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Contributors

Allen, Thomas, 1803-1833

Publication/Creation

London : Whittaker, Treacher, 1830.

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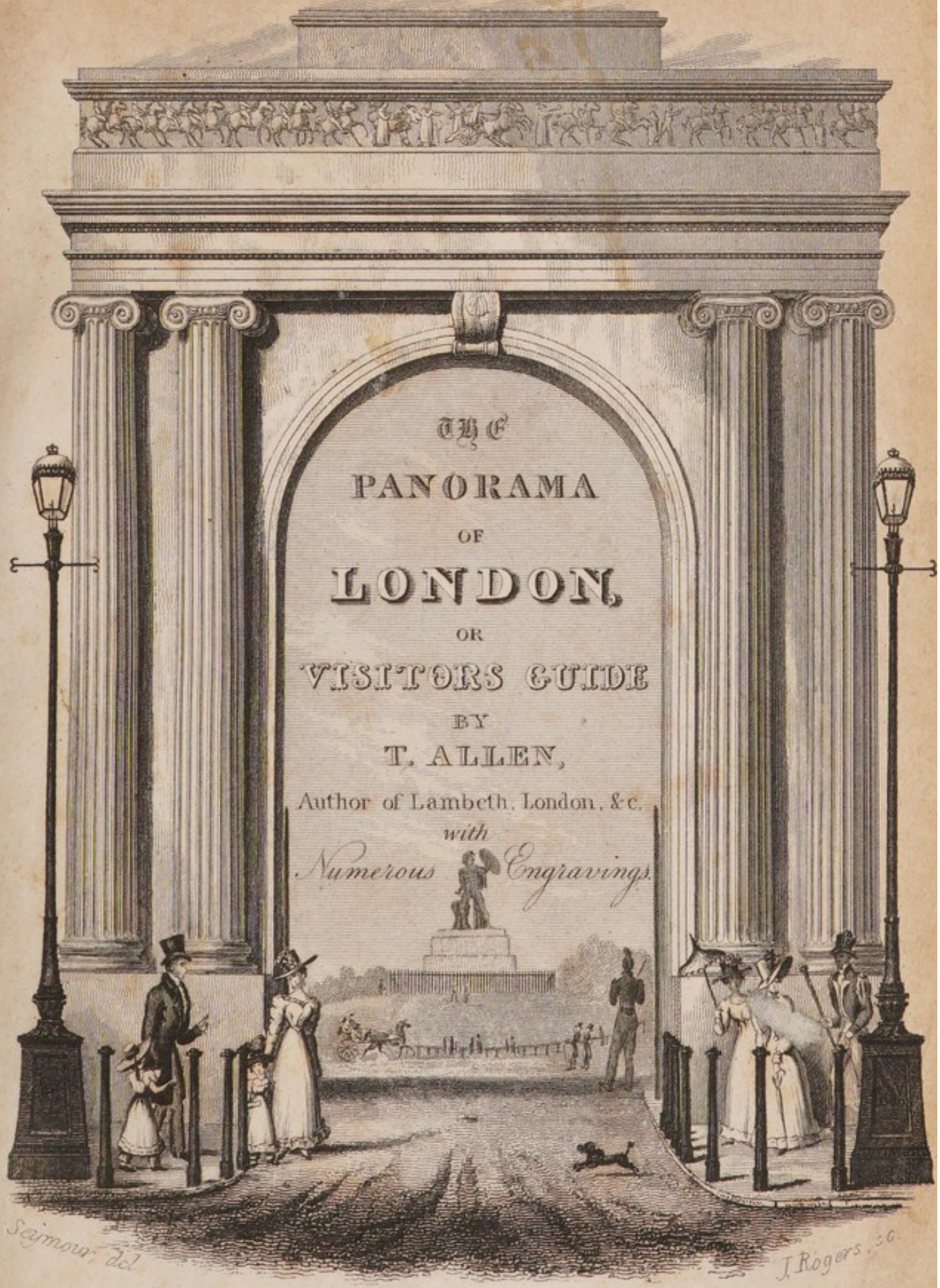
PANORAMA of LONDON.

10,713/A

Drawn by Campion.

LONDON, FROM BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

Engraved by J. Rogers.



THE GRAND ENTRANCE, HYDE PARK

86734

THE

PANORAMA OF LONDON,

AND

Visitor's Pocket Companion,

IN A TOUR THROUGH THE METROPOLIS.

BY THOMAS ALLEN,

Author of the Histories of Lambeth, London, York, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS,

BY J. ROGERS.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR WHITTAKER, TREACHER, & CO.

AVE MARIA LANE.

1830.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE ECCLES, FENCHURCH STREET.

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REGENTS PARK
HYDE PARK
Edgeware Road
New Road
Oxford Street
Regent Street
Tottenham Ct Road
Grays Inn Road
Holborn
Strand
Piccadilly
Knightsbridge
Goswell Street
City Road
Shoreditch
Whitechapel
Ratcliff Highway
THAMES
Bridge Street
Gt Surrey Street
High Street
Waterloo Road
Vauxhall Bridge Road
Vauxhall
Kent Road

REFERENCES TO THE EXPLANATORY PLAN OF LONDON.

1 New Church, Strand
2 Church of St. Clement Danes, Strand
3 New Inn, Wych-street
4 Clement's Inn, Wych-street
5 Temple Bar
6 The Inner and Middle Temple
7 Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars
8 Doctors' Commons
9 Bow Church, Cheapside
10 Royal Exchange
11 Mansion House
12 St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook
13 The Old Post Office, Lombard-st.
14 St. Swithin's Ch. and London Stone
15 The Monument
16 St. Magnus's Ch., London Bridge
17 East India House
18 Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East
19 Custom House, Thames-street
20 Excise Office, Tower Hill
21 Trinity House, Tower Hill
22 Tower of London
23 The Mint, Tower Hill
24 St. George's Ch., Ratcliffe Highway
25 St. George's Hospital
26 The Lock Hospital, Grosvenor Place
27 St. George's Palace
28 Spencer House, St. James's
29 Cleveland House, St. James's
30 St. James's Palace
31 Marlborough House, Pall Mall
32 Admiralty
33 St. Peter's Church, Pimlico
34 Vincent Square
35 Gas Company's Works
36 Westminster School
37 New Stables
38 Willis's Rooms
39 Chesterfield Gate
40 Burlington Arcade
41 Egyptian Hall
42 Society of British Artists
43 Western Lit. and Scient. Institution
44 Miss Linwood's Gallery
45 Barker's Panorama
46 Adelphi Theatre
47 Cross's Menagerie, King's Mews
48 Adelphi Terrace
49 Bazaar
50 Hanover Concert Rooms
51 Welsh Charity School
52 Rotherhithe Church
53 Lying-in Hospital
54 Coburg Theatre
55 Foreign and British School Society
56 Blind School
57 Philanthropic Asylum
58 Deaf and Dumb School
59 Auction Mart
60 Christ Church, Spitalfields
61 Newgate Market
62 Herald's College
63 Roll's Chapel
64 Chartered Gas Company
65 Refuge for the Destitute
66 Surrey Refuge for the Destitute
67 Bridewell
68 City of London Lit. & Scient. Inst.
69 Mechanics' Institution
70 West Smithfield
71 Finsbury Circus
72 Finsbury Square
73 Grosvenor Square
74 Hanover Square
75 Golden Square
76 Leicester Square
77 Covent Garden Market
78 Temple Gardens
79 East Smithfield
80 London Docks
81 Serpentine River
82 The Green Park
83 Vauxhall Gardens
84 Wilmington Square
85 Myddleton Square
86 New River Head
87 Northampton Square
88 Apsley House
89 Entrance to St. George's Palace
90 Horse Barracks
91 Hans' Place
92 Sloane Square
93 St. Luke's Church, Chelsea
94 Grand Junction Water Works
95 College of Physicians, Pall Mall
96 Giltspur Street Compter
97 St. Bartholomew's Hospital
98 Christ's Hospital
99 St. Paul's Cathedral
100 New General Post Office
101 St. Paul's School
102 New London Prison, Whitecross-st.
103 Guildhall, King-street
104 London Institution, Moorfields
105 The Bank of England
106 The Stock Exchange
107 Catholic Chapel, Moorfields
108 Excise Office, Broad-street

THE

PANORAMA OF LONDON.

CHAPTER I.

Sketches of the Metropolis—Geographical and Local Situation, Soil, Dimensions, Climate, Supply of Water, Population, Commerce, Consumption of Provisions.

LONDON, the capital of Great Britain, and, indeed, if its commercial and political influence be considered, of the civilised world, is situated near the south-eastern extremity of the county of Middlesex, on the banks of the river Thames, the principal source of the wealth of the British metropolis; and though certainly not the largest, yet, in respect of its navigation and produce, one of the principal rivers in the world. The bard of Twickenham thus sings the praise of this noble stream:—

——————— from his oozy bed
Old father Thames advanced his reverend head,
His tresses dress'd with dews, and o'er the stream
His shining horns diffused a golden gleam.
Graved on his urn appear'd the moon, that guides
His swelling water and alternate tides;
The figured streams in waves of silver roll'd,
And on their banks AUGUSTA* rose in gold
Behold! AUGUSTA'S glittering spires increase,
And temples rise, the beauteous works of peace
The time shall come, when, free as seas or wind,
Unbounded Thames shall flow for all mankind
Earth's distant ends our glory shall behold,
And the new world launch forth to seek the old.

POPE

The geographical situation of London, in respect to its position on the globe, is, in latitude, 51 degrees 31 minutes north; and

* The Roman name of London.

in longitude, 18 degrees 36 minutes; or 5 minutes 37 seconds west from the royal observatory, Greenwich.

Its distance from the principal cities of Europe is as follows: from Edinburgh 367 miles south; from Dublin 338 miles south-east; from Amsterdam 190 miles west; from Paris 225 miles north north-west; from Copenhagen 610 miles south-west; from Vienna 820 miles north-west; from Madrid 860 miles north-east by east; from Rome 950 miles north north-west; from Constantinople 1,66 miles north-west; and from Moscow 1,660 miles east south-east.

The immediate site of the city of London is about sixty miles from the sea, westward, in a pleasant and spacious valley, stretching along the banks of the Thames, which river, as it flows through the town, forms a bold curve or crescent. On the northern side the ground rises with a quick ascent, and then more gradually, but unequally, heightens to the north-west and west, which are the most elevated parts. On the south side of the river the ground is nearly level, and was anciently an entire morass of many miles in extent; this has been reclaimed through the artificial embankment of the river, which must have been the work of ages. The average breadth of the river, in this part of its course, is from four to five hundred yards; its general depth at low water about twelve feet; but at spring tides it rises from ten to twelve feet above that level. The tides commonly flow to the distance of fifteen miles above London-bridge.

The general *soil* of the valley in which the metropolis is situated is gravel and clay, with loam and sand intermixed.

The *extent* of what is commonly designated "the metropolis" is, from east to west, or from Poplar to Knightsbridge, near eight miles; its breadth from north to south is very irregular, but it certainly varies from three to six miles. The circumference of this immense congregation of buildings may be estimated at about thirty miles. The principal streets range from west to east, and in that direction the metropolis is intersected by two great thoroughfares; the one which is most adjacent to the river commences at Hyde-park-corner, and traverses east, under the names of Piccadilly, Haymarket, Cockspur-street, Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's church-yard, Watling-street, Cannon-street, Eastcheap, Tower-street, and Tower-hill; this line pursues its route for near three miles further by East Smithfield, Radcliffe-highway, Upper and Lower Shadwell, to Limehouse and the West India docks. The northern line of road commences at Tyburn-turnpike, and

thence, under the appellations of Oxford-street, High-street St. Giles's, Holborn, Skinner-street, Newgate-street, Cheapside, Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, Aldgate, and Whitechapel, leads by Mile-end and Bow into Essex. The principal thoroughfare which crosses London from north to south commences at Kingsland, thence by Shoreditch, Norton-falgate, Bishopsgate-street, Gracechurch-street, Fish-street-hill, London-bridge, High-street Borough, Blackman-street, and Newington-cause-way, to the Brighton and other roads. Besides this there are four other main avenues into Surrey and Kent, over the bridges of Westminster, Waterloo, and Blackfriars, which meet at the obelisk in St. George's-fields, and the Southwark-bridge, which enters Newington-causeway near the Elephant and Castle.

Of the extent of the principal streets and avenues in the metropolis some idea may be formed from the annexed table :—

LONDON.	yards
Bishopsgate-street	1045
Fenchurch-street	654
Lower Thames-street	460
Upper Thames-street	1331
Gracechurch-street	357
Lombard-street	374
Cornhill	286
Cheapside	368
Aldersgate-street	456
Fleet-streeet	610
WESTMINSTER.	
Strand	1369
Haymarket	357
Pall-mall	610
Regent-street	1730
Oxford-street	2304
St. James's-street	385
Piccadilly	1694
Bond-street	990
SOUTHWARK.	
Tooley-street	972
High-street	781
Blackman-street	390
Great Surrey-street	1193
City-road	5115
New-road	1690
Shoreditch	715
High Holborn	1045

The metropolis is computed to contain upwards of 70 squares, 10,000 streets, lanes, courts, &c.; and the whole formed by near 250,000 buildings of various descriptions, as public structures, churches, dwelling-houses, warehouses, shops, &c. The churches and other public edifices are mostly built of stone; the dwelling-houses, with the exception of some of the mansions belonging to the nobility, also of stone, are almost wholly of brick, though latterly the fronts of many of the respectable and opulent tradesmen are covered with compo, or mastic. But few wooden houses are now to be seen, and these are principally of a date anterior to the great fire of 1666. Many of the squares are very spacious and elegantly laid out in parterres and shrubberies, for the recreation of the inhabitants of the surrounding houses.

Through the numerous improvements that have been made in the course of the last two hundred years, the inhabitants of London enjoy greater conveniences than those of any other city in Europe. All the streets are regularly paved, and divided into a carriage-way and a foot-path on each side. The carriage-way is generally paved with small blocks of Scotch granite. The foot-paths are in general laid with large thick flags, or slabs, either of Yorkshire free-stone, moor-stone, or lime-stone, and are finished with a kirb raised a few inches above the carriage-way. The mud and soil which accumulate in the streets are taken away at stated intervals, by scavengers employed by the different parishes; and the waste water, &c. runs off through iron gratings fixed in the kennels at proper intervals, into arched sewers or drains constructed beneath the street (and communicating by smaller drains with the houses), and having various outlets, through larger sewers, into the Thames. Through these means, and from the ample supply of water which the inhabitants derive from numerous sources, the general cleanliness is very considerable, and materially tends to the present salubrity of the metropolis.

The guardianship of the metropolis at night is chiefly intrusted to aged men, who are mostly hired at small weekly salaries by the different parishes, and provided with a great coat, lanthorn, hanger, staff, and rattle. Each watchman has a regular beat, or walk, which it is his duty to perambulate several times in the hour, and to proclaim aloud the time and the state of the weather. The whole number of these watchmen, including the patrols, inspectors, &c. does not exceed four thousand.

Notwithstanding the sudden and strongly-contrasted changes of the weather in London, compared with the state of the atmosphere in other climes, and although multitudes of its poorer classes live in poverty and wretchedness, the general healthiness of this capital may be deemed fully equal to that of any other in the world. In this respect, considerable improvements have taken place since the times of the great plague and fire, and contagious disorders are of very rare occurrence. The annual mortality at the present period may be averaged at about one in thirty-one; the number of deaths is greatest in infancy; and about one-fourth of the whole are of children under two years of age.

The *temperature* of the air of London and its vicinity is sensibly affected by the influence of the coal fires, which warm and dry the atmosphere; and it is a remarkable fact, that vegetation is

earlier by ten days or a fortnight on the west and south-west sides of the metropolis than at the northern and eastern sides. This is attributable to the severity of the north and north-east winds being mitigated in their passage over London by the warmth of the coal fires. Mr. Howard fully established this fact, by a comparison of a long series of observations made at Plaistow, Stratford, and Tottenham-green (all within four miles of London), with those made at the apartments of the Royal Society in London, and periodically recorded in the Philosophical Transactions. His explanation of the causes of this difference is simple and convincing. "Whoever," he says, "has passed his hands over the surface of a glass hive, whether in summer or winter, will have perceived how much the little bodies of the collected multitude of bees are capable of heating the place that contains them. But the proportion of warmth which is induced in a city by the population must be far less considerable than that emanating from fires, the greater part of which are kept up for the very purpose of preventing the sensation attending the escape of heat from our bodies. A temperature equal to that of spring is hence maintained in the depth of winter, in the included part of the atmosphere, which, as it escapes from the houses, is constantly renewed. Another, and a more considerable portion of heated air, is constantly poured into the common mass from the chimnies; to which, lastly, we have to add the heat diffused in all directions from the founderies, breweries, steam-engines, and other manufactories, and culinary fires."* When we consider that all these artificial sources of heat, with the exception of the domestic fires, continue in full operation throughout the summer, it should seem that the excess of the London temperature must be still greater in June than it is in January; but the fact is otherwise. The excess of the city temperature is greatest in winter, and, at that period, seems to belong entirely to *the nights*, which average three degrees and seven-tenths warmer than in the country; while the heat of *the days*, owing, without doubt, to the interception of a portion of the solar rays by a constant veil of smoke, falls, on a mean of years, about a third of a degree short of that on open plains.

The more prevalent winds blow from the north-east and south-west; and these, with little variation, occupy about ten or eleven

* Howard on Climate, vol. ii. pp. 104. 106.

months in the year. The westerly winds are generally pregnant with rain, the greatest falls coming from a few points west of the south; the easterly winds are sharp and piercing, but almost always dry. The heat of the atmosphere is very variable, it seldom remaining equal for many days; and every year differing from the preceding one, as well in respect to heat and cold as to moisture and rains. Sometimes the winter is severely cold, with frosts from November till May, with little interruption: sometimes the water is not frozen for more than ten or twelve days. Most commonly there is a little frost in November and December; but otherwise these months (and particularly November) are very foggy [gloomy] and moist. The principal frost is generally in January; February is commonly a mild, open, moist month; March is generally cold [windy] and dry. The summer months vary as much; sometimes there are three months very warm, sometimes not more than a week [in continuance]; the latter half of July [and beginning of August] is commonly the hottest. In August heavy rains often fall, especially in the last half of the month. The thermometer sometimes rises to above 80° of Fahrenheit's scale, very rarely to 84°; but the most common summer heat is from 65° to 75°. In winter it sometimes falls to 15°, but the most common winter heat, when it freezes, is between 20° and 30°; it has been known to fall below the point marked 0, but very rarely; the most frequent, when it does not freeze, is between 40° and 50°."* On the thirteenth of July, 1808, the thermometer, in the open air, in the shade, and with a northern aspect, near St. James's park, rose to 94°; and in various parts of London, in the shade also, it varied from that degree upwards, to 103°. On the same day, in particular local situations, in the sun, the quicksilver rose to the extraordinary height of from 120 to 140 degrees! The contrast between this day and that of the 24th of January, 1795, is most striking; on the latter the thermometer fell to six degrees below zero!

It appears from Mr. Kirwan's "Estimate of the Temperature of different Latitudes," 8vo. 1787, that, taking the mean of the observations made at the house of the Royal Society, from the year 1772 to 1780, the annual temperature of London is 51° 9′, or, in round numbers, 52°. The average monthly temperature is stated in the following table:—

* Fordyce, p. 8.

	° ′		° ′
January	35. 9	July	66. 3
February	42. 3	August	65.85
March	46. 4	September	59.63
April	49. 9	October	52.81
May	56.61	November	44.44
June	63.22	December	41.04

The greatest usual cold is 20°, and happens in January; the greatest usual heat is 81°, and happens in July.

The most usual alterations of temperature within the space of 24 hours in every month are:—

	°		°
January	6	July	10
February	8	August	15
March	20	September	18
April	18	October	14
May	14	November	9
June	12	December	6

Mr. Kirwan, whose work is quoted above, shows that proportionably to its latitude, it is much colder in London than in Edinburgh; the mean temperature of the latter city in January is 34° 5′, and that of London 35° 9′. This difference he ascribes to the following causes: 1st. that Edinburgh is not exposed to the Siberian winds, as London is; 2nd. that Edinburgh is nearer to the sea; 3rd. that the rigour of the north winds is very little moderated, perhaps indeed increased, in passing from Scotland to London, particularly if the surface of the earth is covered with snow; and hence we may credit Dr. Smollett,* who asserts that the winters are sometimes milder at Edinburgh than at London.

The situation of the metropolis is so very favourable, that *springs* which might yield large quantities of water, are found on digging almost every where; yet the main sources of that plentiful supply which the inhabitants receive are the Thames and the New River. This arises from the comparative cheapness with which those waters are conveyed into the very houses themselves, and which is effected by means of iron pipes laid beneath all the s're ts f om four to five feet below the surface, and having small bores connected with leaden pipes, that lead to the kitchens and cisterns. Attached to the main pipes, at convenient distances, are fixed plugs, which can

* Travels in Italy.

be immediately opened in case of fire, &c. In various parts of the town, also, over the ancient wells that have been preserved, pumps are fixed for the conveniencies of the public.

In 1808 and 1809, the New River, on an average of the two years, supplied the metropolis with 78,110,000 hogsheads, or 4217,940,000 gallons of water annually, to 59,058 houses and buildings, occupied by 42,960 tenants, who paid an annual rental to the company of £80,782. There are at present eight companies for supplying the metropolis with water. The following account of them is condensed from the report made to parliament in 1827:

1. *The New River Company* get their supply chiefly from the spring at Chadwell, between Hertford and Ware. It comes in an open channel of about forty miles in length to reservoirs at Clerkenwell, where are two reservoirs, having between them a surface of about five acres and an average depth of ten feet. These reservoirs are eighty-four feet and a half above low-water mark in the Thames, and by means of steam-engines and a stand-pipe an additional height of sixty feet can be given to the water. The highest service given by the New River is the cistern on the top of Covent Garden Theatre. The New River Company supply 66,600 houses with water, at an average of about 1,100 hogsheads each in the year, or, in all, about seventy-five millions of hogsheads annually.

2. *The East-London Water Works* are situated at Old Ford, on the river Lea, about three miles from the Thames, and a little below the point to which the tide flows up the Lea. The water is pumped into reservoirs and allowed to settle; and a supply of 6,000,000 gallons is daily distributed to about 42,000 houses. They have 200 miles of iron pipes, which in some places cost them seven guineas a yard. This and the New River are the only companies which do not draw their supply of water entirely from the Thames.

3. *The West Middlesex* derive their supply of water from the Thames at the upper end of Hammersmith, about nine miles and a half above London Bridge, and where the bed of the Thames is gravel. The water is forced by engines to a reservoir at Kensington, 309 feet long, 123 wide, and 20 deep; paved and lined with bricks, and elevated about 120 feet above low water in the Thames. They have another reservoir on Little Primrose Hill, about 70 feet higher, and containing 88,000 hogsheads of water, under the pressure of which the drains are kept charged, in case of fires. They serve about 15,000 tenants and the average daily supply is about 2,250,000 gallons.

4. *The Chelsea Water Works* derive their supply from the Thames, about a quarter of a mile east of Chelsea Hospital, and they have two reservoirs, one in the Green Park, and another in Hyde Park—the former having an elevation of 44 feet, and the latter of 70. The Chelsea Company serve about 12,400 houses, and the average daily supply is 1,760,000 gallons.

5. *The Grand Junction Company* derive the whole of their supply from the Thames, immediately adjoining Chelsea Hospital; thence it is pumped without any filtration or settling into three reservoirs at Paddington. These reservoirs are about 71, 86, and 92 feet above the high-water mark in the Thames; their united contents are 19,355,840 gallons; and by means of a stand-pipe, the water is forced to the height of 147 feet, or about 61 feet above the average reservoir. The number of houses supplied by the Grand Junction Company is 7,700, and the average daily supply is about 2,800,000 gallons.

The above five companies supply the whole of London and its environs north of the Thames; the inhabitants south of the river are supplied by the three following:

6. *The Lambeth Company* take their supply from the Thames, between Westminster and Waterloo Bridges. It is drawn from the bed of the river by a suction-pipe, and delivered to the tenants without being allowed to subside. The number of houses that they supply is 16,000, and the average service is 1,244,000 gallons daily.

7. *The South London* or *Vauxhall Company* take their supply from the river Thames by a tunnel, which is laid six feet below low-water mark, and as far into the river as the third arch of Vauxhall Bridge. The Vauxhall Company supply about 10,000 houses with about 1,000,000 gallons of water daily.

8. *The Southwark Water Works* (the property of an individual) are supplied from the middle of the Thames, below Southwark and London bridges. The number of houses supplied by these works is about 7,000, and the average daily supply about 720,000 gallons.

The total daily consumption of water supplied by the companies is, for all purposes, about 4,650,000 cubic feet, and would require a circular pipe of about six feet in diameter, flowing at the rate of two miles an hour, without any interruption.

The *population* of the metropolis has nearly doubled within the last hundred years. The number of its settled inhabitants, including those of the contiguous parishes, are given in the annexed table.

ABSTRACT

Of the Returns made by order of Parliament in 1821.

Parishes, &c.	Inhabited Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total.
City of London, within the walls..	7938	27506	28668	56174
Ditto, without the walls, including the Inns of Court.....	9232	34441	34819	69260
City and liberties of Westminster..	18502	85082	97003	182085
Borough of Southwark, including Christ Church parish	12477	41690	44215	85905
Bermondsey	4278	12125	13110	25235
Artillery-Ground liberty.....	187	685	802	1487
Charter-House	11	102	42	144
Clerkenwell parish	4995	18533	20572	39105
Glasshouse-yard liberty	168	641	717	1358
St. Luke's parish.....	5517	19987	20889	40876
St. Sepulchre's.....	555	2381	2359	4740
St. Andrew, above the bars	3740	16770	18724	35494
Rolls liberty	313	1415	1322	2737
Duchy of Lancaster liberty.....	67	227	262	489
Savoy liberty.....	31	101	121	222
St. Giles in the Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury	4456	24289	27504	51793
Ely-place liberty	45	97	171	268
St. Clement Danes parish	487	1905	2105	4010
St. Botolph without, Aldgate.....	941	3032	3397	6429
St. Catherine, by the Tower	427	1300	1324	2624
Norton Falgate liberty	267	869	1027	1896
Tower of London parish	84	176	287	463
Old Tower liberty	31	99	106	235
Wapping, St. John's parish	483	1432	1646	3008
Islington	3495	9550	12867	22417
St. Mary-le-bone.....	9761	41386	54654	96040
Paddington	1139	2852	3624	6476
St. Pancras	8824	31796	40042	71838
St. Matthew, Bethnal-green	8095	22253	23423	45676
Christ-Church, Spitalfields	2300	9025	9625	18650
St. Leonard, Shoreditch.....	8269	24843	28123	52966
St. Mary, Whitechapel	4225	14394	15013	29407
St. Mary, Lambeth.....	9294	25792	31846	57638
St. Mary, Newington	5819	14917	18130	33047

London is generally acknowledged to be the first *commercial* city in the world; and its manufacturing importance is but little, if at all, inferior to any. It is the centre, indeed, of European traffic; and every article, whether of necessity, convenience, comfort, or luxury, may be here obtained.

The "Port of London," as actually occupied by shipping, extends from London-bridge to Deptford, being a distance of nearly four miles, and is from four to five hundred yards in average breadth. It may be described as consisting of four divisions, called the upper, middle, and lower pools, and the space between Limehouse and Deptford: the upper pool extends from London-bridge to Union-hole, about 1,600 yards; the middle pool from thence to Wapping new-stairs, 700 yards; the lower pool from the latter place to Horseferry-tier, near Limehouse, 1,800 yards; and the space below to Deptford about 2,700 yards. The number of vessels belonging to this port in September, 1800, was ascertained, by the official documents laid before parliament, to be 2,666, carrying 568,262 tons, and 41,402 men. Comparing this number with the number returned in January, 1701—2, the increase will be seen to be astonishing. At that period the vessels amounted only to 560, carrying 84,882 tons, and 10,065 men. On the quantity of tonnage it is nearly in the proportion of six to one; and on the amount of men and ships as upwards of four to one. The East India Company's ships alone carry more burthen by 21,166 tons than all the vessels of London did a century ago. The average number of ships in the Thames and docks is 1,100; together with 3,000 barges employed in lading and unlading them; 2,288 small craft engaged in the inland trade; and 3,000 wherries for the accommodation of passengers; 1,200 revenue officers are constantly on duty in different parts of the river; 4,000 labourers are employed in lading and unlading; and 8,000 watermen navigate the wherries and craft. The aggregate value of the goods shipped and unshipped in the course of a year, in the river Thames, has been computed at seventy millions sterling. The vast system of plunderage that was formerly carried on with impunity, in consequence of the crowded state of the river, led to the construction, in the early part of the present century, of those grand deposits of commercial wealth, the West India, East India, London, and Commercial docks. The present annual value of the exports and imports may be stated at upwards of sixty mil-

lions, and the annual amount of the Custom and Excise duties at more than six millions sterling.

The vast *consumption of provisions* in this immense capital must excite surprise, when duly considered, as to the means by which it is so regularly supplied. There are, however, no particular laws to effect this purpose; but all is left to the simple mechanism put in force by the expectation of profit, and the assured certainty with which every dealer can dispose of his goods.

The consumption of animal food is very great; but, to form a proper idea of its extent, the average weight, as well as the number of the animals, must be ascertained. About the year 1700, the average weight of the oxen sold in the London market was 370 lbs.; of calves 50 lbs., of sheep 28 lbs., and of lambs 18 lbs.: the present average weight is, of oxen 800 lbs., of calves 140 lbs., of sheep 80 lbs., and of lambs 50 lbs. The number of oxen annually consumed in London has been estimated at 110,000, calves 50,000, sheep 700,000, lambs 250,000, hogs and pigs 200,000; besides animals of other kinds. Smithfield is the principal market for the above articles; and the total value of butchers' meat sold there annually is stated at £8,000,000.

The quantity of fish consumed in the metropolis is comparatively small, on account of the high price which it generally bears; but this will probably be remedied, though some kinds of fish at particular seasons are cheap and of good quality. There are, on an average, annually brought to Billingsgate market 2,500 cargoes of fish, of forty tons each, and about 20,000 tons by land carriage: in the whole 120,000 tons. The supply of poultry being inadequate to a general consumption, and the price consequently high, that article is mostly confined to the tables of the wealthy. Game is not publicly sold, yet a considerable quantity, by presents, and even by clandestine sale, is consumed by the middling classes. Venison is sold, chiefly by pastry-cooks, at a moderate rate; but the chief consumption, which is considerable, is amongst the gentry and proprietors of deer-parks.

The annual consumption of wheat, in London, may be averaged at 900,000 quarters, each containing eight Winchester bushels; of porter and ale 2,000,000 barrels, each containing thirty-six gallons; spirits and compounds 11,000,000 gallons; wines 65,000 pipes; butter 21,000,000 lbs., and cheese 26,000,000 lbs. The quantity of coals consumed is about 1,200,000 chaldrons, of thirty-

six bushels, or a ton and a half, to each chaldron. About 9,600 cows are kept in the vicinity of London, for supplying the inhabitants with milk, and they are supposed to yield nearly 7,900,000 gallons every year; even this great quantity, however, is considerably increased by the dealers, who adulterate it, by at least one-fourth, with water, before they serve their customers.

CHAPTER II.

Sketches of the History and Progressive Increase of the Metropolis, from the earliest period to the reign of Elizabeth.

THE remote history of this magnificent city is involved in much obscurity. Geoffrey of Monmouth, a monkish historian, says, that Brute, a descendant of Eneas, the son of Venus, built a town on the site of the present London in the year of the world 2855 (or about 1008 years before Christ), and named it *Troy Novant*, or *New Troy*, whence the inhabitants received the name of *Trinobantes*, which it retained for a thousand years or more, till the sceptre, having devolved on king Lud, a native of Britain, he gave it the name of *Caer Lud*, or *Ludstoun*, which in progress of time became softened into London. Dismissing this fable, it appears from unquestionable authority that the Britons were well acquainted with the site. Cæsar in his "Commentaries," denominates it the chief city of the Trinobantes, which is easily converted to *Treyn-y-bant*, describing the exact situation of the British *town in the valley;* the vale of London being certainly one of the most extensive in the British dominions, taking it from Brentwood to Windsor, one way, and from Hampstead to the Surrey hills, another. Ammianus Marcellinus, a Roman author, who lived in the reign of Valens, about 360 of the Christian era, subsequently calls it *Augusta Trinobantum;* and again he mentions it as "*Londinium*, an ancient town, which is now called *Augusta;*" the latter being the name which the Romans, with the national spirit of all conquerors, endeavoured to attach to it after their settlement.

Ptolemy, the geographer, has placed *Londinium* on the south side of the Thames; and this statement is countenanced by the learned Dr. Gale, who places it in St. George's Fields. The arguments of the learned antiquary have been opposed with some

success by Mr. Maitland, Dr. Woodward, and others. The former, who had been at great pains in investigating the ground on the south side of the Thames, observes, that the Romans would never have made choice of so damp a place for a station as St. George's fields must have been, though afterwards, by embanking and draining, they certainly frequented the southern side of the river, as is evident from the numerous discoveries of coins, tesselated works, sepulchral remains &c. of this people, especially within the last few years.

Respecting the name various etymologies have been given by antiquaries. Tacitus calls it *Londinium* and *Colonia Augusta;* Bede, *Londinia;* King Alfred, in his translation of the passage in Bede, *Lunden-ceaster;* other appellations, given to it by the Saxons, were *Lunden-berig* and *Lunden-wic.* Mr. Owen, the learned editor of the "Welch Archæology," derives the name from *llyn*, a lake, and *din*, a town; and when all the lands on the Surrey side, as far as Camberwell, were overflown at high tides, as they must have been before they were protected by embankments, the term of "Lake town" or the "town by the lake," would certainly be applicable.

The Roman city or colony, according to Dr. Stukely, occupied an oblong square, in breadth from Maiden-lane, Lad-lane, Cateaton-street, to the Thames; and in length from Ludgate to Wallbrook, which placed it between two natural and, at that period, important passes, the one formed by the river of Wells or Fleta, now arched over and used as a common sewer; the other by a stream called Wall-brook, which has long ceased to exist.

The exact period at which the original walls of London were erected is not ascertainable. Stow imagines that they were not built so late as 296, "because, in that yeare, when Alectus the tyrant was slaine in the field, the Frankes easily entred London, and had sacked the same, had not God of his greate favour, at the very instant, brought along the river of Thames certeine bandes of Romane souldiers, who slew those Frankes in everie streete of the cittie." The same author states, on the authority of Simeon of Durham, that Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, was the first that walled the city, "aboute the yeare of Christ, 306." Camden says, the work was executed by Constantine himself, through the persuasions of his mother; and Maitland ascribes the raising the walls to Theodosius, who was governor of Britain in 379. Certain it is, both from the testimony of various authors,

and from the fact of many Roman remains having been found in and about them, that their erection may with safety be ascribed to them. The course of the city wall was as follows:—

Beginning at a fort that occupied a part of the present Tower of London, the line was continued by the Minories, between Poor Jury-lane and the Vineyard, to *Ald-gate*. Thence, forming a curve to the north-west, between Shoemaker-row, Bevis Marks, Camomile-street, and Houndsditch, it abutted on *Bishops-gate*, from which it extended in nearly a straight line through Bishopsgate church-yard, and behind Bethlem hospital and Fore-street to *Cripple-gate*. At a short distance further on, it turned southward by the back of Hart-street and Cripplegate church-yard, and thence, continuing between Monkwell and Castle streets, led by the back of Barber-Surgeons' hall, and Noble-street, to Dolphin-court, opposite Oat-lane, where, turning westerly, it approached *Alders-gate*. Proceeding hence, towards the south-west, it described a curve along the back of St. Botolph's church-yard, Christ's hospital, and old *Newgate*; from which it continued southward to *Lud-gate*, passing at the back of the College of Physicians, Warwick-square, Stationers' hall, and the London Coffee-house on Ludgate-hill. From Ludgate it proceeded westerly by Cock-court to New Bridge-steet, where, turning to the south, it skirted the Fleet-brook to the Thames, near which it was guarded by another fort. The circuit of the whole line, according to Stow's admeasurement, was two miles and one furlong. Another wall extended the whole distance along the banks of the Thames, between the two forts; but this, which measured one mile and about 120 yards, "was long since subverted," says Fitz-Stephen, who lived in the reign of Henry II. "by the fishful river, with his ebbing and flowing." The walls were defended at different distances by strong towers and bastions.

Dr. Woodward, who had an opportunity to examine the foundation of the wall, in Camomile-street, near the site of Bishopsgate, about the year 1707, says, that it lay about eight feet beneath the present surface; and that to the height of almost ten feet it was composed of rag-stone, with single layers of broad tiles interposed, each layer being at the distance of two feet from each other. The tiles were all of Roman make, and of the kind called *Sesquipedales*, or, in English measure, seventeen inches 4-10 in length, eleven inches 6-10 in breadth, and one inch 3-10 in thickness. The mortar was so firm and hard, that the stone itself might as easily

be broken. The thickness of this part, which was the whole that remained of the Roman masonry, was nine feet.

The wall was carried up to the height of about eight or nine feet more, chiefly with rag-stone, having only a few bricks occasionally interposed, and that without regularity. On the outside the stone was squared and wrought into layers of five inches in thickness; between these were double courses of large bricks, near a foot long, half a foot broad, and three inches thick.

The principal Roman roads through the metropolis traversed to the cardinal points. The prætorian way traversed the city from Dowgate along the present Watling-street, by Newgate to Oxford-road. The ermin street, passed under Cripplegate; and from Aldgate was a vicinal way to Oldford, where there was a passage into Essex.

On the desertion of Britain by the Romans, in the early part of the fifth century, London once more became a British town; and it is so mentioned in a Saxon chronicle, under the date of 457, when the Britons fled hither on their defeat by the invader Hengist. About twenty years after this battle, Hengist made himself master of this city, and kept possession of it, probably till his death, which happened in 498. It was then recaptured by the British king, Ambrosius, the successor of Vortigern, and continued to belong to the Britons during the greater part of the sixth century. The Saxon kingdom of Essex having been established some years, and London, though in what manner, or at what period, becoming subjected to, its walls and fortifications doubtless preserved it from the ravages that had been inflicted by the invaders in most other parts of the country.

Soon after the conversion of the East Saxons to Christianity, in the time of Sebert, nephew to Ethelbert, king of Kent, the latter monarch, to whom all the country south of the Humber was feudatory, erected a cathedral church on the site of St. Paul's, about the year 610; London having been chosen for a bishop's see by Augustine, the "apostle of the English," and Mellitus, one of the companions in his mission, was consecrated the first bishop in 604. Bede, who mentions this fact, describes London as an "emporium of many nations, who arrived thither by land and sea." Not long after the erection of St. Paul's cathedral, Sebert founded and erected Westminster Abbey, on the site of a small island called Thorney. During the confused period of the Saxon heptarchy, but very little of London is known. In 644 it was ravaged by the

plague, and in 764, 798, and 801, it suffered severely from fires; in that of 798, it was almost wholly burnt down, and numbers of the inhabitants perished in the flames.

In the reign of Egbert, king of Wessex, the Danish pirates first made themselves formidable to the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants of this country. Egbert opposed their incursions with signal success, and after several struggles restored peace to his dominions. In 833 he summoned a national assembly or parliament, called the *wittenage mot*, to meet at London, to consult on the best means of repelling the Danes, who still continued formidable, and occasionally desolated the country by their ravages. Their deliberations, however, were of little effect; for the Danes plundered the city twice within the ensuing twenty years, and massacred numbers of the inhabitants.

The first time of their obtaining possession was in 839; the next was in 851, or 852, when, having landed from a fleet of 350 sail, they pillaged and laid waste by fire both London and Canterbury. In the same year, however, they were routed in a most sanguinary battle, near Ockley, in Surrey. About the year 860, however, the invaders re-appeared in greater numbers, and many desperate battles were fought during the reigns of Ethelred I. and the glorious Alfred. The latter, by the most consummate policy and valour, released the kingdom from the scourges that had so long infested it.

About this period, though London was advancing in eminence, yet it had not risen to the rank and dignity of an Anglo-Saxon metropolis; for Winchester continued to be the residence of the king and principal nobility. Its commercial and trading consequence had however increased, as may be estimated by the laws respecting coinage; eight minters being established in London, seven in Canterbury, and only three in Winchester.

In 994, about one century after the restoration of London by Alfred, during which time it continued to increase in strength and opulence, the kings of Denmark and Norway, at the head of a numerous fleet and army, sailed up the Thames, with the hope of reducing the city to their power. The reins of government were at this moment in the hands of the feeble and dastardly Ethelred II. and the citizens of London were left, unassisted, to defend their own walls. So bravely, however, did they protect them, that the enemy were repeatedly repulsed with great loss, and finally obliged to raise the siege. The Danes, though unable to make themselves masters of London, ceased not to harass every other part of the country with their incursions, till, weary of resistance, Ethelred

abdicated his throne, and retired into Normandy, A. D. 1013. London, thus abandoned, was at length compelled to open her gates; and with her the whole of England submitted to the sceptre of Sweyn, king of Denmark.

