moment he enters the hospital, and before he is cleaned and gets the new clothes intended for him, his portrait is painted in his ragged dress, and precisely as he was found begging. When his education is finished in the hospital, this portrait is given him, and he promises by an oath to keep it all his life, in order that he might be reminded of the abject condition from which he had been rescued, and of the obligation he owes to the Institution, which saved him from misery, and gave him the means by which he is enabled to avoid it in future.

medical officers giving leave, application is made to the Steward, who rarely withholds his consent, but directs the patient's ticket to be marked with his permission. The ticket is left by the patient in the hands of the Porter upon going out, and the former again receives it from the latter, on his return. It is to be lamented, that even this indulgence, like many others at charitable institutions, is sometimes abused, by the patients obtaining leave of absence under false pretences, and entering into those excesses from which it is so difficult for the lower classes to be weaned. At the annual visit of the Governors, on the last Wednesday in July, when the latter have passed through the wards and different departments; all the patients, with the exception only of those in the foul wards, are permitted, agreeably to ancient custom, to be absent for the day. This custom has its disadvantages, inasmuch as it enables many of the patients to render nugatory (by acts of intemperance during that day) all that has been previously done by the medical officers for their relief.

With regard to the medical treatment of the patients during their continuance in the hospital, it may be proper to remark, that they have the most able advice, and the assistance of some of the most eminent of the Faculty. The Physicians are, Dr. GEORGE GILBERT CURREY, Dr. WILLIAMS, Dr. SCOTT, and Dr. ELLIOTSON, the last elected of whom is the assistant physician; the Surgeons are GEORGE CHANDLER, HENRY CLINE, Jun. and BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Esqrs.; the Apothecary is R. WHITFIELD, Esq. and the Assistant Apothecary is Mr. LEDGER. Before any painful operation is proposed to a patient who may be thought to require so distressing a mode of cure, the Governors of the charity expect that the major part of the medical officers are fully agreed, as to its expediency and necessity.*

* This we find particularly mentioned amongst the ancient Rules and Orders of the Hospital, from which the following ITEMS relative to the Medical Officers, in the management of the patients, have been extracted.

Item, That all the Doctors and Chirurgions do meet together at the house every *Monday, Thursday, and Saturday*, by ten of the clock, to take care of the poor; and that every *Saturday* they go all together through all the wards, to visit and inspect the patients, and then and there jointly consider and consult of and concerning such

The advantages which are likely to result from it, and the dangers which may accrue from postponing it too long, are properly explained to the sufferer, who has as

whose cases are extraordinary and difficult, whether Doctors' or Chirurgions' patients, and then and there prescribe and direct such administrations or operations, as shall be by them, or the major part of them (whereof one shall be a Doctor) thought fit.

Item, That if any Chirurgion have any considerable or extraordinary operation to perform, he shall give notice of the time of his doing the same to the Doctors, and other Chirurgions, that they may be present if they please.

Item, That the Chirurgions shall cause the poor to be well and orderly dressed before ten of the clock in the forenoon in winter, and before nine in the summer; and that there be no dressing in the evening after the usual hour for shutting up the gates, unless upon extraordinary occasions to be allowed by Mr. Treasurer. And that no Doctor, Chirurgion, or Apothecary, or any officer or servant, take any moneys or reward, on account of curing any poor patient, or procuring them to be admitted into this hospital.

Item, That no Chirurgion shall suffer any servant to apply caustics, or dilate or cut open any impostumes or sinuous ulcers, except the master of such servant be present, and direct the same. And that no dead body shall be opened, dissected, or dismembered, without leave from the Treasurer.

Item, That none be permitted to dress for or under any Chirurgions in this house, but such as are bound apprentices at Chirurgions'-Hall, for a term of seven years at least, and have served two years of that term, unless in presence of his master, and except such young Chirurgions as shall be approved by the Committee of Governors, or Treasurer of this house for the time being, according to an Order made at the General Court, the 17th of March, 1702.