On the accession of Canute, the son of Sweyn, to the throne, the citizens of London joined in the general effort made by the Saxons, under the brave Edmund Ironside, the son of Ethelred, to throw off the Danish yoke. For a time the enterprise gave promise of a glorious triumph. Canute was obliged to abandon the capital to his rival, and, in 1016, Edmund Ironside was in London crowned king of England. Three times in the course of that year Canute returned and laid siege to it, but was as often repulsed with great loss. The contending princes, finding at length that their forces were too equally balanced to give either a hope of sole dominion, entered into an agreement for a division of territory. Scarcely had this compromise been made, when the assassination of the gallant Edmund, by his perfidious relation Edric Streon, deprived the Saxons of a leader, and left Canute sovereign of all England.

The Danish monarch was filled with resentment against London, for the strenuous resistance which it had made to his pretensions, and its persevering attachment to the Saxon line. Of a tax of £82,000 Saxon, which he imposed on the whole country, the portion for which he assessed London was nearly one-eighth; and it is to this we are referred as a proof of the weight with which his vengeance fell upon this devoted city. But some authors adduce this as a proof of the early wealth and consequence of London, as commerce with foreign merchants was more attended to than the cultivation of the earth, or the encouragement of manufactures.

Upon the death of Canute, a *wittenage mot*, or assembly of wise men, was held at Oxford, where Earl Leofric, and most of the Thanes on the north side of the river Thames, with the principal burgesses or citizens of London, chose Harold their king. This suffices to show that the city then was of such distinction, grandeur, and power, that no national affair of consequence was transacted without its assent; for in this case the Saxon annals are very plain, that none else were admitted into this electorial convention but the nobility and the principal men of London.

After the death of Harold, the nobility, assisted by the citizens of London, sent messengers to Hardicanute (son of Canute by Emma, relict of Ethelred), then with his mother at Bruges, in Flanders, entreating him to come over and receive the crown.

Upon the demise of Hardicanute, at another general council of the clergy and people, held in this city, in 1041, Edward, surnamed the Confessor, son to Ethelred II. was chosen king.

From the account given in Stow's Annals, of the contests between Earl Goodwin and King Edward, it appears that the earl had a house in Southwark; and that, after he had assembled a fleet and army in 1052, he sailed through London bridge on the south side, for the purpose of attacking the royal fleet, then consisting of fifty sail, and lying at Westminster. "His armie," says the historian, "placing it selfe upon the bankes side, made shewe of a thicke and terrible battayle :" but the great men on both sides interfering, to prevent the effusion of blood, an accommodation was effected, and Goodwin was restored to his former honours and possessions. One of the last acts of Edward's life was the rebuilding of Westminster abbey, which he designed for his sepulchre; and on the completion of the abbey church in 1065, he summoned a general assembly to meet at London, to increase the solemnity of its dedication. His decease, within a few days afterwards, led the way to the accession of Harold, Earl Goodwin's son, who had sufficient interest to prevail on the assembly which Edward had summoned, and at which all the bishops and great men of the kingdom were present, to elect him for their sovereign, though in opposition to the superior claims which hereditary descent gave to Edgar Atheling.

The decisive battle of Hastings, 1066, was the end of the Saxon monarchy in England, which had continued for more than six hundred years. London had now attained a considerable degree of consequence; and from this period we may justly consider it the metropolis of England.

The conditions on which the citizens of London consented to William's assumption of the crown formed the subject of a written charter, the first they ever possessed. It consists of only four lines, on a bit of parchment six inches long and one broad. The following is a literal translation of this interesting document, which is preserved with great care among the civic archives in Guildhall.

"William the king friendly salutes William the bishop, and Godfrey the portreve,* and all the burgesses within London, both French and English. And I declare that I grant you to be all law-worthy, as you were in the days of king Edward. And I will that every child shall be his father's heir, after his father's days; and I will not suffer any person to do you wrong. God keep you."

* A chief magistrate, the governor of a port or harbour.

In 1077 the greater part of the city was destroyed by fire. In the year following that part of the Tower of London called the White Tower appears to have been built for the purpose of overawing the citizens, who were dissatisfied with the new government. Another fire took place in 1086, when the cathedral church of St. Paul was burnt down. "Maurice, then Byshoppe of London," says Stow, "afterward began the foundation of the newe Church of St. Paul, a worke that men of that time judged would never have been finished, it was then so wonderfull."

It is a remarkable circumstance, that the survey of the kingdom, made in William's reign, and preserved in the Domesday Book,* does not include London. As the original manuscript of that record, which is still remaining, does not appear to have been mutilated, it must be concluded that the property of the citizens in London was registered in a separate volume, now lost; or that it was not divided into knights' fees, and consequently not surveyed with the rest of the kingdom. In the year 1090 much damage was done to the buildings of the city by a terrible hurricane, which also injured the Tower: near six hundred houses and many churches were blown down. Two years after, a destructive fire occurred. The Tower was subsequently repaired and strengthened by King William II. who, in the year 1097, also built Westminster-hall. In the reign of his successor, Henry I., the Londoners obtained a new and extended charter of privileges, including the perpetual sheriffdom of the county of Middlesex, and the right to elect a sheriff from among the citizens; exemption from scot and lot, danegelt, trial by battle, impleading without the walls, payment of tolls, &c.; and the extraordinary power of seizing for debt the goods (if found within the city) of the borough, town, or county, "wherein he remains who shall owe the debt," provided "he has not cleared himself in London." This charter also confirmed the ancient right of the citizens to hunt in the chases of Middlesex and Surrey. On the death of Henry I. the Londoners supported the claims of his nephew Stephen to the crown, in opposition to those of the empress Maud; and in the contests which afterwards took place between the partisans of each, the citizens adhered to the king, and suffered in his cause. Henry, son of the empress, seems to have remembered the hostility of the Londoners to his mother, for he extorted from them several forced loans.

* Preserved in the Chapter-house, Westminster.

In 1136 a great fire happened in the city, which began at London-bridge, and burnt westward to St. Clement Danes, and eastward to Aldgate. London-bridge, which was built of wood, was entirely destroyed; but a new edifice of stone was commenced in 1176, but not completed till 1210.

William Fitz-Stephen, a monk of Canterbury, in a curious tract written about 1174, intituled "*Descriptio nobilitissimæ Civitatis Londoniæ*," has given an interesting picture of the metropolis and its customs, as they existed in Henry the Second's reign. According to this author, the city was then bounded on the land-side by a high and spacious wall, furnished with turrets, and seven double gates; and had, in the east part, "a tower palatine," and, in the west, two castles well fortified. Further westward, about two miles, on the banks of the river, was the royal palace (at Westminster), "an incomparable structure, guarded by a wall and bulwarks." Between this and the city was a continued suburb, mingled with large and beautiful gardens and orchards belonging to the citizens, who were themselves every where known and respected, above all others, for their "civil demeanour, their goodly apparel, their table, and their discourse." The number of conventual churches in the city and its suburbs was thirteen, besides 126 "lesser parochial ones." On the north side were open meadow and pasture lands; and beyond, a great forest, in whose woody coverts lurked "the stag, the hind, the wild boar, and the bull." With the three principal churches were connected, "by privilege and ancient dignity," three "famous schools;" and other schools had been established in different parts: upon holidays the scholars, "flocking together about the church, where the master hath his abode," were accustomed to argue on different subjects, and to exercise their abilities in oratorical discourses. The handicraftsmen, the venders of wares, and the labourers for hire, were every morning to be found at their distinct and appropriated places, as is still common in the bazaars of the east; and on the river's bank was a public cookery and eating-place belonging to the city, where "whatsoever multitude," and however daintily inclined, might be supplied with proper fare. Without one of the gates also, in a certain plain field (Smithfield), on every Friday, unless it be a solemn festival, was "a great market for horses, whither earls, barons, knights, and citizens repair, to see and to purchase." To this city "merchants bring their wares from every nation under heaven. The Arabian sends his gold; the Sabeans, spice and frankincense; the Scythians,

armour; Babylon, its oil; Egypt, precious stones; India, purple vestments; Norway and Russia, furs, sables, and ambergrease; and Gaul, its wine." "I think there is no city," continues Fitz-Stephen, "that hath more approved customs, either in frequenting the churches, honouring God's ordinances, observing holydays, giving alms, entertaining strangers, fulfilling contracts, solemnising marriages, setting out feasts and welcoming the guests, celebrating funerals, or burying the dead. The only plagues are the intemperate drinking of foolish people, and the frequent fires. Most of the bishops, abbots, and nobility of England have fair dwellings in London, and often resort hither."

Fitz-Stephen gives a curious account of the sports and pastimes of the period: "London," he says, in allusion to the exhibitions and sports of ancient Rome, "instead of theatrical interludes and comic shows, hath plays on more sacred subjects, as the miracles wrought by holy confessors, or the glorious constancy displayed by suffering martyrs.—Besides these diversions, to begin with the sports of youth, seeing that we were all once children, the boys of every school do yearly, at Shrove-tide, bring game-cocks to their masters, and all the forenoon is spent at school in seeing these cocks fight together. After dinner, all the youths of the city go into the fields to play at ball. The scholars of every school have their balls; and the teachers also, that train up others to feats and exercises, have each of them their ball. The aged and wealthy citizens ride forth on horseback to see the sports of these youngsters, and feel the ardour of their own youth revive in beholding their agility and mirth.

"Every Friday* afternoon in Lent, a company of young men ride out on horses fit for war and racing, and trained to the course. Then the citizens' sons flock through the gates in troops, armed with lances and shields, and practice feats of arms; but the lances of the more youthful are not headed with iron. When the king lieth near, many courtiers and young striplings from the families of the great, who have not yet attained the warlike girdle, resort to these exercises. The hope of victory inflames every one; even the neighing and fierce horses shake their joints, chew their bridles, and cannot endure to stand still. At length they begin their race: afterwards the young men divide their troops and contend for mastery.

* Some copies of Fitz-Stephen's read, Sunday.—*Brayley's Lond.* i. 127.

"In the Easter holydays they counterfeit a fight on the water: a pole is set up in the midst of the river, with a target strongly fastened to it, and a young man standing in the fore part of a boat, which is prepared to be carried on by the flowing of the tide, endeavours to strike the target in his passage: in this, if he succeeds so as to break his lance and yet preserve his footing, his aim is accomplished; but if he fail he tumbleth into the water, and his boat passeth away with the stream; on each side of the target, however, ride two vessels, with many young men ready to snatch him from the water, as soon as he again appeareth above the surface.

"On the bridge and convenient places about the river stand numerous spectators to behold the diversions, well prepared for laughter.

"On all the summer holydays the youths are exercised in leaping, shooting with the bow, wrestling, casting stones, and darting the javelin, which is fitted with loops for the purpose; they also use bucklers, like fighting men: the maidens dance, with timbrels, and trip it as long as they can well see. In winter, on almost every holyday before dinner, the boars fight for their heads, or else some lusty bull or huge bear is baited with dogs.

"When the great moorish lake on the north side of the city wall is frozen over, great companies of young men go to sport upon the ice. Some taking a run, and setting their feet at a distance from each other, and their body sideways, slide a long way; others make seats as great as mill-stones of the ice, and one sitting down is drawn along by his fellows who hold each other's hands; and n going so fast, they sometimes all fall down together. Those who are more expert fasten bones to their shoes (as the tibia of some animals), and impelling themselves forward, by striking the ice with staves shod with iron, do glide along as swiftly as a bird through the air, or as a dart from a warlike engine. Sometimes two persons, starting from a distance, run against each other with these staves, as if they were at tilt, whereby one or both of them are thrown down, not without bodily hurt; and, after their fall, are, by the violent motion, carried onward, and grazed by the ice; and if one fall upon his leg or arm, it is usually broken: yet our youth, who are greedy of honour, and emulous of victory, do thus exercise themselves in counterfeit battles, that they may sustain the brunt more strongly when they come to it in good earnest.

"Many citizens take delight in birds, as sparrow-hawks, goss-hawks, &c., and in dogs to sport in the woody coverts; for they are privileged to hunt in Middlesex, in Hertfordshire, in all the Chilterns, and in Kent as low as Cray-water." We are also told by Fitz-Stephen, but evidently through mistake or exaggeration, that, in the wars of King Stephen, "there went out to a muster," from this city, of "men fit for war, 20,000 armed horsemen, and 60,000 foot." The more probable fact is, that the muster was a general one, and that London was only the place of rendezvous.

On the coronation of Richard the First, surnamed Cœur de Lion, in 1189, a sad massacre of the Jews who were settled in London was made by the brutal and ignorant populace.

At the coronation feast, as appears from Hoveden and Diceto, who were eye-witnesses of the ceremony, "the citizens of London officiated as the king's butlers, and those of Winchester served up the meat." The principal magistrate of London, who was then styled the bailiff, acted as chief butler.

Early in this reign, however, the title of the chief officer of the metropolis was changed; Henry Fitz-Alwyn being styled mayor. About the same time Richard granted the city a new charter, confirming all its liberties, with additional privileges.

In 1195 Richard granted to the citizens of London a charter, confirming their former privileges, and bestowing on them the jurisdiction or conservation of the Thames. For this charter the citizens paid the king 1,500 marks.

On the decease of Richard I., 1199, his brother John succeeded to the throne, and immediately granted the citizens of London three charters. By the first, the citizens, besides having all their ancient rights and privileges confirmed to them, are exempted from the payment of all toll in the king's foreign dominions; for this the city paid the sum of 3,000 marks. By the second, the citizens of London obtained a right to move all the wears in the rivers of the Thames and Medway, with a power of inflicting a penalty upon any person erecting wears in either rivers. By the third charter, the citizens of London had an additional power granted of choosing their sheriffs.

This charter is the earliest published record in which the chief magistrate of London has the appellation of mayor; though that title is said to have been assumed by Henry Fitz-Alwyn, as early as the first of Richard Cœur de Lion. Fabian and Arnold, in their

respective chronicles, affirm, that Fitz-Alwyn first took the name of mayor in 1207, yet their statement is disproved by the above charter. The office of chamberlain, which was the crown property, was purchased in 1204, of the king, by William de St. Michael, for the sum of 100*l.* and an annual rent of 100 marks.

In 1212 a dreadful fire broke out on the Southwark side of London-bridge, and Stow says—"An exceeding great multitude of people passing the bridge, eyther to extinguish and quench it, or else to gaze at and behold it, suddenly the north part, by blowing of the south winde, was also set on fire, and the people, which were even now passing the bridge, perceiving the same, would have returned, but were stopped by fire; and it came to passe, that as they stayed or protracted time, the other ende of the bridge also, namely the south ende, was fired, so that the people thronging themselves betweene two fires, did nothing else but expect present death; then came there to aide them many ships and vessels, into the which the multitude so unnaturally rushed, that the ships being drowned, they all perished. It was said, that through the fire and shipwracke, there were destroyed about three thousand persons, whose bodies were found in parte or half burned, besides those that were wholly burnt to ashes, and could not be found."*

During the quarrel between King John and Pope Innocent III., London suffered much from the interdict laid on the kingdom by his holiness; and when it was taken off, the citizens paid 2000 marks, in part of the sum of 40,000 exacted by the pope from the nation.

In the civil war, which occurred towards the close of the reign of John, the citizens joined the associated barons against the king; and in the Magna Charta extorted from that prince, it is expressly stated, that "the city of London should enjoy all its ancient privileges and free customs, as well by land as by water."

Of the military importance of the citizens of London, about this period, contemporary writers give us a very high idea. Although exempted by their charters from "going to war," they appear to have been naturally of so martial a temperament, and so forward in the assertion of their rights, even at the point of the sword, that William of Malmesbury assures us, they "shewed at a muster 20,000 armed horsemen, and 40,000 footmen, serviceable for the wars."

* Survey of London, pp. 21, 22.

It is curious to observe that an income of 10*l.* per annum, at the time we are describing, would have gone as far in house-keeping as 150*l.* of our present currency. Wheat was 3*s.* per quarter, Rochelle wine 20*s.* per tun, Anjou wine 24*s.*, and the best French wine, at about 26*s.* 8*d.*, or about 80*s.* at present.

The manner of living during this period was grossly extravagant. Of the luxury of those times it will be sufficient to produce a single instance. Fitz-Stephen tells us that an archbishop of Canterbury paid for a single dish of eels five pounds, amounting, according to the most moderate computation, to four score pounds of our money, but, in reality, to almost double that sum. But the extravagance of the entertainments was compensated by the soberness of the hours. The time of dining, even at court, and in the families of the proudest barons, was nine in the morning, and of supping, five in the afternoon.

The long reign of Henry III., commencing in 1216, and terminating in 1272, affords few events of importance, except the excessive insults and oppressions endured by the magistrates and citizens of London.

In 1235, Walter le Bruin, a farrier, had a piece of ground granted him in the Strand, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, whereon to erect a forge, he rendering at the exchequer annually for the same a quit rent of six horse-shoes, with the nails thereunto belonging; which was twice paid there in the reign of Edward I. and is still rendered annually at the exchequer at this time, by the mayor and citizens of London, for the said piece of ground, which was granted them some ages ago, though at present lost.

In 1239, some fortifications attached to the Tower of London, which had cost Henry above 12,000 marks, fell down, to the great joy of the citizens, who were told the buildings were erected as prisons for such as should contend for the liberties of the city.

On St. Valentine's eve, 1247, the shock of an earthquake was felt in several parts of England, and especially in London, near the banks of the Thames. In 1248, Henry having been refused a pecuniary aid by his parliament, was obliged to offer for sale his plate and jewels, which were purchased by the Londoners. Highly displeased at what he considered as the arrogance of the metropolitan citizens, he angrily exclaimed, "If Octavian's (Augustus Cæsar) treasure were to be sold, the city of London would store it up." To punish the presumption and reduce the wealth of the

"rustical Londoners," the king granted to the abbot of Westminster, the privilege of holding an annual fair in Tothill-fields, for fifteen days, during which "all trade should cease within the city." In 1258, a scarcity of grain occasioned a partial famine, in consequence of which 20,000 persons are said to have died in the metropolis.* One benefit was conferred on the corporation by Henry III., who granted it permission to present the mayor, on his election, to the barons of the exchequer, instead of to the king in person. The citizens were thus relieved from the inconvenience and expense of attending the royal court at any distant part of the island.

In passion-week, 1264, a dreadful massacre of the Jews took place in London; upwards of five hundred were cruelly put to death by the populace, and their houses and synagogues burnt. In 1278 also, numbers of the same unfortunate people, being convicted of clipping the king's coin, were imprisoned throughout England. Two hundred and eighty were executed in London.

A severe famine was felt in England generally, but more particularly in the metropolis, between the years 1314 and 1317.

In 1320, the Londoners assisted the king with a body of troops, with which he captured Leedes-castle, in Kent, and subdued the barons, who had rebelled against him. For this service, he gave the city a charter of indemnity.

King Edward III., at the commencement of his reign, granted to the corporation two charters; one confirmed all its ancient privileges; the other annexed the "vill of Southwark" in perpetuity.

In 1348, a terrible pestilence desolated Europe. In England, says Stow, "it so wasted and spoyled the people, that scarce the tenth person of all sorts was left alive." Such were its ravages in London, that the cemeteries were filled, and various fresh pieces of land, without the walls, assigned for receiving the dead. Among these was the waste land now forming the precinct of the charterhouse, and purchased for the purpose by Sir Walter Manny, and in which more than 50,000 persons, who then died, were interred. This destructive plague did not quite subside till nearly ten years after.

On the 24th of May, 1356, Edward the Black Prince entered London, on his return from the victory of Poictiers, accompanied by John, the captive king of France, with a numerous and splendid cavalcade. In 1363, a very magnificent entertainment

* Chron. of Evesham.

was given in the city by Henry Pycard (lord mayor in 1357) to the kings of England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus, with Edward the Black Prince, and a large company of eminent and noble guests.

This reign is distinguished in our annals by the dawning of the reformation under the celebrated Wyckliffe, who was much esteemed in London, and supported by the Duke of Lancaster.

The year 1380 is memorable for the insurrection under Wat Tyler, which was suppressed by the bold courage of Sir William Walworth, lord mayor of London, and the presence of mind of Richard II., then a mere youth.

Henry IV., at his coronation, granted to the city an extension of their former privileges; and at the same time some obnoxious statutes were repealed. In 1401 the act of parliament for "burning of obstinate heretics" was passed; and William Sautree, a parish priest of St. Osyth, in the city, was the first who suffered under it. A dreadful plague raged in this city in 1407, when nearly 30,000 persons died.

On the 12th of October, 1407, three tides occurred within the space of twenty-four hours in the river Thames.

The reign of Henry V. is mostly distinguished for his successful wars with France. On his return to England, May 7, 1415, after the victory of Agincourt, he was received by the corporation and citizens with great pomp and state, and conducted to Westminster.

In this reign the city was first lighted at night by lanthorns; and a public granary was erected at Leadenhall. The reign of Henry VI. was rendered memorable by the insurrection of Jack Cade, an Irishman, who, assuming the name of Mortimer, entered the city in triumph, and for some time bore down all opposition. The lord treasurer, Lord Say, and several persons of consequence, were sacrificed in their fury. The insurgents at length losing ground, a general pardon was proclaimed; and Cade, finding himself deserted by his followers, fled into a remote part of Kent; where, being discovered and refusing to surrender, he was killed.

The annual procession of the mayor and aldermen to Westminster, was usually on horseback; but Sir John Norman, in 1454, built, at his own expense, a noble barge, in which he was rowed to Westminster, attended by such of the city companies as possessed barges, in a splendid manner. This practice has been continued with little alteration by his successors.

In 1457 a composition for offerings was entered into between the clergy and laity of London, whence it appears that the annual

rents of houses, within the city and in the suburbs, were from six and eight pence to three pounds. In the disastrous contests for the crown, between the houses of York and Lancaster, the citizens generally supported the party of the Yorkists.

After the decisive battle of Barnet, which established Edward IV. firmly on the throne, he bestowed the honour of knighthood on the mayor, the recorder, and twelve of the aldermen. The reign of Edward is memorable for the introduction of the art of printing into England. The first printing press was set up within the precints of the abbey of Westminster, in 1472, by William Caxton. Previous to 1475 the right of election of the lord mayor had belonged to the common council; but by an act of the council then made, and subsequently confirmed by parliament, the election of the mayor and sheriffs was vested in the lord mayor for the time being the aldermen, common council, and the master, wardens, and livery of each of the city companies.

In 1479, a great pestilence raged in London, sweeping away great numbers of the inhabitants.

Soon after the accession of Henry VII. to the crown, a new and singular epidemical disease first made its appearance in this country. It was termed, from one of its principal symptoms, the "sweating sickness," and generally proved fatal within twenty-four hours after the first attack. From "Hall's Chronicle," it appears, that of this disorder two mayors and six aldermen died in one week. In 1487, an act of parliament was passed, authorising the freemen of London to carry their wares to any fair or market in the kingdom, notwithstanding any bye-laws to the contrary. The citizens of the metropolis repeatedly suffered by the severe exactions of Empson and Dudley, the arbitrary agents of the king.

In the thirteenth year of Henry's reign, numerous gardens were destroyed at Finsbury, and of which a field for the practice of archery was formed. The river Fleet was rendered navigable to Holborn-bridge, and Hounds-ditch was arched over.

Henry VIII., on succeeding his father, gratified the citizens of London, and indeed the whole nation, by the execution of Empson and Dudley, who were beheaded on Tower-hill, in August, 1510.

In 1517, a formidable riot took place, since known in the annals of London by the name of "Evil May-day." As it illustrates the national customs and character of the period, it is worthy of notice. It appears, that the foreigners in London engrossed much of the trade at the above period, and were consequently much dis-

liked by the lower order of the citizens. On the 28th of April, in the above year, a number of young braggarts began by parading the streets, insulting every foreigner they met; some they buffeted severely, and others they threw into the kennel; the assailants were, however, dispersed by the lord mayor, with the aid of the civil power, and several of the most outrageous were committed to prison. A rumour was still abroad that the citizens intended to massacre all the foreigners on the eve of the May-day next ensuing, an anniversary hitherto devoted to festivity and joy. The story found its way to the ears of the king's council, and the president, Cardinal Wolsey, on the last day of April, sent for the lord mayor to advise with him on the subject. His lordship seemed to discredit the rumour, but assured the cardinal that he was well prepared to repress any attempt which might be made to disturb the peace of the city. On his lordship's return from the palace, he called the court of aldermen together, who resolved by a considerable majority that the only precautionary measure necessary was to issue an order that no man should leave his home after nine o'clock that evening till after nine o'clock on the following morning. The recorder was sent to communicate this resolution to the king's council, and returned with their entire approval of the measure.

So much time had, however, been wasted in these preliminary deliberations, that the hour had already arrived for every man to be at home before the order for that purpose began to be proclaimed throughout the city. The aldermen had just separated, and were proceeding to their different wards to see it enforced, when one of them, Sir John Munday, as he was passing along Cheapside, saw a number of lads playing at bucklers together, and, with more zeal than discretion, commanded them instantly to disperse. One of them, in ignorance, as they probably all were, of the order that had been issued, observed to his worship that they were doing no harm, and that he knew not what right he had to interfere. The alderman, displeased at this impeachment of his authority, seized the speaker, in order to drag him to the compter; but the young men immediately interposed to save their companion, and by loud calls of "'Prentices! 'prentices! clubs! clubs!" brought so many to their assistance, that the alderman was forced to quit his grasp, and to consult his safety by flight. The crowd which this accidental brawl had collected was quickly increased by great numbers, especially of the lower classes, who, full of the rumours of the day, imagined that the disturbance abroad could be nothing else than

the commencement of the expected attack on the foreigners, and were all, more or less eager to witness or participate in the affray. No previous concert was necessary to enable a few wicked agitators to urge on a mob, thus brought together under one common impression, to do all that fear had prophesied of them. The cry of "Down with the foreigners!" was no sooner raised, than it was echoed from a thousand tongues. The infuriated rabble immediately rushed towards St. Martin's-le-Grand, and other quarters of the city inhabited by foreigners: in vain the mayor and sheriffs strove to oppose their progress; and still more vainly did the lieutenant of the Tower cannonade the city with balls which threatened destruction equally to friend and foe. Happily for humanity, the foreigners, taking warning from the rumours which were afloat, had all either fled, or concealed themselves in places of safety, and the pillage of their deserted houses was all that remained to glut the vengeance of their savage pursuers. For many hours the work of devastation continued; nor until the rise of the sun reminded the rioters "to do observance to a morn of May," did they begin to disperse to their homes. The magistrates, who were anxiously awaiting this scattering of the multitude, now exerted themselves with a vigour and activity ill-contrasted with their previous inefficiency.

Intelligence of the riot had, in the course of the night, been sent off to the king, who was then at Sheen, near Richmond; and, by his command, the Earls of Shrewsbury and Surrey, at the head of such forces as they could muster on the instant, hastened to London. At five o'clock in the morning they entered the city; but by this time the streets had been cleared and order restored.

A commission of *oyer* and *terminer* was on the same day directed by his majesty to the Duke of Norfolk and other lords, for the trial of the prisoners. On the 2d of May, 280 persons were capitally arraigned at Guildhall, and having all pleaded not guilty, were allowed one day to prepare for trial. On the morning of the 4th, the Duke of Norfolk, in order to guard against any interference with the proceeding on the part of the populace, repaired to Guildhall, at the head of a body of 1,300 armed men. The persons first put on their trial were Lincolne, the chief instigator of the disturbance, two brothers of the name of Betts, and ten others, noted for the active part they had taken. The whole of these thirteen were found guilty, and condemned to die. The sentence was ordered to be put in execution on the 7th, and the trial of the other prisoners

was in the mean time suspended. On the 7th, the unfortunate men were drawn on hurdles to Cheapside, and the ringleader, Lincolne, was executed; but, as the others were, with the ropes about their necks, expecting every moment the same ignominious fate, the welcome tidings of a respite arrived. The criminals were conducted back to prison, and immediately after the armed force which had been quartered on the city was removed.

Encouraged by these proofs of a lenient feeling on the part of the king, the lord mayor, recorder, and aldermen, presented themselves at the palace, as suppliants for an audience of his majesty. After being kept a long time in waiting, they were at length admitted; and, falling on their knees, the recorder besought the king to forgive them for the disastrous events of May-day, and to have compassion on the many misguided persons who still awaited his decision on their fate. The disturbance, he said, had originated with "a small number of light persons," and were deeply deplored by the citizens at large. "Why then," exclaimed Henry passionately, "did you not fight with this small number?" The deputation remained silent, and the king proceeded to reprimand them in severe terms for the negligence they had shown on the occasion—for winking, as he averred, at the outrage on the poor foreigners. Not a word of kindness would he vouchsafe them, but, turning hastily away, left them, overwhelmed with reproaches, and still on their knees.

Henry, though but too justly offended, seems to have had little desire to judge the citizens in wrath. A few days after, he caused it to be intimated to them, that he would hold a court at Westminster-hall, on the 13th, when it was probable a second solicitation might be attended with happier results. The citizens, seizing eagerly on the hope which now presented itself, resolved that nothing should be wanting on their part which could give to the application an appearance of the deepest penitence and submission. Never had the city of London presented a spectacle of greater humiliation. The lord mayor, the recorder, the sheriffs, the aldermen, the common council, and other principal citizens, all went clothed in deep mourning; they were followed by the prisoners, stripped to their shirts, bound with cords, and with halters round their necks. On entering Westminster-hall, at the upper end of which Henry was seated in great pomp, surrounded by his courtiers, the procession fell on their knees, and the recorder, on the part of the city, again implored his majesty's clemency. Henry turned to the

cardinal, as if inviting his opinion on the request. Wolsey protested that they deserved no favour in his majesty's sight; he expatiated on the heinousness of their offence, the supineness of the magistrates, the disgrace which such outrages on foreigners was calculated to bring on his majesty's government; and concluded by declaring that the prisoners all richly merited death. The dismayed citizens supplicated aloud for "Mercy!" the noblemen around the throne interceded; and Henry was at last graciously pleased to pronounce a general pardon. A shout of gratitude burst from the prisoners; they flung their halters to the roof of the hall and retired, tumultuously rejoicing, from the royal presence.*

The dissolution of the monasteries, which effected so great a change in the metropolis, occurred between the years 1536 and 1540. Previously to this era, the various religious edifices and their respective appendages, within the walls of London, occupied nearly two-thirds of the entire area.

Independently of the extensive and splendid establishments of St. Paul's cathedral and Westminster abbey, the metropolis and its suburbs, at the time immediately prior to the Reformation, contained all the variety of ecclesiastical institutions and buildings enumerated in the following list.

Abbeys and *Friaries.*—Black Friars, between Ludgate and the Thames; Grey Friars, near Newgate, now Christ's-hospital; Augustine Friars, now Austin Friars, near Broad-street; White Friars, near Salisbury-square; Crouched, or Crossed Friars, St. Olave's, Hart-street, near Tower-hill; Carthusian Friars, now the Charter-house, Charter-house-square; Cistercian Friars, or New-abbey, East Smithfield; Brethren de Sacca, Old Jewry.

Priories.—St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell; Holy Trinity, or Christ-church, within Aldgate; St. Bartholomew the Great, near Smithfield; St. Mary Overies, Southwark, near London-bridge; St. Saviour's Bermondsey.

Nunneries.—Benedictine nunnery, Clerkenwell; St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street; St. Clare's, Minories; Holywell, between Holywell-lane and Norton Falgate.

Colleges, &c.—St. Martin's-le-Grand; St. Thomas of Acres, Westcheap; Whittington's college and hospital, Vintry ward; St. Michael's college and chapel, Crooked-lane; Jesus Commons, Dowgate.

* Percy Histories, vol i. p. 78.

Chapels, &c.—St. Stephen's, Westminster; Our Lady of the Pew, Strand; St. Anne's, Westminster; Saint Esprit, or the Holy Ghost, Strand; Roll's chapel, or Domus Conversorum, Chancery-lane; St. James in the Wall, chapel and hermitage, Monkwell-street; Mount Calvary chapel, near Goswell-street-road; St. Mary's chapel, and Pardon chapel, in St. Paul's church-yard, and two other chapels also; Guildhall chapel; Chapel of our Lady, Barking parish; Corpus Christi, Poultry; St. Anthony's chapel, hospital, and school, Threadneedle-street; chapel and almshouses in Petty France; Lady Margaret's almshouses, Almonry, Westminster; Henry the Seventh's almshouses, near the Gatehouse, Westminster; St. Catharine's chapel and hermitage, near Charing-cross; Pardon chapel, Wilderness-row, St. John's-street.

Hospitals, having resident brotherhoods or sisterhoods.—St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, near St. Giles's church; St. James's, now St. James's-palace; Our Lady of Rounceval, Charing-cross; Savoy, Strand; Elsing Spital, now Sion college; Corpus Christi, in St. Lawrence Pountney; the Papey, near Bevis Marks; St. Mary Axe; Trinity, without Aldgate; St. Thomas, Mercer's chapel; St. Bartholomew the Less, near Smithfield; St. Giles and Corpus Christi, without Cripplegate; St. Mary of Bethlehem, near London Wall; St. Mary Spital, without Bishopsgate; St. Thomas, Southwark; the Lock Spital, or Lazar-house, Kent-street, Southwark; St. Katherine's below the Tower.

Fraternities, &c.—St. Nicholas, Bishopsgate-street; St. Fabian and St. Sebastian, or the Holy Trinity, Aldersgate-street; St. Giles, Whitecross-street; the Holy Trinity, Leadenhall; St. Ursula-le-Strand; Hermitage, Nightingale-lane, East Smithfield; Corpus Christi, St. Mary Spital; Corpus Christi, St. Mary Bethlehem; Corpus Christi and St. Mary, Poultry.

Archiepiscopal and *Episcopal Residences.*—Lambeth palace; York-place, Whitehall; Durham-house, Strand. Inns of the Bishops of Bath, Chester, Llandaff, Worcester, Exeter, Lichfield, and Carlisle, all in and near the Strand; Bishop of Hereford's Inn, Old Fish-street; Ely-house, Holborn, now Ely-place; Bishop of Salisbury's Inn, Salisbury-square; Bishop of St. David's Inn, near Bridewell-palace; Bishop of Winchester's house, Southwark, near St. Mary Overies; Bishop of Rochester's Inn, adjacent to ditto.

Residences of Abbots and Priors, mostly called *Inns.*—Abbot of St. Alban's, near Lothbury; Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, in St. Olave's, Southwark; Abbot of Battle, Southwark, near

London-bridge; Abbot of Bury, near Aldgate, toward Bevis Marks; Abbot of Evesham, near Billiter-lane; Abbot of Glastonbury, near St. Sepulchre's, Smithfield; Abbot of Hyde, within the Tabard inn, immortalised by Chaucer, in Southwark, and afterwards at St. Mary Hill; Prior of Hornchurch, Fenchurch-street; Abbot of Leicester, near St. Sepulchre's, Smithfield; Prior of Lewes, in Southwark; Abbot of St. Mary's, York, St. Peters's-place, near Paul's Wharf; Prior of Necton Park (suppressed by Henry V.), Chancery-lane; Prior of Okeburne, Castle-lane, Upper Thames-street; Abbot of Peterborough, at Peterborough-place, near St. Paul's; Abbot of Reading, near Baynard's castle; Abbot of Ramsay, Beech-lane, Whitecross-street; Abbot of Salop, in Smithfield; Prior of Sempringham, Cow-lane, Smithfield; Prior of Tortington, in St. Swithin's-lane; Abbot of Vale Royal, Fleet-street; Abbot of Waltham, at Billingsgate.

When a comparison is made between the extent of ground thus occupied by religious and ecclesiastical foundations, and that covered with merchants' warehouses, mansions, and cottages, or assigned to the purposes of trade and commerce, as wharfs, quays, shops, &c. the difference appears so striking, that a person unacquainted with its history, would at once infer that London had been a city of priests and monks, rather than a commercial city: and that from the great number of holydays for legendary saints, fasts, vigils, processions, &c. enjoined by the rubric, the inhabitants "dedicated but one day in the week to labour, instead of six." "There cannot be a question," says Mr. Brayley, "indeed, but that both the interests of commerce and the progress of population were greatly retarded by the numerous monastic institutions which thus 'encumbered' the capital; and however we may lament or execrate the 'worse than Gothic barbarity,' which demolished the immense and beautiful piles connected with these establishments (in many instances merely for the sake of the materials), and destroyed the rich specimens of art which they contained, we cannot but rejoice in the destruction of those bonds which separated man from his kind; and in violating the strongest impulse of his nature, gave new strength to temptation, and led the way to the commission of every sensual enormity."*

Though the city had rapidly increased in wealth and prosperity, yet the foreign trade of the port of London was very inconsiderable,

* Brayley's London, vol. ii. p. 42.

for in 1539 there were not more than four ships, exclusive of the royal navy, which were above 120 tons burthen. In the course of this reign, however, many nuisances were removed, the streets were paved, and various regulations entered into for supplying the metropolis with provisions.

In the short reign of Edward VI. the "glorious Reformation" proceeded with steadiness and regularity. Among the principal events connected with London at this time may be noticed the erection of Christ's hospital, for the education of youth, and those of St. Thomas and Bridewell, for the reception of the sick, wounded, and helpless poor—charities which the dissolution of conventual establishments had rendered doubly necessary. By an act of parliament, passed in 1553, the number of taverns, or public houses, in the city and liberties, was limited to forty, and those in Westminster, to three.

In this reign the borough of Southwark was re-granted, for a pecuniary consideration, to the city of London; and it was subsequently constituted one of the city wards, under the appellation of Bridge-ward-without, when the addition of an alderman, to govern it, was made to the civic corporation.

The death of king Edward, in 1553, was followed by the accession of his half-sister Mary, on the failure of the rash attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne. The new queen was a catholic, and she made every effort to restore popery throughout her dominions. The natural opposition which arose to this plan induced her majesty's ministers to have recourse to the most severe measures against the protestants, and many of their clergy and others were burnt in Smithfield and elsewhere, as obstinate and incorrigible heretics. On the project of an union, which afterwards took place, between Mary and Philip the Second, of Spain, a formidable insurrection ensued, under Sir Thomas Wyat, who, attempting to make himself master of London, was repulsed by the queen's troops, and, being taken prisoner, was put to death, with many of his followers.

CHAPTER III.

Sketches of the History and progressive Increase of the Metropolis, from the Accession of Elizabeth to the Great Fire in 1666.

ELIZABETH succeeded to the crown on the death of her sister, in 1558. Her accession was generally hailed with joy by her subjects; but she was most acceptable to the protestants, whose tenets she had always professed, and who, under her patronage, were soon restored to all the privileges and immunities they possessed during the short reign of her brother Edward VI.

From the curious plan and view of London, intituled "*Civitas Londinium*," by Ralph or Radulphus Aggas, made soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, which is yet extant, though extremely scarce,* a variety of interesting particulars of the state of the capital at that period may be derived. From this document it appears that the most crowded part of the city was then, as at present, on the south side, extending from Newgate-street, Cheapside, and Cornhill, to the banks of the Thames; and that, besides the small haven at Billingsgate, there were two lesser ones above bridge, at Ebgate and Queenhithe. Beyond Lothbury, from Basinghall-lane to Bishopsgate, a great portion of the ground, with the exception of Coleman-street, and the houses adjacent to St. Augustine's church, was uncovered, and apparently occupied for gardens. Similar void spaces, but separated by buildings, occurred between Bishopsgate-street and the Minories, at the extremity of which, next Tower-hill, stood a cross. Goodman's-fields was only an extensive inclosure, and East Smithfield and St. Katherine's seem to have extended very little beyond St. Katherine's church. From the gardens and inclosures immediately attached to the north side of Whitechapel and Houndsditch, the ground was only shaded with trees; the Spital-fields lying entirely open from the back of St. Mary Spital, which gave them name. Houndsditch was only a

* Aggas's original plan was first reduced and copied, with some additions, into Braun's Civitates, between the years 1552-3 and 1584. In 1748, it was re-engraved, by Vertue, in six sheets, who annexed to it the date 1560. The original plan is printed on six sheets, and two half-sheets, and measures six feet three inches, by two feet four inches.

single line of buildings, extending from St. Botolph's, Aldgate, to Bishopsgate without: from thence a pretty regular street, but interspersed with openings and detached edifices, extended to Shoreditch church, which terminated the avenue. Westward from Bishopsgate a few buildings, the principal of which was a long range named the Dog-house, with gardens and inclosures intermingled, reached to Moor-field and Finsbury-field, both of which, from the Dog-house to Finsbury-court, were completely open; and on Finsbury-field, where the handsome square of that name and the houses beyond, extending to Old-street, now stand, were several windmills. In Old-street itself, from the spot now occupied by St. Luke's church to Shoreditch, was not a single house, and only two or three detached buildings stood in the fields beyond. The mansion called Finsbury-court, was near the upper end of Chiswell-street, between which and Whitecross-street, the houses were very few. Goswell-street was merely indicated by a road described as "leading to St. Alban's;" and Islington was hardly to be seen in the distance. Clerkenwell, with the exception of the houses in St. John-street and Cow-cross, was mostly occupied by the precincts of the monastery and the church; and only a few detached buildings stood on the Islington road beyond the latter edifice. From the back of Cow-cross towards the Fleet river, and beyond that towards Ely-house, and Gray's-inn-lane, the ground was either entirely vacant or occupied in gardens, and Gray's-inn-lane only extended to a short distance beyond the inn. From Holborn-bridge to the vicinity of the present Red Lion-street, the houses were concontinued on both sides, but further up to about Hart-street the road was entirely open; a garden wall there commenced and continued to near Broad St. Giles's, and the end of Drury-lane, where a small cluster of houses, chiefly on the right, formed the principal part of the village of St. Giles; only a few other buildings appearing in the neighbourhood of the church and hospital, the precincts of which were spacious, and surrounded with trees. Beyond this, both to the north and west, all was country, and the Oxford and other main roads were distinguished only by avenues of trees. From the Oxford-road, southward to Piccadilly, called the "way from Reading," and thence along the highways, named the Hay-market and Hedge-lane, to the vicinity of the Mews, not a house was standing; and St. James's hospital, and three or four small buildings near the spot recently occupied by Carlton-house, were all that stood near the line of the present Pall Mall. The limits of the

Mews were the same as now; but Leicester-square and all its neighbourhood were completely open fields. St. Martin's-lane had only a few houses beyond the church, abutting on the Convent-garden (now Covent-garden), which extended quite into Drury-lane, and had but three buildings within its ample bounds. Not a house was standing either in Long Acre, or in the now populous vicinage of Seven Dials; nor yet in Drury-lane, from near Broad St. Giles's, to Drewry-house, at the top of Wych-street. Nearly the whole of the Strand was a continued street, formed, however, in a considerable degree, by spacious mansions and their appropriate offices, the residence of noblemen and prelates; those on the south side had all large gardens attached to them, extending down to the Thames, and have mostly given names to the streets, &c. that have been built on their respective sites. The Spring Gardens were literally gardens, reaching as far as the present Admiralty; and further on, towards the Treasury, were the Tilt-yard and Cockpit; opposite to which was the extensive palace of Whitehall. Along King-street to St. Margaret's church and the abbey, the buildings were nearly connected; and from Whitehall to Palace-yard, they were also thickly clustered on the bank of the Thames. Adjacent to Abingdon-street, the site of which was then a part of the demesne attached to the palace at Westminster, were several buildings; and some others stood opposite to the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace in Surrey.