Item, That no person shall be permitted, on the score or charge of the house, under the name or notion of a skellet-carrier, or otherwise, to assist or wait upon the Apothecary or Chirurgions of this house in their applications to the patients; but that the whole service be done by the Apothecary and Chirurgions themselves, or servants kept at their own charge.

The term **SKELLET-CARRIER** has for many years been disused at St. Thomas's, and been superceded by the word **DRESSER**, which implies the office of those gentlemen who respectively accompany the Surgeons (under whom they enter) with the boxes containing the applications for wounds, &c. and who possess the advantages of not only assisting the Surgeons in the performance of operations, but of having patients and important accidents confided to their care in the absence of their superiors.

These advantages are so much greater in a practical point of view, than what are possessed by the majority of gentlemen who attend the hospital for instruction, that most of the pupils, upon their first

much time as is consistent with safety allowed for determining upon it and giving consent. The painful duty when resorted to, is promptly and skilfully performed; and the patient is allowed the sum of four shillings, which is called the operation money, it being intended to furnish him with a few of such little comforts and simple refreshments as his situation, for the first two or three days, may require, and which are not comprised in the regular house allowance.

The bed-side is watched with scrupulous attention, till the time and probability of danger from the operation have passed over; and afterwards, such artificial and mechanical means and instruments as are usually required by patients after amputation, to enable them to resume their occupations, are gratuitously supplied to them before they leave the hospital.

The routine of business which the medical officers have to fulfil is such as to occasion them respectively to bestow some considerable share of attention upon the patients under their care. Whilst the three senior physicians, in co-operation with the resident medical officer, (the apothecary) undertake the care of all the medical patients accommodated in the house, the junior (or assistant) physician has the sole management of all those who are relieved by the hospital as out-patients; and who, as has been heretofore explained, attend upon the physician on certain days at the charity for whatever medicine and advice they require.

entrance, are anxious to be admitted as dressers, and pay for the possession of that privilege twelve months, nearly double the premium given by those who are not dressers; and as the Surgeons are limited to four each, or as many beside their apprentices as make up that number at one time, the boxes are generally bespoken long before they become vacant.

Item, That the grand physical medicines be dispensed in this house, and that all the physical and chirurgical medicines be viewed four times a year by the Physicians and Chirurgions of this house, in presence of the Treasurer and two Governors at least; and such medicines as are bad, to be destroyed.

Item, That the apothecary take care that the physic be duly administered to the patients, according to the prescriptions of the Doctors.

The surgical patients in the house are attended regularly by the three surgeons with their apprentices, dressers, and subordinates ; but the out-patients in that department are not quite so well provided for as those of the medical, inasmuch as no experienced person is ostensibly and exclusively employed to take the charge and care of them.

By this remark, far be it from us to imply that they are totally neglected ; on the contrary it is worthy of remark that the DRESSER for the week, who officiates as a kind of HOUSE SURGEON, *pro tempore*, is instructed to attend from time to time at the surgery, by the directions of his superior, to administer such external remedies and applications as he deems needful for the poor unfortunates, who there solicit relief. But still it is to be remembered that the dressers are, on most occasions, young in the profession, and (as is to be inferred from the circumstance of their being here to pursue their studies) cannot be possessed of much experience or practical knowledge to qualify them for so important, though only temporary trust, as the discretionary management of patients.

These facts appear to have excited consideration with the governors and directors of some of the other large hospitals of the metropolis, where we find, at most of them, there are one or more assistant or house surgeons, *besides* the dressers, to execute the duties here adverted to ; and, in all probability, the benevolent purposes of this excellent Institution would be found more effectually completed if one or two gentlemen of experience and skill (selected perhaps from those who have previously received their education as apprentices at the charity) were appointed for the exclusive care of the *surgical* out-patients, in the same manner as the assistant physician takes the charge of the *extra medical* cases.