On the Surrey side the plan exhibits only a single house that stood anywise contiguous to Lambeth palace; but more northward, near a road that took the same direction from Westminster as the present bridge road, and almost opposite to which was a kind of stage landing-place, were six or seven buildings. All beyond these, to the banks of the Thames opposite to Whitefriars, was entirely vacant: there a line of houses, with gardens and groves of trees behind them, commenced, and was continued with little intermission along Bankside to the vicinity of the Stews, and Winchester-house. One of the most noted places in this line was the theatre and gardens, called Paris Gardens, the site of which is now occupied by Christ church, and its annexed parish. Further on, but behind the houses, and nearly opposite to Broken-wharf and Queenhithe, were the circular buildings and inclosures appropriated to bull and bear-baiting, amusements to which Queen Elizabeth seems to have been very partial. Southwark, as far as appears in the plan, which only extends to a short distance down

the Borough High-street, was tolerably clustered with houses, and London-bridge was completely encumbered with them. Along Tooley-street to Battle-bridge, and down to the river, the buildings were closely contiguous; but along Horslydown they stood much thinner, and were intermingled with gardens to where the plan terminates, nearly opposite to St. Katherine's.

Such, then, and so constructed was London about the period of Elizabeth's accession; yet the reign of that princess forms a splendid epoch in its advancing growth; and notwithstanding the "dilapidating" proclamations of the years 1580, 1593, and 1602, both the population and the buildings continued to keep pace with the extension of commerce, and the increase of the working classes, whose numbers had been greatly augmented by the multitudes redeemed by the Reformation from the idleness of the cloister.*

The great augmentation in the buildings of the metropolis, which took place during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, will be seen from the following passages, selected, with a few verbal alterations for the better connection, from "honest Stow."

St. Katherine's, below the Tower, has "of late years been inclosed about, or pestered with small tenements and homely cottages, having inhabitants, English and strangers, more in number than some cittie in England."† "From this precinct of St. Katherine to Wapping in the Wose, and Wapping itself, never a house was standing within these fortie years, but is now a continuall streete, or rather a filthy straight passage, with lanes and allyes, of small tenements, inhabited by saylors and victuallers, along by the river Thames, almost to Radcliffe, a good myle from the Tower." On the site of New Abbey, East Smithfield, of "late time is builded a large store-house," and "the grounds adjoining are employed in building of small tenements. Tower-hill also is greatly diminished by tenements." In place of "the Nunnes of St. Clare, called the Minories, is now builded divers faire and large store-houses for armour and habiliments of war, with divers work-houses, serving to the same purpose."‡ The ditch, without the walles of the cittie, on the other side of that streete, "is now of latter time inclosed, and the bankes thereof let out for garden plottes, carpenters' yards, bowling-allyes, and divers houses be thereon builded.

Eastward from St. Botolph's church "were certain fayre innes, for receipt of travellers, up towards Hogge lane end, which

* Brayley, vol. ii. p. 49. † Survey of London, p. 89. ‡ Ibid, p. 90.

stretcheth north to St. Mary Spital, without Bishopsgate, and within these forty-four yeares past, had on both sides fayre hedge rowes of elm trees, with bridges and easy styles to passe over into the pleasant fields, very commodious for citizens therein to walke, shoote, and otherwise to recreate and refresh their dulled spirits in the sweet and wholesome ayre, which is now within few yeares made a continual building throughout, of garden houses and small cottages: and the fields on either side be turned into garden plottes, teynter yards, bowling alleyes, and such like, from Houndsditch in the west, so farre as Whitechappel, and farther in the east. The south side of the highway from Ealdegate had some few tenements thinly scattered here and there, with much voyde space betweene them, up to the barres, but now that streete is not only pestered with divers allyes, on either side to the barres, but also even to Whitechappel," "and almost half a mile beyond it, into the common field."*

From Aldgate north-west to Bishopsgate, on the outer side of Houndsditch, "was a fayre fielde, some time belonging to the priory of the Trinitie;—this field (as all others about the citie) was inclosed, reserving open passages thereinto, for such as were disposed; towards the street were some small cottages of two stories high, and little garden plottes backward, for poor bed-rid people. This street was first paved in the year 1503; three brethren, that were gun-founders, surnamed Owens, gat ground there to build upon, and to inclose for casting of brasse ordinance. These occupied a good part of ye street on the field side, and in short time divers other also builded there, so that the poore bed-rid people were worne out, and in place of their homely cottages, such houses builded, as do rather want room than rent. The residue of the field was, for the most part, made into a garden, by a gardener nomed Casway, one that served the markets with hearbes and rootes: and in the last year of King Edward the Sixth, the same was parcelled into gardens, wherein are now many fayre houses of pleasure builded." The "mud wall round the ditch side of this street, is also by little and little all taken downe; the bank of the ditch being raysed, made level ground, and turned into garden plottes, and carpenters' yards; and many large houses are there builded, by which meanes

* Survey of London, p. 92. The streets leading to Whitechapel and its neighbourhood were ordered to be paved, by act of parliament, in the thirteenth year of Elizabeth, viz. 1571.

the ditch is filled up, and both the ditch and wall so hidden, that they cannot be seene of the passers by."*

"Without the church-yard of St. Botolph, without Bishopsgate, is a causeway leading to a quadrant, called Petie Fraunce, of Frenchmen dwelling there, and to other dwelling-houses, lately builded on the banke of the towne ditch by some citizens of London, that more regarded their owne private gaine than the common good of the citie."† "Near these is the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, upon the streetes side northward from which many houses have been builded with allyes backward, of late time too much pestered with people (a great cause of infection) up to the barres."‡ In place of "the late dissolved priorie and hospital of Our Blessed Ladie, commonly called St. Mary Spittle, and near adjoining, are now many faire houses, builded for receipt and lodging of worshipfull and honorable persons." About this time also "Golding-lane was replenished on both sides, with many tenements of poor people."§ Then "from the further end of Aldersgate-streete, straight north to the barre, is called Goswell-street, also replenished with small tenements, cottages, and allies, gardens, banqueting-houses, and bowling places."‖ On the high street of "Oldborne have ye many faire houses builded, and lodgings for gentlemen, innes for travellers, and such like, up almost (for it lacketh but little) to St. Giles's-in-the-fields." Gray's-inn-lane "is furnished with faire buildings, and many tenements on both the sides, leading to the fields towards Highgate and Hamsted."** "South from Charing Crosse on the right hand, are divers fayre houses lately builded before the Parke. On the left hand from Charing Crosse be also divers fayre tenements lately builded."

In Southwark, "on the banke of the river Thames, there is now a continuall building of tenements, about half a mile in length, to the bridge. Then from the bridge, straight towards the south, a continuall street called Long Southwarke, builded on both sides with divers lanes and allyes up to St. George's church, and beyond it through Blackman-street towards new towne, or Newington. Then by the bridge, along by the Thames eastward, is St. Olave's-street, having continuall building on both the sides, with lanes and allyes up to Battle-bridge, to Horsedowne, and towardes Rotherhithe; also some good halfe mile in length from London-bridge.

* Survey of London, p. 92, 93.
† Ibid, p. 127.
‡ Ibid, p. 128.
§ Survey of London, p. 354
‖ Ibid, p. 355.
** Ibid, p. 361.

So that I accompt the whole continuall buildings on the banke of the said river, from the west towards the east, to be more than a large mile in length. Then have ye from the entering towards the said Horsedowne, one other continuall street, called Bermondes-eye-street, which stretcheth south, likewise furnished with buildings on both sides, almost halfe a mile in length, up to the late dissolved monasterie of St. Saviour, called Bermondsey; and from thence is one Long-lane, so called of the length, turning west of St. George's church, afore named; out of the which Long-lane breaketh one other street towards the south, and by east, and this is called Kentish-street, for that is the way leading into that country; and so you have the boundes of the Borough." From this descriptive outline of Southwark, it is evident that the building on this side the Thames had not kept pace with the increase on the northern bank.

The accession of Elizabeth to the crown, on the decease of her bigoted sister Mary, was hailed with general joy by her subjects, more particularly the protestants, whose tenets she had always professed, and who, under her patronage, were soon restored to the power and influence they had enjoyed during the short reign of Edward VI. The church service was ordered to be performed in English on Jan. 1, 1559, and a complete reformation of the church immediately followed.

On June 4, 1561, St. Paul's steeple was struck by lightning, and the fine spire and bells with a portion of the roof was destroyed. In the year 1563, the plague again visited London, and near 18,000 persons perished. Bills of mortality were soon introduced to give timely warning of the progress of this disease. In July, 1566, the foundations of the Royal Exchange were laid by the munificent Sir Thomas Gresham, and the buildings were completed in the following year.

In the year 1569, a lottery was commenced in St. Paul's church yard, where it was begun to be drawn at the west door, on the 11th of January, and continued night and day to the 6th of May following. The prizes were plate, and the profits were appropriated to the repair of the sea-ports.

In the year 1580, the shock of an earthquake was felt in London, when many churches and other buildings were damaged, and some persons were killed.

In the preparations made to resist the attack of the famous Spanish armada, in 1588, the Londoners had a considerable share, by furnishing large contributions of men, money, and ships; and

on its defeat the queen rode in procession to St. Paul's cathedral, on the 24th of November, the day appointed for a grand nationa. thanksgiving.

The year 1600 is memorable for the incorporation of the East India Company, whose successful exertions, as an association of merchant adventurers, have rivalled those of many independent states, and justly excited the admiration of the world. Their stock at first amounted to only 72,000*l.*; and with this sum the company was enabled to fit out four ships, under the command of James Lancaster.

The augmented population of the metropolis requiring fresh supplies of water, several new conduits were erected during Elizabeth's reign; one of the principal of these was on Snow-hill, where a ruinous conduit was re-built, and had water conveyed to it through leaden pipes, from a reservoir of the waters of several springs made in the fields, near the extremity of the present Lamb's Conduit-street (where also a conduit was formed), so named from the patriotic citizen, William Lamb, Esq. (some time a gentleman of the chapel to Henry VIII.), at whose sole charge the work was executed. Conduits for the conveyance of Thames water were built also at Dowgate, Leadenhall, and Old Fish-street; and at Broken-wharf a vast engine was constructed, in 1594, for supplying the western parts of the city.

That dreadful visitation, "the plague," re-appeared in the year 1603, and such was its fatal prevalence, that between March and December it swept away 30,561 persons; and though its violence became subsequently less alarming, the metropolis was not freed from the disease till 1611.

In the year 1604, the horrible conspiracy, known by the name of the Gunpowder Plot, was commenced by a number of discontented catholics, who, after much preparation, fixed on the 5th of November, 1605, for the execution of their diabolical scheme to overturn the protestant government in church and state. The details of this plot, and the means by which it was frustrated, are so well known as to render any further notice here unnecessary. Several jesuits and other catholics, implicated in the affair, were executed in the following year. In 1609, the corporation of London acquired a vast accession of power and property; almost the whole province of Ulster, in Ireland, having devolved to the crown, the forfeited lands were offered by the king to the citizens, on condition that they should settle there an English colony. The proposal was

accepted and settlements were made, whence arose the towns of Londonderry and Coleraine. In 1613, the New River was brought to the metropolis by Sir Hugh Middleton. The reservoir now termed the "New River Head," in Spa-fields, to which it was conducted, was previously an open pool, commonly called the Ducking Pond. The river was first admitted into it, on Michaelmas-day, in the presence of a vast concourse of people.

Howe, speaking of the foreign commerce of the city in the year 1614, has this passage:—"London at this day is one of the best-governed, most rich, and flourishing cities in Europe; plenteously abounding in free trade and commerce with all nations; richly stored with gold, silver, pearl, spice, pepper, and many other strange commodities from both Indies; oyles from Candy, Cyprus, and other places under the Turk's dominion; strong wines, sweet fruits, sugar, and spice, from Grecia, Venice, Spayne, Barbaria, the islands and other places lately discovered and known; drugs from Egypt, Arabia, India, and divers other places; silks from Persia, Spayne, China, Italy, &c.; fine linen from Germany, Flanders, Holland, Artois, and Hainault; wax, flax, pitch, tarre, mastes, cables, and honey, from Denmark, Poland, Swethland, Russia, and other northern countries; and the superfluity in abundance of French and Rhenish wines, the immeasurable and incomparable increase of all which cometh into this city, and the increase of houses and inhabitants within the terme and compasse of fifty years, is such and so great, as were there not now two-thirds of the people yet living, having been eye-witnesses of the premises and brookes of the custom-house, which remain extant, the truth and difference of all things afore-mentioned were not to be justified and believed." Among the strange commodities here alluded to, was doubtless that of tobacco, which had been first introduced in 1565, and was now become a considerable article of import, notwithstanding that James himself had written a pamphlet, entitled "The Counter-blast," against its use.

The commencement of the reign of Charles I. was marked by the recurrence of the calamity of the plague, which broke out in the metropolis, and destroyed, in the course of twelve months, more than 35,000 persons.

In 1634, a patent was granted to Sir Sanders Duncombe, for the exclusive letting of sedan chairs. In the following year, a proclamation was issued, ordering that no person should go in a coach in the streets of London and Westminster, except the owner of the

coach should keep up four able horses for the king's service, whenever required. But two years after, the Marquis of Hamilton obtained a commission to licence fifty hackney coachmen in and about London; since which those vehicles have been in general use, and at different times have been augmented in number.

In the year 1634, Charles issued his writs for levying ship-money, in opposing which the patriotic Hampden so much distinguished himself. Among other arbitrary orders, the citizens of London were commanded to fit out and equip, at their own expense, for twenty-six weeks, one ship of 900 tons, and 350 men; one of 800 tons, and 260 men; four of 500 tons each, and 200 men; and one of 300 tons, and 150 men.

Until the year 1640, it had been usual with the merchants to deposit their money in the Mint, as a place of security; but the king, having desired a forced loan of 200,000*l*., out of the money so lodged, the citizens were obliged for some time to entrust their property to the care of their apprentices and clerks, to whom the confusion arising from the state of public affairs gave frequent opportunities for fraud and embezzlement. Matters continued thus till 1645, when the goldsmiths began to hold the cash of the merchants and traders in general, and were commissioned both to receive and to pay for them. Hence arose the system of banking, the goldsmiths allowing interest for sums in their possession, and discounting the bills of merchants or others, at a rate profitable to themselves.

Many of the unpopular measures adopted by Charles I. and his ministers particularly affected the metropolis, the consequence was, that its inhabitants, throughout the civil wars, opposed the royalist party, and afforded the most determined and efficient support to the parliament. In 1643, when every prospect of reconciliation between the king and his opponents had vanished, the common council ordered the entire city and its liberties, including Westminster and Southwark, to be surrounded with forts and lines of defence. This was speedily done, the work being executed by the inhabitants, at the expense of the city.

On Jan. 30, 1649, Charles the First was beheaded on a scaffold erected in front of the palace at Whitehall.

In 1651 the famous navigation act was passed, to the provisions of which the present prosperity of the British navy may be attributed.

In the year 1651 a coffee-house was first opened in London, in St. Michael's alley, Cornhill.

On the restoration of Charles II. in May 1660, in which the city materially aided General Monck, it having previously declared for a free parliament, against the republican rump parliament, the attention of the legislature was early called to the improvement of the capital, by acts for widening the avenues, paving and lighting the streets, &c. In 1663, the act of uniformity was carried into effect, by means of which the Church of England was freed from a great number of ministers, who refused to submit to her ritual, as contained in the Book of Common Prayer. Most of the churches in the city were vacated, and afterwards supplied by the episcopal clergy. In 1663, the king, on petition of the lord mayor and citizens, granted them a new charter, confirmatory of all former ones, and of all legal uses, prescriptions, and rights whatever. The year 1665 became memorable for the recurrence of the pestilential disease, emphatically termed "the Great Plague."

This dreadful disease first began in Long Acre, towards the close of the year 1664, when two or three persons suddenly dying in one family, the timid neighbours took the alarm and removed into the city, whither they are supposed to have unfortunately carried the infection. Here it gathered strength from the denseness of the population, and soon its ravages became extensive. The lower classes were seized with a panic; and entertaining an absurd but very general notion that the plague visited London every twenty years, they took no means to counteract it.

A frost, which set in in December, and continued three months, if it did not exterminate the distemper, suspended its destructive effects; but no sooner had a thaw succeeded than it burst forth with increased force. From the month of February the plague began to advance; and when it was discovered that it had extended to several parishes, the magistrates issued an order, dated 1st July, 1665, to shut up all the infected houses, which were marked with a red cross, bearing this inscription, "Lord have mercy upon us." Guards were constantly in attendance, to supply the sick with the necessary food, and to prevent them quitting their houses until forty days after recovery. This precaution is thought to have done much injury. Dr. Hodges, in his Loimologia, says, he verily believes that "many who were lost might have been alive, had not the tragical mark upon their door drove proper assistance from them." The same author adds that what greatly contributed to the loss of the people thus shut up was the wicked practice of nurses. "These wretches," says he, "out of greediness to plunder the dead, would

strangle their patients, and charge it to the distemper in their throats! Others would directly convey the pestilential taint from sores of the infected to those who were well."

The plan of shutting up the houses had been first adopted in the plague of 1603, when an act of parliament was passed to authorise it, entitled, "an Act for the charitable Relief and ordering of Persons infected with the Plague." If, on the one hand, it might be contended, that by suffering persons to leave houses, infected by the plague, they might extend its ravaged, it must, on the other, be allowed, as more than probable, that in many cases whole families fell victims to it, who might have lived, had they been allowed to quit the house on the first appearance of infection in any one of the family.

If the destroyer, when only stalking forth among men free to fly from his approach, and to shrink from contact with him, committed such havock, it may be imagined how fell his ravages must have been among persons thus pent up together.

Rigorous as the prohibition to quit an infected house was, yet some were found to brave it. In the "City Remembrancer," for 1665, it is related that "a citizen broke out of his house in Aldersgate-street, and attempted, but was refused, going into the Angel or the White Horse at Islington. At the Pyed Horse he pretended going into Lincolnshire, that he was entirely free from infection, and asked lodgings for the night. They had but a garret bed empty, and that but one night, expecting drovers with cattle next day. A servant showed him the room, which he gladly accepted. He was well dressed; and with a sigh said he had seldom lain in such a lodging, but would make a shift, as it was but for one night, and in a dreadful time. He sat down on the bed, desiring a pint of warm ale, which was forgot. Next morning, one asked what was become of the gentleman? The maid starting, said, she had never thought more of him; he bespoke warm ale, but I forgot it. A person going up, found him dead across the bed; his clothes were pulled off, his jaw fallen, his eyes open, in a most frightful posture; the rug of the bed clasped hard in one hand. The alarm was great, having been free from the distemper, which spread immediately to the houses round about. Fourteen died of the plague that week in Islington."

In the months of May, June, and July, the plague had continued with more or less severity; but in August and September, it quickened into dreadful activity, sweeping away three, four, five, and

sometimes eight thousand persons in a week. Then it was that the whole British nation wept for the miseries of her metropolis. In some houses carcases lay waiting for burial, and in others persons in their last agonies; in one room were heard dying groans, and in another the ravings of delirium, mingled with the wailings of relations and friends, and the apprehensive shrieks of children. Infants passed at once from the womb to the grave. "Who would not," says Dr. Hodges, "burst with grief, to see the stock for a future generation hang upon the breast of a dead mother, or the marriage-bed changed the first night into a sepulchre, and the unhappy pair meet with death in their first embraces? Some of the infected ran about staggering like drunken men, and fell and expired in the streets; while others lay half dead and comatose, but never to be waked but by the last trumpet."

The divine often received the stroke of death in the exercise of his sacred office; the physician, finding no assistance in his own antidotes, died while administering them to others. The soldiery, retiring from an enemy with whom human power could not cope, encamped in the suburbs of the city; but were overtaken, and fell unresisting victims of the great destroyer. Business was suspended; and if in the market a solitary individual was seen purchasing the means of life, that life was often terminated ere he reached his home. The bells seemed hoarse with tolling; and the sextons were not sufficient to bury the dead, with which the church-yards were so glutted, that they were thrown into pits, in heaps of thirty and forty together.*

In the month of September the disease was at its height, and more than 12,000 perished in one week. Some persons recommended fires in the streets, and they were kindled for three days, though many of the physicians were against it; but "before the three days were quite expired, the heavens both mourned over so many funerals, and so wept for the fatal mistake, as to extinguish even the fires with their showers." A fatal night succeeded, in which more than four thousand persons expired.

Those moving sepulchres, the "dead carts," continually traversed the streets; while the appalling cry, "Bring out your dead," thrilled through every soul not yet dead to feeling. Then it was that parents, husbands, wives, and children, saw all that was dear to them thrown with a pitchfork into a cart, like the offal of the slaughter-house, to be conveyed without the walls, and flung in

* Percy Histories, vol. ii.

one promiscuous heap, without the rites of sepulture, without a coffin, and without a shroud.

Single graves were no longer dug in church-yards, but huge pits, sufficient almost to entomb a whole army. In Aldgate church-yard, after several pits, capable of holding sixty or a hundred bodies, had been dug and filled, the churchwardens caused one to be formed so large that they were blamed, as making preparations to bury the whole parish. It was about forty feet in length, and fifteen or sixteen feet broad, and in some parts about twenty feet deep. Into this gulph they began to throw the dead on the 4th of September, and by the 20th of that month they had cast into it 1,114 dead bodies, when they were obliged to fill it up, as it was within six feet of the surface.

In other church-yards similar pits were dug, till they were choked with the dead, and additional burial grounds were formed in several parts of the town, some of which have ever since been used for the same purpose, while others have no trace of the dread calamity which first marked them out as sepulchres.

The burial ground in Bunhill-fields, in which many a celebrated nonconformist and dissenter rests in peace, was first appropiated to that purpose during the plague. A piece of ground near the street, called Old Bethlem, in Moor-fields; and the plot at the top of Holywell-street, Shoreditch; and a third in Goswell-street, were also used as temporary burying grounds on this melancholy occasion. Stepney, though at this time it had three distinct burying grounds, overcharged them all with its dead; and there were no less than five other pieces of ground devoted to the dead. On two of these the parish churches of St. Paul, Shadwell, and St. John, Wapping, have since been built. A green field at the upper end of Hand-alley, in Bishopsgate-street, was inclosed for the parish of St. Botolph alone, though the inhabitants of some courts beyond its precincts were allowed to bring their dead to it. Two or three years after the plague, a scene took place here which seemed to bring back all the horrors of that dreadful period. The ground was purchased by Sir Robert Clayton, who immediately let it out on building leases. In digging the ground for the foundations, numberless bodies were dug up; "some of them," says the author of Reflections on the Bills of Mortality, "remaining so plain to be seen, that the women's skulls were distinguished by the long hair, and of others the flesh was not quite perished." On complaint being made, the bodies were removed to another place in the same ground, where "the ground," says the same author, "is palisa-

doed off in a little square, where lie the bones and remains of 2,000 bodies, carried by the dead carts to the grave in one year."

Horrible as these pits were, constables were obliged to be placed near them during the plague; for it was not unusual for persons infected, either seized by a fit of delirium, or, what is more probable, anxious to mingle with the bodies of all that was dear to them, to steal from their houses unobserved, or obtain an egress by bribing the watchmen, and, wrapped in blankets and rugs, to throw themselves among the dead.

In this wreck of a city which was half entombed, delirium hurried many even to a premature death. "People," says Defoe, "in the torment of their swellings, which was indeed intolerable, running out of their own government, raving and distracted, and often times laying violent hands upon themselves, throwing themselves out at their windows, shooting themselves, &c. Mothers murdering their own children in their lunacy, some dying of mere grief and passion, some of mere fright and surprise, without any infection at all; others frighted into despair and lunacy; others into melancholy madness."

Many were the cases in which the mother and her unborn offspring perished at once; in others, where they died for want of proper assistance in the hour of nature's sorrow; others frequently sucked the fatal poison from the lips of their dying infants.

The plague reached its height in August, and during that month and September, 50,000 perished.

It was now that the dead carts were insufficient for the office, and the houses and streets were rendered tenfold more pestilential by their unburied dead. All who had survived now made the attempt to escape, and eighteen or twenty watchmen were killed in opposing the people when fleeing from the infected houses.

The change which now took place in the feelings of the people is thus vividly described by Defoe.

"As I have mention'd how the people were brought into a condition to despair of life, and abandon themselves, so this very thing had a strange effect among us for three or four weeks; that is, it made men bold and venturous; they were no more shy of one another, or restrained within doors, but went any where and every where, and began to converse. One would say to another, 'I do not ask you how you are, or say how I am. It is certain we shall all go; so it is no matter who is sick or who is sound;' so they run deliberately into any place or company."

The dead now were no longer numbered, for the parish clerks and sextons perished in the execution of their office. In the parish of Stepney alone, one hundred and sixteen sextons, grave-diggers, and carters employed in removing the dead bodies, died in one year. Ten thousand houses were at once deserted, and it is said, that during the plague, not fewer than 200,000 persons quitted the metropolis.

> Empty the streets with uncouth verdure clad
> Into the worst of desarts sudden turned
> The cheerful haunts of man.

In the last week of September, the plague began somewhat to abate, and the bills of mortality fell from upwards of 8000 to little more than 6000 weekly. Every succeeding week the number of victims diminished, so that by the month of February, in the following year, the pestilence had wholly ceased. The number that perished during this plague, according to the returns, were 68,590; but Defoe asserts, "that the number was at least 100,000." The lives of a great many persons were preserved by means of the shipping on the Thames, into which the infection did not reach except in a very few instances.

The survivors of this dreadful calamity would have perished of famine, but for the bounty of the affluent. The money subscribed is said to have amounted to 100,000*l.* a week, to which Charles II. humanely gave 1000*l.* weekly. In the parish of Cripplegate alone the disbursements to the poor amounted to 17,000*l.* a week. But even when the poor had obtained the money, they feared to lay it out in provisions, lest they should by this means catch the infection. If they bought a joint of meat in the market, they would not receive it from the butcher, but took it off the hooks themselves; the butcher equally cautious would not touch the money, but had it dropt into a pot with vinegar kept for the purpose. Workmen were equally cautious with their masters, and even members of the same family with each other.

The conduct of the magistracy, during the prevalence of calamity, did them infinite honour. Darwin has celebrated the heroic devotion of Sir John Lawrence, "London's generous Mayor," who,

> When contagion, with mephitic breath,
> And wither'd famine urged the work of death,
> * * * * * * *
> With food and faith, with med'cine and with prayer,
> Raised the weak head, and stay'd the parting sigh;
> Or with new life relumed the swimming eye.

"The vigilance of the magistrates," says the account ascribed to Defoe, "was put to the utmost trial, and, it must be confessed, can never be enough acknowledged; whatever expense or trouble they were at, two things were never neglected in the city or suburbs either. First, provisions were always to be had in full plenty, and the price not much raised either hardly worth speaking. Second, no dead bodies lay unburied, or uncovered; and, if one walked from one end of the city to another, no funeral, or sign of it, was to be seen in the day time, except a little the three first weeks in September."

The delivery of corn and coals at the wharfs was subjected to such judicious regulations, by the lord mayor and aldermen, that the traders brought up their vessels with full confidence of safety. For the security, too, of the country dealers by land, new markets were established on the outskirts of the metropolis, and proper regulations made to ensure the safety of those who attended them. Either the lord mayor, or one or both of the sheriffs, went every market-day on horseback to see these orders executed, and to take care that the country people had all possible encouragement and freedom in coming to the markets and going back again. The necessitous were furnished with food and money gratuitously; and the aldermen frequently rode through the streets on horseback, to inquire whether the wants of the people in the streets or houses were duly supplied.

CHAPTER IV.

Sketches of the History and progressive Increase of the Metropolis, from the Great Fire 1666 *to the present time.*

PERHAPS the most important event which ever happened in this metropolis, whether considered with reference to its immediate consequences or remote effects, was the "Great Fire of London," which broke out on September 2, 1666. Whether this dreadful calamity originated in accident or design, is a point on which historians by no means agree, though all concur that the fire was almost necessary to promote the complete extinction of the plague, which had the year before dealt desolation with such an unsparing hand in the metropolis, that the very air had become tainted with the putrefaction of

the dead. We are far from thinking this to have been the case; but it is not too much to infer, that had it not been for some such calamity as the great fire, London might long have suffered by that dreadful scourge of humanity, which its crowded streets, by confining the circulation of the air, and the want of cleanliness on account of the scanty supply of water, seemed so well calculated to promote.

It is true that a city was destroyed, and property to an unparalleled amount was lost; but the result was, a new city, improved in wealth, grandeur, and all the conveniences of life, which otherwise would not have been obtained for ages: and however fatal the calamity must have been to the age in which it happened, it has been productive of the most lasting benefits on posterity.

The Great Fire broke out at one o'clock on Sunday morning, on the 2nd of September, 1666, at a baker's house, kept by a person of the name of Farryner, in Pudding-lane, near Fish-street-hill. This part of the town is now very confined, but it was much more so at the time of the fire, when the neighbourhood consisted of nothing but narrow lanes and passages, and the houses were principally of wood, or lath and plaster. The fire soon spread to the adjacent houses, and defied the power of buckets, for the engines could not be brought to bear upon it with any degree of success, on account of the narrowness of the streets. It was then suggested to the lord mayor, Sir Thomas Bludworth, who arrived on the spot at three o'clock in the morning, that it would be advisable to pull down several houses, in order to intercept the progress of the flames, but he refused to allow of so prudent a measure, and is said to have expressed his opinion of the insignificance of the fire in flippant and indelicate terms. By eight o'clock in the morning it had reached London-bridge, "and there dividing, left enough to burn down all that had been erected on it since the last great fire in 1633, and with the main body pressed forward into Thames-street," which was filled with combustible materials that augmented it very considerably, raging with great fury the whole day, and striking the inhabitants with such terror, that, says Lord Clarendon, "all men stood amazed as spectators, only no man knowing what remedy to apply, nor the magistrates what orders to give." And the amiable John Evelyn, who has left a most nervous and unaffected narrative of this great calamity, says, "the conflagration was so universal, and the people so astonished, that from the beginning I know not by what despondency or fate, they hardly stirred to

quench it, so that there was nothing heard or seen but crying out and lamentation, running about like distracted creatures, without at all attempting to save even their goods, such a strange consternation there was upon them."

The fire, which at first took an easterly direction, proceeded so rapidly, that considerable fears were entertained it would reach the Tower, to prevent which, several houses were pulled down: but the fire, which had raged in a "bright flame" in that direction all Monday, was in the night directed to other quarters. The wind changed, and blew with "so great and irresistible violence, that it scattered the fire from pursuing the line that it was in with all its force, and spread it over the city, so that they who went late to bed, at a great distance from any place where the fire prevailed, were awakened before morning with their own houses being in a flame." On Monday, Gracechurch-street, and part of both Lombard-street and Fenchurch-street, were in flames; the fire then was burning in the form of a bow; "a dreadful bow it was," says the Rev. T. Vincent, in his work, entitled God's Terrible Voice in the City, "such as mine eyes never had before seen; a bow which had God's arrow in it, with a flaming point; it was a shining bow, not unlike that in the cloud, which brings water with it, and, withal, signifies God's covenant not to destroy the world any more with water; but it was a bow which had fire in it, signifying God's anger, and his intention to destroy London by fire."

When the first panic was over, and the fire spread so rapidly that no person could calculate on the safety of his house, great exertions were made to remove the property into the adjacent fields, which, for many miles round, were strewed with all sorts of moveables. Five, ten, and even fifty pounds were given for a cart, to remove some valuable property about to be consumed—the boats and barges on the river were all laden; and "scarcely a back, either of man or woman, that had strength, but had a burden on it in the street."

The night of Monday was more dreadful than the preceding one; the fire shone with such a fearful blaze, that the streets were as light as the sun at noon-day. After spreading, in one line, westward, along the banks of the Thames, as far as Queenhithe, and in a parallel direction along Cornhill to the Royal Exchange, and northward to Dowgate and Watling-street, it divided itself into four branches, which united in one great flame at the eastern end of Cheapside: on Tuesday the whole of that street was in flames, and

the fire was seen "leaping from house to house, and street to street, at a great distance one from the other." The impetuous flames now advanced with lawless power to the cathedral of St. Paul's; "the stones of which," says Evelyn, "flew like granados, mealting lead running downe the streetes in a streame, and the very pavements glowing with a fiery rednesse, so as no horse nor man was able to tread on them, and the demolition had stopped all the passages, so that no help could be applied." The neighbouring streets shared the same fate, and the writer just quoted, draws a vivid feature of the appalling scene: "Oh the miserable and calamitous spectacle!" he exclaims, "such as haply the world had not seene the like since the foundation of it, nor be outdone till the universal conflagration. All the skie was of a fiery aspect, like the top of a burning oven, the light seene above forty miles round about for many nights. God grant my eyes may never behold the like, now seeing above ten thousand houses all in one flame; the noise and cracking and thunder of the impetuous flames, the shrieking of women and children, the hurry of people, the fall of towers, houses, and churches, was like an hideous storme, and the aire all about so hot and inflamed, that at last one was not able to approach it, so that they were forced to stand still and let the flames burn on, which they did for neere two miles in length and one in bredth. The clouds of smoke were dismall, and reached, upon computation, neere fifty miles in length. Thus I left it this afternoone burning, a resemblance of Sodom, or the last day. London was, but is no more."

But the devouring element was not yet satiated; and on Tuesday night it continued its destructive havoc sweeping away Ludgate-hill, the Old Bailey, the whole of Fleet-street, and the Inner Temple, and threatening even the court at Whitehall, which now began to be alarmed, and gave directions to blow up several houses with gunpowder—a plan which, if adopted at the commencement of the fire, when it was suggested by some seamen, might have saved half the city; but this "some tenacious and avaricious men, aldermen, &c. would not permit, because their houses must have been of the first."

On Wednesday morning, when the inhabitants of Westminster and the suburbs were preparing to flee from the flaming sword which seemed to pursue them, the wind was hushed, the fire was stayed, and a remnant of London was saved. The first effectual check that the fire encountered was the brick buildings of the Temple, which

were only partially consumed; and although the fire broke out again here on the Thursday evening, the Duke of York, who watched there the whole of that night, caused the houses in front of it to be blown up, by which means the flames were extinguished.

To aggravate the ruin and distress in which the citizens were involved by the loss of their houses and their property, the most alarming reports were spread. It was rumoured, that persons had been taken with fire-balls and matches, in the act of attempting to set fire on the city in other places. This so enraged the multitude, that they killed a poor woman who had something concealed in her apron, which they conceived to be fire-balls, and wounded several other persons, particularly French and Dutch, against whom they felt very indignant. A more alarming rumour was circulated on the Wednesday night, when the inhabitants were lying in tents in the neighbouring fields, it was reported, that "the French were coming armed against them to cut their throats, and spoil them of what they had saved out of the fire." Despair roused the citizens, and, fired with indignation, they prepared to defend themselves; but morning dispelled their uneasiness, and brought with it the joyous prospect that the fire was subdued, and that no new calamity threatened them.

Nothing could exceed the zeal and activity of the King and the Duke of York during the whole of the dreadful scene: they traversed the city night and day, encouraging the labourers, where they thought there was the slightest chance of arresting the progress of the flames, and personally directing every measure for that purpose; to this energy, and to a corresponding vigilance on the part of the magistracy and the train bands, must be attributed the circumstance, that so few lives were lost, and so few outrages committed.

Never since the destruction of Rome by Nero had a city been so nearly annihilated by fire; the extent of its ravages covered a space of 436 acres;—the boundaries of the destructive element are fixed in the official account of the fire, which appeared in the London Gazette of the 10th of September, where it is stated, that a stop was put to it at "the temple church, near Holborn-bridge, Pye-corner, Smithfield, Aldersgate, Cripplegate, near the lower end of Colman-street, at the end of Basinghall-street, by the postern at the upper end of Bishopsgate-street and Leadenhall-street, at the standard in Cornhill, at the church in Fenchurch-street, near cloth-worker's-hall in Mincing-lane, at the middle of Mark-lane, and a the Tower dock."

The inscription on the monument, founded on the reports of the surveyors, states, that of the six and twenty wards, it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left eight others shattered and half burnt; that it consumed 400 streets, 13,200 dwelling houses, eighty-nine churches, besides chapels, four of the city gates, the Guildhall, with several public buildings, hospitals, schools, libraries, and a vast number of stately edifices.

In a tract, printed in the Harleian Miscellany, there is an estimate of the value of the property destroyed, in which the number of houses is calculated at 12,000; they are valued, one with another, at 25*l.* per annum, which, at twelve years' purchase, make the whole amount to 3,600,000*l.* The cathedral, the churches, and other public buildings, are valued at 1,800,000*l.*; the personal property and goods at a similar sum; 20,000*l.* in wharfs; and 150,000*l.* in boats and barges, cart loads of furniture, &c.; making in the whole 7,370,000*l.*: but it is supposed that this calculation is much too low, and that the property destroyed could not be less than ten millions sterling. Great as the calamity was, and convinced as the citizens were, that it had been the work of incendiaries, yet they bore it with patience and resignation, and thought only of repairing their loss and restoring the city, which they did so successfully, that Burnet says, "to the amazement of all Europe, London was, in four years' time, re-built with so much beauty and magnificence, that we, who saw it in both states, before and after the fire, cannot reflect on it, without wondering where the wealth could be found to bear so vast a loss as was made by the fire, and so prodigious an expense as was laid out in re-building the city."

Many extensive improvements were effected in the re-building of the city; "it was determined to widen the more public streets, and to clear away, as much as possible, those nuisances termed middle-rows, with which the old city abounded. Aldgate-street had a middle-row; Cornhill, Cheapside, Newgate-street, Ludgate-street, and many other places had middle-rows, which were all removed, except two, St. Giles's and Middle-row, Holborn.

In 1683, a penny-post was first established by a person named Murray, an upholsterer.

Among the many attempts made to enslave the people in the reign of Charles II., was the attack on the corporate rights of public communities by writs of *quo warranto*. The power of nominating for sheriffs of London those persons who were most at the devotion of the king's ministers, was a decisive attack on the

rights of the citizens of London. In 1685 Sir Robert Sawyer, the attorney-general, by the advice and authority of the chief justice of the King's Bench, undertook to procure the forfeiture of the city charters on the most unjustifiable pretences. The alarmed citizens summoned a meeting of the common council to consider what measures should be followed to avert the threatened danger. A petition was drawn up, and carried to King Charles at Windsor, by the corporation. The king, having read the petition, the lord keeper, after reproaching the citizens for not having been more expeditious in their application, told them that his majesty might be induced, on certain conditions, to listen to their suit. On the return of the deputation, the common council was again summoned, and after violent debates, the court partly prevailed, and the offered conditions were accepted; in consequence of which, a commission was issued under the great seal, and the lord mayor and sheriffs were appointed by the king to hold their offices during pleasure.

On the demise of Charles, his brother James II. ascended the throne, and by the most despotic and arbitrary conduct, so disgusted the protestant nobility and clergy, as to lead to his own dethronement in 1688, the era distinguished in English history as the "glorious Revolution." One of his most tyrannical acts was the execution of Alderman Cornish, on the 23rd of October, 1680, on a false charge of high treason.

The revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1687, by driving from France a multitude of protestant artificers and manufacturers, promoted the commerce of England, where they found shelter. Many of them settled in Spitalfields, Seven Dials, and Soho, and their neighbourhoods, and introduced the art of silk weaving into these populous districts.

By an act of parliament passed in the first year of William and Mary, the proceedings of the last two reigns against the chartered rights of the city were set aside, and all its previous liberties and privileges restored. In 1692, during the king's absence in Holland, the queen borrowed 200,000*l.* of the city, for the exigences of government; and in 1697 a measure of great utility was carried into execution, namely, the suppression of the privilege of sanctuary, which at that time existed in various quarters of the metropolis, as Salisbury and Mitre-courts, and Ram-alley in Fleet-street; Fulwood's-rents and Baldwin's-gardens, Holborn; Sanctuary, Minories; Savoy, Strand; the Clink, Mint, and Montague-close, in Southwark. All these were suppressed, except the Mint, which lasted

until the reign of George I. It need not be added, that thus protected they had become great nuisances, and receptacles of villany and fraud. In 1701 the Bank of England was founded.

Queen Anne ascended the throne in 1702. The following year was rendered remarkable by a violent storm of wind, which raged through the night of November the 26th, and was particularly destructive in the metropolis. The damage which it occasioned to the city alone was estimated at two millions sterling; and the suburbs equally suffered. Several persons were killed by the fall of buildings, and near two hundred were wounded. All the ships in the river but four were driven from their moorings. The destruction at sea far exceeded that on land. Twelve men of war, with 1800 men on board, were lost within sight of the shore, and the Eddystone light-house was swept away by this storm.

The great increase in the population of London having occasioned an insufficiency of places for divine worship, an act of parliament was passed in 1711, for erecting fifty new churches in and about London; the expense of which was defrayed by a small duty on coals brought into the port of London, for about eight years. Glass globular lamps were first used in this reign. During this reign several well-known buildings were erected; as Arlington-house, afterwards Buckingham-house, and now the New Palace, in St. James's Park, Marlborough-house in Pall Mall, &c. Clerkenwell was much increased, as also was Old-street and the lower parts of Shoreditch; Marlborough-street, Soho, Bedford-row, Red Lion-square, and thewhole of the neighbourhood immediately north of Holborn, was formed. St. Paul's cathedral was completed as to its general structure in 1710. Parish engines were provided to prevent fires, and party walls directed to be made either of brick or stones. Several municipal regulations also took place for the better watching and guarding of the city.

On the demise of Queen Anne, George I. succeeded to the crown, in pursuance of the act of settlement, and made his public entry into London 20th September, 1714. The commencement of the next year, 1715, was marked by a very fatal fire, which destroyed more than 120 houses, and an immense quantity of valuable merchandise in Thames-street; and in the course of the same year, a rebellion broke out in favour of the Pretender, which caused a great sensation in the metropolis, where many persons were apprehended. At this unfortunate era, the septennial act was passed. The year 1720, in this reign, will be ever noted in the annals of London, in conse-

quence of that destructive system of speculation and fraud, which has since been denominated "the South Sea Bubble;" and which so completely infatuated the people, that they became the dupes of the most knavish impositions. A company trading to the South Sea, having acquired great wealth, by carrying on an intercourse with the Spanish colonies, their stock increased so much in value, that the directors proposed to government to take into their fund all the debts of the nation incurred before the year 1716, under the pretext of lowering the interest, and rendering the capital redeemable by parliament sooner than could otherwise be anticipated. The offer was accepted, and South Sea stock rose rapidly in value, till it reached the enormous price of 1100 per cent. An alarm then took place, in consequence of a report that the directors and their friends had sold their stock when it was at the highest value. This was, in fact, the case. All confidence in the credit of the company was lost; those who held stock endeavoured to sell; and such a sudden reduction took place in its value, that it was soon worth but eighty-six per cent. The destruction of public and private credit was alarmingly extensive. A parliamentary investigation at length ensued; and the gross misconduct of the directors of the company was so obvious, that the greater part of their estates were confiscated for the benefit of the sufferers. The sum thus obtained amounted to 2,014,000*l*. The South Sea bubble was the fruitful parent of many similar delusions, although not equally fatal.

London was greatly enlarged during the reign of George I. Almost all the streets north of Oxford-road, as far as it at that time extended, viz., to Mary-le-bone-lane, being then in progress; as also Berkeley-square and its vicinity.

The metropolis, in the early part of the reign of George II., was dreadfully infested with robbers; they paraded in bands during the open day, and had even planned a robbery of the queen on her return from the city in her private carriage, which was prevented only by an accident. The winter of 1739-40 is noted for the occurrence of one of the most intense frosts ever known in this country, and which is recorded in our annals by the appellation of "the Great Frost." It commenced on Christmas-day, and continued till the 17th of February. Above London-bridge the Thames was completely frozen over, and numerous booths were erected on it for selling liquors, &c. to the multitudes who daily flocked thither. During the reign of George II. great improvements were made in the metropolis and its neighbourhood. Several new parishes were

formed, as St. George's, Bloomsbury; St. Ann's, Limehouse; St. Paul's, Deptford; and St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green. A great part of Fleet-ditch, which had become a great nuisance, was arched over. A general lighting of London by parish assessment was adopted, and one or two acts for regulating the city watch and police were passed. Grosvenor-square and the various streets in its vicinity were built. Westminster-bridge was erected, and several mean inconvenient streets were removed to make way for Bridge-street, Great George-street, and Parliament-street. New roads were made across St. George's-fields, now called the Borough and Kent-roads. The houses on London-bridge, which had become dangerous, were removed. A new road was formed from Islington to Paddington; indeed, London expanded itself on all sides, and that unceasing attention to improvements, in every thing which concerns health, safety, and convenience, began to manifest itself, by which this great capital has been ever since distinguished.

In 1741, the king granted his letters patent constituting all the aldermen of London justices of the peace within the city and its liberties; before which time the lord mayor, the recorder, the aldermen who had passed the civic chair, and the nine senior aldermen only, had the power of acting as magistrates. In the year 1745, the rebellion in Scotland caused a general alarm in the city of London and its environs, the trained bands were called out, the city gates were strongly guarded, and other means of precaution adopted.

On the 18th of August, 1746, Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino were beheaded on Tower-hill for their participation in the project for the restoration of the House of Stuart to the throne of Great Britain; and on the 7th of April, in the next year, Lord Simon Lovat suffered at the same place, when twenty persons were killed and many others injured by the fall of a scaffold.

In the beginning of the year 1751, two shocks of earthquake were felt in and near London, which occasioned some damage and excited considerable alarm.

In 1760, George III. succeeded to the crown, on the death of his grandfather, which happened on the 25th of October, that year. His coronation was solemnised with great magnificence, September 22d, 1761; a fortnight previously to which, the king was married, at St. James's, to the Princess Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. The year 1762 exhibited an extraordinary instance of metropolitan credulity, in the ridiculous affair of the Cock-lane

ghost, which terminated in the exposure of the imposture. The riots in St. George's-fields, when Mr. Wilkes was confined in the King's Bench prison, occurred in April, 1768. The military being called out to suppress the riot, a young man was shot by a soldier, and though he was not the only person whose life was sacrificed on this occasion, the circumstance under which he fell excited a very extraordinary degree of public attention, and the subsequent measures of government by no means tended to allay the popular discontent.

In the year 1771, a singular contest occurred between the House of Commons and the city magistracy. The warrant of the Speaker having been issued against certain printers who had transgressed the orders of the House of Commons, by reporting the speeches of the members, the messenger who attempted to execute it in the city was arrested and held to bail, to answer for an alleged assault. The magistrates implicated in this affair, Brass Crosby, esq., lord mayor, and Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, were summoned by the House of Commons to answer for their conduct. The lord mayor and Alderman Oliver attended in their places as members of the House, and their attempts to justify what they had done appearing unsatisfactory, they were both sent to the Tower, where they remained until the prorogation of parliament, when they were liberated as a matter of course. Mr. Wilkes, though summoned by the House, did not attend, and escaped without farther notice. Silver cups were afterwards voted to the lord mayor and both the aldermen, by the livery and common council, "as marks of gratitude for their upright conduct in the affair of the printers, and for supporting the city charters."

Great damage was done in the metropolis in January 1779, by a hurricane. Most of the ships in the river were driven from their moorings, and some were lost. Many persons were killed, and others maimed and bruised on this occasion. Several houses were blown down, and a vast number injured by the fall of chimneys, &c.

In the year 1780, some destructive riots took place in London; the origin of these disgraceful ebullitions of popular feeling may be traced to the passing of an act of parliament, about two years previously, for "relieving his majesty's subjects, preferring the Romish religion, from certain penalties and disabilities imposed upon them in the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King William III." A petition was framed for its repeal, and a general

meeting of a body of persons, forming the Protestant Association, headed by Lord George Gordon, was held at coachmakers'-hall, Noble-street, Aldersgate. At this meeting the above nobleman, who was subsequently proved to be insane, moved the following resolution: "That the whole body of the Protestant Association do attend in St. George's fields, on Friday next, at ten of the clock in the morning, to accompany his lordship to the House of Commons on the delivery of the protestant petition." His lordship then said, "If less than twenty thousand of his fellow-citizens attended him on that day, he would not present their petition." On the day appointed, a vast concourse of people, from all parts of the city and its environs assembled in St. George's fields: the main body, amounting to at least 50,000, took their rout over London-bridge, marching in order, six or eight in a rank, through the city towards Westminster, accompanied by flags bearing the words "No Popery." At Charing-cross, the mob was increased by additional numbers on foot, on horseback, and in various vehicles; so that by the time the different parties had met together, all the avenues to both houses of parliament were entirely filled with the crowd. The rabble now took possession of all the passages leading to the House of Commons, from the outer doors to the very entrance for the members, which latter they twice attempted to force open, and a like attempt was made at the House of Lords, but without success in either instance. The populace afterwards separated into parties, and proceeded to demolish the catholic chapels in Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Warwick-street, Golden-square, and all the furniture, ornaments, and altars of both chapels were committed to the flames. After various other outrages, the prison of Newgate was attacked. They demanded from the keeper, Mr. Ackerman, the release of their confined associates: he refused to comply; yet dreading the consequences, he went to the sheriffs, to know their pleasure. On his return he found his house in flames; and the gaol itself was soon in a similar situation. The doors and entrances were broken open with crow-bars and sledge-hammers, and it is scarcely to be credited with what celerity this strong prison was destroyed. The public offices in Bow-street, and the house of the magistrate, Sir John Fielding adjoining, were presently "destroyed," and all their furniture and effects, books, papers, &c. committed to the flames. Justice Coxe's house in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, was similarly treated, and the two prisons at Clerkenwell set open

and the prisoners liberated. The King's Bench prison with some houses adjoining, a tavern, and the New Bridewell, were also set on fire, and almost entirely consumed.

The mob now appeared to consider themselves as superior to all authority; they declared their resolution to burn all the remaining public prisons, and demolish the Bank, the Temple, Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, the Mansion-house, the royal palaces, and the arsenal at Woolwich. The attempt upon the Bank of England was actually made twice in the course of one day; but both attacks were but feebly conducted and the rioters easily repulsed, several of them falling by the fire of the military, and many others being severely wounded.

To form an adequate idea of the distress of the inhabitants in every part of the city would be impossible. Six-and-thirty fires were to be seen blazing at one time in the metropolis during the night.

At length the continual arrival of fresh troops, from all parts of the country within fifty or sixty miles of the metropolis, intimidated the rabble, and soon after the disturbances were quelled.

The Royal Exchange, the public buildings, the squares, and the principal streets, were all occupied by troops; the shops were closed; whilst immense volumes of dense smoke were still rising from the ruins of consumed edifices. The number of lives lost during the continuance of these riots was never correctly ascertained. The return given of those killed and wounded by the military was as follows: by the London association, militia, and guards, 109; by the light horse, 101; died in hospitals, 75; total, 285: prisoners under cure, 73. A few days after the suppression of the tumults, a special commission was issued for trying the rioters in Southwark; but those in the city of London were left to the regular course of the sessions at the Old Bailey. The number of persons tried in the latter court was eighty-five, of whom thirty-five were capitally convicted; and in Southwark, fifty persons were tried as rioters, twenty-four of whom were adjudged guilty. Between twenty and thirty of the most active of the convicted rioters were executed a few days after trial in different parts of the town, immediately contiguous to the scenes of their respective depredations. Lord George Gordon was afterwards tried for high treason, but acquitted.

In August, 1786, an attempt was made on the life of his late majesty by an insane woman, named Margaret Nicholson, who, under the pretence of presenting a petition, struck at him with a

knife as he was alighting from his carriage at St. James's-palace. The blow was warded off by a page, and the woman seized. She was afterwards sent to a madhouse, and there continued till her death. On this occasion addresses of congratulation at the king's escape were presented from all parts of the kingdom.

On the 26th of June, 1788, a violent storm of rain and thunder visited London. It commenced about four o'clock in the afternoon, and continued to rage incessantly for two hours. The streets were wholly impassable for foot passengers; and in places where there happened to be a descent of ground, as near Northumberland-house from St. Martin's-lane, the current ran so strong that even carriages could not be driven through it.

The late king's recovery from the mental indisposition which had afflicted him from the preceding October was celebrated April 23, 1789, by a general thanksgiving throughout the kingdom. London never displayed such a scene of splendid festivity. In the morning the Park and Tower guns were fired, the bells were rung, and all the ships in the river were decorated with colours, streamers, and devices. Their majesties went in state to St. Paul's cathedral, accompanied by the royal family, the foreign ministers, all the great officers of government, the principal nobility and members of the House of Commons, the corporation of London, &c. The procession, which went from Buckingham-palace, was very magnificent, and particularly so after the lord mayor with his company had joined it at Temple-bar; but the scene which the interior of the cathedral exhibited, when the assembled multitudes were engaged in the solemn offices of divine worship, was exceedingly grand and sublime. At night the metropolis was illuminated, and many appropriate and elegant transparencies were exhibited.

About 1793, England, as well as France, was much agitated by the free expression of republican principles; and on Louis XVI. becoming a victim to the democracy in that country, monarchy was declared to be abolished. This led to an interruption of intercourse between England and France, after which the convention declared the French nation to be at war with the king of Great Britain and the stadtholder of the United Provinces. War was now commenced, and the preparations of the English ministry left no doubt that it would be pursued with determined zeal. The city of London hailed the breaking out of the war with enthusiasm; the common council thanked his majesty for "his paternal care in the preservation of the public tranquillity, and assured him of the

readiness and determination of his faithful citizens to support the honour of his crown and the welfare of his kingdoms against the ambitious designs of France;" and also voted a bounty of fifty shillings to every able seaman, and twenty shillings to every landsman who should enter the navy at Guildhall, in addition to the bounties given by the king. The immediate effects of the war, however, were extremely disastrous to London. Numerous bankruptcies took place, and though the imports of this year experienced little change, the exports were found to have suffered a diminution of 2,000,000*l.* Exchequer-bills to the amount of 5,000,000*l.* were immediately voted for the service of all who could give good security.

In May, 1794, to such a height had political discussion and inquiry risen amongst associations of the people, that many leaders of such societies were seized and sent to prison on charges of "treasonable practices;" and their books and papers seized. The prosecution of Messrs. Tooke, Hardy, Thelwall, and Bonney, in this year, on a charge of high treason, was certainly ill advised, though the result proved a triumph to civil liberty; for it was on this trial that the doctrine of constructive treason, which, in a darker period of our history, had sent many to the block, was overturned by the eloquence of an Erskine and a Gibbs. A less exceptionable mode of counteracting the spread of sedition was afterwards adopted by the formation of loyal associations.

A dreadful fire broke out in the afternoon of July 23, in this year, at Cock-hill, Ratcliffe-highway; and it was calamitously remarkable for the circumstance, that in its progress it consumed more houses than any one conflagration since the memorably great fire of 1666. This fire was occasioned by the boiling over of a pitch-kettle on a boat-builder's premises, from whose warehouses, which were soon consumed, the flames spread to a barge laden with saltpetre and other combustible stores, and thence communicated to several small craft that were lying near and could not be got off. The explosion of the saltpetre in the barge carried the flames to the saltpetre warehouses belonging to the East India Company, whence the fire spread with overwhelming rapidity, in consequence of the several explosions of saltpetre, which blew up with sounds resembling the rolling of subterraneous thunder, and threw large flakes of fire upon the adjacent buildings. The scene soon became dreadful; the wind, blowing strong from the south-west, directed the flames to Radcliffe High-street, which, being narrow, took fire on both sides, and as very little water for some hours

could be procured, the engines could afford no assistance in the way of resistance. It proceeded towards Stepney, and was only stopped by an open space of ground and want of materials to consume. By this melancholy event near seven hundred houses were destroyed, and the distress of the population was immense. Government provided tents from the Tower, and the public soon raised near 20,000*l.* to afford immediate relief to the sufferers.

The number of British ships that entered the port during the year 1795 was 2007, and of foreign 2169; the burthen of the latter amounted to 287,142 tons, and that of the former to 436,843 tons. The total burthen for the year, of all vessels entering coastwise, including repeated voyages, was 1,059,915 tons, and their total number, 11,176. The number of colliers was 431; that of barges, 2596; lighters, 402; punts, 336; sloops, 6; cutters, 10; hoys, 10:—aggregate of craft, 3791; independent of ships' boats, wherries, and pleasure-boats, in constant employ.

The year 1797 was rendered memorable by the extraordinary circumstance of the suspension of payments in specie by the Bank of England. There had been such a demand for cash payments during the months of January and February, as to occasion the fear that unless those payments were restricted there would not be left means sufficient to meet the emergencies of government. The causes of this unprecedented event deserve notice. The great advances that had been made to government during 1795 and 1796 amounted to 10,672,000*l.* The remittances sent during the war to the Emperor of Germany and other foreign powers were found to press so heavily on the bank, that as early as January, 1795, the directors informed Mr. Pitt that it was their wish for him to "arrange his finances for the year in such a manner as not to depend on any further assistance from them." Similar remonstrances were again made afterwards, and October 8, the directors again addressed the minister, stating in conclusion "the absolute necessity which they conceived to exist for *diminishing* the sum of their present advances to government, the last having been granted with great reluctance on their part, on his pressing solicitations." In an interview which took place that month between the governor of the bank and Mr. Pitt, on the loans to the Emperor being mentioned, the former declared that "another loan of that sort would go nigh to ruin the company." In February, 1797, Mr. Pitt said it would be necessary for him to negociate in this country a loan of a million and a half for Ireland; on which the governor

replied, that such a scheme would "ruin the bank," by the drain which it would occasion of specie. After this a variety of circumstances occasioned an alarming run upon the bank; and in consequence, by an order of the Privy Council of Sunday, February 26, 1797, the bank was prohibited from issuing any cash in payment until the opinion of parliament could be taken on the subject. The parliament soon after continued and confirmed the order of council for a limited time; but it was regularly renewed till the resumption of cash payments in 1819.

The dread of an insurrection in this country, about this period, excited great alarm, and a meeting was held at merchant tailors' hall of 3000 of the principal merchants, bankers, and traders of the capital, who agreed to a declaration of attachment to the constitution, which, in a few days, was signed by upwards of 8000 individuals, the most respectable for rank, character, and property.

The continued threats of invasion from France had roused the capital, not less than the rest of the kingdom, to assume an attitude of defence; and on the 4th of June, 1799, the volunteer force of London and its environs, amounting to 8989 men (of whom 1008 were cavalry), passed in grand review before their late majesties, and nearly all the royal family, in Hyde Park. On the 21st of the same month, when they underwent a royal inspection in the neighbourhood of their respective parishes, their total number was found to be 12,208.

His late majesty again narrowly escaped assassination on the 15th of May, 1800; a pistol shot having been fired at him, as he sat in the royal box at Drury Lane theatre, by a maniac named Hatfield.

The number of vessels belonging to the port of London in 1800 was 2666; their burthen, 568,262 tons; and their complement of men, 41,402; from which an increase appeared of 2106 vessels, 483,380 tons, and 30,337 men. The official value of the imports was 18,843,172*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, and that of the exports, 25,428,922*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* of which the British merchandise amounted to 13,272,494*l.*

On the evening of the 10th of May, 1802, and the following day, brilliant illuminations took place in London in celebration of the peace with France.

War was recommenced with France in the year 1803, and the French consul, reiterating the threat of invasion, all England, and more especially London, kindled at the call of patriotism. The squares, gardens, and even church-yards of the metropolis and its

vicinity, now became places of military exercise; and on the 26th and 28th of October, in this year, the number of effective volunteers reviewed by his majesty, in Hyde Park, was 27,077. Besides this warlike display, a patriotic fund was established in July, and before the end of August, more than 152,000*l.* was subscribed, towards which the corporation of the city contributed 2500*l.*

The remains of the gallant Lord Nelson were interred in St. Paul's cathedral, January 9th, 1806. The volunteers of London on this occasion lined the whole way through which the procession passed. The funeral car of the hero was exceedingly splendid. The sight of the flag of Lord Nelson's own ship, the Victory, borne by a number of seamen who had been under his immediate command, e ted strong emotions in the hearts of all. A few days previously to the funeral, the remains of Nelson having lain in state at Greenwich hospital, immense multitudes proceeded thither, and viewed so strikingly impressive a scene.

On February 23, 1807, thirty persons were crushed to death in a crowd before Newgate, collected to witness the execution of two men, named Holloway and Haggerty, who were executed for murder. In the same year a dreadful accident happened at Sadler's Wells theatre, in consequence of some imprudent person having given a false alarm of fire; eighteen persons were crushed to death, and a great number wounded.

In the years 1808 and 1809, the two theatres royal, Covent Garden and Drury Lane, were destroyed by fire. Covent Garden theatre, having been re-built, was again opened, September 18th, 1809, and the management, in consequence of the expenses to which it had been subjected, having advanced the prices of admission, on that night commenced the celebrated O. P. War, which, after lasting through several successive weeks, with a fury unparalleled in theatrical annals, ended in an agreement, by virtue of which the several prices, with the exception of that of admission to the boxes, were allowed to remain as before the commencement of hostilities. Drury Lane theatre was re-built in 1812, and opened October 10th in the same year.

On the 26th of October, 1809, his late majesty entered the fiftieth year of his reign, which was celebrated, as a national jubilee, with splendid illuminations, rejoicings, &c. in the metropolis, and throughout the empire.

The year 1810 was rendered memorable, from the committal of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, by a warrant from the Speaker of

the House of Commons. The spirited baronet denying the right of the House of Commons, forced was employed. London was in a state of riotous ferment for several days, till it was at length judged necessary to send for the military to conduct him to his place of confinement.

		£.	s.	d.
The aggregate value of goods imported into London in the year 1810, was		29,706,470	17	4
British Manufactures exported	11,396,539 13 8			
Foreign Merchandise ditto	14,208,925 14 6			
		25,605,465	8	2
Value of goods imported in upwards of 9000 coasting vessels averaged at 500*l.* each....	4,500,000 0 0			
Value of goods sent coastwise, in about 7000 vessels, at 1000*l.* each....	7,000,000 0 0			
		11,500,000	0	0
Total amount of property shipped and unshipped on the river Thames, in the course of a year, estimated at		66,811,942	5	6

On May 11, 1812, the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons, by a Russian merchant, named Bellingham. The murderer was shortly afterwards executed at the Old Bailey.

The winter of 1813 was rendered remarkable by a severe frost. The river Thames between London and Blackfriars bridges was frozen over, and a fair was held upon it for near six weeks. On the succeeding year London was honoured by the visit of several continental sovereigns. Brilliant illuminations, for three nights, took place in celebration of the return of peace, and the restoration of the house of Bourbon to the throne of France. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and many eminent military officers of both nations, passed a fortnight in the metropolis, in the month of June, and were magnificently entertained by the corporation of London,* and other public bodies. A grand fête, in St.

* At an expense of near 25,000*l.*

James's, the Green, and Hyde Parks, in honour of the late events, attracted nearly the entire population of London as spectators. The ascent of balloons, a mimic sea-fight on the Serpentine river, illuminations, fire-works, and a temple of concord in the Green Park, were provided, at the charge of government, for the public amusement. The latter afforded one of the most beautiful spectacles perhaps ever witnessed. It at first represented a fort, which after a continued discharge of fire-works changed, amidst the smoke and roar of several pieces of artillery, into an elegant temple, blazing in every part with small glass lamps of every varied hue, and several clever transparencies.

In 1815, the momentary interruption of the repose of Europe, produced by Napoleon's repossession of the French throne, followed, as it was, by the battle of Waterloo, became the source of a new scene of festivity in the capital. Illuminations for three nights celebrated the glorious victory obtained by the courage and determination of the British army.

On the 2d of December, 1816, an alarming riot took place after a public meeting in Spa-fields; when some of the gun-smiths' shops were robbed, and other excesses committed. It was, however, suppressed without the aid of the military, and several persons were taken into custody, one of whom, John Cashman, a sailor, was executed. In this year, a steam-packet, fitted up by Mr. George Dodd, at Glasgow (being the first that had been seen on the Thames), arrived at London from that port in 121 hours!

November the 19th, 1817, being the day appointed for the funeral of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, was voluntarily observed as a day of humiliation by all ranks in London, and indeed throughout the United Kingdom; and never did grief appear so completely to pervade the hearts of the entire population of London.

His majesty, King George III., after suffering under a renewal of his severe mental indisposition during the last nine years of his life, and, after a reign the longest, and, upon the whole, the most extraordinary, that has occurred in the pages of British history, died on the 29th of January, 1820.

The treasonable plot, termed the Cato-street Conspiracy, was discovered on the 23d of February, for which Arthur Thistlewood, who had been involved in the Spa-fields riot, and four of his associates, were executed at Newgate on the 1st of May.

On June 6, her late Majesty, Queen Caroline, arrived in London, after an absence of several years from England. Charges

affecting her life and reputation having been preferred against her, a bill of pains and penalties was introduced into the House of Lords, by the Earl of Liverpool, July the 5th, and on the 17th of August, the peers assembled to hear evidence in support of the charges, and deliberate on the bill, which they continued to do at intervals till November the 10th, when the majority, in favour of the third reading of the bill being only nine, it was dropped altogether. The public joy on this occasion was manifested by a general illumination throughout the metropolis; and on November 29th, her majesty went to St. Paul's cathedral to return thanks for the defeat of the proceedings against her.

July the 19th, 1821, was the day of the coronation of his present majesty, George IV., which was celebrated by a splendid banquet in Westminster-hall, a general illumination, the ascent of a balloon from the Green Park, boat races, gratuitous exhibitions at the theatres, &c.

On August 7th, Queen Caroline died, after a short illness, at Brandenburgh-house, Hammersmith, and on the 14th of the same month, her remains were conveyed through the metropolis on their way to Germany. A most disgraceful scene of riot occurred on this melancholy occasion, owing to the improper exertions of some persons, who endeavoured to alter the route prescribed for the funeral procession. The principal obstruction took place at the end of Oxford-street, where the soldiers forming the escort fired and killed two or three individvals in the crowd, and wounded several others. The opposition, however, was so great, that the procession was, at last, conducted through the city, agreeably to the wishes of the people.

On March 6, 1822, a singular phenomenon was witnessed on the river Thames. The south-west wind blowing with great violence obstructed the progress of the tide for some hours, and several islands were formed between London and Southwark bridges.

The king and queen of the Sandwich islands, who were on a visit to this country in 1824, died at Osborne's hotel, Adelphi. The queen died July the 8th, and her royal husband on the 14th of the same month.

The years 1824 and 1825 were celebrated from the number and variety of companies and projects, severally set on foot by persons in the highest and lowest situations in life.

On June 4, 1825, a meeting took place at the Crown and Anchor

tavern, to form a company for erecting and endowing a university, to be called the "London University." H. Brougham, esq. M. P. was in the chair, supported by Lord John Russell, Mr. Hobhouse, and many other members of both houses of parliament. The capital intended for the undertaking was estimated at 200,000*l.* and the mode of raising it by transferable shares of 100*l.* each.

On the 19th of the same month a splendid and interesting ceremony took place on the occasion of the lord mayor laying the first stone of the new London-bridge. Among the company present was his late royal highness the Duke of York, the Earl of Darnley, the Right Hon. C. W. Wynne, Sir G. Cockburn, and many other gentlemen of high distinction. A splendid dinner was afterwards partaken of in the Egyptian-hall, Mansion-house, by a numerous party.

The bubble of joint-stock companies, about the latter end of this year burst, and many curious circumstances were brought to light connected with these gambling transactions, particularly the Gwenappe Mining Company, the General Fish Company, &c. The different banks, where deposits for these shares had been paid, were not a little annoyed by the importunities of the shareholders for a return of their money; and various ineffectual applications were made to the lord mayor for the recovery of the deposits. At length Messrs. Everett and Co. undertook to pay off the deposits on shares in the following companies:—the Antwerp Steam Navigation Company, the Dieppe Steam Navigation Company, and the Havre de Grace Steam Navigation Company. All of those companies were dissolved in consequence, it is supposed, of the impediments (the language generally used by those who commenced the formation of deceptions of the kind) which presented themselves; and the directors keep to themselves, for the discharge of imaginary expenses, one-fourth of the money subscribed. It is worthy of notice, that no deed of settlement was drawn up, that no engine was purchased, that, in fact, nothing at all was done in any one of those companies, and that they, as well as many others of the same kind, were superintended by the same persons. Each of them consisted of 1000 shares, on each of which the sum of 2*l.* was paid: so that the projectors and their emissaries pocketed near 1,500*l.* by the three speculations, which cost them no more trouble than that which sprung from the mere writing of the prospectus; all the rest of the management was left to the broker employed in the market, whose practice it was to cry out that the shares were at such and such a premium;

and this report proved sufficient to keep up their artificial value, especially when those brokers made a few bargains at the premium quoted by them.*

Owing to an extraordinary and unexpected run upon the various banks, and a total want of public confidence, both in town and country, several stoppages ensued in December. At one time the agitation in the city exceeded every thing of the kind that had been witnessed for several years. Lombard-street was nearly filled with persons hastening to the different banks to draw money, or waiting from curiosity to hear of new failures. In Mansion-house-street the run upon one house was so great, that for several hours the applicants appeared like a regular stream pouring in, and constables were placed at the door to preserve order. The shock given to public credit by the stoppage of the banking-house of Sir Peter Pole and Co. on the 5th of December, was tremendous. It was known that they kept accounts with forty-four country banks, several of whom, in all probability, would also stop payment. The funds immediately fell; exchequer bills were at no less than 60*s.* discount. Sir P. Pole and Co. made vast exertions, and displayed almost unlimited resources; the payments actually made by them in the course of the preceding week exceeded one million and a quarter sterling!

On the 6th of December the public distress was greatly increased by the failure of the banking-house of Williams and Co. On Wednesday the panic was increased still farther by the failure of two additional banks, viz. the firms of Everett, Walker, and Co. and of Sykes, Snaith, and Co. both of Mansion-house-street. The effects of the failure also of Messrs. Wentworth, Chaloner, and Rishworth, was most disastrous in the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire. They had banks in York, Wakefield, and Bradford, and besides had houses in Leeds, Barnsley, Huddersfield, and Otley, many of which were obliged to stop payment.

* It subsequently appeared, from a table published of the schemes and bubbles projected during the years 1824 and 1825, that they amounted in number to 243; that the amount of capital proposed to be subscribed on these schemes was 248,000,000*l.*; that the amount actually paid was 43,062,608*l.*; and that the balance due on the whole of these schemes, at the close of 1825, was 199,837,102*l*. Numerous other schemes, to which equal publicity had not been given, were known to have been projected throughout the United Kingdom, and without exaggeration it may be inferred, that the bubble mania, if carried into execution to its meditated extent, would have required, if it could have been produced, a capital of three hundred and fifty millions sterling!

In consequence of the increasing distresses, particularly in the manufacturing districts, several cabinet deliberations took place, and it was at length determined that one and two pound bank notes should be temporarily issued for country circulation. Accordingly, on the 16th of December the measure was carried into effect, which afforded the most seasonable relief both to the monied and trading interests. An order was also issued to the officers of the mint to expedite, with all possible dispatch, an extraordinary coinage of sovereigns. There are eight presses, which, on cases of emergency, can all be put in action, and each press coins 40 sovereigns in a minute, making 320 sovereigns by the whole eight presses in a minute, or equal to 19,200 in an hour; thus one hundred and fifty thousand sovereigns per day were coined for one week. The price of bullion was extremely favourable to these operations, being lower than the mint price; so that by every ounce of gold coined the Bank realised a profit.

Though much serious inconvenience, and in some cases very great embarrassment, had taken place, the panic, which at one time almost universally prevailed, soon entirely subsided. The effect of the measures adopted in some of the principal towns of the kingdom, of supporting the credit of the local banking establishments, soon showed itself. Gold and notes to a considerable amount returned to the metropolis, and the pressure upon the different London banks ceased. The principals of the firms themselves were indefatigable in their exertions, even behind the counters, to assist in paying all demands. Many of the banking establishments that were compelled to stop payment during the general pressure, soon after resumed their usual routine of business.

The probable causes that led to this state of the money market are variously stated. Among these the principal are—the extensive foreign loans contracted for in the last few years—the numerous joint-stock, mining, and other companies—and the extensive speculations in cotton, &c., during the last few years. These, no doubt, all contributed, though in different degrees, to the temporary scarcity of money.

About one o'clock of the morning of April the 11th, 1826, the Royalty theatre was discovered to be on fire, and the entire building was in a few hours consumed. The loss was estimated at upwards of 10,000*l*.

The following is an official account of the number of British and Foreign vessels, with their tonnage, which entered into or cleared

out from the ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Greenock, Hull, and North and South Shields. from the 5th of January, 1827, to the 31st of March.*

Ports.	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	Ves.	Tons.	Ves.	Tons.	Ves.	Tons.	Ves.	Tons.
London	502	72016	109	15959	345	77392	198	27760
Liverpool	169	32851	111	35236	176	33916	93	29635
Bristol	75	8769	22	2146	37	5289	10	1289
Greenock	14	3357	3	1002	20	4585	2	776
Hull	58	6767	25	3364	104	20625	21	2709
Newcastle and Shields	24	3314	3	122	156	30234	13	1802

On February 28, 1828, a new theatre which had been erected on the site of the Royalty, and called the Brunswick theatre, fell in with a tremendous crash while the performers were rehearsing. Twelve persons were killed, and near thirty wounded. The accident happened through suspending too great a weight to the roof of the theatre, which was of cast iron, and against the express desire of the architect, Mr. S. Whitwell.

October 6th, 1828, Maria da Gloria, the youthful queen of Portugal and suite arrived at Grillon's hotel, Albemarle-street. A guard of honour was drawn out to receive her, and every mode of respect which could be provided was freely furnished on this occasion.

In the early part of the month of November, the London University, Gower-street, New-road, opened for its first session. The number of students at the present time is nearly one thousand.

October 25.—This day was fixed by the directors of the St. Catherine's Dock Company for the opening of the dock already completed. About a quarter before two the noble ship Elizabeth, an East Indian free trader, made her majestic *entrée* amidst a discharge of artillery and universal hurrahs. This extensive undertaking was commenced and completed in a very short space of time, and has already cost upwards of a million sterling.

At the commencement of the last century the village of St. Mary-le-bone was nearly a mile distant from any part of London,

* Exclusive of vessels employed in the coasting or British colonial trade.

the most contiguous street being Old Bond-street, which scarcely extended to the present Clifford-street. Soon after the accession of George the First, however, some extensive plans were formed for increasing the buildings of this vicinity, and New Bond-street, George-street, Conduit-street, &c. were erected on part of a large tract of land called Conduit mead, belonging to the city of London; and upon which, near the present Stratford-place, Oxford-street, the lord mayor's banqueting-house formerly stood. Hanover-square and Cavendish-square were open fields in the year 1716, and almost the whole north side of Oxford or Tyburn-road was in a similar state; yet both those squares, and various adjacent streets, are named in maps of the date of 1720, though they were not completely built till several years after that time. As an inducement to proceed, the erection of Oxford-chapel and Oxford-market was projected, and those buildings were completed about 1724; but the latter was not opened till 1732, in consequence of the opposition of Lord Craven, who feared that it would affect the profits of Carnaby-market, which had been built a few years previously, on the western part of the Pesthouse-fields, so called, from having been a burial-place during the dreadful plague in 1665. The north side of Oxford-road, to the vicinity of St. Mary-le-bone-lane, was pretty generally built on about the years 1729 and 1730, and this avenue was then named Oxford-street. About the same period most of the streets connecting with Cavendish-square and Oxford-market were erected, and the ground was also laid out for several others; yet there still remained a considerable void between the new buildings and the village of St. Mary-le-bone, which stood contiguous to the church: this space was occupied as pasture-fields. The buildings in Berkeley-square, and of several streets in its vicinity, which had been commenced in the time of queen Anne, were carried on progressively throughout the whole reign of her successor. Several of the fifty new churches also, which had been voted by parliament, in 1710, to be built in London and its vicinity, were raised about the same period: among them were those of St. George, Bloomsbury; St. Anne, Limehouse; and St. Paul, Deptford; the population of which neighbourhoods was so much increased, as to occasion them to be erected into parishes. The reign of George the Second was equally productive of new buildings and improvements. Grosvenor-square, and various streets in its vicinity, were built; Westminster-bridge was erected, and its avenues enlarged; Bethnal-green was created a parish, and the

houses on London-bridge were pulled down; a new road was made from Islington to Paddington; and numerous other alterations effected to increase the conveniency of the inhabitants.

The erection of Blackfriars-bridge, between the years 1760 and 1767, led to the building of that noble avenue, Bridge-street, and Chatham-place, and to numerous streets on the Surrey-side of the Thames. In 1763, the new paving of the metropolis, according to the present mode, was commenced in Westminster; and the enormous signs, which, hanging across the streets and foot-paths, prevented the free circulation of the air, were removed under the authority of parliament. In 1764, another important act was passed, for regulating the construction of new buildings, and party-walls, so as to prevent "mischiefs" by fire, &c. The removal of projecting water-spouts, pent-houses, and other obstructions, and the lessening of protruding cellar-windows, were also enacted, as well as many other regulations for the general comfort. About 1765, the buildings of St. Mary-le-bone were much increased; Portman-square was commenced, and Berners-street, Charlotte-street, and Percy-street, were in progress, as well as other streets in those neighbourhoods.

About 1770, that noble pile of building, the Adelphi, was begun by the brothers, John, Robert, James, and William Adams; and, within a year or two afterwards, the same ingenious architects commenced the building of that noble avenue called Portland-place. The streets adjoining, together with Bentinck-chapel, were raised about the same time; and, between 1774 and 1780, Stratford-place, Titchfield-chapel, Portland-chapel, Fitzroy-chapel, Portman-chapel, and parts of Manchester-square, and Cumberland-place, were built. St. Mary-le-bone gardens were shut up about 1778, and the site was soon occupied by Beaumont-street, and parts of Devonshire-place and mews; the stables of the latter stand on the site of the ancient manor-house of St. Mary-le-bone parish.

From the year 1780, till the breaking out of the revolutionary war, and, generally speaking, with the exception of a few years at intervening periods, till the present time, the outskirts and suburbs of London have continued to increase with astonishing rapidity; the extension, indeed, has far exceeded all prior example. Contiguous villages have been connected, and, as it were, incorporated with the metropolis; masses of buildings, sufficiently large to bear the name of towns, have sprung up in its vicinity, and are now all but united with it; elegant squares and stately streets have added

to its splendor; and new institutions, combining science with utility, and commercial advantage with architectural adornment, have, at the same time, augmented its extent, and increased its riches and magnificence.

The extensive chapelry of Pentonville was begun about the year 1780, and is now united with Islington, which has also been greatly extended in many parts. Somers-town was commenced about 1786, and Camden-town about 1791. Since that period, almost the entire mass of buildings which constitutes the upper part of Tottenham-court-road, has been built, together with its wide-spreading neighbourhood on the west. Even the distant village of Paddington, by the increase of buildings in this direction, has been completely united with the metropolis, and is itself in a state of very rapid enlargement. The new buildings along Hampstead-road, and on the east and west sides of the Regent's-park, are also rapidly augmenting; but the grandest features in the northern quarter of the town are to be found on the estates of the Duke of Bedford and the Foundling hospital. Here several magnificent squares have been built, or are now in progress; together with many respectable leading streets. The whole space, indeed, between the Paddington-road and the back of Ormond-street, Queen-square, and the British Museum, on the north and south, and Gray's-inn-lane and Tottenham-court-roads, on the east and west, has been covered with buildings within the last thirty years. Bedford-house, which formed the northern side of Bloomsbury-square, was pulled down in the year 1800, and Bedford-place, Montague-street, &c. were erected on its site and gardens within three years afterwards. About the same time Finsbury-square was completed, and various new streets and avenues were built in its vicinity; many others also have been since raised along the line of the City-road, and eastward from thence, to the Curtain-road and Hoxton. The large plot of ground, that formed the only remaining vestige of Moor-fields (which, within memory, was a place for mountebanks, and assemblies of idle and disorderly vagrants), called the Quarters, is now formed into an elegant circus, of which the London Institution forms the north side. There, also, two spacious Scotch chapels have been recently built, on a part of the site of Bethlehem hospital; and a large and splendid chapel for Roman catholics. The upper parts of the St. John-street and Goswell-street roads have likewise been much increased; and the whole of the Spa-fields are now covered with buildings,

which were first begun in 1818. A vast accession to the suburbs has also been made, and is now in progress, in the vicinity of Hackney, Bethnal-green, Whitechapel, Mile-end, Stepney, and St. George's in the east. At Shadwell and St. Katherine's, the new docks have greatly added to the security of commerce. Great improvements have also taken place in the very heart of the metropolis; a new and wide avenue has been made from Snow-hill to Holborn-bridge; the Strand, near Temple-bar, has been much widened; the Southwark and Waterloo bridges have been erected; the neighbourhood of Westminster-abbey has been cleared of several of its narrow streets and lanes, and a new and spacious thoroughfare, skirted with handsome buildings, is now formed from Pall-mall to the Regent's-park.