We have cursorily alluded to the number of patients accommodated in the hospital at different periods since its Re-Endowment ; it therefore only remains for us here to state generally, that the whole number of poor afflicted persons admitted to participate in the benefits of the Institution, averages from ten to twelve thousand annu-

ally. Of these, from two to four thousand are in-patients, and from six to eight thousand are out-patients. The deaths customarily amount to between one hundred and fifty,* and two hundred and fifty yearly : and the number of persons remaining under cure are usually in the following proportions :

Of IN-PATIENTS from 400 to 450

Of OUT-PATIENTS from 300 to 500

The following is the official statement, with the Address of the Governors in behalf of the charity, presented to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, John Atkins, Esq. on Easter Monday last (1819), according to ancient custom, at Christ Church, Newgate Street.†

“ There have been cured and discharged from St. Thomas’s Hospital, in Southwark, the last year, of wounded, maimed, sick, and diseased persons, 2911 in-patients, and 7393 out-patients, many of whom have been relieved with money and necessaries at their departure, to accommodate and support them in their journies to their several habitations - 10304
Buried from thence, after much charge in their
Sickness - - - - - 234

* Those patients who are buried at the request of their friends, under the direction of the charity, are decently interred by the clerk, in the hospital burial ground, in the immediate vicinity of the charity.

† The statement relative to St. BARTHOLOMEW’S HOSPITAL having been also read before the Lord Mayor at the same time with that of St. THOMAS’S, it may perhaps not be unamusing to some of our readers if we subjoin it.

Patients admitted, cured, and discharged, during the last year,
2751 In-patients, and 5619 Out-patients, many of whom
have been relieved with money, clothes and other necessaries,
to enable them to return to their several habitations - - - 8370
Buried this year, after much charge in their illness - - - 197
Remaining under cure, { In-Patients - - - - - 363
 { Out-Patients - - - - - 303
So that there have been, during the last year, and now are,
under the care of this hospital, of poor, sick, and lame persons,
destitute of all other relief, in the whole - - - 9233

Remaining under cure,	{ In-patients - - -	431
	{ Out-patients - - -	385

So that there have been, during the last year,
of poor miserable objects under the cure of
the said hospital, and destitute of other proper
care, in all - - - - - 11354

The number of persons constantly relieved in this hospital being so large, and having of late considerably increased, as from the above, and other annual accounts, appears; and the expenses also for food, physic, and for necessary repairs and improvements, both on the estates and in the hospital itself more particularly, being very great; it is therefore humbly recommended to all charitable persons, that they would be pleased to enable the governors, by their contributions, to go on in affording and still further extending relief to the distresses of the numerous sick, maimed and diseased poor, who daily apply for the same, so that through the blessing of God, and the bounty of this charity, they may be restored to health, and be made useful members of the community."



ERRATA.

- Page 8, For "*St. Saviour*," read *St. Mary Ovarie*.
- 15, For "1482," read 1252.
- 23, For "*Preface to the Divina Comedia of Dante Alleghiro*," read *Supplementary notes to the Divina Commedia of Dante Alighieri*.
- 33, For "*were*," read *was*.
- 65, After the words "*Lord Mayor*," read the following paragraph:
"The Governors made choice of proper officers and servants for these establishments."
- 67, For "*Sir J. W. Anderson*," read *Sir W. Curtis, Bart.* for "*—— Corp, Esq.*" read *Mr. Thomas Wilby*; and for "*qualifications*," read "*qualification*."
- 76, For "*list of the landed property*," read *list of some of the landed property*."
- 126, For "*extraordinary agent*," read "*extraordinary an agent*."
- 131, For "*these would*," read "*these it would*."
- 156, For "*desriptide*," read "*decrepitude*;" and for "*society*," read *sobriety*.
- 175, For "*part of governors*," read "*part of the governors*."
- 176, For "*select him from amongst those*," read *elect him from those*."
- 177, For "*his attainment*," read "*its attainment*."
- 206, For "*nunhood*," read "*nun's hood*."
- 221, For "*was suspended*," read "*were suspended*."
- 233, Transpose the words *consequent* and *added*.

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