On the Surrey side of the Thames the improvements and increase of buildings have been very rapid, though not on so important a scale. A new road has been opened from the Southwark-bridge to connect with the Newington-causeway, and St. George-fields are mostly covered with buildings. A new road from Waterloo-bridge across Lambeth-marsh to the obelisk, is also completed; and various collateral streets and avenues have been planned, and are now in progress, to fill up the extensive intermediate space between the Thames and the two roads from Blackfriars and Westminster bridges, which also meet at the obelisk.

CHAPTER V.

Regal Government and Parliament, Courts of Justice, Civil and Military Establishments.

The connection of the metropolis, as the capital of the empire, with the regal government, renders it expedient to enter fully into the constituent branches of that great establishment, and to give a succint account of the courts of law and equity connected therewith.

The sovereign in his legislative and executive capacity possesses great power; all the ministers of state, the judges, the dignitaries of the church, and the officers of the army and navy, are appointed by him, and through them he enforces the execution of the laws. He is "the fountain of honour and the source of mercy." He only can raise to the peerage, and he alone can pardon a delin-

quent. Yet he cannot assign any pension, to support the dignity he has conferred, without the assent of the House of Commons. The king alone can convoke, prorogue, or dissolve the parliament, proclaim war, and raise an army or navy; but, without the assent of the House of Commons, he cannot raise a single shilling to defray the expenditure of such proceedings. This excellent check, provided by the constitution against monarchical ambition and extravagance, is however but little available in the present state of affairs. Next to the solemnity of a coronation, the principal display of the "pomp and pageantry" of the court takes place at the sovereign's drawing-rooms and levees, due notice of the holding of which is always given in the London Gazette, the only newspaper published by authority of government. On those occasions, the respects of the nobility, persons holding official situations, distinguished members of the bar or the pulpit, and officers of the army and navy, are proffered to the monarch.

On these days, also, it is usual to witness the introduction of several of the younger branches of distinguished families, which, for females of high rank, is deemed a preliminary to their future visits and communication with the fashionable world. On the first presentation of the daughters of dukes, marquesses, and earls, it is customary for the queen, if there be one, slightly to kiss their cheeks. The king formerly did the same. After this the queen presented her hand to be kissed. It is usual for ladies to send cards to the ladies in waiting, who, in that case, present them. On these occasions it is essential that the visiters be full dressed; that is, the gentlemen in the full costume appropriate to their various ranks, professions, and offices; or otherwise, to wear the court-dress.

The *Parliament* is composed of the two houses of Lords and Commons. The former consists of the lords spiritual and the lords temporal. The spiritual lords are the two archbishops and twenty-four bishops of England, and one archbishop and three bishops from Ireland. The temporal lords are indefinite in number, but consist of all the peers of Great Britain (except a few catholic lords) in their several degrees of duke, marquess, earl, viscount, and baron,* of the sixteen elective peers of Scotland, and of the

* At the present time, 1829, there are 24 dukes, including five princes of the blood royal, 18 marquesses, 105 earls, 22 viscounts, and 160 barons: by adding to these the spiritual peers and the elective peers of Scotland and Ireland, we find that the House of Lords consists of about 403 persons, and that body may at any time be augmented, at will, by the crown.

twenty-eight elective peers of Ireland. No money bill, nor any other imposing tax or penalty can originate in this house, and when sent up from the Commons, the Lords must agree to or reject it altogether, as the least alteration generally proves fatal to the bill.

In giving their votes, the peers say, "content," or "not content," beginning with the lowest and ascending to the highest rank. When both houses have agreed to pass a bill, it cannot become law till it has received the royal assent, and that is always given in the House of Lords, either by the king himself in person, or by commission, which latter is the usual practice. When the royal assent is given to a public bill of a general nature, the clerk says "*Le roi le veut;*" but if it has subsidies for its objects, the words are "*Le roi remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur bénévolence, et aussi le veut.*" If the bill is a private one, he says, "*Soit fait, comme il est désiré.*" Should the king decline giving his assent, the clerk says, "*Le roi s'avisera.*" Besides the share which this high assembly possesses in making laws, it is also a court of appeal from the judgment of all other courts of law, and its decision is final. It is likewise the supreme or highest court of criminal jurisprudence; and peers, for capital offences, or when impeached by the House of Commons, as well as commoners for high misdemeanors, may be tried in it.

The *Lower House*, or *House of Commons*, consists of 658 members, viz. 16 barons of the Cinque Ports; 82 knights of the shire for England, 12 for Wales, 30 for Scotland, and 64 for Ireland; and 407 burgesses for England, 12 for Wales, 15 for Scotland, and 36 for Ireland. In the Saxon times, the affairs of the kingdom were regulated in national councils, called *wittenagemots* or assemblies of wise men, and such councils were by law to be held twice in every year; but the commons of England, as represented by knights, citizens, and burgesses, were not specifically named, until the latter years of Henry III.'s reign, when the brave Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, caused them to be duly summoned, for the purpose of employing their influence against the arbitrary domination of the crown. In the 4th of Edward III. (cap. 14), it was enacted, that "a parliament should be holden every year twice, and more often if need be;" and this continued to be the statute law, although frequently violated by our sovereigns, until after the restoration of Charles II., when an act was passed for "the assembling of and holding parliaments once in three years at least," which act was confirmed by William and Mary soon after

the glorious revolution of 1688. In the first year of George I., the then existing parliament, most traitorously, under the influence of the crown, enacted that they should sit for seven years. Many attempts have since been made to restore triennial parliaments, which every political writer on constitutional authority conceives to be the surest safeguard of a people's liberties, but hitherto without success; and our parliaments now sit for any period not exceeding a septennial duration. In this house the members sit promiscuously; but we occasionally hear of the opposition and of the ministerial benches, from the leading orators of each party sitting near to each other, and on different sides. When a member speaks, he addresses the speaker only, and is not allowed to speak a second time during the debate, unless in reply (if he was the mover of the question), or in answer to personal reflections, or in a committee of the whole house, into which the commons frequently form themselves, for greater freedom. Forty members are requisite to form a house, nor can any business be commenced until that number be present. The usual time of taking the chair is four o'clock P. M. The speaker is elected from the body of the members on the first day of the meeting of a new parliament. In voting, the words used are "yea" and "nay." In divisions, one party always quits the house, the number of each being counted by two tellers of the opposite side; but to this there is one exception, viz. in committees of the whole house, when they divide by the "yeas" taking the right, and the "nays" the left of the chair. In general divisions, all the doors leading to the house and its lobby are locked until the numbers are ascertained. The vast powers of this branch of the legislature, in making and annulling the laws, raising supplies, levying taxes, inquiring into and redressing grievances, &c. &c. cannot be detailed within the limits of this work.

The *Court of Chancery* is the highest court of judicature in the kingdom, next to the high court of parliament, and is of very ancient institution. The jurisdiction of this court is of two kinds; ordinary and extraordinary. The ordinary jurisdiction is that by which the lord chancellor, in his proceedings and judgments, is bound to observe the order and method of the common law: and the extraordinary, is that which the court exercises in cases of equity.

Early in the annals of our jurisprudence, the administration of justice by the ordinary courts appears to have been incomplete.

To remedy this defect, the courts of equity were established; assuming the powers of enforcing the principles upon which the ordinary courts decide, when the power of those courts, or their modes of proceeding, are considered insufficient for that purpose; of preventing those principles, as literally enforced by the ordinary courts from producing decisions contrary to their spirit, and becoming instruments of actual injustice in particular cases; and of deciding on principles of universal justice, where judicial interference is necessary to prevent a wrong in matters in which the law is imperfect. The courts of equity also administer to the ends of justice, by removing impediments to the fair decision of a question in other courts; by providing for the safety of property in dispute, pending a litigation; by restraining the assertion of doubtful rights in a manner productive of irreparable damage; by preventing injury to a third person from the doubtful title of others; by preventing an unnecessary multiplicity of suits; by compelling, without pronouncing any judgment on the subject, a discovery which may enable other courts to give their judgment; and by preserving testimony, when in danger of being lost, before the matter to which it relates can be made the subject of judicial investigation.

The Court of Chancery holds pleas of recognisances, writs of *fieri facias*, for the repeal of letters patent, writs of partition, &c.; and all original writs, writs for the election of members of parliament, patents for sheriffs, commissions of bankruptcy, of charitable uses, of lunacy, injunctions, &c., issue out of this court. Sometimes a *supersedeas*, or writ of privilege, has been granted by the chancellor, to set a prisoner at liberty. As it is the object of this court to administer direct justice in opposition to technical difficulties, it is necessary, in order to maintain a suit in chancery, to allege that the plaintiff, independent of any fault of his own, is debarred from obtaining relief by proceedings in the common law courts. All fraudulent transactions not cognisable in the courts of common law may be litigated in this court.

The lord chancellor is the only one of the judges of the land who is removable at the king's pleasure; and hence, being politically identified with his majesty's advisers, there is usually a new lord chancellor with every change of the ministry. The mode of his creation consists of the simple delivery of the great seal of the kingdom into his custody. He takes precedence of every temporal peer, and is the speaker of the House of Lords; an arrangement

somewhat liable to objection, when it is considered that the decisions of his own court may be the subjects of appeal to the august assembly over which he presides.

In term time, the lord chancellor sits in the new court, Westminster-hall, but during the vacations he sits (by permission of the honourable society) in Lincoln's-inn-hall, Chancery-lane; and in his absence the master of the rolls supplies his place The latter likewise presides in his own department, hearing causes in the court adjoining the Roll's chapel, Chancery-lane; but all his decisions may be appealed from to the lord chancellor. The more peculiar office of the master of the rolls is to take charge of the rolls, or records of the pleadings, decisions, and acts of the Chancery courts, which are preserved as precedents whereby to decide in future cases.

The *Vice-Chancellor's Court* is held in a stuccoed Gothic building, erected in 1816, contiguous to Lincoln's-inn-hall, except in term time, when the vice-chancellor sits in Westminster-hall. The appointment of this judge originated in 1813. His office is to assist the chancellor in his judicial duties; but from his decisions an appeal lies to the higher court.

The *Court of Exchequer* is an ancient court of record, in which all causes relating to the revenue and rights of the crown are heard and determined, and where the revenues of the crown are received. The court of Exchequer, as a court of common law, is inferior both to the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. It was first established by William I., but was subsequently regulated and reduced to its present state by Edward I. On its chequered cloth, resembling a chess-board, which covers the table, when certain of the king's accounts are made up, the sums are marked and scored with counters. Its present functions are two-fold, it being both a court of equity and a court of common law. The court of equity is held in the Exchequer chamber, when the lord treasurer, the the chancellor of the exchequer, the chief baron, and three puisne barons are presumed to be present. There is alsc a cursitor baron, whose office is nearly a sinecure. The original business of the Exchequer was to call on king's debtors to account, by bill filed by the attorney-general, and to recover any lands, or other profits or benefits belonging to the crown; the King's Bench was to correct all crimes and misdemeanors that amounted to a breach of the king's peace; and the Common Pleas was to decide all controversies between subject and subject. In the Exchequer, on the equity

side, the clergy have long been used to exhibit their bills for non-payment of tithes. This court is now said to be the last of the four courts at Westminster to adjust the king's revenue. It was enacted by parliament a few years ago, that after the death of the then present auditor, the clerk of the pells, the four tellers, and the two chamberlains, the payment of all salaries, fees, or emoluments, to the said officers, should cease; and, in lieu, certain annual salaries are to be made payable, viz. to the auditor, 4000*l.*; his chief clerk, 1000*l.*; clerk of the pells, 3000*l.*; his chief clerk, 1000*l.*; the four tellers 2700*l.* each; and to each of their first clerks, 1000*l.*

Court of King's Bench.—This is the supreme court of common law in the kingdom, and it has cognisance of causes of almost every kind, criminal and civil. The court of King's Bench is so called, because the king used formerly to sit here in person. This court consists of a lord chief justice and three puisne judges. Its jurisdiction is so paramount, that it keeps all inferior jurisdictions within the bounds of their authority, and may either remove their proceedings to be determined here, or prohibit their progress below. To state its powers more particularly, this court is termed the *custos morum* of the whole realm; and, by the plenitude of its authority, whenever it meets with an offence contrary to the first principles of justice, and of dangerous consequence, if not restrained, it adapts a punishment proper to it. Into this court, inquisitions of murder are certified; ad hence issue attachments for disobeying rules or orders.

On the plea-side, or its civil branch, the King's Bench has jurisdiction and takes cognisance of all actions of trespass, or other injury, alleged to be committed *vi et armis;* as well as of actions for forgery of deeds, maintenance, conspiracy, and deceit, all of which being of a criminal nature, although the action is brought for a civil remedy, make the defendant liable, in strictness, to pay a fine to the king, besides damages to the injured party. Yet even this court is not the *dernier* resort of the subject; for, if he is not satisfied he may remove his plaint by writ of error, into the House of Lords, or court of Exchequer chamber, as the case may happen, or according to the nature of the suit and the manner in which it has been prosecuted. This court also grants writs of habeas corpus, to relieve persons wrongfully imprisoned; and may admit any person whatsoever to bail.

The court of King's Bench is removable with the person of his majesty; and, accordingly, we find that, in the reign of Edward I., it even sat at Roxburgh, in Scotland, after the monarch's conquest of that kingdom. For this reason, every process issuing out of this court, is returnable wherever the king may be. Its sittings for the city of London are held in courts adjoining to Guildhall, and few capital offences, except treasons, are actually tried at Westminster, those committed in the city of London, or within the county of Middlesex, being proceeded against at the Old Bailey sessions, which are held eight times a year as a court of *oyer* and *terminer*, and gaol-delivery, by his majesty's commission to the lord mayor, those aldermen who have passed the civic chair, the recorder, and the common serjeant, who are usually attended by the sheriffs, and by one at least of the twelve judges. The prison of this court is the King's Bench.

The *Court of Common Pleas* is one of the king's courts now constantly held at Westminster, though in ancient times, as appears from Magna Charta, it was moveable. The jurisdiction of this court extends itself through England: in the city of London, one of its judges proceeds regularly, after term to try *nisi prius* causes at Guildhall. It entertains pleas of all civil causes at common law, between subject and subject, in actions real, personal, and mixed; and it seems to have been the only court for real causes. In personal and mixed actions, it has a concomitant jurisdiction with the King's Bench, besides an exclusive one in some particular cases that respect real property; but it has no cognisance of the pleas of the crown, and common pleas are all pleas that are not such. To this court are attached four judges, created by letters patent: the seal is committed to the custody of the lord chief justice. The serjeants at law always lead in this court; and the king's serjeants precede all other counsel, except the attorney and solicitor general. The Fleet Prison is attached to this court.

The *Palace Court*, or *Marshalsea*.—The Palace court, or Marshalsea, is held in Scotland-yard, opposite the Admiralty, and has jurisdiction of all civil suits within twelve miles of Whitehall, the city of London excepted. The original jurisdiction of the court of Marshalsea comprised only the hearing and determining causes between the servants of the king's household, and others within the verge of the court, or pleas of trespass, where either party was of the king's family, or any other actions personal in which both

parties were the king's servants; but Charles I. in the sixth year of his reign, extended its powers, which by the letters patent of the sixteenth of Charles II., were confirmed to the palace court. Processes here are short, and seldom expensive, judgment being obtained in three weeks. The juries, which are changed every fortnight, are selected from the inhabitant householders in Westminster, Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey. There are but four counsel allowed to act in this court, and they purchase their appointment at 1500 guineas each. The number of attorneys who practise here is limited to five, and none of them will proceed with a cause until money is advanced by the client. This court is held every Friday in the forenoon. The building is remarkably neat and convenient.

The *High Court of Admiralty*, in Doctors' Commons, St. Paul's church-yard, takes cognisance of all maritime pleas, criminal and civil: the latter are determined according to civil law, the plaintiff giving security to prosecute, and if cast to pay what is adjudged; but the former are tried by special commission at the sessions-house, Old Bailey, by a judge and jury, a judge of the common law assisting. To this court properly belongs the cognisance of piracies, and other crimes committed on the high seas.

Ecclesiastical Courts are held at Doctors' Commons, where is a college of civilians, established for the study and practice of the civil law. The situation of the building thus denominated is in Great Knight-rider-street, near St. Paul's. The courts held here are the Court of Arches, for appeals from inferior ecclesiastical courts in the province of Canterbury; the Prerogative Court, for causes relative to wills and administrations; the Faculty Court, empowered to grant dispensations to marry, &c.; and the Court of Delegates, for ecclesiastical affairs. The causes of which these courts (the jurisdiction of which is under the archbishop of Canterbury and bishop of London) take cognisance and decide upon, agreeably to the civil and ecclesiastical law, are such as relate to blasphemy, apostacy, heresy, ordinations, institutions to benefices, celebration of divine service, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tithes, oblations, obventions, mortuaries, dilapidations, reparations of churches, probates of wills, administrations, simony, incest, fornication, adultery, pensions, procurations, &c.

The terms for the commencement and ending of causes in these courts vary considerably from those of the courts of common law. The practitioners are of two classes—advocates and proctors. The former (having taken the degree of doctor of civil law) must

petition the archbishop of Canterbury, and obtain his fiat previously to their being admitted by the judge to practise as counsellors and pleaders. Both the pleaders and the judge wear a peculiar dress, according to the university from which they have their degree; the robes and hoods of those from Oxford are scarlet, lined with taffeta; but if from Cambridge, they wear white minever, and round black velvet caps. The proctors (who appear in black robes and hoods, lined with fur) exhibit their proxies for their clients, making themselves parties for them; draw and give pleas, or libels and illegations, in their behalf; produce witnesses; prepare causes for sentence; and attend the advocates with the proceedings. The court of Arches sits in the morning, the courts of Admiralty and Prerogative in the afternoon of every day during term-time.

The *Court for Insolvent Debtors*, instituted for the purpose of releasing all persons in England and Wales who have been confined for three months in prison, and who apply by petition to be liberated, upon surrendering their effects to their creditors. There are three commissioners, who must be barristers. A new and convenient court-house and offices have been erected in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, from the designs of J. Soane, esq. R. A.

Courts of Requests.—There are several of these instituted for the summary recovery of small debts, the amount of which, in all the courts, except that held for the city of London, and borough of Southwark, must be under forty shillings. The power of the latter, however, extends to all debts under five pounds; and its commissioners, who are appointed by the court of aldermen, consist of the lord mayor, aldermen, common council, and principal merchants and inhabitants of the city. The practice is by summons, addressed to the defendant, whom, if he fail to appear, the commissioners have a power, which is seldom if ever exercised, to commit; but in general cases, the process is carried on till an execution is issued.

The Courts of Requests are in Guildhall-buildings, Kingsgate-street, Holborn; Castle-street, Leicester-square; Vine-streeet, Piccadilly; Trinity-street, Southwark; and Osborne-street, Whitechapel.

There are three other courts in the city of London, the powers of which, extending to the recovery of debts, or compensations for injuries, "by action, or writ, according to the course of common law," are not generally known. These are—the court of Hustings, the supreme court of the city for pleas of land and common pleas, now obsolete. The Lord Mayor's court, for actions of debt and trespass,

for appeals from inferior courts, and for foreign attachments, giving decisions in all cases whatsoever, in fourteen days, at an expense not exceeding thirty shillings; held in Guildhall by the lord mayor, recorder, and aldermen. The Sheriff's court, held every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at Guildhall, where actions of debt and trespass, &c. are tried by the sheriff and his deputy, who are judges of the court. There are several other courts of justice connected with the city.

The *Chamberlain's Court* is held every day to determine differences between masters and apprentices, and to admit those who are duly qualified to the freedom of the city.

Pie-poudre Court, held by the lord mayor and stewards, for administering instant justice between buyers and sellers at Bartholomew fair, and redressing all such disorders as may arise there. This court is incident to every successive fair: it must be held only during the time of the fair, the cause of complaint must arise within the fair, and not at any former fair, and the evil must be committed, or the wrong sustained, submitted to the court, and redressed, all in the same day.

A *Court of Conservancy* is held by the lord mayor and aldermen four times in each year, in Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey, to make inquisition by jury into abuses relative to the fishing of the river Thames, and to redress the same; with jurisdiction from Staines westward, to Yenfleet eastward, below Gravesend.

The *Police* of such an extensive metropolis as that of London cannot fail to excite interest in the minds of the inhabitants or visitors. For after the advantages a nation derives from an excellent constitution and laws, nothing reflects so great a credit on a metropolis as a well-organised police. The city of London is under the control of its own magistracy, consisting of the lord mayor and aldermen, who have under them two marshals, with marshals' men, and a numerous body of officers. The city has two police offices, where magistrates sit daily to hear charges and complaints, viz.: the Mansion-house and Guildhall. For all the other parts of the metropolis, out of this jurisdiction, twenty-seven stipendary magistrates are appointed.

The *police offices* are as follows:—Bow-street, Covent-garden, Queen's-square, Westminster; Great Marlborough-street; High-street, Mary-le-bone; Hatton-garden; Worship-street, Shoreditch; Lambeth-street, Whitechapel; High-street, Shadwell; Union-street, Southwark; Wapping New Stairs, for offences connected with the shipping and the port of London.

At Bow-street, Covent-garden, is the police office celebrated all over the United Kingdom, and, it may be said, the world, for its execution of police duties. It is not included among the offices regulated by the police act, but is wholly under the direction and management of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Its establishment consists of four magistrates, three of whom have a salary of 600*l.* a-year each, for attending two days in a week. The chief magistrate has in addition, 500*l.* a year, in lieu of fees, which were formerly appropriated to his emolument. He also has 500*l.* a-year for the superintendance of the dismounted foot patrol. All the magistrates belonging to this office are in the commission of the peace for the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex, it being the chief police office of England. There are also three clerks and several officers who are applied to from all parts of Britain to assist in the discovery of mysterious and daring offences; but three of the latter are excused from going out of town, being retained to attend the king and court. There are besides about 150 foot and horse patrols attached to the office, who parade the streets of the metropolis, and all the roads to the distance of about ten miles, from dusk till twelve o'clock. The former go in parties of three and a conductor, armed with blunderbusses and cutlasses.

The magistrates of all these offices are appointed to hear complaints and charges, and determine in a summary manner, particularly in cases relative to the customs, excise, and stamps; the game laws; hawkers and pedlars; pawnbrokers; friendly societies; highways; hackney coaches, carts, and other carriages; quakers and others refusing to pay tithes; appeals of defaulters in parochial rates; misdemeanors committed by persons unlawfully pawning property not their own; bakers selling bread short of weight, &c.; journeymen leaving their services in different trades; labourers not complying with their agreements, and disorderly apprentices; nuisances against different acts of parliament; gaming-houses; fortune tellers, or persons of ill fame found in avenues to public places with intent to rob, &c. To them also are delegated the duties of watching over the conduct of publicans; swearing in, charging, and instructing parochial constables and headboroughs from year to year; issuing warrants for privy searches, and considering the cases of persons charged with being disorderly; making orders to parish officers, beadles, and constables, in parish removals; in billeting soldiers; considering the cases of poor persons applying for assistance, or admission to workhouses; granting certificates

and orders to the wives of persons serving in the militia, and also attesting recruits for the army, as well as examining persons accused of treason, murder, coining, and uttering base money, arson, manslaughter, forgery, burglary, larceny, sedition, felonies of various descriptions, conspiracies, frauds, riots, assaults, and misdemeanors of different kinds.

The following is a Statement of the Force of the Police of the Metropolis.

In the city of London—the marshalmen, beadles, and constables amount to	319
Watchmen and patrols, above	1000
In the city and liberty of Westminster—constables	71
Watchmen and patrols	500
Holborn division—constables	79
Watchmen and patrols	377
Finsbury division—constables	69
Watchmen and patrols	135
Tower hamlets, including the eastern part of the town—constables	218
Watchmen and patrols	208
Liberty of the Tower of London—constables	17
Watchmen and patrols	14
Division of Kensington and Chelsea—constables	82
Watchmen and patrols	66
Borough of Southwark—constables	88
Watchmen and patrols	79
Seven Police Offices, including Bow-street—officers and patrols	150
Total....	3472

Watch-houses are placed at convenient distances in every part of London; where a parochial constable or headborough attends to take charges or receive offenders, and to produce them the next morning before a sitting magistrate at a police office.

The river police, above as well as below London-bridge, has, besides the boats or galleys that row up and down during the night, a gun-brig moored in the river, off Somerset-house, in the Strand, for the accommodation of the officers, and temporary detention of prisoners.

The *military establishments* of the metropolis were considerably changed by an act of parliament passed in 1794; under which two regiments of militia are raised in the city by ballot, amounting together to 2,200 men. The officers are appointed by the commissioners of the king's lieutenancy for the city of London, and one regiment may in certain cases be placed by the king under any of his general officers, and marched to any part, not exceeding twelve miles from the capital, or the nearest encampment.

Three regiments of foot guards, containing about 7000 men, including officers, and two regiments of horse guards, consisting of 1200 men, form a general military establishment for the metropolis: but none of these troops are permitted to enter the city without especial leave from the chief magistrate. A body, called the yeomen of the guard, consisting of a hundred men, remain an interesting relic of the dress of the king's guards in the fifteenth century.

CHAPTER VI.

Municipal Government—Officers and local Divisions of the City of London.

THE civil government of the city of London has been vested from an early period in its own corporation or body of citizens. This, and many other privileges, has been often ratified by the charters and grants of the kings of England.

As stated in the general history, William I. granted an important charter to the city of London, confirming Edward the Confessor's laws; and this is the earliest charter of incorporation existing. After that charter, London was of so much consequence in the various contests for power and sovereignty, that different monarchs favoured it, granting various privileges and immunities, till the corporation was finally composed of a lord mayor, two sheriffs for London and Middlesex, aldermen, common-council, and livery. Previous to the accession of William I., the chief officer of London was called the port-reeve, or port-grave, from Saxon words signifying chief governor of a harbour. He was afterwards called provost; but in Henry II.'s reign, the Norman title of *maire* was brought into use, and soon rendered English by spelling it mayor. In 1354, Edward III. granted to this city the privilege of having gold or

silver maces carried before the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen, in the city, its suburbs and liberties, and also when going to meet the king or other royal persons beyond the county. It was at this period, when such a dignity was granted, that the chief magistrate of the city of London was first called *lord* mayor, and gained the style of right honourable.

In 1214, King John granted a charter conferring the liberty of choosing a mayor *annually*, and continuing him in that situation from year to year, if the electors so pleased.

The powers and privileges of this high dignitary are very extensive. He takes the first place in the privy council, until the new sovereign is proclaimed, and at his coronation acts as chief butler. So far back have these usages obtained, that in the invitation which the privy council, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, sent to King James, to come and take possession of the vacant throne, we find the name of Sir Robert Lee, then lord mayor of London, standing first on the list.

As *civil* governor of the city, the lord mayor is the supreme head, without whose concurrence no act of the corporation is valid. He is, also, within the limits of the city and its liberties, perpetual coroner and escheater, and chief justice in all commissions for trial of felony and gaol delivery; judge of all courts of wardmote for the election of aldermen; conservator of the river Thames and Medway; and perpetual commissioner in all affairs relating to the navigation of the river Lea.

In the *military* government of the city, his lordship is first commissioner of the lieutenancy, and is invested with similar powers to those possessed by the lord lieutenants of counties.

The costume of the lord mayor is of a splendour becoming one filling so many high and dignified offices. His constant badge of office is a double chain of gold, or rich collar of SS. with a costly jewel appendant. On state occasions he is habited in a knotted gown, like that of the lord chancellor, or in one of crimson velvet. His more usual vesture is, in winter, a scarlet cloth gown with velvet hood; and, in summer, one of mazarine blue silk; both richly furred.

In all processions where the lord mayor is officially present, the city sword and mace are carried before him. By a grant of Edward III. the mace is permitted to be of gold or silver, a distinction conferred, we believe, on no city of England besides, except the archiepiscopal city of York. When on foot, his lordship's train

is supported by a page. When he rides, it is in a state coach, of large dimensions and gorgeous appointments; richly carved and gilt; exhibiting in the pannels a variety of emblematic pictures, and drawn by six horses.

The person of the lord mayor is said to have been formerly held sacred and inviolable, but the instance chiefly relied on by historians scarcely warrants such an inference. It appears that in the year 1399, Thomas Haunsart and John le Brewere, having forcibly resisted the mayor and sheriffs, in their endeavours to suppress a riot, were apprehended, tried at Guildhall, condemned to die, and beheaded at Cheapside; but it is much more probable that they were convicted for aiding and abetting the riot, than for any personal contempt of the chief magistrate. There seems, however, to have been an exercise of a vigour beyond the law in the death of these two men, since Edward III., on his return from France, deemed it necessary to shield the city magistracy, by letters patent, exempting them from being afterwards questioned for their conduct.

A more unequivocal proof of the respect in which the chief magistrate's person was anciently held occurred in 1479, when Richard Byfield was fined fifty pounds for presuming to kneel too close to his lordship at St. Erkenwald's shrine! A dreadful plague, however, was raging at the time.

The lord mayor is allowed a numerous suite of officers, for the support of his state and dignity; a chaplain, remembrancer, sword bearer, huntsman (called the common hunt), serjeant carver, serjeants of the chamber, &c. In former times he had also his poet laureate and jester to assist in the production of pageants on great occasions. On the list of lord mayors' laureates we meet with no less a name than that of "Rare Ben;" yet so unworthily had his merits been appreciated, that in a letter of that bard's, which is still extant, he complains of the corporation for withdrawing from him their "*chandlery* pension for verjuice and mustard." The pension, however, was not quite so *chandlery*, for it amounted to 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a sum which may at least stand comparison with what has been at any time allowed to other laureates of higher degree. It was much more than was allowed even to the king's laureate in Ben Jonson's days; for, till 1630, the pension was but a hundred marks, without a sip of the canary.

The chief magistrate is chosen annually, in the following manner:—on the 29th of September, the livery, in Guildhall or common assembly, choose two aldermen by show of hands, who are

presented to a court, called the court of lord mayor and aldermen, by whom one of the aldermen so chosen (generally the first in seniority) is declared the lord mayor elect; and on the 9th of November following he enters upon his office.

This day is commonly spoken of by the citizens as *Lord Mayor's Day;* and the procession and ceremonials on the occasions are worthy the observation of all strangers. The lord mayor proceeds from Guildhall to Blackfriars-bridge in his state coach, attended by the sheriffs in their state chariots, by the aldermen in their carriages, and by the livery of the several companies in their gowns. At the bridge, his lordship, the sheriffs, &c. embark on board the state barge belonging to the corporation, and the several companies embark in their own magnificent barges, whence they proceed to Westminster. This part of the procession is seen to great advantage by spectators at the Adelphi, the Temple-gardens, Westminster, Waterloo, and Blackfriars bridges. At Westminster, the lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, recorder, &c. go in procession to the court of Exchequer, where the lord mayor is sworn in, and solemnly addressed by the chief baron. The procession afterwards proceeds to all the other courts, the recorder inviting the judges, &c. to dinner. On returning to the barge, the whole of the splendid regatta row back to Blackfriars-bridge. Hundreds of boats usually join the aquatic procession, and both sides of the river are lined with spectators, who hail and salute the barges as they pass.

On relanding at Blackfriars-bridge, the procession, increased by a number of horse and foot men in suits of polished armour, &c. returns to Guildhall, where a grand dinner is given, at which the various ministers, the great officers of state, and many of the nobility are frequently present, besides at least one thousand of the most opulent citizens, male and female, all of whom sit down in the great hall, which is fitted up for their reception. The whole of the proceedings are conducted by a committee of the corporation. Tickets of admission to this grand civic entertainment are at the sole disposal of the lord mayor and sheriffs, who jointly pay the expense—half being defrayed by the former, and the other half by the latter. The total expense of this feast is generally about 3000*l.*

The two Sheriffs are chosen annually by the livery, both for the city, and for the county of Middlesex; the same persons being sheriffs for London, and jointly forming (legally considered) a *single* sheriff for the county: it is their duty to inspect the prisons,

summon juries, keep the courts of law, and execute all writs and judgments. They enter into office on the 28th of September.

The Recorder is appointed by the lord mayor and aldermen for life. The qualifications required in the city books, to be essential to the office, are that "he shall be, as he is wont to be, one of the most skilful and virtuous apprentices of the law of the whole kingdom: a chief man, endued with wisdom and eminent for eloquence." That these qualifications have been realised in many of the lawyers raised to the dignity will not be doubted, when we mention that, on the list of the recorders of London we meet with the names of Coke, Littleton, Holt, and Montague; but that they were not all "virtuous" is equally certain, for the infamous *Jeffries* once filled the office.

The recorder is the first law officer of the city, chief councillor to the magistracy, a justice of peace for the city, and one in all commissions of *oyer* and *terminer*. When on the bench, he delivers the sentences of the court; he also reads the addresses of the city to the king, and reports to his majesty, after each session of the Old Bailey, the number of persons capitally convicted. In point of rank, he takes the precedence of all aldermen who have not passed the civic chair.

The Chamberlain ranks next to the recorder in the order of precedence; he is the city treasurer, and receives all the money belonging to the corporation; he has also the charge of all its bonds and securities. The chamberlain is usually selected from such aldermen as have passed the chair. The livery have the appointment of the office; but, though the chamberlain is annually chosen on Midsummer-day, yet he generally continues to hold his situation during life.

The mayor of the city was originally chamberlain, and the office was held of the crown. In 1204, the right of appointing to the chamberlainship was purchased from the crown; and the office became ever after distinct from that of mayor.

The Common Sergeant is the second law officer in the city, and assists the recorder in all legal questions affecting its interests; he also acts, in a judicial capacity, as an assistant to the recorder, to whose office his own is generally probationary. He is usually chosen from one of the city pleaders; but the right of election is vested in the common council, who have sometimes raised to the office individuals who had no connexion with the city.

It is the duty of the common sergeant to attend the lord mayor and court of aldermen, both in council and on court days, on all occasions, whether within or without the precincts of the city. To him is committed the general care and management of the orphans' estates, until they have passed the lord mayor and court of aldermen.

The Common Council.—The custom of summoning certain of the discreeter and wealthier men of each ward, as representatives of the commonality, which was at first surreptitiously introduced for the purpose of restricting the right of electing the sheriffs, was afterwards continued for better purposes in the establishment of that body, known by the name of the Common Council. However expedient it might be that the whole body of the citizens should be convened for the election of their principal magistrates, the mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, &c., and on other extraordinary occasions, for the manifestation of the general will, it was obviously not of equal expedience that they should meet on every matter of ordinary concern, in the administration of the city affairs. For the same reasons that representative bodies are of convenience and utility among nations, a common council, or council of representatives, became advisable among the citizens of London.

When the right of electing the common councilmen thus reverted to the freemen of the different wards, the rule which the mayors had last observed with respect to the number summoned from each, and which, as we have before seen, had some regard to their relative population, appears to have been adhered to with but few variations. The number of the common council is at present fixed at two hundred and thirty-six for the whole of the wards; in 1209 it was but thirty-two. Farringdon within, which returns the largest number, has seventeen representatives; Lime-street and Basishaw but four. The office is annual, and instances of removal are not unfrequent. The election for each ward takes place on St. Thomas's day; the alderman is presiding officer, decides on the reception of disputed votes, and declares the return.

The representatives of the wards being united to the lord mayor and aldermen constitute what is called the court of Common Council.

The powers of this court are extensive. It has the entire disposal of the funds of the corporation; makes what bye-laws it thinks necessary for the better regulation of its concerns; and possesses the right of nomination to several of the subordinate city offices.

The common council assemble in Guildhall, as often as the lord mayor, by his summons, thinks proper to convene them, in order to make bye-laws for the government of the city. They annually select six aldermen and twelve commoners for letting the city lands; and this committee generally meets at Guildhall on Wednesdays. They also appoint another committee of four aldermen and eight commoners, for transacting the affairs of Gresham college, who generally meet at mercer's hall, according to the directions of the lord mayor, who is always one of the number. Besides the appointment of these and numerous other committees, they, by virtue of a royal grant, annually choose a governor, deputy, and assistants, for the management of the city lands in Ireland. They have likewise a right to dispose of the offices of town clerk, common serjeant, judges of the sheriff's court, common crier, coroner, and bailiff of the borough of Southwark. The jurisdiction of the corporation, as administered by its officers, extends over the city, the borough of Southwark, and in some instances beyond the boundaries of both.

Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen.—This court, besides having the power of appointing the recorder and several other city officers, and of suspending them from misconduct, possesses also a considerable portion of the executive authority, for by this court all leases and other instruments that pass the city seal are executed.

The court of aldermen is not an open court; but its proceedings on political questions, or any others of general interest, invariably transpire through the means of the "all-powerful press."

The *Livery*, a numerous, respectable, and important elective body, is composed of freemen of the several companies; in whom is vested the right of electing the lord mayor, sheriffs, members of parliament, chamberlain, bridge masters, ale conners, and auditors of the chamberlain's accounts.

The city of London is divided into the following twenty-six wards. The number of councillors for each ward is denoted by the figures within brackets. The wards of *Farringdon Within* and *Without* formed originally but one ward, the aldermanry of which was purchased by William Faryngdon, goldsmith, and sheriff in 1279, and remained in his family for upwards of eighty years. The tenure by which it was held, was the presentation at Easter of a slip of gilliflower, then a flower of considerable rarity. In consequence of a great increase in the population of this portion of the city, it

was in the 17th of Richard II. divided into two wards, and a separate alderman assigned to each.

Farringdon Within (17) comprehends that part of the city which lay immediately within the walls on the western side.

Farringdon Without (16) includes all that part of the city which lay without the walls to the westward, as far as Temple-bar. Till 1484, Serjeants'-inn was called "Faryngdon's-inn."

Bridge Ward Within (15) is of extensive limits; and abuts on London-bridge. It was one of those wards entirely destroyed by the fire; it takes it name from London-bridge, the whole of which, from the Southwark end, it includes.

Bishopsgate Ward (14) derives its name from the gate which formerly divided it, and which is supposed to have been constructed by some of the earlier bishops of London. Though the gate no longer exists, yet the boundary is still marked by the appellation of Bishopsgate-within and Bishopsgate-without. The buildings in this ward are among the most ancient in the metropolis, the great fire not having extended its ravages far in this direction, and not at all to the parts without the gate. During the course of more than a century, every alderman who has presided over this ward has served the office of lord mayor.

Bread-street Ward (12), which is nearly in the centre of the city, takes its title from the bread market, which formerly stood on the present site of Bread-street; for in ancient times the bakers of London were not allowed to sell bread in their shops or houses, but only in the open market. At a still earlier period, this ward appears to have been the domain of that notable hero of fable, Gerard, the giant. In Gerard's hall (now occupied as an inn) there was kept, for a long time, an immense fir pole, some thirty or forty feet long, with which this redoubtable monster used to sally forth to battle. Stowe has made sad havoc with this pretty story. "Gerard's hall," he says, "is a corruption of Gisors' hall, once the property of John Gisor, mayor of London in 1311; and the giant's faulchion was nothing but an old maypole."

Cheap Ward (12) takes its name from the Saxon word *chepe*, a market, applied to our present Cheapside, which was formerly called "West-cheap," to distinguish it from another market in East-cheap. Before the stream called Wallbrook, which intersects this ward, was covered in, it is said that barges used to be towed up it from the Thames as far as Bucklersbury. The

standard or cross in Cheap, which was situated opposite Wood street, is familiar to the readers of history, as the ancient place for executions within the city.

Tower-street and Broad-street Wards (12) hold the same rank in the city representation as those of Bread-street and Cheap wards.

Langbourn Ward (10) takes its name from a brook which formerly ran from Fenchurch-street, where it broke out, to the Thames. The stream spread so much near the head of the spring that the neighbourhood received the name of "Fenny-about," and this circumstance is still perpetuated in Fenchurch-street.

Cripplegate Ward (16) takes its name from an ancient gate formerly situated therein.

Castle Baynard Ward (10) takes its title from the ancient castle of that name, which stood on the site of the present Canon-wharf, and was originally built by William Baynard, a soldier of fortune, who accompanied the Norman William to England. It passed afterwards into the hands of the Fitzwalterses, who occupy a prominent part in the early history of London. They possessed in virtue of this castelry the honour of being hereditary standard-bearers of the city. When in times of war the banner of St. Paul was unfurled, it was consigned with great ceremony by the lord mayor and aldermen to the hands of the knight of Castle Baynard, at the great west door of St. Paul's, the mayor addressing him in these words: "We give you, as to our banneret of fee in this city, the banner of this city to bear and govern to the honour and profit of this city, to your power." Attached to the castle there was a soke or liberty subject to its jurisdiction, and which, among other privileges, had one of some peculiarity in a barbarous age. When any person of this soke incurred the penalty of high treason, he was not executed in the usual horrid manner, but tied to a post in the Thames, during "two ebbings and two flowings of the water." This soke, with the ground on which the castle itself stood forms the present ward.

Billingsgate Ward (10), which "the ladies of the British fishery," as Addison has humourously designed them, have rendered of such notoriety, boasts of having had for alderman the patriotic and intrepid Beckford.

Vintry Ward (9) comprises a part of the north bank of the river Thames, where the merchants of Bordeaux formerly bonded and sold their wines.

Dowgate Ward (8) takes its name from dwyr-gate, the ancient water gate, which is by Stowe supposed to have been the Watling-street ferry across the Thames. The patriotic Sir John Barnard was alderman of this ward.

Candlewick (now Cannon) street, the name of which is preserved in a ward of the city (8), was formerly much occupied by wax and tallow chandlers, trades of some importance in London until the year 1548, when, by order of Henry VIII., the burning of candles in the church on Candlemas day was ordered to be discontinued.

Cordwainer's Ward (8) derives its title from Cordwainer's-street (now Bow-lane), which formerly was a great mart for curriers, shoe-makers, and other workers in leather.

Walbrook Ward (8), so called from the brook which intersected the city wall at Dowgate, and flowed into the Thames.

Aldersgate Ward (8) takes its name from one of the oldest gates in the city, and, like that of Bishopsgate, includes streets and lanes both within and without the walls.

Cornhill Ward (6) takes its title from the corn market, formerly held in this street, or rather in the church-yard of St. Michael's, adjacent to it.

Aldgate Ward (6) consists of a soke, which was originally attached to a gate of that name, on the east of the city. When Matilda, or Maude, the queen of Henry I., founded the priory of the Holy Trinity, called Christ-church, on the ruins of which the present St. James's church, Duke's-place, was erected, she assigned for its support, with the consent of the king, her husband, the port and soke of Aldgate. The priors do not appear, however, to have ever claimed, or been admitted to, a place among the magistracy of the city, on account of this soke-manry; but having afterwards obtained a grant of the Knighten Guilde, a lay corporation, since better known by the name of Portsoken-ward, the prior of Christ-church became, in virtue of that knighten guilde, an alderman of the city. When he sat or rode with the aldermen, he doffed his spiritual habiliments, and wore the costume of his lay brethren. Eustacius, who was prior in 1264, having some scruples about this occasional divesture, appointed Theobald Fitz Jonis to be the alderman of Portsoken-ward under him.

Queenhithe Ward (9) takes its name from the harbour of Queenhithe, formerly a principal place for loading and unloading goods, and was so called, because the customs payable there were assigned

by King John to Eleanor his queen and to her successors for their own separate use.

Coleman-street Ward (6), supposed to derive its name from a family of the name of Coleman, who lie buried in the church of St. Margaret, Lothbury. Stowe and his continuators suppose the first of the Colemans to have been a builder; but it is probable that he might have purchased the aldermanry, and given his name to it.

Portsoken Ward (5), situated beyond the ancient city walls, is of considerable length, extending from Aldgate to Whitechapel-bars, and from Bishopsgate to the river. The origin of the ward of Portsoken, which signifies "franchise at the gate," is by Stowe ascribed to the age of King Edgar. He relates, that thirteen knights or soldiers, who were well-beloved by the king for services they had done, besought from him the grant of a portion of land on the east of the city, which had been left desolate and forsaken by the inhabitants "by reason of too much servitude," with "the liberty of a guilde for ever." The king granted their request, on condition "that each knight should victoriously accomplish three combats; one above the ground, one under ground, and the third in the water; and after this, at a certain day, in East Smithfield, that they should run with spears against all comers; all which," adds Stowe, "was gloriously performed. The king accordingly incorporated the knights by the name of the Knighten Guilde." The southern boundary of the ward was fixed in a manner as singular as the conditions on which the whole was granted; it was to extend as far into the Thames as a horseman, riding into the river at low water, could throw his spear. This grant of Edgar to the knights was confirmed by Edward the Confessor, and afterwards by William Rufus, and Henry the First. During the reign of the latter monarch, in 1115, the brethren of this guilde, who were then called "Burgesses of London," gave the entire soke and its appurtenances to the church of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate; and the whole possessions of the guilde were afterwards by royal charter confirmed to the brotherhood of that church, the prior of which was invested with great ceremony, and allowed to govern the ward, and exercise the duties and participate in the honours of an alderman of London. Since the suppression of the monasteries, however, the ward of Portsoken has had a lay governor in the person of its alderman.

Lime-street Ward (4), though without a church, or a complete street, runs through several parishes. It is small, and is generally said to have derived its name from being a place for the "making

S^{t} PAUL'S.

and selling of lime;" but the conjecture, we suspect, has no other authority than the identity of the name.

Bassishaw Ward is the smallest ward in the city; its name is a corruption of Basing's-haugh or hall, a large mansion, formerly belonging to the Basings, a family, as Stowe assures us, of "great antiquity and renown." In the reign of Edward III., Basinghall became the residence of Thomas Bakewell, who gave it his name; and in the succeeding reign it was purchased by the city, and converted into an exclusive market for the sale of woollen cloth, under the name of "Blackwell-hall," and its privileges were secured by severe penalties.

Bridge Ward Without, includes the borough and liberties of Southwark, and a much larger population than any of the other wards; it gives also the title of "father to the city" to the alderman who rules over it; and yet it is totally unrepresented in the court of common council. Southwark, although so long annexed to London, has never been incorporated with it; its civil government is managed by a bailiff appointed by the court of lord mayor and aldermen, and the office of alderman, being a mere titular sinecure, is always given to the senior alderman of the city, as the best entitled to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*.

CHAPTER VII.

Religious Edifices in the Metropolis.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Fees.—For admittance to the interior of the church (except at service time, which is a quarter before ten o'clock in the forenoon, and a quarter past three in the afternoon), 2*d.*; to the two galleries outside the church, including the whispering gallery, 6*d.*; to the library, 2*d.*; to the geometrical staircase, 2*d.*; to the model room, 6*d.*; to the clock-work and great bell, 2*d.* each; to the ball, 2*s.* each person; to the crypts or vaults, 1*s.* each person. Total 4*s.* 8*d.* each person.

This magnificent edifice holds the most distinguished place among the modern works of architecture which adorn the British empire. Even foreigners generally regard it with respect and admiration as only second to the church of St. Peter, at Rome. It stands nearly

in the centre of the metropolis, and has been supposed to occupy the site of an ancient Roman temple of Diana; but this notion is rejected by Sir Christopher Wren. A christian church was erected here on the conversion of Sebert, king of Essex, who founded the bishopric of London, about the year 610: and the cathedral of the diocess has ever since been situated on this spot. It was more than once destroyed by fire, and re-edified previous to the Norman conquest. In 1086 it again experienced the same fate; after which Maurice, then bishop of London, began to re-build the noble pile, the destruction of which in 1666 made way for the present fabric. The ancient cathedral was one of the most stupendous architectural remains of the middle ages. It was not the work of one period, but was gradually enlarged and improved by the successors of Bishop Maurice, till it became one of the most extensive among the religious edifices of this country. It had in the middle a square tower, crowned by a spire, said to have been raised to the height of more than 520 feet. This tower was burnt, together with the roof of the church, in 1561, and subsequently, with the exception of the spire, re-built. The whole edifice, however, was in such a state of decay in the time of James I. as to require very extensive repairs. A subscription to the amount of more than 100,000*l.* was collected, through the patriotic exertions of William Laud, bishop of London, and others, and in the following reign the reparation was executed, under the direction of the celebrated architect, Inigo Jones. He added to the west front a portico of the Corinthian order, but this, however beautiful in itself, formed a very ridiculous addition to a structure in the English or pointed style of architecture. The completion of Jones's designs was prevented by the breaking out of the civil war, and during the period of anarchy which ensued the sacred edifice was converted into barracks for cavalry, and exposed to the wanton depredations and injuries of unprincipled spoilers. On the restoration of Charles II. the reparation of the cathedral was recommenced; but after considerable expense had been incurred, the whole structure was so completely ruined by the fire of 1666, that it was immediately determined to erect an entirely new edifice. The subscriptions for building a new cathedral amounted in the course of ten years to 125,000*l.* A new duty was laid on coals for the same purpose, which produced 5000*l.* annually; and King Charles contributed 1000*l.* per annum.

The commission for rebuilding the cathedral was issued under the great seal, dated November 12, 1673, Sir Christopher Wren

being appointed architect. The business of taking down the ruins of the old structure was one of considerable labour and difficulty. To the middle tower, the ruins of which were 200 feet high, a blast of eighteen pounds of gunpowder was applied, under the direction of the architect; and comparatively small as this force was, it raised the whole angle of the tower, with several adjoining arches, visibly lifting about nine inches the vast mass, which was not less than 3000 tons in weight, when, tumbling back again suddenly, it dropped into a heap of ruins, but with such a concussion, that the inhabitants in the neighbourhood took it for an earthquake. A less skilful engineer, on whom the demolition of the building devolved during a temporary absence of the architect, was not equally successful; for, in attempting to blow up part of the building, a fragment of a large stone was thrown into a private house, where some women were sitting at work, which made the commissioners order that no more powder should be used. Sir Christopher now resorted to that ancient engine of war, the battering-ram; a beam of timber forty feet long, well secured with ferules and suspended from a triangle, was vibrated by thirty men for a whole day against a part of the wall without any apparent effect, but on the second day the whole was thrown down.

The first stone of the new cathedral was laid on the 21st of June, 1675, by the great architect himself, who lived to see his son, then but a few months old, thirty-five years afterwards, deposit the highest stone of the lantern on the cupola.

During the early progress of the work, an incident occurred, which, even in a less superstitious age, might have been considered as a favourable omen, without any charge of extraordinary credulity. Sir Christopher was marking out the dimensions of the great cupola, when he ordered one of the workmen to bring him a flat stone, to use as a station. A piece was brought: it was the fragment of a tomb-stone, on which but one word of the inscription was left—that word was RESURGAM. Some authors suppose this circumstance to have been the origin of the emblem sculptured over the south portico, by Cibber, namely, a phœnix rising out of its fiery nest, with this word beneath.

In 1693, the walls of the new choir were finished and the scaffolding removed; and on the 2nd of December, 1697, it was opened for divine service, on the occasion of the thanksgiving for the peace of Ryswick.

It is remarkable, that this mighty fabric was begun and finished by one architect, Sir Christopher Wren; one principal mason, Mr. Strong; and during one bishopric, that of Dr. Henry Compton, bishop of London.

The time occupied in its erection, though in truth marvellously short, compared with that devoted to other buildings similar in magnitude, was thought, at the period, to have been unnecessarily protracted. Nor was this the prejudice of the ignorant vulgar merely. In the 9th of William and Mary, parliament passed an act "for completing and adorning the cathedral church," in which there was a clause for suspending a moiety of the salary, until the said church should be finished; thereby the better to encourage him to finish the same with the utmost diligence and expedition. And what does the reader imagine was the salary, the suspension of the moiety of which, was to have this encouraging influence? Only 200*l.*! Who, but a man whose genius soared far above that of the times in which he lived, who looked forward to the admiration of future ages as his reward, could have brooked so unmerited an indignity! The whole time occupied in this building did not exceed thirty-five years; while St. Peter's at Rome, the only fabric of modern times which can be placed in competition with it, was not completed in less than 145.*

The total expense of the building was 736,752*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

The dimensions of this cathedral, compared with that of St. Peter's, are, according to the Parentalia, as follows:

	St. Paul's.	St. Peter's.
Length, within	500ft.	669ft.
Greatest breath	223	442
Height	340	437

In the construction of the edifice, the architect was forced to observe the general shape of a cross, and yet it exhibits little or none of the awkwardness of that form of building. By means of an additional transept or arm he has given due breadth to the west end or principal front; the east end terminates in a projecting semicircle; and at the extremities of the principal transepts, there are also semicircular projections for porticos, while the angles of the cross are occupied with square appendages, which serve as buttresses to a magnificent dome or cupola. The front of the building

* Percy Histories of London.

on the west presents a grand portico of the Corinthian and Composite orders, surmounted by a spacious pediment, with a lofty tower or steeple of great elegance and richness on each side. In the tympanum, is the conversion of St. Paul, well sculptured in basso-relievo, by Bird; on the apex is a colossal statue of St. Paul, and on either hand, at different distances along the summit of this front, are similar statues of St. Peter, St. James, and the four evangelists. The semicircular porticos at each end of the principal transept are of the Corinthian order, and are also crowned by statues of the apostles. The tympanum of that on the north side exhibits a sculpture of the royal arms and regalia, supported by angels; and that of the other, the phœnix rising from the flames, as before mentioned. The side walls of the building present the appearance of a two-storied structure; there being two ranges of pilasters all round, one of the Corinthian and the other of the Composite order; the intervals between which are occupied with windows. The dome or cupola, is the most striking feature of the whole edifice. A plain circular basement rises from the roof of the church to the height of twenty feet; above that, there is a Corinthian colonnade of thirty-two columns; and every fourth intercolumniation is filled with masonry, so disposed as to form an ornamental niche or recess, while, at the same time, the projecting buttresses of the cupola are thus concealed. By a happy combination of profound skill and exquisite taste, a construction adapted to oppose, with insuperable solidity, the enormous pressure of the dome, the cone, and the lantern, is thus converted into a decoration of the most grand and beautiful character. The columns, being of a large proportion, and placed at regular intervals, are crowned with a complete entablature, which, continuing without a single break, forms an entire circle, and thus connects all the parts into one grand and harmonious whole. The entablature of the peristyle supports a handsome gallery surrounded with a balustrade. Within this rises an attic story, with pilasters and windows, from the entablature of which springs the exterior dome. Round an aperture on the summit of the dome there is another gallery, from the centre of which ascends an elegant lantern, surrounded with Corinthian columns, and surmounted by a ball and cross richly gilt.

The exterior of St. Paul's has been the subject of frequent criticism; and, judged of according to the strict rules of art, it is probably not without its faults. The adoption of two orders of architecture in the body of the building; the want of two towers or

steeples at the east end, to correspond with those at the west; the height of the pillars which form the peristyle of the dome, being little less than the lowest order, and larger than those immediately below them; and the magnitude of the cupola, as compared with the rest of the structure, are all complained of, as departures from acknowledged principles of harmony. It must be confessed, however, that these are nice discrepancies discoverable by the learned few only; and that with the great mass of ordinary observers, the appearance of the building excites emotions of unmingled admiration and wonder. When viewed, especially from any of the heights around the metropolis, such as Hampstead, or Highgate, or Shooter's-hill, its dome has a very noble appearance; though there, perhaps, it is rather to be regarded as a cupola to the vast metropolis itself, than to any single edifice.

On entering the building, there is one discrepancy which strikes a stranger more forcibly than any that can be remarked in the exterior. Contrary to what he has been led to expect from the division of the walls on the outside into two stories, he finds no such corresponding division within. Although disappointed, however, he is far from being displeased. The unexpected loftiness of the vaulting, and of the long range of columns and piers which burst on the sight, add much to those ideas of vastness and magnificence which the exterior has inspired. Sir Christopher chose the hemispherical manner of vaulting, as being "demonstrably much lighter" than diagonal cross vaults; and that demonstration we have here before us. "The whole vault of St. Paul's consists of twenty-four cupolas, cut off semicircular with segments to join to the great arches one way, and which are cut across the other way with elliptical cylinders to let in the upper lights of the nave; but in the aisles, the lesser cupolas are both ways cut into semicircular sections, altogether making a graceful geometrical form, distinguished by circular wreaths."*

The great dome over the central area is supported by eight stupendous piers, four of the arches formed by which open into the side aisles. The cathedral church of Ely is said to be the only other one in this country, in which the central area is thus pierced by the side aisles. The advantages of this mode of construction are, that it gives an air of superior lightness to the clustered columns, affords striking and picturesque views in every direction, and gives

* Parentalia.

greater unity to the whole area of the building. The view upwards into the interior of the dome is extremely striking. It has been so constructed as to show a spacious concave every way; and from the lantern at the top, the light is poured down with admirable effect over the whole, as well as through the great colonnade that encircles its basement. The inside is divided into eight compartments, in which there are as many paintings of subjects from scripture, by Sir James Thornhill; but though originally executed with much animation and relief, the colours are now so faded as to present to the eye of the observer below only a confused mass of stains. Sir Christopher Wren wished to have beautified the inside with the more durable monument of mosaic work; but in this, as in other instances of correct foresight, he was unhappily over-ruled.*

The choir is separated from the body of the church by handsome iron railings. Over the entrance to it is the organ gallery and an organ in it, supposed to be one of the finest in the kingdom. It was erected in 1694, by Bernard Schmydt, or Smith, for 2,000*l.* On the south side of the choir is a throne for the bishop; on the north another for the lord mayor; and besides these, there is on each side a long range of stalls. The whole are richly ornamented with carvings by Gibbons, who was the first, according to Walpole, who succeeded in giving to wood "the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements, with a free disorder natural to each species." In the chancel, or semicircular recess at the east end, stands the communion table. What is called the altar-piece, has four fluted pilasters painted in imitation of *lapis lazuli*, and is besides ornamented with a profusion of gilding; but its appearance is on the whole insignificant, when contrasted with the lofty windows above it, and the general magnitude of the choir. It is due, however, to the memory of Wren, to notice, that he had other designs for this part of the building than those which have been realised. "The painting and gilding," says the Parentalia, "of the east end of the church, over the communion table, was intended only to serve the present occasion, till such time as materials could have been procured for a

* In 1773, Sir Joshua Reynolds made an offer from himself, and a number of other painters of the first eminence, including West, Barry, Cipriani, Kauffman, Dance, &c. to paint various pictures, free of charge, to adorn the naked walls; but the offer, so honourable to them, was declined, on the ground (which, considering the protestant riots of a later period, cannot be considered as altogether fallacious) that popular clamours would be excited by the idea that "popery and the saints were again to be admitted into our churches."

magnificent design of an altar, consisting of four pillars, wreathed, of the richest Greek marbles, supporting a canopy hemispherical, with proper decorations of architecture and sculpture, for which the respective drawings and a model were prepared. Information and particular descriptions of certain blocks of marble were once sent to Dr. Henry Compton, bishop of London, from a Levantine merchant in Holland, and communicated to the surveyor, but unluckily the colour and scantlings did not answer his purpose; so it rested in expectance of a fitter opportunity, else probably this curious and stately design had been finished at the same time with the main fabric." The pulpit and reading desk are both splendid objects; the former was designed by Mylne, and is richly carved and gilt; the latter consists entirely of brass gilt, and is very light and airy.

In the south end of the western transept, there is a chapel for morning prayers, and in the north the consistory; both are divided from the aisles by screens of insulated columns and ornamental carved work.

Over the entrance to the choir is the following inscription:

Subtus conditur hujus ecclesiæ et urbis
conditor Christophorus Wren, qui vixit
annos ultra nonaginta non sibi sed
bono publico. Lector, si monumentum requiris,
circumspice.
Obiit XXV. Feb. anno MDCCXXIII.
Ætat 91.

Translation

Beneath lies Christopher Wren, the builder of this church, and of this city, who lived upwards of ninety years, not for himself, but for the public good. Reader, wouldst thou search out his monument, look arouud.

The first statue erected in St. Paul's was that of the great lexicographer and moralist, Dr. Johnson. Since then, about forty other monumental tributes to the illustrious dead of this country have been added; and being all of white marble, and generally well distributed, they unquestionably contribute greatly to the relief and embellishment of the architecture. The monuments have in themselves, however, little to boast of. Many finely-sculptured forms are to be found among them, but, generally speaking, they are masses of absurdity in point of invention and composition.

Dr. Johnson is represented in a Roman toga, with the right arm and breast naked, and in an attitude of intense study. The inscription on the pedestal was written by Dr. Parr. This statue is situated in an angle opposite the north-east pier which supports the dome; at the opposite angle is a statue of the philanthropic Howard; it was executed by Bacon, and cost 1300 guineas. The Roman costume is also employed in this figure. He is represented trampling on fetters and chains, with a key in one hand, and a scroll in the other, inscribed "Plan for the Improvement of Prisons." On the pedestal is a basso-relievo representing Mr. Howard relieving poor prisoners. The inscription is by the late S. Whitbread, esq. In the south-west angle, below the dome, is a similar figure by Bacon, erected in 1799, to the memory of Sir W. Jones, the celebrated orientalist. He is represented standing with a roll of paper in his hand, inscribed "Plan of the Asiatic Society." In front of the pedestal is a bas-relief representing Study and Genius unveiling oriental science. The base of the north-west pier is occupied by the statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the first president of the Royal Academy. He is represented in his Doctor of Laws gown, with his "Discourses to the Royal Academy" in his right hand; his left is resting on a pedestal, attached to which is a bust of Michael Angelo. This monument was by Flaxman.

Between the dome and the choir on the south side is the monument to the memory of Lord Nelson. The statue of the hero represents him in the pelisse given to him by the Grand Signor leaning on an anchor. Beneath, on the right, Britannia directs the attention of two young seamen to Nelson, their great example. The British lion on the other side guards the monument. The figures on the pedestal represent the North Sea, the German Ocean, the Nile, and the Mediterranean. On the cornice are the words "Copenhagen," "Nile," and "Trafalgar."

In a pannel above this monument is a mural tablet in commemoration of Captain Duff, who was killed in the battle of Trafalgar. It is by J. Bacon, jun. and consists of a small antique sarcophagus (on the front of which is a sculptured medallion of the deceased), a figure of Britannia on the right, holding a wreath of laurel over the sarcophagus, and on the left a sailor, reclining his head in sorrow upon the edge of the pedestal.

Opposite to Lord Nelson's monument is that to the memory of Marquis Cornwallis, by Mr. Charles Rossi. On a circular pedestal

is placed the figure of Lord Cornwallis, standing in the robes of the order of the garter. The two principal figures forming the base of this group are personifications of the British empire, in Europe and in the east; represented, not as mourners, but as doing honour to the memory of a faithful servant of the state.

The third figure of the group is the Bagareth, one of the great rivers in India; and the small one on his right hand is the Ganges, being the right branch of the Bagareth. The Ganges is seated on a fish and a calabash.

In the pannel above is an alto-relievo by Mr. Westmacott, to the memory of Captain John Cooke, of the Bellerophon. Britannia mourning her hero is consoled by one of her children bringing her the trident; while another is playfully bearing her helmet.

In the south transept, against the south-west pier, is a monument by Mr. Banks in memory of Captain Burgess, who gloriously fell in the battle fought with the Dutch, off Camperdown, by Admiral Duncan. The faults and the excellencies of this expansive piece of sculpture are singularly blended; yet it must be confessed that the former affect the conception or invention more than the execution; which, generally speaking, is deserving of high praise. The principal figures are those of Victory and the deceased, both of whom are standing on the opposite sides of a cannon, near which are coils of rope, balls, &c. Victory, who is a meagre and insipid figure, is in the act of presenting a sword to the brave Burgess, whose statue is finely expressive of heroic animation, but almost literally naked, a state by far more befitting the goddess herself than the representation of a naval officer. On the circular base or pedestal, in front, beneath the pannel with the inscription, is an aged captive, with a log-line and compass, sitting between the prows of two ships, one of which is antique, the other modern. At the sides are other figures, male and female, beautifully sculptured, and, in a classical taste, expressive of disgrace, discomfiture, and captivity; and in the spaces are antique shields, clubs, &c.

Above this monument, on a pannel, is a group of sculpture to the memory of Captain Hardinge. It represents an Indian warrior bearing the victorious British standard, and seated by the side of a sarcophagus, while Fame, recumbent on its base, displays her wreath over the hero's name.

Against the opposite pier is another large monument, by Mr. C. Rossi, commemorating the fate and gallant exploits of the lamented

Captain Faulknor, who fell in battle in the West Indies. This intrepid officer (who is very injudiciously represented with a Roman sword in his right hand, and a Roman shield on his left arm, as if intended for a gladiator) is exhibited in the moment of death, and falling into the arms of Neptune; the latter is a gigantic figure seated on a rock, with a slight portion of drapery thrown over his left knee and middle, and occupying the most central and prominent place in the composition; his form appears somewhat uncouth and his attitude ungracious: below him is a dolphin, and on his left the goddess Victory with a palm branch in her left hand, and a wreath in her right, which she holds over the head of the dying hero. The lassitude resulting from the approach of death is well expressed in the figure of the captain; and the statue of Victory has considerable merit.

The pannel above contains a tabular monument by Mr. Flaxman, in which Britannia and Victory unite in raising Captain Miller's medallion against a palm tree. The head of the Theseus, in which vessel the captain died off the coast of Acre, is by the side of Victory.

Against the south side of this pier is the statue of Lord Heathfield, by Mr. Rossi. It represents the hero resting in a standing attitude, in the uniform of the times, and wearing the order of the bath. In front of the pedestal, in alto-relievo, is represented the British power at Gibraltar, by the warrior and the lion reposing, after having defended the rock, and defeated their enemies. The female figure, holding two wreaths in her right hand, and a palm branch in her left, presenting them to the hero, represents Victory and Peace.

The monument to Earl Howe, by Mr. Flaxman, is under the east window of the south transept. Britannia is sitting on a rostrated pedestal, holding the trident in her right hand; the earl stands by her, leaning on a telescope; the British lion is watching by his side. History records in golden letters the relief of Gibraltar, and the defeat of the French fleet on the first of June, 1794. Victory (without wings) leans on the shoulder of History, and lays a branch of palm on the lap of Britannia.

Against the south wall of the same transept is a monument erected in memory of Lord Collingwood, by Richard Westmacott, R. A. The moment for illustration chosen in this composition is the arrival of the remains of Lord Collingwood on the British shores. The body, shrouded in the colours torn from the enemy, is repre-

sented on the deck of a man-of-war; in the hands of the hero is placed the sword which he used with so much glory to himself and to a grateful country. On the foreground, attended by the genii of his confluent streams, is Thames, in a cumbent position, thoughtfully regarding Fame, who from the prow of the ship reclines over the illustrious admiral, and proclaims his heroic achievements. The alto-relievo on the gunwale of the ship illustrates the progress of navigation. The genius of man, discovering the properties of the nautilus, is led to venture on the expansive bosom of the ocean: acquiring confidence from success, he leaves his native landmarks, the stars his only guide. The magnet's power next directs his course; and now, to counteract the machinations of pirates and the feuds of nations, he forges the instruments of war.

Adjoining the south door is a monument by Mr. Westmacott to the memory of General Pakenham and General Gibbs, who were killed at the battle of New Orleans. They are represented in heir full uniforms, the arm of the one resting on the shoulder of the other.

The statue of General Gillespie is on the other side of the door. He is represented in full military uniform, one hand resting on a sword, and the other holding a roll of paper. The figure is very commanding, and was executed by Mr. Chantrey.

The monument of Sir John Moore, by Mr. Bacon, represents his interment by the hands of Valour and Victory, while the genius of Spain (distinguished by the shield bearing the Spanish arms) is planting the victorious standard on his tomb. Victory lowers the general to his grave by a wreath of laurel.

Under the west transept is the very noble equestrian monument of Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in Egypt, soon after the landing of the British troops in that country, in the year 1801. This was erected in consequence of a vote of parliament, by R. Westmacott, R. A. about 1809. The brave and able general, who is the subject of this memento, is represented as wounded, and falling from his horse into the arms of an attendant Highlander. Both figures are arrayed in the proper costume of their respective stations: and below the fore feet of the horse, which is springing forward in a very spirited attitude, is the naked body of a fallen foe. The position of the Highland soldier is well conceived and judiciously balanced, so as to sustain the additional

weight of the general without exhibiting any indication of weak or inefficient power. The countenance of the immortal Abercromby, though languid, displays a placid dignity, highly expressive of the strength of mind and undaunted heroism which distinguished his character. Upon the freestone plinth of this monument, and on each side of the principal group, is a large figure of the Egyptian sphinx.

In the western ambulatory of the south transept is a tabular monument to the memory of Sir Isaac Brock, by Mr. Westmacott: it represents a military monument, on which are placed the sword and helmet of the deceased; a votive record, supposed to have been raised by his companions to their honoured commander. His corpse reclines in the arms of a British soldier, whilst an Indian pays the tribute of regret his bravery and humanity elicited.

In the east ambulatory of the same transept, over the door leading to the crypt, is a tabular monument, by Mr. J. Kendrick, to the memory of Major General Ross, who was killed at Baltimore in the last American war. The design represents Valour laying an American flag upon the tomb of the departed warrior, on which Britannia is recumbent in tears, while Fame is descending with the laurel to crown his bust.

The monument, executed by Mr. Chantrey, to the memory of Colonel Cadogan, occupies the opposite pannel. The design is historical. When Colonel Cadogan was mortally wounded at the battle of Vittoria, he caused his men to place him on an eminence, whence he might contemplate the victory he had assisted to achieve. He is here represented borne off in the arms of his soldiers with his face to the enemy, his troops having broken the enemy's ranks with their bayonets. One of the enemy's eagles, with its bearer, is represented as trodden on the ground, while another standard bearer is turning to fly. The soldiers who support their leader appear waving their hats in the moment of victory.

Against the east pier of the north transept is a magnificent group of sculpture, in commemoration of Major-General Thomas Dundas, who died of the yellow fever in the West Indies, on the third of June, 1794. It was executed in 1805, by J. Bacon, jun. and is a very fine and spirited performance. Britannia, with her attendant lion couchant, is here represented in the act of encircling the bust of the deceased with a laurel wreath, whilst at the same time she "is receiving under her protection the genius of the captured islands," another full-length female figure "bearing the produce of the vari-

ous settlements," having a youthful form, and a countenance expressive of sensibility. At her feet is an infant boy with an olive branch, and behind a trident. The bust is sustained on a circular pedestal, on which is a bas-relief of Britannia giving protection to a fugitive female against the pursuit of two other figures representing Deceit and Oppression.

Above this is a tabular monument to Generals Mackenzie and Langworth. Victory laments the loss of her heroes, while the sons of Britain recount their valiant achievements. Against the tomb are two wreaths, intimating the fall of two warriors. One of the boys bears the broken French imperial eagle, which he is displaying to the other. The helmet on the one boy, and the wreath of oak on the head of the other, imply the military service connected with its honours and rewards in the sons of Britain. This monument was executed from a design by the late Mr. Charles Manning.

Immediately opposite is a monument by the late J. Banks, R. A. executed 1805, to the memory of Captain Westcott, who was killed in the battle of the Nile. The dying hero, a fine figure, in a falling attitude, is here supported by Victory, whose own position, however, is apparently very unstable, and excites the idea of comparative weakness. On the basement, in the centre, is a bas-relief of a gigantic figure intended for the god Nilus, with numerous naked boys, indicative of the various streams of the river Nile; and on each side are basso-relievos, representing the explosion of the L'Orient, and a vessel under sail.

Above this monument is a tablet to the memory of Generals Crauford and Mackinnon, by Mr. Bacon, jun. The sculpture represents the hardy Highlander weeping over the tombs of his fallen commanders, while planting the standard between them. Victory alights, and places her wreath on the top of the standard, to mark the spot as sacred to the ashes of successful valour. The British lion, the imperial eagle, and the shield on which are embossed the arms of Spain, denote that the talents and operations of the generals, when they fell, were directed against the French power in the Spanish dominions.

Against the same pier, on the north side, is a colossal statue by Mr. Baily, of the late Earl St. Vincent, in full uniform, standing on a pedestal, and resting on a telescope. The bas-relief represents History recording the name of the deceased hero on a pyramid, while Victory laments his loss.

The recess under the west window of the north transept is oc-

cupied by a group in honour of Lord Rodney, by Mr. Charles Rossi. The principal figure is standing on a square pedestal, while Clio, the historic muse (who is seated), instructed by Fame, records the great and useful actions of this naval hero.

On the north side of this transept is a monument to General Picton. It is by Mr. Gahagan; the design represents Genius and Valour reward by Victory. The group is surmounted by a bust of the general.

Near the north door is a monument by Mr. H. Hopper, to the memory of Major-General Andrew Hay. He is represented falling into the arms of Valour, while a soldier stands lamenting the loss of his commander.

On the opposite side of the north door of the cathedral is a monument by Mr. Chantrey, in honour of Generals Gore and Skerrett. The design, by the late Mr. Tollemache, represents Fame consoling Britannia for the loss of her heroes.

The monument to the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby was designed by William Theed, R.A., and since his death executed by Mr. E. H. Baily, A.R.A. The composition represents the hero receiving a wreath from the hand of victory in the moment of death.

The recess under the east window of the north transept is occupied with a monument to the memory of Captains Mosse and Riou, by Mr. Charles Rossi. An insulated base contains a sarcophagus, on the front of which Victory and Fame place the medallions of the two deceased officers.

Immediately opposite, a monument has been lately erected to the memory of Lord Duncan, by Mr. Westmacott. This tribute consists simply in a statue of the admiral, with his boat cloak or dreadnought thrown around him: his hands being engaged in holding his sword, which rests across his body. On the pedestal to the statue is an alto-relievo of a seaman with his wife and child, illustrative of the regard in which Lord Duncan's memory is held by the poor but gallant companions of his achievements.

In the eastern ambulatory of the north transept is a tabular monument by Mr. Chantrey, to the memory of Major-General Bowes. The design represents the general storming the forts of Salamanca; a shattered wall presents a steep breach crowded with the enemy, and covered with their slain. The general conducts his troops to charge its defenders with the bayonet; the French standard and its bearer fall at his feet, and victory is already secure, when he receives a mortal wound, and falls into the arms of one of his soldiers.

The opposite pannel is filled with a monument to Major-General Le Marchant, designed by the late James Smith; and executed after his decease by Mr. Rossi. The figure of Spain is represented placing the trophies of victory on the tomb of the warrior, at the same time she mourns his fall. Britannia, seated, is pointing to the monument raised to his memory by a grateful nation, and is instructing her youth, a military cadet, to emulate his brave example.

In the western ambulatory of the north transept is a tabular monument, erected by Mr. Chantrey, to the memory of Major-General Hoghton. The design is simple, and arises out of the peculiar circumstances of the event it celebrates. General Hoghton, while leading his troops to a successful charge on the French at Albuera, received a mortal wound, but lived for a moment to witness the total defeat of the enemy. The design, therefore, represents General Hoghton starting from the ground, eagerly stretching out his hand, directing his men, who are rushing on the enemy with levelled bayonets; while Victory, ascending from the field of battle, sustains with one hand the British colours, and with the other proceeds to crown the dying victor with laurel.

The opposite pannel is to the memory of Sir William Myers. The design is intended to represent the union of wisdom and valour in the deceased, whose bust is placed on the top of the tomb. The figures introduced are Minerva for wisdom, and Hercules for valour, who points with one hand to the bust, while the other clasps that of Wisdom. This monument is the performance of Mr. Kendrick.

The entrance to the vaults is by a broad flight of steps in the south-east angle of the great transept. In these gloomy recesses, which receive only a partial distant light from "grated prison-like windows," the vast piers and arches that sustain the superstructure cannot be seen without interest. They form the whole space into three main avenues, the principal inner one under the dome being almost totally dark.

Here, in the very centre of the building, repose the mortal remains of the great Lord Nelson, a man whose consummate skill and daring intrepidity advanced the naval superiority of the British nation to a height and splendour before unparalleled. The funeral of this hero has been amply described in another portion of the work. The colours of the Victory, the ship which he commanded, were deposited with the chieftain who so gloriously fell under them, and whose revered reliques have since been inclosed within a base of Scotch granite, built upon the floor of the vault, and sup-

porting a large sarcophagus, formed of black and dark-coloured marbles, brought from the tomb-house of cardinal Wolsey at Windsor.

Near the tomb of Nelson the remains of his gallant and much-esteemed friend and companion in victory, Cuthbert Lord Collingwood, have since been interred.

Of the other persons buried in the vaults, the priority of notice is certainly due to Sir Christopher Wren, whose low tomb in the south aisle of the crypt is supposed to mark the spot where the high altar formerly stood.

Here too lie interred those eminent painters Reynolds, Barry, Opie, and West, in contiguous graves; the eloquent and sagacious Loughborough; the learned and pious Dr. Newton, bishop of Bristol; Dr. Boyce, the organist and composer; the eccentic disciple of Animal Magnetism, Mainandot; the architects of Blackfriars and Waterloo bridges, Mylne and Rennie; and a few others of inferior note.

After examining all that is to be seen in the lower part of the cathedral, the visitor has still to make the ascent to the summit, to examine the interior of the vast dome, and to enjoy the magnificent views which the outside galleries furnish of this vast metropolis, before his curiosity can be fully gratified. The ascent is by a spacious circular staircase* to a gallery which encircles the lower part of the interior of the dome, and is called the Whispering Gallery, from the circumstance, that the lowest whisper breathed against the wall in any part of this vast circle may be accurately distinguished by an attentive ear on the very opposite side. The paintings within the dome, will be found, even on this nearer inspection, scarcely distinguishable. All the lower parts have perished utterly, and the rest are in a state of rapid obliteration. The subjects were all chosen from the life of St. Paul, as recorded in the scriptures, from his miracalous conversion near Damascus, to his shipwreck at Melita. Branching off from the circular staircase at this place, there are passages which lead to other galleries and chambers over the side aisles. One leads to the library of the dean and chapter, which is immediately over the consistory. It is a handsome room, about fifty feet by forty, having shelves with books to the top, with a gallery running along the sides. The floor is of oak, consisting of

* From the floor to the whispering gallery are 280 steps; including those to the golden gallery, are 554; and to the ball, in all, 616 steps.

2376 small square pieces, and is not only curious for its being inlaid, without a nail or peg to fasten the parts, but is extremely neat in the workmanship. The collection of books is neither large nor very valuable. The principal objects pointed out to a stranger are several beautifully carved pillars by Grinlin Gibbons, some Latin manuscripts, finely written 800 years ago, by the monks, and an illuminated manuscript, containing rules for the government of a convent, written in old English about 500 years since. These several manuscripts are in very fine preservation. The minor canons and other ecclesiastical officers of the cathedral have access to the books, and may borrow any of them, under certain restrictions. Over the morning-prayer chapel, at the opposite end of the transept, is a room called the Trophy Room, from being hung round with various shields and banners used at the ceremony of Lord Nelson's funeral. In this room is kept the rejected model, according to which Sir Christopher Wren first proposed to erect this cathedral, and also the model of the altar-piece, which was left unexecuted. From the whispering gallery the visitor ascends to the stone gallery, which surrounds the exterior dome above the colonnade; and from this elevation, when the atmosphere is clear, the view around is magnificent. As the staircase above this becomes very steep, narrow, and dark, not many visitors can be prevailed on to go higher; and yet there is much to repay both the trouble and apprehension attending the ascent. In the crown of the dome there is a circular opening, from which the superstructure of the cone and lantern, and the cross, rise nearly a hundred feet higher. Around the exterior base of the cone there is a railed gallery, called the Golden Gallery, from which there is a more extended, and, on account of the increased diminution of individual objects, a more curious, view of the busy world beneath. If the visitor's head is steady enough to master the feeling of dizziness which overpowers most people at so great an elevation, and makes them feel that the only pleasure in going up is the pleasure of coming down again, he may even ascend by ladders into the lantern itself, and from the bull's eye chamber, extend his survey far into the country on every side.

When the visitor has reached the bull's eye chamber, it will not cost him much additional exertion of courage to mount into the ball which crowns the lantern. It is six feet two inches in diameter, and capacious enough to contain eight persons with ease. The weight of it is stated to be 5600lbs. The cross, which is solid, weighs 3360lbs

In descending from this lofty perambulation, the visitor, when he reaches the whispering gallery, may return to the lower part of the church by a different staircase from that by which he ascended, called the Geometrical Staircase. It is, however, seldom used, and is chiefly resorted to by the curious in architectural matters, on account of the singularity and skilfulness of its construction. The stairs go round the concave in a spiral direction; and the base is a circle inlaid with black and white marble, in the form of a star.

The towers or steeples, which have been before described, as forming part of the western front, serve, one as the belfry, and the other as the clock tower. The clock-work is curious, both for the magnitude of its wheels and other parts, and the very great accuracy and fineness of its workmanship. The length of the pendulum is fourteen feet, and the weight at its extremity is equal to one cwt. The great bell, in the southern campanile, is said to weigh four tons and a quarter, and is ten feet in diameter. The great bell of St. Paul's, which is of some celebrity, never being tolled except at the deaths and funerals of members of the royal family, or of the bishops and lord mayors of London, when the sound of it is heard at a great distance, is stated to weigh four tons and a quarter. It has these words inscribed on it, "Richard Phelps made me, 1716."

In the area before the west front of the cathedral, there is a statue of Queen Anne, by Bird, on a sculptured pedestal, representing Britannia, Hibernia, America, and France. Neither the statue nor the pedestal does much credit to the artist. The figures suffered much from time, but they have recently undergone a general repair.

The crypts, or vaults, of St. Paul's are dark dreary mansions, lighted at distant intervals by grated prison-like windows, which afford partial gleams of light, with strong shades intervening. Vast piers and immense arches divide these vaults into three avenues. The centre one under the dome is totally dark; but a portion of the north aisle, at the east end, is railed in, and dedicated to St. Faith, and is used for interments. When the ancient church was finally pulled down, many monumental statues were broken to pieces, and the alabaster powdered for cement. A few escaped and are now preserved in the vaults of St. Faith. Among them is the celebrated figure of Dr. Donne, representing him as a corpse in a winding-sheet: it was executed in his lifetime, and was the object of his daily contemplation. Two very interesting opportunities for visiting this cathedral are annually presented to the

stranger. The first is in the month of May, when a grand musical meeting is held for the benefit of the children and widows of poor clergymen. The other occurs in June, and consists in the assemblage, upon an average, of 6000 children, from the various parochial schools, for the purpose of uniting in the public worship and praise of the Deity.

Summary of Dimensions.	*Feet.*
Length, from east to west, within the walls	500
From north to south, within the doors of the porticos	286
The breadth of the west entrance	100
The circuit of the entire building	2292
The circumference of the cupola	430
The diameter of the ball	6
From the ball to the top of the cross	30
The diameter of the columns of the porticos	4
The height to the top of the west pediment under the figure of St. Paul	120
The height of the campaniles of the west front	287

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Fees.—Admission to the nave and poets' corner from ten till dusk, 3*d.*; to the rest of the church, including Henry the Seventh's chapel, 1*s.* No gratuities received by the attendants. Prayers at a quarter before eleven o'clock in the morning and three in the afternoon.

Westminster abbey, or the collegiate church of St. Peter, derives its name from its situation in the western part of the metropolis, and its original destination as the church of a monastery. It was founded by Sebert, king of the East Saxons; but being afterwards destroyed by the Danes, it was rebuilt by King Edgar in 958. King Edward the Confessor again rebuilt the church in 1065; and Pope Nicholas II. constituted it a place of inauguration of the kings of England. The monastery was surrendered by the abbot and convent to Henry VIII. who at first converted the establishment into a college of secular canons, under the government of a dean, and afterwards into a cathedral, of which the county of Middlesex (with the exception of the parish of Fulham, belonging to the bishop of London) was the diocess. Edward VI. dissolved the see, and restored the college, which was subsequently converted by

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Mary to its original appropriation of an abbey. Elizabeth dissolved that institution in 1560, and founded the present establishment, for a dean, twelve secular canons, and thirty petty canons; a school of forty boys, denominated the Queen's or King's Scholars, with a master and usher, together with twelve almsmen, an organist, choristers, &c.

The present church was principally built by Henry III. On the completion of the chapel in the first of Edward the Confessor, that monarch resolved that the remains of the saint should be removed into the new shrine in the chapel; and, says Mr. Brayley, in his excellent history of this abbey, "in the sight of all the principal nobility and gentry of the land, who were assembled here, he and his brother Richard carried the chest containing St. Edward's remains upon their shoulders to the new shrine, wherein it was deposited with vast ceremony and exultation. The princes Edward and Edmund, together with the Earl of Warren, the Lord Phillip Basset, and others of the nobility, assisted to support the chest; and we are informed by Matthew of Westminster, that on seeing it exalted, the devils were instantly cast out of two possessed persons, who had come purposely, the one from Ireland, the other from Winchester, to receive benefit on the day of St. Edward's removal!"

The anniversary of St. Edward's translation was long observed by the corporation and principal citizens visiting his shrine, and the monarch and his court frequently mingled in the group.

During the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. the eastern part of the nave and the aisles were rebuilt, and finished in 1307. In the reigns of Edward II. Edward III. and Richard II. the great cloisters, abbot's-house, and the principal monastic buildings were erected. The western parts of the nave and aisles were rebuilt by successive monarchs, between the years 1340 and 1483. The west front and the great window were built by those rival princes, Richard III. and Henry VII.; and it was the latter monarch who commenced the magnificent chapel which bears his name, and which was finished by his son and successor. The first stone of this chapel was laid on the 24th of January, 1502-3, by the Abbot Islip; and although the king did not live to see the work finished, yet, after amply endowing the abbey, he gave Islip 5000*l.* towards completing it, only a few days before his decease. Although Henry VIII. finished the chapel, yet he did not spare the abbey from the general dissolution of the monasteries, nor could an existence of upwards of nine centuries successfully plead in its behalf. The monarch, however,

while he seized on its revenues, which were nearly 4000*l.* a-year, raised it to the dignity of a cathedral, by royal letters patent, and endowed it with a revenue of 586*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* Queen Mary restored its monastic privileges; but, in 1556, Elizabeth finally established it as a collegiate church.

From the time of Henry VIII. to the accession of the House of Brunswick, little appears to have been done to improve the abbey; but, on the contrary, it suffered the profanation of the soldiery during the early part of the commonwealth, when Sir Robert Harlow, the bigot, who was employed to demolish the venerable cross at Cheapside, broke into Henry VII.'s chapel, demolished the altar stone, and committed other outrages. It appears by a statement in the "Murcurius Rusticus of 1646," that in July 1643, the abbey was converted into barracks for the soldiers, who broke down the rails about the altar, placed forms round the communion table, from off which they dined and supped, drinking ale and smoking tobacco as they sat; they demolished the organ, and pawned the pipes at the neighbouring pot-houses for ale; and, dressing themselves in the surplices and other canonical habits, turned into ridicule every thing that was religious.

During the reigns of George I. and George II. the great west window was rebuilt, and the western towers completed; but it is to their immediate successors that Westminster abbey is most indebted, in the restoration of the exterior of Henry VII.'s chapel to its original beauty, after it had become so much dilapidated. This work was commenced in 1809, under the direction of Mr. James Wyatt, and has been completed at an expense of about 42,000*l.* The external appearance of the abbey is not strictly uniform, but the appearance of the west front is extremely magnificent. The gate is wrought with much delicacy, and the light and elegant screen corresponds with the large window it supports. The two towers, which are of more recent date, were completed by Sir C. Wren, but are not so much to be admired.

The front of the north transept has a very noble appearance, to which the elegant rose window, rebuilt about 1722, greatly contributes. In the south front is a similar window, erected in 1814, in the place of one decayed. The north window is filled with stained glass, representing our Saviour, the evangelists, and apostles.

On entering the great western door, the body of the church presents an impressive appearance, to which its loftiness, lightness, symmetry, and elegance contribute, although the view is somewhat

disfigured by the monuments, many of which are neither good in themselves nor tastefully arranged. The church consists of a nave and two side aisles, separated by ranges of lofty columns supporting the roof, which is raised to a great elevation. The nave is separated from the choir by a screen; the choir, in the form of a semi-octagon, was fomerly surrounded by ten chapels, but there are now only seven,—that which was formerly the central chapel now forms the porch of that to Henry VII.

The Choir.

The choir, the only part of the abbey that can be seen gratuitously, and that only during divine service, is celebrated for its beautiful mosaic pavement, venerable in its age, costly in its materials, and of almost inimitable workmanship. This pavement, made at the expense of Abbot Ware, and named after him, is formed of innumerable pieces of jasper, alabaster, porphyry, lapis-lazuli, serpentine marbles, and touchstone; these pieces, which vary in size from half an inch to four inches, are arranged in the most varied and beautiful forms, and present a platform of singular beauty. On the 9th of July, 1805, the roof of the choir was much injured by a fire, which threatened the entire destruction of this magnificent structure.

In 1776 the stalls, &c. were rebuilt, and the floor somewhat raised, by which the choir is made more commodious for divine service, and for the performance of the ceremonies of coronations, installations, &c. All the alterations were in a light and elegant Gothic style, and the whole choir is very beautiful. Among other improvements, it can be thrown more open, to make room for temporary buildings to join St. Edward's chapel, where our kings retire to refresh at their coronations. On the side of this aisle is the entrance to the ten inclosed chapels (the three last of which are laid in one), and to the chapel of Edward the Confessor, which stands in the centre, and is inclosed in the body of the church.

In viewing the monuments in the chapels and round the walls of the abbey, those which claim particular attention are described with great accuracy.

Chapel of St. Benedict.

On the side next the area is an antique tomb of free-stone inclosed in an iron railing to the memory of Archbishop Langham. A figure of the archbishop lies on the tomb. Died July 22, 1376.

A majestic and curious monument, erected to the memory of Lyonel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex. It is of black and white marble, and on it are represented, in recumbent postures, an ancient nobleman in his robes, with his lady. Died 1645.

A tomb to the memory of Dr. William Bill, dean of Westminster. On the brass plate is engaved the image of this gentleman in his doctor's habit. Died 1561.

A handsome monument, composed of a variety of marbles, to the memory of Lady Frances, countess of Hertford. The lady is in her robes in a recumbent posture; her feet on the back of a lion, and her head resting on an embroidered cushion. The sculpture is nicely executed, and deserves attention. A stately temple is represented, adorned with the ensigns and devices of the families of Somerset and Effingham. Died 1598.

Against the wall, on the south side, is a monument to the memory of Dr. Gabriel Goodman, dean of this church, bearing a kneeling figure of this gentleman in his proper habit. Died 1601.

Beneath the adjoining arch is a neat table monument of white marble to the memory of George Spratt, an infant. Died 1683.

At the entrance of this chapel was interred the celebrated dramatist, Francis Beaumont. Died 1615

As we proceed from this chapel to the next, affixed in the wall is a table monument to the children of Henry III. and Edward I. This has been a costly monument of mosaic work.

Chapel of St. Edmond.

On the left of the entrance is a monument of John Eltham, second son of King Edward II. The figure of this nobleman is of white alabaster, habited like an armed knight; a coronet of greater and lesser leaves encircles the head, said to be the first of its kind. Died 1334.

A fine monument to John Paul Howard, earl of Stafford, of white marble, ornamented round the inscription with honorary badges of the Stafford family in stained marble. Died 1762.

A monument to the memory of William of Windsor, sixth son of Edward III., and of Blanch of the Tower, his sister, so named from the place of their nativity. The effigies of these children lie on a small table monument; the boy is dressed in a short doublet, and the girl in a horned head-dress, the habits of their time.

To the memory of Nicholas Monk, bishop of Hereford. This monument is placed against the wall. Died 1661

A tomb raised from the floor to the memory of Lady Frances, duchess of Suffolk, upon which is the effigy of this lady in her robes.

Affixed to the wall, over the duchess of Suffolk's monument, is is one to Mary, countess of Stafford, and her son Henry, earl of Stafford. Died 1719.

A majestic monument of white marble to Francis Holles. A youth in Roman armour is represented sitting on a circular pedestal. Died 1622.

An altar to Lady Elizabeth Russell, daughter of Lord Russell, in the same taste as the former, but adorned in a different manner. The image is of white marble, and sits in a sleeping posture. Beneath her foot is death's head, at which she points with her finger. It has been said, that a bleeding of her finger caused her death; but the design alludes to the composure of her mind at the approach of death, which she seems to consider only as a profound sleep, and that she should awake again in the gladness of a glorious resurrection; of which the motto is a proof, "She is not dead, but sleepeth." An eagle, the emblem of eternity, stands on a florilege of roses, &c.

Within the rails of the former monument is a handsome one to the memory of John Lord Russell, and his son. This monument, which is of various-coloured marble and alabaster, is painted and gilt; the effigy is in a recumbent posture in his robes, his infant son at his feet.

Against the wall is a monument to Lady Jane Seymour, daughter of Edward, duke of Somerset. Died 1560.

The same wall bears also a monument to the Right Honourable the Lady Catherine Knollys. Died 1568.

Beneath the window which fronts the entrance is a very antique monument to Sir Bernard Brocas, chamberlain to Anne, queen of Richard II. It is a representation of a Gothic shrine, in which is the image of an armed knight in a recumbent posture, having his feet on the back of a lion. He was beheaded by the people who deposed Richard II., 1399.

A monument to Sir Richard Pecksall.

An ancient table monument of gray marble to Humphrey Bouchier, bearing in plated brass the figure of a knight in armour, having one foot upon an eagle, and the other upon a leopard, and his head reclining upon a helmet. He was slain in the battle of Barnet-field, 1470.

Another ancient altar tomb to William de Valence. This is a wooden figure, lying in a recumbent posture on a wainscot chest, which stands upon a tomb of gray marble, plated and ornamented with images, shields of arms, &c. Slain at Bayonne, 1296.

An elegant monument, partly enclosed, to Edward Talbot, eighth earl of Shrewsbury, and Jane his wife. A pedestal of alabaster supports a table of black marble, on which are their figures. It is finely ornamented, and the carving on the marble is admired. Died 1617.

On the floor is a low tomb to Eleanor de Bohun, wife of the Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry III. She is represented in a widow's dress, with a barb and veil cut in brass. Died 1399.

A table monument of white marble to Mary, countess of Stafford, whose husband was beheaded in the reign of Charles II. Died 1693.

A very ancient figure in episcopalibus, engraved on a brass plate, is on a flat stone in the pavement, which covers the ashes of Robert de Walby, archbishop of York. Died 1397.

On the west side is a black marble grave-stone to the memory of Edward Lord Herbert; 1678.

Chapel of St. Nicholas.

On the left of the entrance is a monument to Jane Clifford. It is of highly-polished black marble, and ornamented with cherubim; the figures and scroll are of alabaster. Died 1679.

Near the door, on the same side, is an alabaster monument to Lady Cecil. Died 1591.

A very elegant temple to Anne, duchess of Somerset, wife of Edward, duke of Somerset. This is an admirable performance. Died 1587.

A stately monument to Lady Elizabeth Fane, wife of Sir George Fane. Died 1618.

Under this is an ancient monument of gray marble, curiously wrought, to Nicholas Baron Carew, and Margaret his wife. Both died 1470.

The portrait of Sir Humphrey Stanley, engraved on brass, on a grave stone. Died 1505.

A costly monument to Mildred, wife of the great Lord Burleigh, and his daughter Anne, countess of Oxford. In the upper compartment Lord Burleigh is represented as a knight of the garter,

devoutly kneeling at prayer; and in the lower compartment, in a recumbent posture, lie Lady Burleigh, and Lady Anne, her daughter. Her children and grand-children are kneeling at her head and feet. Died 1529; Anne 1588.

Under the south window is a beautiful monument to William de Dudley, alias Sutton, bishop of Durham. Died 1483.

A grand monument to Lady Winifred, wife of John Paulet, marquis of Winchester. On the base is the figure of an armed knight, and opposite is a lady, both kneeling. At her back lies an infant on a baptismal font. The lady on the tomb reclines in her robes of state.

On the west side is a very antique free-stone monument to Lady Ross, who died 1591.

A very handsome monument of white marble to the duchess of Northumberland. In the centre is a pyramid, with a flaming vase on top; at its base is a sarcophagus, on which, in bas-relief, the duchess is represented in the character of Charity, surrounded by distressed objects, to whom she is cheerfully dispensing relief; her attitude is expressive of a desire to give to all. On one side is Faith, and on the other Hope; the altars against which they stand are adorned with festoons and rams' heads, with flaming vases on top. Above is an urn with two weeping genii mourning over it for her loss; and in the arch beneath is the Percy crescent over two hymeneal torches reversed, with the lion and unicorn sciant. Died 1776.

On the right is a monument of free-stone to Lady Phillippa, duchess of York, daughter of John Lord Mohun. On the tower is the effigy of a lady in her robes of state. Died 1433.

An elegant pyramid to the memory of Nicholas Bagenall, an infant, overlain by his nurse. 1688.

Another beautiful pyramid to the memory of Anna Sophia Harley, daughter of the Hon. Christopher Harley, the French king's ambassador. She was a year old, and her heart is placed in a cup fixed on the top of the pyramid. Died 1605.

In the middle is a handsome raised monument of finely-polished marble to the memory of Sir George Villars and his wife. Died 1632.

Henry VII.'s Chapel.

This magnificent chapel, which adjoins the east end of the abbey church, and communicates with the body by a flight of steps,

was erected by the monarch whose name it bears, as a place of sepulture for himself and family; and till the reign of Charles I. no persons but those of the blood royal were suffered to be interred there. It was built upon the site of the ancient chapels of the Virgin Mary and St. Erasmus, and the expenses of erecting it, according to the historian Holinshed, are said to have amounted to 14,000*l.* which, comparing the then value of money with its present value, would be fully equal to 200,000*l.* in our time.

The first stone of this edifice, which Leland emphatically calls "the miracle of the world," was laid in the presence of the king, with peculiar ceremony, on the 24th of January, 1503-4, by the hands of Abbot Islip, Sir Reginald Bray, K. G., Dr. Barnes, master of the rolls, and divers other persons: between that time and October, 1512, the whole building appears to have been completed.

This chapel is constructed in the most enriched style of pointed architecture, but by whom it was designed and executed, is not exactly known. The credit of the work has been generally given to Sir Reginald Bray; but Speed ascribes it to Bishop Fox, and we know that the decease of the former took place within nine months after laying the first stone. King Henry, the founder, died on the 22d of April, 1509, only nine days before which he delivered 5000*l.* in "redy money before the honde," to Abbot Islip, for the purpose of completing the building, and in his will, which makes mention of that circumstance, the prior of St. Bartholomew's is expressly called "the master of the works." The prior, at that time, was the well-known William Bolton, whom Stowe records as "a great builder," and we have, therefore, strong reason to conclude that he was the architect of the chapel.

Every part of this edifice, except the plinth, is covered with sculptural decorations. It seems, indeed, "as though the artist had intended to give to stone the character of embroidery, and enclose his walls within the meshes of lace-work." The interior consists of a beautiful porch, or vestibule, a choir, with side aisles, and five small projecting chapels, surrounding the east end. The roof and vaulting are supported by fourteen octagonal buttress towers, richly ornamented, from which spring the elegantly-pierced flying buttresses that support the superstructure of the nave. The badges and supporters of the royal founder, namely, the portcullis, the rose, the *fleur-de-lis*, the lion, the greyhound, and the dragon, are sculptured on many parts, and every tower presents a series of either three or four canopied niches, which originally were occupied

by statues. In the year 1803, this chapel had become so completely ruinous externally, and the stone was so much decayed, that the safety of the whole fabric was endangered. A memorial was in consequence addressed to the Lords of the Treasury by the late Dean Vincent, soliciting their recommendation to parliament for pecuniary aid to repair it. Through this application, the House of Commons eventually voted various sums, in different years, for its effectual restoration, which was commenced under the superintendence of the late James Wyatt, esq. in 1809, and completed at Christmas, 1822, the total amount of the grants for the purpose being upwards of 42,000*l*. The repairs have been entirely executed with Bath stone, and every degree of praise is due to the late Mr. Thomas Gayfere, for his care and attention in executing the work in exact conformity to the original building. On ascending the steps below the vestibule, the interior is approached by three arches closed by highly-enriched gates of oak, covered with thick plates of brass, richly gilt. The central gates are double, and the upper parts are perforated into numerous compartments occupied by King Henry's initials, arms, badges, and other heraldic insignia, in relief, frequently repeated, and corresponding on both sides.

The choir is separated from the aisles and chapels by lofty arches springing from clustered columns or piers; above which, under rich canopies, is a continued range of statues, representing apostles, saints, bishops, &c. many of which are sculptured with considerable skill and gracefulness. Great elegance is displayed in the forms and tracery of the windows, and particularly of that towards the west. The eastern windows project in acute angles, but those of the aisles are embowed. Originally they were all filled with stained and painted glass; but the whole have been removed or destroyed, except a figure of Henry VII. in the uppermost east window, and some small heraldic memorials.

In the middle of the chapel, within a screen, near the east end, is the magnificent tomb of Henry and his queen, which was executed under a special contract for 1500*l*. by the celebrated Pietro Torregiano, between the years 1512 and 1518. The figures of the deceased, designed in a style of great simplicity, lie upon the tomb, with their hands raised as in prayer: these statues are of cast copper, and were once resplendent with gilding, but are now much discoloured. The pedestal is principally of black marble, but the figures, pilasters, relievos, rose-branches, &c. which adorn it are of

gilt copper, as directed by King Henry's will. On each side, within boldly-sculptured wreaths of fruit and flowers, are three circular plates of cast metal, each of which includes two small whole-length figures of the king's patron saints, characterised by their respective emblems. On the angles of the tomb are small angels seated, and at the ends are the royal arms and quarterings. The screen or enclosure, which is wholly of brass and copper, is one of the most elaborate specimens of the art of founding in open work that exists. It is designed in the pointed style of decoration, and is of an oblong form. At each angle rises an octagonal tower, and on each side there is an arched door-way, surmounted by a large rose and a shield of arms. A projecting cornice and a parapet ornamented with the king's badges form the summit; and at the sides on the transverse plates, between the two divisions into which the upright compartments are separated, is a long inscription to the memory of the monarch. This elegantly-wrought fabric was both designed and executed by English artists.

On each side of the choir, upon a raised flooring, is a row of stalls, with elaborate pierced canopies of polished oak; in front are reading desks, and below the latter, on the pavement, are rows of seats. The *sub-sellia* display a very whimsical assemblage of historical and other carvings, some of which are extremely grotesque and ludicrous. Both the stalls and seats have long been appropriated to the use of the Knights of the Bath and their esquires; and the installations of all the knights at that order have taken place in this chapel since its revival by George I. On the dome of the canopies are the helmets, crests, and swords of the knights; and over them are silken banners painted with the arms of all the knights who belonged to the order at the time of the last installation.

The vaulting of the choir has been truly termed a "prodigy of art;" and it is altogether, perhaps, without a parallel in architecture. It is impossible to describe it intelligibly within the limited compass of these pages, the tracery is so diversified, and its pendant decorations so complicated. Erected entirely of stone, the vastness of its extent and fearful height excite astonishment at the "daring hardihood" and profound geometrical skill which could raise such ponderous masses, and counteract the power of gravity.

The east end of the side aisles are formed into beautiful little chapels, before which were formerly elegant screens.

At the west end of this chapel is a fine table monument to

Margaret Douglass, daughter of Margaret, queen of Scots. She is represented in her robes, and her children are round the tomb. This monument is railed. Died 1577.

A very stately monument to the memory of Mary, queen of Scots.

In the south aisle is a table monument to Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. On it is the figure of this lady. Died 1509.

A very delicate figure to Lady Walpole, which was brought from Italy by her son Horace, earl of Oxford. 1737.

A monument to George Monk, and Christopher his son, both dukes of Albemarle, and to Elizabeth, relict of the said Christopher.

The royal vault is at the east end of this aisle, and in it are deposited the remains of several kings, queens, &c.

In a small chapel, on the south side of Henry VII.'s tomb, is a monument of cast brass, on which are the figures of Lewis Stuart, duke of Richmond, and his lady Frances. They recline on a marble table, beneath a curious canopy of brass, supported by the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Prudence. A handsome figure of Fame is on the top, resting on her toe to take her flight. Died 1623.

A pyramid of black and white marble supports a small urn, in which is the heart of Esme Stuart, son of the duke of Richmond and Lenox. 1661.

A beautiful monument erected to John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. His grace is represented on an altar of curious marble, in a half-raised posture, and in a Roman habit. At his feet stands Catherine, his duchess, weeping. The sides are enriched with military trophies; and above is a fine figure of Time, who holds several bustos in relievo, the portraits of their graces' children. Died 1720. The Latin sentences, his own writing, may be thus translated:

I lived doubtful, not dissolute.
I die unresolved, not unresigned.
Ignorance and error are incident to human nature.
I trust in an almighty and all-good God.
Thou King of kings, have mercy upon me!

In a chapel, on the north side of Henry VII.'s monument, is a very ancient monument to George Villars, duke of Buckingham. He is represented, with Catherine, his duchess, lying on a tomb, which is supported by several emblematical figures in brass, gilt; the chief are Neptune in a sorrowful posture, with his trident reversed, and Mars with his head crushed.

The entrance to the north aisle is from the west end of the choir of this chapel, where is a lofty pyramid to Charles Montague, lord Halifax. It is supported by two brass griffins, gilt, on a pedestal of curious marble. He died 1715.

A noble monument to Queen Elizabeth. On an altar tomb is her effigy in royal robes. She died 1602.

A tomb, bearing the figure of a child, to Mary daughter of James I. Died an infant, 1607.

Among some monuments of less note is one to George Saville, marquis of Halifax. Died 1695.

A monument, representing a child in a cradle, to the memory of Sophia, daughter of James I. who lived three days. 1606.

In this aisle is an elegant altar, erected by Charles II., to the memory of Edward V. and his brother, who were murdered in the Tower, 1483.

Chapel of St. Paul.

On the left hand on entering is a handsome monument erected to Sir John Pickering, knt. who died 1596.

On an ancient table monument are the effigies of Sir James Fullerton and his lady.

About the middle of the chapel is a table monument to Sir Giles D'Aubeny and Elizabeth his lady. It is railed round, and on it lie their effigies. Died 1507.

A handsome monument to Sir Thomas Bromley, one of queen Elizabeth's privy council. It is of alabaster, having pillars of Lydian marble, gilt. On the table is the recumbent figure of a venerable person in a chancellor's robes, and on the base are his four sons and four daughters kneeling. Died 1587.

A plain but stately monument to Sir Dudley Charleton, afterterwards Viscount Dorchester. He is represented sitting in a half-raised posture.

Eastward is a majestic monument to the memory of Frances, countess of Sussex, with an effigy in alabaster. Died 1589.

A monument to Sir Henry Belasyse, lieutenant-general in the reign of William III. Died 1717.

A tomb to Lady Anne Cottington, wife of Francis Lord Cottington. It is of black touch-stone, and is different from any other in the abbey. On the top is the bust of this lady. Died 1633. Beneath, on a table monument, lies the figure of Francis Lord Cottington. Died 1652.

An antique Gothic monument to the memory of Lord Bouchier, standard-bearer to Henry V.

A neat marble tablet to Lieut. C. Macleod, who was killed at the siege of Bajados.

Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor.

This chapel is situated immediately behind the altar; the venerable shrine of St. Edward, erected by Henry III., stands in the centre, but it is sadly defaced. Edward I. son to Henry III. made an offering to it of the Scotch regalia and chair, with the still more celebrated stone which monkish tradition relates to have been Jacob's pillar. This stone is placed within the frame work of the chair, and was brought from Scone, in Scotland, in 1267, by Edward I. It is a remarkable instance of the force of superstition, that this stone has been the subject of an express article in a treaty of peace, as well as of a conference between Edward III. and David II. king of Scotland. By the treaty it was agreed to give the stone up to Scotland, and in the conference it was resolved that the king, after being crowned in England, should repair to Scotland, and be crowned king at Scone; but neither of these resolutions were carried into effect.

A prophetic distich, said to have been cut on this stone by King Kenneth, is no doubt the cause of the Scottish attachment to it; since translated it means—

> Where'er this stone is found, or fate's decree is vain,
> The Scots the same shall hold, and there supremely reign.

And this prophecy, unauthorised as it is, is said to have reconciled many of the Scottish nation to the union with this country. Buchanan evidently alludes to the tradition when mentioning the spoils transferred from Scotland to England by Edward I.; he says, "he sent also to London an unwrought marble stone, wherein it was vulgarly reputed and believed that the destiny of the kingdom was contained."

On the north side of this chapel is an ancient tomb of admirable workmanship and materials, the pannels being of polished porphyry, and the mosaic work round them of gold and scarlet. The effigy of Henry III. upon it is of gilt brass. He died 1272.

An ancient table monument, on which lies the effigy of Eleanor, queen to Edward I.

A large plain sarcophagus of gray marble. This unpolished

tomb encloses the embalmed body of the great King Edward I., who died 1307. In May, 1774, this sarcophagus was opened; when, in a coffin of yellow stone, the royal body was found in perfect preservation, wrapped in two wrappers; the inner one, which was of gold tissue, being strongly waxed, was fresh; the outer one was more decayed. The strictest care was observed in replacing every thing about it.

A small monument covered with a slab of black polished marble to Elizabeth Tudor, second daughter of Henry VII. Died 1495, aged three years.

Another table monument to Margaret, daughter of Edward IV. Died 1472, aged nine months.

An ancient tomb of black marble to Philippa, queen to Edward III. On it are her effigies in alabaster. She died 1369.

The tomb of Edward III. covered with a Gothic canopy. On a table of gray marble lies the effigy of this prince. At the head is the shield and sword which were carried before him in France. 1377.

Another tomb to Richard II. and his queen, over which is a canopy of wood, remarkable for a curious painting of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour still visible upon it. He was murdered 1399. She died 1394.

In a wainscot press in this chapel is the waxen effigy of Edmund Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. Died 1735.

Next to this chapel is that of Henry V. parted from it by an iron screen, on each side of which are images as large as life; and guarding, as it were, the staircase ascending to the chauntry over it. Here is the magnificent tomb of that glorious and warlike prince. On the tomb are his effigies, formerly covered with silver, which caused the head to be stolen during the disorders of the reformation.

Chapel of St. Erasmus.

On our right hand is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Mary Kendall. She died 1710.

Here is an antique altar monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Vaughan, who lived in the reign of Edward IV.

A monument to Col. Edward Popham and his lady. Beneath a lofty canopy are represented their figures, as large as life, in white marble. They are resting their arms, in a thoughtful posture, upon a marble altar, where lie the gloves of an armed knight.

A monument to Thomas Carey, second son of the earl of Monmouth. He died 1668.

About the middle is a large table monument to Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter. He is represented in his robes, having his lady on his right side, and on his left a vacant space designed for his second wife; which she expressly forbid by her will, her pride not suffering her to accept of a place on his left side.

Against the east wall is a very grand monument to Henry Cary, baron Hunsdon. Died 1596.

Affixed to the south wall is a very old stone monument to Thomas Ruthall, bishop of Durham. He is in episcopalibus. Died 1524.

An ancient stone monument to William of Colchester. On it lies his effigy, a lamb supporting the feet, and an angel the head.

An antique monument to George Flacet, abbot of Westminster in the reign of Henry VII. The stone coffin of Thomas Mything, bishop of Hereford, is placed on this monument.

A modern marble slab to the countess of Mexborough. She died 1821.

The Chapel of Islip, otherwise St. John Baptist.

In this chapel are only two monuments worth notice; one to the memory of John Islip, the founder, who was abbot of Westminster, a plain marble table, supported by four small pillars of brass, and is placed in the centre, died 1510; the other to Sir Christopher Hatton, the figure of a knight in armour, and a lady in deep mourning, both resting on the ascending sides of a triangular pediment, parted in the middle by a trunkless helmet. In the centre of a neat piece of architecture, above their heads, is a scroll with their arms held by naked boys; the one over the knight has his torch put out and reversed, showing that Sir Christopher died first; the other over the lady has his torch erect and burning, to signify her surviving him. He was chancellor of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and died 1619.

In the chauntry of this chapel, in wainscot presses, are the wax-work effigies of King William and Queen Mary, with Queen Anne and Queen Elizabeth, all in their coronation robes. In another wainscot press is an excellent and much-admired wax figure of the late Lord Chatham. It is a striking likeness of his lordship, in his parliamentary robes; and a wax figure of the late Lord Nelson.

*Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, St. Michael, and St. Andrew.**

A curious table monument to Sir Francis Vere, a gentleman famed for learning and arms, is placed in the area of this chapel. Four knights kneeling support this monument, and on it lie the several parts of a complete suit of armour: beneath, in a loose gown, on a quilt of alabaster, lies the effigy of Sir Francis. He died 1606.

Close to the wall, on the east, is a monument to Sir George Holles, Sir Francis Vere's nephew, and major-general under him. The siege of a town, in relief, is represented on the pedestal. A general on horseback is the principal figure; he holds a baton, and has received a blemish in one of his eyes. On one side sits Bellona, and on the other Pallas, lamenting this warrior's death, who is represented standing erect upon a lofty altar. Died 1626.

A monument to Admiral Sir George Pocock; Britannia is leaning on an excellent medallion of the admiral; having her other arm extended, with a thunderbolt in her hand. It is ornamented with sea-horses, and naval emblems.

An antique monument, which has an image curiously engraven on brass, representing John de Eastney, an abbot, in his cope. Died 1498.

A figure of Sir John Harpendon, on a gray marble stone, armed as a knight, resting his head on a greyhound, and his feet on a lion. Died 1457.

A tomb of free stone to Sir Thomas Parry, Queen Elizabeth's treasurer of the household. 1560.

Here is a masterly performance of Roubilliac's, erected to the memory of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale and his lady. Beneath is represented, slily creeping from a tomb, the grim-visaged king of terrors, pointing his unerring dart at the lady above, who is expiring in the arms of her husband; at the sight of whom he is suddenly struck with astonishment, horror, and despair, and is attempting to put aside the fatal stroke. The whole is executed with the most astonishing truth and effect. She died 1734, he 1752.

Opposite is a magnificent monument erected to the earl of Mountrath and his lady. There is considerable merit in its design

* Three chapels laid into one.

and execution. Above is a view of the glorious mansions of heaven, with cherubim and seraphim; beneath is the countess, as rising from the dead, with an angel assisting her flight to eternal happiness, and above another angel is ready to receive and crown her with glory. Erected 1771.

Adjoining is a handsome monument to Admiral Richard Kemperfelt, who was lost in the Royal George at Spithead on the 29th of August 1782. On the column is represented the Royal George sinking, and the admiral ascending into the heavenly regions surrounded by angels.

Near to this is a fine monument to the memory of Sarah, duchess of Somerset, relict of John Seymour, duke of Somerset. She is in a modern dress, under a canopy of state, resting upon her arm, and looking earnestly at a group of cherubim issuing from the clouds. On the base, two charity-boys, one on each side, are lamenting her death. Died in 1692.

A majestic monument to Sir Henry Norris, his lady, and six sons, is placed in the centre. It is beautifully ornamented, and has a fine representation of an encampment in high relief.

A neat monument to Susanna Jane Davidson. On an oval ground is represented, in relief, the dying lady, in whose breast Death has stuck his dart; an angel supports her, and directs her attention above. A pleasing bust is exhibited above the inscription. She died 1767.

In one corner is a very ancient monument to the memory of Abbot Kirton. His effigy is supported by eagles crowned, and has several labels in black letter round it. Died 1466.

A bust and handsome inscription to Dr. M. Baillie. Died 1823.

In the north aisle of the choir, commencing at the gate which divides this part of the church from the nave, are the following monuments:

Robert, Lord Constable. A neat piece of architecture, ornamented with a cherub below, and his arms and crest at the top. 1714.

Dr. Peter Heylin. This is a plain neat monument. On the top is a pediment bearing his arms; and on the base the same are quartered with his lady's. Died 1662.

A fine monument to the Earl of Normantonce, archbishop of Dublin. Died 1809. He is represented as standing with several of his clergy around him. Over his head is an angel holding a mitre.

Charles Williams, esq. The scroll and escallop work of this monument is remarkable. It is supported by a Death's head on the wings of Time. Died 1720.

Above is a sarcophagus, with a gentleman seated apparently discoursing with an Indian, to Sir G. L. Staunton, bart. 1801.

Sir Edmund Prideaux and Ann his wife. This monument is adorned with a vase; beneath are their arms, and on each side is a small weeping figure. Above, in a medallion, are represented Sir Edmund and his lady. He died 1728—she 1741.

Richard le Neve, esq. a sea officer. On the top of a heavy design are his arms adorned with instruments of war. Killed 1763.

To the memory of Temple West, esq. vice-admiral of the White. Died 1757.

A bust of William Croft, doctor in music. An organ, in bas-relief, is on the pedestal. Died 1727.

A tablet to John Blow, M. D. On it is a canon in four parts set to music; and cherubim, flowers, &c. Died 1708.

Underneath is a neat slab to C. Burney, M. D., F. R. S. Died 1814.

Philip de Saumarez, esq. a sea officer. Killed 1747.

Dr. Boulter, archbishop of Armagh. This monument is of the finest marble and polish. His bust, with his long flowing hair and solemn gracefulness, is very natural. It is ornamented with ensigns of his dignity, which are highly finished. The inscription is a beautiful border of porphyry. In this monument the sculptor has given great proofs of a superior genius. Died 1742.

Samuel Bradford, S. T. P. A plain table monument, surrounded with the arms and proper ensigns of his several dignities. Died 1731.

A neat bust of white marble of Richard Kane, governor of Minorca. It is on a handsome pedestal. Died 1736.

Percy Kirk, esq. lieutenant-general. On each side of a fine bust of this gentleman is a winged seraph; one having a dagger in his right hand inverted, and in his left a helmet; the other is resting on a ball, and in his left hand is a torch reversed. Died 1741.

Lord Aubrey Beauclerk. This monument is ornamented with arms, trophies, and naval ensigns; and in an oval niche, on a pyramid of dove-coloured marble, is a beautiful bust of this young nobleman. He lost his life cannonading Bocca-Chica Castle where both his legs were shot off in the ship Prince Frederick. 1740.

A neat monument to John Warren, bishop of St. David's. Died 1800.

Sir John Balchen. On this beautiful monument, in relief, is represented a ship perishing in a storm; and over it in white marble a bust of this great admiral. The enrichments, arms, and trophies are well executed. He was lost on board the Victory with near 1000 others in 1744.

General Guest. As fine a bust and decoration of white marble as any in the abbey, which are placed on a base and pyramid of most beautiful Egyptian porphyry. This monument is finished in a very masterly manner. Died 1745.

Over the north door is a handsome monument to Admiral Watson. In the centre of a range of palm trees is an elegant figure of the admiral in a Roman habit, with a branch of palm in his right hand, receiving the address of a prostrate figure, representing the genius of Calcutta, a place he relieved. The figure in chains on the other side is a native of Chandernagore, a place taken by the admiral. Died 1757. Erected by the East India Company.

Sir William Saunderson. On a small table of alabaster is a bust of this gentleman. He was of the bed-chamber to King Charles I. Died 1676.

George Montague Dunk, earl of Halifax. This is a noble monument, the bust of which is a striking likeness of his lordship. It is supported by Truth and Honour; the former holds a mirror, having his foot on a mask, treading on Falsehood; the latter is presenting the ensigns of the order of the garter. Its various emblems allude to many public offices which he held. Died 1771.

Sir Clifton Wintringham, a physician. He is represented as coming to a poor and sick family. Beneath is his lady lamenting her loss in a kneeling posture. Died 1794.

A beautiful monument to Jonas Hanway, esq. On the top of a pyramid is a lamp, emblematical of perpetual light, under which is a medallion of the deceased. Beneath is a sarcophagus, decorated with his arms, the motto "never despair," and festoons; and on it Britannia, with a lion, and the emblems of government, peace, war, trade, and navigation, represent the Marine Society giving cloathing to an almost naked boy, who receives them with gratitude: a second boy is imploring the same bounty; and a third, who is made happy by being fitted out and trained for sea, sustains a ship's rudder, and points up to the head of his benefactor. From behind the pyramid on the right, flies a British flag over a conquered one; and on the left, that of the Marine Society, with the motto,

"charity and policy united." He was the friend and father of the poor; by an active zeal he assisted the following charities:—the Foundling Hospital, where hopeless infants are nurtured; the Magdalen, where friendless prostitutes are sheltered and reformed; the Marine Society, by which hopeless boys are rescued from misery and ruin, and trained to defend their country. In short, he possessed an universal philanthropy, which was ever exerting itself for the relief of distress. Died 1786.

General Hope, governor of Quebec. A kneeling female Indian is weeping over his sarcophagus, for the loss of her benefactor. It is ornamented with emblems of his situation: the rudder, with the serpent and mirror on it, express his prudent administration; and the cornucopia, the blessings derived from it. Died 1789.

Against the pillar adjoining the last monument is a handsome marble pedestal with a full-length figure of F. Horner, esq. Died 1817. The sculptor was Chantrey.

Within an oval is a bust of Warren Hastings, esq. Died 1818.

Sir Eyre Coote, commander the British forces in India. This monument, erected by the East India Company, is expressive of the success of their arms under his command. The admirable figure of the Marhatta captive, weeping by a trophy of Persian armour, and holding an inverted cornucopia, the contents of which are falling into Britannia's shield, denote a subdued province. The other figure is decorating a trophy of victory, by hanging the portrait of Sir Eyre Coote on a palm tree. On the sarcophagus is an elephant, denoting the scene of action. Died 1783.

On a pedestal on the south side of the last monument is Mr. Westmacott's well-known group, entitled "the Distressed Mother," to Mrs. Warren, who died 1816.

In the next intercolumniation is the Earl of Mansfield's monument. Between the figures of Wisdom and Justice is a trophy composed of the earl's family arms, surmounted by the coronet and emblems of justice. Above, in a chair, is the venerable judge in his robes of office; on the back of the chair is the earl's motto *Uni æquus virtuti.* This fine monument is by Flaxman.

Adjoining is a full-length figure of the late John Kemble in a Roman toga.

On the east side of the door leading to the choir is the monument to the memory of the eminent statesman, the Right Hon. C. J. Fox. He is represented in a recumbent posture, falling into the arms of Liberty; at his feet is Peace lamenting the loss of one whose voice

had so often been raised in her behalf, and an African negro testifying his gratitude for the patriotic efforts of Mr. Fox to abolish the slave trade. This monument was set up in 1823.

The following are amongst the monuments the backs of which are against those just mentioned:—Lord Robert Manners, William Bayne, and William Blair, three captains in the royal navy, who were all mortally wounded in the engagements under Admiral Rodney, in April, 1782. This is a grand monument, executed by Nolleken, by order of the king and parliament. Neptune, on a sea horse, is supposed to have given up their bodies from the watery grave, and is recommending them to Britannia as deserving the estimation of their country. Britannia, with a sorrowful countenance, has ordered a genius to hang medallions with their portraits upon a rostral column, on which are the hulks of a seventy-four gun ship, a second rate, and a frigate; and on the top of the column is Fame, with a wreath of laurel, to crown them. Britannia is attended by a lion, supporting the arms of Great Britain. Several naval implements ornament the base.

A very lofty and magnificent monument to Lord Chatham. The emblematical figures are large, pleasing, and well executed. A rich pediment supports Britannia: on her right hand is Ocean, and on her left Earth, whose countenances are expressive of sorrow at the loss of this great statesman. Above these are the figures of Prudence and Fortitude. At the top is a full-length figure of his lordship (in parliamentary robes) as speaking; it is a striking likeness, in a graceful attitude. Died 1778.

Sir Charles Wager, admiral of the white, an elegant monument. The principal figure is Fame, holding a portrait of the deceased, in relief, supported by an infant Hercules. The enrichments are naval trophies, instruments of war, navigation, &c. On the base, in relief, is the destroying and taking of the Spanish galleons in 1708. Died 1743.

Admiral Vernon. On a marble pedestal is a bust of that brave seaman, Fame crowning him with laurels. The ornaments are naval trophies. He died 1757.

John Holles, duke of Newcastle. A lofty, magnificent, well-designed monument. The principal figure represents the noble person to whose memory this stately mausoleum was erected. In his right hand is a general's staff, and in his left a ducal coronet. On one side the base stands Wisdom; on the other Sincerity. On

the angles of the upper compartment sit angels; and on the ascending sides of the pediment sit two cherubim. Died 1711.

William Cavendish duke of Newcastle. A handsome piece of architecture in the ancient taste, handsomely ornamented. Under a rich canopy of state lies the duke. He died 1676.

On a pillar is a monument to Clement Saunders, esq. carver in ordinary to three kings of England. Died 1695.

Affixed to the adjoining pillar is a neat tablet to the memory of Grace Scott. She died 1645.

Admiral Sir Peter Warren. A magnificent monument of white marble by Roubiliac. A large flag hanging to a flag-staff spreads in natural folds behind the whole monument. Hercules is placing Sir Peter's bust on a pedestal; and on the other side is Navigation with a laurel wreath in her hand, gazing on it with a mixed look of melancholy and admiration. Behind her a cornucopia pours out fruit, corn, the fleece, &c. and near it are a cannon, an anchor, and other decorations. He died 1752.

Sir Gilbert Lort. Cherubim and family arms ornament this monument. Died 1698.

Above is a very neat monument to Admiral Storr. It consists of a handsome bust of the admiral, ornamented with an anchor and naval trophies. Wisdom with her book, and Death with an extinguished and reversed torch is placed behind; and above in a circle of laurel branches is his lordship's motto. In this monument the sculptor has ventured from the common practice, by representing Death as a naked and youthful female.

Turning to the right, and against the screen of the choir, is the effigy of a gentleman in full length, in a tufted gown; and upon the base a lady kneeling. They are Sir Thomas Hiskett, and Julian his wife. He died 1605.

A very neat monument to Dame Mary James. It is an urn wreathed and crowned with a viscount's coronet on a handsome pedestal. Died 1677.

Hugh Chamberlen, M.D. and F.R.S. He lies upon a tombstone with his head uncovered, his right hand upon his night-cap, and a book in his left. On each side are emblems of physic and longevity. Fame is descending with a trumpet in one hand, and a wreath in the other. Above are weeping cherubim. Died 1728.

A small but elegant piece of sculpture to that famous musician Henry Purcell, esq. Died 1695.

Almericus de Courcy, baron of Kinsdale. His lordship is represented in full proportion, in armour, under a rich canopy, finely ornamented and gilt. Died 1719.

Sir Thomas Duppa's monument is ornamented with flowers, foliage, and an urn wreathed. Died 1694.

Dame Elizabeth Carteret. The figure of this lady, and that of the winged seraph descending to receive her, have been much admired. Died 1717.

In the area behind the choir, on the right hand, is a stately monument to Lord Ligonier, commander in chief of his majesty's forces. It is a masterly performance. The principal figure is History, resting on a sepulchral urn, on which are the arms and ensigns of the order of the bath; in her right hand she holds a pen, and with it points to a scroll in her left, whereon are recorded the ten chief battles in which he distinguished himself. On the base of the urn, each side of which is adorned with trophies of war, is his lordship's portrait in profile. The carriage of a cannon supports a Roman coat of mail, in which the emblem of Fortitude, supporting the laureled helmet, represents the soldier at rest. Behind History is a pyramid, and on the top of it his lordship's crest. Above are the medallions of Britannia, Queen Ann, George I., II., and III. under whom he served seventy years. Died 1770.

Opposite is a noble monument to Major-general Wolfe, a brave officer who, after surmounting innumerable obstacles in the conquest of Quebec, received a ball in his breast, and expired in the moment of victory. At this instant he is here represented with his hand covering the wound which the ball had made, and falling into the arms of a grenadier, who catches and endeavours to support him, at the same time pointing to the clouds, where Fame, in the character of Victory, is ready to crown him with a wreath of laurel. On the pyramid, in relief, is the Highland serjeant who attended him, whose inexpressible sorrow is most admirably shown by the sculptor. Two lions support the monument, and wolves' heads decorate the flanks. On the front, in alto-relievo, is an excellent representation of the landing the troops at Quebec. Killed 1759. Erected by parliament.

A table monument to Bishop Duppa. He died 1662.

A neat plain monument of Carara white marble to Sir James Adolphus Oughton, commander in chief in North Britain. On the top of the tablet is a cornice, which supports a vase, deco-

rated with serpentine flutes, which encircle a medallion of Sir James. Died 1780.

On the west side of the door of St. Erasmus's chapel is a monument to Juliana Crew, daughter of Sir Randolph Crew. Died 1621.

On the east of the same door is a monument to Jane, the wife of Sir Cleppesby Crew. Died 1639.

Over the door is a tablet to Dr. Barnard, Bishop of Londonderry. Died 1768.

Adjoining is a monument to the memory of Admiral Holmes. The admiral is represented in a Roman habit, having his right hand placed on a cannon, mounted on a carriage. At the back is an anchor, a flag-staff, and other naval ornaments. Died 1761.

A monument to William Pulteney, earl of Bath. Here is a large urn with the family arms, and the figures of Wisdom and Poetry on each side. Over is a medallion of the earl. Died 1764.

A tablet to Ester de la Tour de Gauvernet, the lady of Lord Eland. The lady is represented on her death-bed, with a friend weeping over her, finely executed in relief. She died 1694.

A neat monument of black marble, with a bust of brass, having the figures of Apollo and Minerva holding a laurel-wreath over it, very elegantly designed, and erected to Sir Robert Aiton, a poetical writer. 1638.

A large monument to Sir Thomas Ingram, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Died 1671.

A remarkable bust of Richard Tufton. Died 1631.

Monuments round the walls of the abbey, from the entrance to the chapels in the south transept to the west door; from thence to the entrance to the choir, and then to where we commenced.

Adjoining the inclosed chapels is a plain monument to Mr. John Dryden, the poet. Died 1700.

A neat table monument to Mrs. Martha Birch. It is on a high pillar. Died 1703.

A monument to Abraham Cowley, the poet. Surmounted by an urn and a chaplet of laurel. Died 1667.

A monument to John Roberts, esq. bearing his portrait in profile; and over it sits a delicate weeping figure, by the side of an urn, in relief.

A monument to Geofry Chaucer, the father of English poets. This has been an elegant Gothic table monument, but is at present much defaced. Died 1400.

A bust, in relief, of John Philips, a celebrated poet; he is represented in an arbour, interwoven with laurel branches, vines, and apple trees. Died 1708.

A monument of white marble to Barton Booth, esq. On one side of this medallion is Fame, crowning him with a wreath of laurel; on the other, Tragedy is lamenting his loss: it is ornamented with the tragic mask, ancient harp, &c. Died 1733.

A monument to the memory of the poet Michael Drayton. Died 1631.

A similar one to Ben Jonson, decorated with emblematical figures. Died 1637.

A tablet and bust to Samuel Butler, the poet. Died 1680.

A monument in statuary marble to the memory of Edmund Spenser, the poet. Died 1598.

A monument to the memory of John Milton. Died 1674.

A handsome monument to the memory of Gray. The Lyric Muse, in alto-relievo, holds a medallion of the poet, and points her finger to the bust of Milton above. Died 1771.

A neat monument to the memory of William Mason. Poetry is lamenting his loss, and exhibiting a medallion of the deceased.

A monument to the memory of Thomas Shadwell, the poet. It is of fine marble, and adorned with a mantling, urn, and bust, and crowned with a chaplet of bays. Died 1692.

A majestic monument to the memory of Matthew Prior, the poet. It is finely embellished, and well worth observing: the figure of History, with her book shut, is on one side of the pedestal; and Thalia, one of the muses, having a flute in her hand, is on the other; and between them is his bust, upon a raised altar of fine marble. On the sides of a handsome pediment above are two boys, one has an hour glass in his hand, which has run out; the other holds a torch reversed; and on the top is an urn. Died 1721.

Charles de St. Denis, lord of St. Evermond. A bust and tablet. Died 1703.

A tablet to the memory of Mrs. Pritchard, an eminent actress. Died 1768.

A monument to the immortal bard Shakespeare. It is extremely beautiful; the attitude, shape, air, and dress of the figure, are finely expressed. On the pedestal are the heads of Henry V.,

Richard III., and Queen Elizabeth, alluding to characters in his plays. On the scroll are his celebrated lines :

> The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
> The solemn temples, the great globe itself;
> Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,
> And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
> Leave not a wreck behind !

On the floor is a plain blue slab to Dr. Samuel Johnson. Died 1784.

To James Thomson, the celebrated poet. This gentleman is represented sitting, having his left arm upon a pedestal, and a book with the cap of liberty in his other hand. The Seasons are carved upon the pedestal in basso-relievo, to which a boy points, offering him a crown of laurel as the reward of his genius. The tragic mask, with the ancient harp, lies at his feet. A projecting pedestal supports the whole. Died 1748.

A curious monument to Nicholas Rowe, esq. a poet, and his only daughter. An elegant bust on a pedestal stands on an altar, and near it is the figure of a lady in the deepest sorrow ; on a pyramid behind is a medallion of a young lady, in relief. Died 1718.

A handsome monument to the celebrated John Gay. This gentleman excelled in farce, satire, fable, and pastoral ; of which the masks, dagger, and instruments of music, here blended together, are emblems. The two lines in front were written by himself. Died 1732.

> Life is a jest, and all things show it;
> I thought so once; but now I know it!

A neat monument to Dr. Goldsmith bearing his bust in profile. It is ornamented with a festoon curtain, olive branches, and books. Died 1774.

Adjoining is a magnificent monument to John, duke of Argyle and Greenwich, surrounded with rails, and adorned with figures as large as life. The chief figure is highly animated: Minerva is on one side the base, and Eloquence on the other ; the one, in an affecting manner, displaying the public loss at his death, and the other looking mournfully up to the principal figure. Above is the image of History, who, on a pyramid, is writing the titles of the hero, having a book in the other hand, supposed to contain his actions, for the cover is inscribed with his age, and the date of his death. Died 1743.

A table monument to Mrs. Mary Hope. Died 1767.

A monument to Major-general Sir Archibald Campbell. Fame is exhibiting a medallion of the general; while Genius is ready to present him with the emblems of valour and lasting fame, having a wreath in one hand, and a torch in the other. It is ornamented with military ensigns. Died 1791.

A monument to Edward Atkyns and his family: he was one of the barons of the exchequer in the reigns of Charles I. and II. Died 1669.

To the memory of George Frederic Handel, the eminent musician. This is Roubiliac's last performance. The figure is beautiful, and the face has a great likeness of Mr. Handel. His left arm rests upon a group of musical instruments. Over his head, in the clouds, is an angel playing on the harp, to whose harmony he appears to be very attentive. "I know that my Redeemer liveth!" in the celebrated Messiah, is placed before him. Died 1759.

A magnificent monument to Lady Robinson, and Sir Thomas, her husband. She died 1772; he 1777.

A monument to William Outram D. D. and Jane, his wife. He died 1678; she 1721.

Above is a monument to Dr. Stephen Hales, an eminent divine and philosopher. Here are represented three elegant figures in relief, Religion, Faith, and Virtue; the latter is exhibiting a medallion of this great explorer of nature; Religion is lamenting the loss of the divine; and at the feet of Faith is a globe on which the winds are displayed, alluding to his invention of the ventilators. Died 1761.

A handsome monument to J. Addison, esq. A fine statue of the poet stands on a pedestal, about which are figures of the nine muses. Died 1720.

A monument and bust to Isaac Barrow, a divine, who died 1677.

Above is a fine monument to Edward Wetenhall, M.D., an eminent physician. Died 1733.

An elegant monument to Sir John Pringle. A medallion of him, within a festoon curtain of white, is placed upon a pyramid of gray marble. Died 1782.

A tablet, over which is an urn, to the memory of Sir Robert Taylor, the architect. Died 1788.

To the memory of Thomas Triplett. This gentleman was a great divine. Died 1670.

To Sir Richard Cox, taster to Queen Elizabeth, and taster and steward of the household to King James I. It is a table monument of white marble. Died 1623.

A neat monument to Isaac Casaubon, who died 1614. Over this monument is a fine figure of a gentleman to John Ernest Grabe, who is represented sitting upon a marble tomb, as large as life, and appears very thoughtful, as meditating on futurity. Died 1711.

A monument to David Garrick, the eminent actor: the background of which is of dove-coloured marble. Tragedy and Comedy, with their relative attributes, are acknowledging the actor's superior power of calling forth and supporting the characters of the great Shakespeare, which is expressed by Garrick's removing the curtain which concealed the bard, and showing his medallion. Died 1769.

Next to the west corner of this transept is a monument to William Camden, the historian. He is in a half-length figure, resting on an altar, in the dress of his time; a book is in his left hand, and in his right are his gloves. Died 1623.

On the pavement in this transept are some names deserving notice. Among them is Thomas Parr, who lived in the reigns of King Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., HenryVII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, King James I., and King Charles I., and died at the age of 152 years. At the age of 130 he was prosecuted in the Spiritual Court for bastardy; for which offence he did penance publicly in the church. Died 1635.

A small white stone thus inscribed, "O rare, Sir William Davenant!" It covers his grave. 1668.

Sir Robert Murray, an eminent mathematician. He was one of the founders and first president of the Royal Society. Died 1673.

Monuments to Sir R. Chambers and William Adams, eminent architects.

Near Camden's monument is a slab inscribed to W. Gifford, editor of the Quarterly Review. Died 1826.

Against the pillars in this transept is a table monument to Dr. Samuel Barton, a very ingenious and learned gentleman. Died 1715.

Another to Dr. Anthony Horveck, a worthy divine, and a preben dary of this church. Died 1696.

The next monument, as you proceed, stands against the wall in the

South Aisle,

And is to the memory of Sophia Fairholmn. An ancient sepulchre

is here represented, over which is raised a grand edifice, embellished at the top with the arms of the family. Died 1716.

An oval tablet to Mrs. Anne Wemys, and Mrs. Jane Bargrave, the daughter and wife of Dr. Lodowick Wemys, a prebendary of this church. Died 1698.

A neat tablet to William Dalrymple, a midshipman, killed 1782.

Above is a similar one to the memory of Admiral John Harrison, who died in 1791.

Next is a neat monument to Sir John Burland, a baron of the exchequer. On a pyramid of black marble, and in a medallion of statuary marble, is his profile, ornamented with emblems expressive of his eloquence and justice. Died 1776.

A grand monument to Sir Cloudesly Shovell. On the base, in bas-relief, the Ship Association is represented as striking against a rock, and at the top are two boys blowing trumpets. He was ship-wrecked on the rocks of Scilly, where he perished with several others, 1707.

A grand monument to William Wragg, esq. A figure of Memory, in a thoughtful attitude, is leaning on an urn, which has marine ornaments. In the centre is a representation of the melancholy situation of the ship when, with many others, he was drowned.

A monument to Thomas Knipe, S. T. P., a prebendary of this church. Died 1711.

A neat tablet and bust to C. Burney, L.L.D. Died 1818.

A monument to George Stepney, esq. an ambassador to several foreign courts. This monument is of rich materials, but poorly executed. Died 1706.

Above is a monument to John Methuen, esq. and to the Right Honourable Sir Paul Methuen, his son. Died 1706, 1757.

A small handsome monument in white marble to Dr. Isaac Watts, the eminent divine. His bust is supported by genii, whose countenances express a pleasing satisfaction. Below is a beautiful figure of the doctor contemplatively sitting on a stool, while an angel is opening to him the wonders of creation. He has a pen in one hand, and points to a celestial globe with the other. Died 1748.

An inscription enumerating the military glories of Sir Richard Bingham. Died 1598.

To the memory of Major Richard Creed; a table monument adorned with military trophies. This valiant officer was shot through the head at the battle of Blenheim, 1704.

George Churchill, a valiant sea-officer. This monument is grand and lofty. The glories of the hero are fully set forth in the inscription. Died 1710.

A monument to Martin Folkes, esq. a sublime philosopher. He is sitting in a contemplative mood, resting his hands on a shut book. Above is an urn, hung with drapery, which is held up by a boy. Another boy is measuring the globe with a pair of compasses; and a third is struck with astonishment from looking through a microscope.

A monument to William Julius, a sea captain. Died 1698.

A marble tablet, decorated with military trophies, to General Strode. Died 1776.

A very neat monument to Major John André. It is composed of a sarcophagus, elevated on a pedestal. On the front General Washington is represented in his tent at the time he received the report of the court martial which tried Major André. A flag of truce from the British army is likewise seen, with a letter to the General to treat for the major's life, which was unsuccessful. He is here represented as going with great fortitude to meet his doom. On the top, Britannia laments his fate; and the lion seems to mourn his untimely death. He was executed in America as a spy during the unhappy troubles in that country in 1780.

To the memory of Sir Palmes Fairborne, governor of Tangier. This fine monument is placed between two grand pyramids of black marble, which stands on cannon balls; on the tops are two Moorish emperors' head, in profile, and emblematical devices, in relief, adorn their middles. The enrichments, in relief, on the pyramids, show the manner of his glorious death; one side represents his execution while viewing the enemy's lines before the town, and the other a hearse and six horses bringing him wounded to the castle. His arms, with the motto, "*Tutus si fortis*," are on a lofty dome; and over them, by way of crest, is a Turk's head on a dagger, which he won by his courage when fighting against the Turks in the German war. Died 1680.

To the memory of Sir John Chardin. This monument very emblematically alludes to the travels of this gentleman. The globe and geographical instruments round it exhibit a view of the countries through which he travelled.

Colonel Roger Townshend. Two Indians support a sarcophagus; on its front, in basso-relievo, is represented the fall of this hero, attended in his expiring moments by his officers. This

monument is judiciously decorated with military trophies. Killed at Ticonderago, 1759.

Mrs. Bridged Radley. Died 1679.

Sidney, Earl Godolphin. A rich dressed bust. He was an able statesman. Died 1712.

Sir Charles Harbord, and Clement Cottrell, esq. A double monument, on the base of which is represented, in relief, a terrible engagement at sea. These gentlemen perished in the Royal James, with the Earl of Sandwich, who commanded in her against the Dutch in a dreadful sea fight off the Sussex coast, the ship being set on fire 1672.

Above is the monument of William Hargrave, esq. governor of Gibraltar. This monument must not escape notice; it was designed and executed by Roubiliac. The resurrection is represented by a body rising from a scarcophagus. A contest between Time and Death: Time proves victorious, and, by breaking his antagonist's dart, divests him of his power, and tumbles him down; the King of Terrors drops his crown from his head. Above is a vast building in a state of dissolution; and in the clouds is a cherub sounding the last trumpet. The whole has a noble appearance. Died 1748.

Diana Temple. An old-fashioned monument to several of Sir William Temple's family.

To the memory of Ann Filding, Sir Samuel Moreland's first wife. Died 1679.

To the memory of Carola Harsnet, Sir Samuel Moreland's second wife. Died 1684.

John Smith, esq. This monument is said to be the most just and best-finished in the abbey. The device is a pyramid and altar, on which sits a veiled lady (supposed to be his daughter), in a mournful and disconsolate posture, resting her right arm on a curious busto, in relief. Died 1718.

Above is a monument to General James Fleming. It is adorned with warlike trophies. At the top of a marble pyramid is a medallion of this hero; and, at the base, are the figures of Minerva and Hercules, binding the emblems of Wisdom Prudence, and Valour together, as characteristics of the hero. Died 1750.

A monument to Colonel John Davis. Died 1725.

A grand monument to General George Wade, over the door that leads to the cloisters, demands notice. A beautiful marble pillar is in the centre, enriched with military trophies; as Time

eagerly approaches to pull down this pillar, Fame pushes him back The head of the general is in a medallion. Died 1748.

A neat monument to Dr. Robert Cannon, 1722.

A good bust and tablet to C. Herries, esq., colonel of the light horse volunteers of London and Westminster. Died 1819.

A monument to Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Rochester. His bust is a good likeness, and finished in a masterly manner. The ornaments of books, &c. are emblems of the sacred offices he filled. Died 1793.

To the memory of Katherina Bovey. Here Faith has closed her book, and Wisdom is lamenting the death of her patroness; between them is the lady's head, in curious black marble, 1726.

Above is a monument of Lord Viscount Howe. The Genius of the province of Massachusett's Bay is represented in a mournful posture, lamenting this hero's fall: above are his family arms, with military trophies. He was slain on a march to Ticonderago, 1775.

On a pedestal is a bust of the learned Dr. Zachary Pearce, bishop of Rochester. The features are a very striking resemblance of the deceased. On the sides are emblems of his church dignities. Died 1774.

A monument to Dr. Joseph Wilcocks, bishop of Rochester, ornamented with books, &c. On one side an angel exhibits a scroll; and on the other another is placed as reading it. Died 1756,

To the memory of Thomas Sprat, D. D. and his son. On the top between enrichments of books, &c. are his arms quartered with those of the see of Rochester, and beneath are his family arms. He died 1713, his son 1720.

Above is a magnificent monument of Admiral Tyrrell. The device is from the burial service, "When the sea shall give up the dead." An angel descending is sounding the last trumpet, while the admiral is rising from the sea behind a large rock, on which are placed his arms, with emblems of Valour, Prudence, and Justice. The back ground represents darkness. The separation of the clouds discover the celestial light, and a choir of cherubim singing praises to the Almighty; over the rock, at a vast distance, the sea and clouds seem to join. The admiral's countenance, with his right hand on his breast, is expressive of hope and anxiety, and his left arm significant of seeing something wonderfully awful. On the rock an angel has written this inscription: "The sea shall give up her dead, and every one shall be rewarded according to

his works." Hope is on the top of the rock; in her left hand is a celestial crown to reward his virtue, and with joyful countenance she extends her right to receive the admiral. Hibernia leans on a globe lamenting his loss, and pointing to that part of the sea where his body was committed. The admiral's ship, Buckingham, with her masts imperfect, are on one side of the rock, and on the other is a flag with trophies of war. This monument has been very justly censured.

A neat monument to Sir Lumley Robinson. Death's head supports the columns, and a cherub sustains the arms upon the base. On the top is a vase, with enrichments of laurel branches, &c. Died 1684.

A bust, on a pedestal of white-veined marble, to John Fried, M. D. Died 1728.

William Congreve, esq. On a pedestal of remarkably fine Egyptian marble is placed a half-length portrait of this gentleman, with figures alluding to the drama. Died 1728.

A small table monument to Henry Wharton, an author of great repute. Died 1624.

A fine well-finished statue to James Craggs, esq. secretary of state, represented leaning on an urn. Died 1720.

The next noble monument has a bold base and pyramid of Sicilian marble, is fifty-six feet high, and is erected to Captain James Cornwall. The rock seen against the pyramid is embellished with naval trophies, sea-weeds, &c. and in it are two cavities; in one is a Latin epitaph, and in the other is a view of the sea fight before Toulon, in basso-relievo. On the fore ground the Marlborough, of ninety guns, is seen fiercely engaged with Admiral Navarro's ship, the Real, of 114 guns, and her two seconds, all raking the Marlborough fore and aft. On the rock stand two figures; one is Britannia, under the character of Minerva, accompanied by a lion; the other figure represents Fame, who, having presented to Minerva a medallion of the hero, supports it whilst exhibited to public view. The medallion is accompanied with a globe, and various honorary crowns, as due to Valour. Behind the figures is a lofty palm tree (whereon is fixed the hero's shield or coat of arms), together with a laurel tree; both which issue from the naturally barren rock, as alluding to some heroic and uncommon event. Killed in the above fight, 1743.

We have now arrived at the great west door, over which is a monument to the Right Hon. William Pitt, who is represented in his

robes as chancellor of the exchequer. On the right History is recording the acts of his administration, whilst Anarchy on his left lies subdued and chained at his feet.

Sir Thomas Hardy, knt. rear-admiral. This monument is esteemed one of the most just in the abbey. Behind is a lofty pyramid of a bluish-coloured marble; at the bottom of which the effigy of the deceased is reclining upon a tomb of elegant workmanship, with a naked boy on his left side weeping over an urn. The enrichments round the pedestal are executed with great judgment. Died 1732.

John Conduit, esq. master of the mint. The design of this monument is equal to the former. In the middle of the pyramid is a large medallion of brass, resting on a cherub below, and suspended by another at the top. Died 1737.

A handsome monument to Captain Montagu, who is represented standing on a pedestal. Behind is Victory with a wreath and branch of laurel. He died 1794.

William Horveck, Esq. This monument is finely enriched with books, plans, and instruments of fortifications, alluding to his being chief engineer to the royal train. Died 1746.

Sir Godfrey Kneller. His bust is under a canopy of state, the curtains of which are finely gilt and tied up with golden strings. On each side the bust is a weeping cherub, one resting on a framed picture, the other holding a painter's pallet and pen. He was painter to several of the kings of England. Died 1723.

Penelope Egerton. A plain monument of black marble. Died 1670.

A small table monument to James Egerton.

A grand monument to the memory of General Lawrence. The Genius of the East India Company is seen pointing to the bust of the general; and Fame declaring his great actions, an account of which is on the shield which she holds in her hand. In relief, on the tablet of marble, is the siege of Tritchinogy. Died 1775.

Anne, countess dowager of Clanrinckard. A well-done effigy of this lady is resting upon a tomb. Died 1732.

Martha Price. This monument is adorned with festoons of fruit, flowers, and foliage. 1678.

John Woodward, M. D. This is a handsome monument; the figure of the lady, and the profile of the deceased, which she exhibits, are well finished. Died 1728.

Above this is a fine piece of sculpture, by Bacon, to Captains Harvey and J. Hatt, who fell June 1, 1794.

Heneage Twysden. A neat but plain piece. He was aide-de-camp to the duke of Argyle, and slain 1709. Here is a small monument to Captain Josiah Twysden, his brother, who was killed 1708. And another to his brother John, who was lieutenant, and perished with Sir Cloudesly Shovell, 1767.

Above is a monument to William Levinz, esq. receiver-general of the customs. Died 1765.

Near this is a tablet to Thomas Banks, R. A. Died 1805.

Colonel James Bringfeild. This monument is ornamented with military trophies, cherubim, &c. and surrounded by a mantling enclosing a tablet. Killed 1706.

General Robert Killigrew. This is a good piece of sculpture, cut out of one stone. The decorations are both highly picturesque, and very distinct. He was killed 1707.

Mrs. Mary Beaufoy. A stately monument. The principal figure is in a devout posture; cherubim are crowning her; and on each side are cupids lamenting her death. Beneath, the arms are upheld by cherubim. Died 1705.

Above is a handsome monument to Governor Loten. Generosity, attended by a lion, is sustaining his portrait in a medallion on a pedestal. Died 1789.

Miss Ann Whytell. It is a pleasing monument of Innocence and Peace leaning on an urn, lamenting the deceased. Died 1788.

Mrs. Jane Stotevill. This lady is represented on a pedestal in an ancient dress. Died 1631.

Thomas Mansell and William Morgan. Two oval tables between three wreathed pillars neatly ornamented. Died 1684, 1683.

Edward Herbert, esq. A table of white marble against a pillar. Died 1715.

Another tablet to Edward Mansell. Died 1681.

Above is a monument to the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval. On a sarcophagus is a recumbent figure of the deceased, with Patriotism, Integrity, and Justice mournfully contemplating the lifeless figure. Above this is a basso-relievo of the assassination of the minister in 1812.

Robert and Richard Cholmondeley lie here interred. Died 1678, 1680.

A monument to Richard Mead, M. D. Here is his bust, with emblems expressive of his learning and knowledge as a physician. Died 1754.

A small but neat monument erected to Gilbert Thornborough, esq. Died 1677.

John Baker, esq. This is a rostral column of curiously-veined marble, enriched with the prows of galleys, a Medusa's head, with naval and military trophies. He was vice-admiral of the white. Died 1716.

Henry Priestman, a sea officer. A fine medallion, with the words "Henry Priestman, esquire," round the head, is suspended with a knot of ribbons, fastened to a pyramid of various-coloured marble. Beneath are naval trophies and sea instruments; well executed. Died 1712.

Above is a handsome monument by Flaxman, representing a female in agony reclining on a bier, to G. J. Johnstone, esq.

The bust of Philip Carteret, a youth. A fine figure of Time is standing on an altar, holding a scroll with verses concerning his early death, which he is supposing to be repeating. Died 1710.

Above is a tablet, with an urn, to Sir James Steward Denham. Died 1780.

Edward de Carteret, a child. A neat mouument ornamented with cherubim, and festoons of leaves and fruit. Died 1677.

Thomas Levingston, viscount Teviot. The top is decorated with arms, supporters, and crest and with military trophies, alluding to his profession of a soldier. Died 1710.

At the entrance to the choir, a grand and expressive monument is to Sir Isaac Newton. He is recumbent, leaning his right arm on four folios, thus intituled, "Divinity, Chronology, Optics, and Phil. Prin. Matth.," and pointing to a scroll supported by winged cherubim. Above is a globe projecting from a pyramid behind, whereon is delineated the course of the comet in 1680, with the signs, constellations, and planets. On this globe sits a figure of Astronomy, with her book closed, in a very composed and pensive mood. Beneath is a very curious bass-relief, representing the various labours in which Sir Isaac chiefly employed his time—as discovering the cause of gravitation, settling the principles of light and colours, and reducing the coinage to a determined standard. The device of weighing the sun by the steelyard is bold and striking; and the whole monument has been much praised. Died 1726.

On the opposite side is a lofty and magnificent monument to James Earl Stanhope. The principal figure leans upon his arm in a cumbent posture, having in one hand a general's staff, and in the other a parchment scroll. Cupid stands before him resting upon a shield. Over a martial tent sits a beautiful figure of Pallas, holding in her right hand a javelin, and in the other a scroll.

Behind is a slender pyramid, answering to that of Sir Isaac Newton's. On the middle of the pedestal are two medals, and one on each side the pilasters. He was a soldier, a statesman, and a senator. Died 1721.

In the turning down the south aisle are the following monuments.

Thomas Thynne, esq. A fine piece of statuary. The chief figure is in a dying posture, and at his feet is a weeping cherub. He was barbarously murdered (1682), as depicted, in relief, upon the pedestal, by three assassins, hired for that purpose by Count Koningsmark, who shot him in his own coach in Pall Mall. Koningsmark's design was a hope of obtaining Mr. Thynne's wife in marriage; but she detested the villanous deed, and afterwards married the great duke of Somerset.

Thomas Owen, esq. a judge of the Common Pleas. He is in his robes at full length, leaning on his left arm. Died 1508.

James Kendall, esq. An oval monument on a Death's head; on the top is a close helmet. Died 1708.

A very stately monument, supported by the coats of arms of three different families, to Dame Grace Gethin. It bears the figure of a young lady devoutly kneeling, with a book in her right hand, and her left on her breast. On each side is an angel; one holding a crown, and the other a chaplet, over her head: and on the ascending sides of the pediment are two female figures in a mournful posture. Died 1697.

An inscription to Elizabeth and Judith Freke, with their busts, in relief, on the sides. Died 1714, 1716.

Sir Thomas Richardson, lord chief justice of England. A noble monument of black marble, on which is an effigy in brass of the judge in his robes, with a collar of SS. Died 1634.

To the memory of William Thynne, esq., a valiant soldier. He is represented lying at full length on a monument of marble and alabaster, gilt. Died 1584.

A handsome monument to Dr. Richard Busby, master of Westminster school, on which is the figure of this skilful grammarian in his gown looking earnestly at the inscription. He has an open book in his left hand, and in his right he holds a pen. On the pedestal beneath are a variety of books. Died 1695.

To the memory of Robert South, D. D. The design of this is something like the former, but not so well executed. The doctor is in his canonicals, in a cumbent posture, resting his arm on a cushion and his righ hand placed on a Death's head. In his left is a book

which he seems to have closed, having his fingers between the leaves. Above is a group of cherubim issuing from a mantling. Died 1716.

In the cloisters which adjoin the abbey, on the south side, are interred many eminent individuals: among them may be noticed G. Vertue, who died 1756, and William Woolett, who died 1785, both eminent engravers; Dr. R. Jebb, A. O'Keefe, esq., and Mrs. Addison, 1715. In the south walk are also the mutilated tombs of some of the abbots of the conventual church.

From the cloisters there is an entrance through a vaulted passage into the chapter-house. This is an octagonal building, and was formerly very lofty, with a pillar rising from the centre of the floor to the roof, and having arches springing from the walls of each angle, and meeting at the top. Only a small part of the central pillar is remaining, and the whole building has been fitted up with galleries to contain the records of the crown, which are now deposited here. Among these is the celebrated Domesday Book compiled towards the end of the eleventh century. It is comprised in two volumes: the first, containing thirty-one counties, is written on 382 double pages of vellum, in the same hand throughout, in a small plain character; the second is on 450 double pages of vellum, in single columns, and in a large fair character, and contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk. This record is in high preservation, the words being as legible as when first written. The records of the Star-chamber proceedings are also deposited here.

In 1377, the Commons of Great Britain first held their meetings in this building; but in 1547, Edward VI. gave them the chapel of St. Stephen. Beneath the chapter-house is a very curious crypt.

Summary of Dimensions—Abbey Church.

		ft.	in.
Length.	Exterior, from east to west, including Henry VII.'s chapel	530	0
	Of the church, in the clear	375	0
	Vestibule before Henry VII.'s chapel	18	0
	Transept, from north to south, in the clear	204	10
	Cloister, from east to west	141	0
	——— north to south	160	0
	Diameter of the chapter-house (octagon)	59	0
Width.	Church, west front	119	0
	Nave, interior	31	0
	Aisles, ———	12	0
	Total, in the clear	79	0
	Each arch	21	0

		ft.	in.
Height.	West towers, each	225	0
	Central tower	153	9
	Church, exterior, to upper parapet	114	0
	——————— to ridge of roof	141	0
	——— interior, to vault of nave	103	0

Henry VII.'s Chapel.

Length.	Exterior	113	7
	Interior	83	4
	Aisles	61	9
Width.	Exterior	77	4
	Choir interior	33	8
Height.	Exterior to parapet of aisles	41	6
	Butttresses ditto	70	9½
	Upper parapet	74	2½
	West buttresses	101	6
	Interior to vault of choir	63	7

In London there are upwards of twenty churches which date their erection prior to the great conflagration of 1666. This fire destroyed eighty-nine churches, besides chapels, and threatened to annihilate every venerable edifice in the metropolis. Several of the most ancient of those buildings which remain are entitled to a brief notice.

St. Margaret, Westminster.—This church was founded by Edward the Confessor, within a few yards from the abbey, in 1064. The ancient edifice remained until the reign of Edward I. when it was rebuilt by the merchants of the staple and the parishioners, with the exception of the chancel, which was added by the abbot of Westminster about the year 1307. The church underwent frequent repairs during the seventeenth century, principally by the benevolence of individuals; but in 1735 it was found necessary to call upon the government, and parliament granted a sum of 3,500*l.*, in order to rebuild a part of the tower, and make other substantial repairs. Twenty-three years afterwards, a sum of 4000*l.* was appropriated to embellish this church, and in the year 1803, when some further repairs were necessary, a richly-ornamented pulpit and desk, with a new organ, and a chair for the speaker of the House of Commons, were added. The church is a neat Gothic edifice, but its principal ornament is a beautiful window of the crucifixion, which was painted by direction of the magistrates of Dort, as a present to Henry VII.,

for his chapel. The king and his consort sent their portraits, and they are represented at their devotions in the picture, which not being finished when the king died, it fell into the hands of the abbot of Waltham. On the suppression of that monastery, the window was removed to New Hall, and after passing to several persons, including General Monk, who was not such a vandal as many of his early associates, it was sold to the committee appointed for superintending the repairs of this church for 400 guineas. The figures, which are numerous, are extremely fine; and in addition to that of our Saviour, there is a representation of the two thieves, reaping the different rewards of their obstinacy and penitence. A fiend is bearing off the soul of the hardened thief, while an angel waits to receive that of the penitent. The subordinate figures consist of the two Marys; the Roman centurion, mounted on a spirited charger, finely executed; St. George, of Cappadocia; Catherine, the martyr of Alexandria; Henry VII. and his queen, and other auxiliaries, which are finely grouped, and have a striking effect. Beneath this window is a curious representation of our "Saviour's meeting at Emmaus." The church of St. Margaret contains few monuments worthy of notice; nor, with the exception of Sir Walter Raleigh, does it contain any of the illustrious dead, who are to be found in many of the churches in the metropolis. The only memorial that has been raised to this victim of the tyranny of James I. is a tablet with the following inscription:

"Within the walls of this church was deposited the body of the great Sir Walter Raleigh, knt., on the day he was beheaded in Old Palace-yard, Westminster, Oct. 18th, an. Dom. 1618.

Reader, should you reflect on his errors,
Remember his many virtues,
And that he was a mortal."

Surely posterity might afford a monument to the memory of this great man, who distinguished himself as much by his literary talents as by his valour and magnanimity. The head of Sir Walter was not interred in the church, but was long preserved by his family.

The Roxburgh club have erected a neat tablet to the memory of William Caxton, who introduced into Great Britain the art of printing, which he exercised in the adjacent abbey of Westminster, 1477.

Here also is a neat tablet to P. Colquhoun, esq., who died 1820.

St. John the Baptist.—This church is almost the only remains of the ancient palace of the Savoy, in the Strand, which was built in the year 1245. It does not appear that the chapel suffered by

the riots of the Kentish rebels in the reign of Henry VI., but a considerable part of the palace was demolished, and the whole was repaired in 1509. The roof of this church is very fine, being divided into pannels, on which numerous religious and heraldic devices are carved. This church, which was very tastefully repaired in 1820, contains several ancient monuments of the Willoughby, Howard, and Compton families, as well as of other persons.

St. Dunstan in the West.—No church in London is perhaps so well known as St. Dunstan's, in Fleet-street; not certainly on account of its external elegance, but for the equivocal celebrity it has acquired by the two wooden figures placed in a niche in front, in 1671, representing savages, who indicate the hours and quarters by striking a bell with their clubs. As they are very visible in the street, they are, says an historian, "more admired by many of the populace on Sundays, than the most elegant preacher from the pulpit within." Charity induces us to hope better, particularly as Dr. Donne, the celebrated Richard Baxter, and the pious Romaine, were preachers at St. Dunstan's. There is no evidence when this church was erected, but Stowe records burials in it as early as the year 1421. In the year 1820 it underwent considerable repairs; but in 1828 it was found to be in such a decayed state as to require very extensive repairs, or re-erection. The parishioners intend to apply to parliament to effect the latter object.

St. Giles, Cripplegate, one of the neatest Gothic buildings in London, was erected in 1546, on the site of the ancient church built by Alfune, the first master of Bartholomew Hospital in 1090, and burnt down in the year 1545. It is a light airy well-proportioned structure, which will always be attractive to the antiquary and the poet on account of its being the place where Speed, the historian, Fox, the martyrologist, and Milton, "who in loftiness of thought surpassed," were interred. Oliver Cromwell and his wife, Elizabeth Bouchier, were married in this church.

St. Mary, Inner Temple, usually called *The Temple Church*, belongs to the societies of the Inner and the Middle Temple. The western part, which is circular, is highly interesting, as being one of the earliest specimens of the pointed style of architecture. It was built by the knights templars, about 1185, and displays a series of six clustered columns, supporting the same number of pointed arches, over which is a triforium and a clerestory, with semicircular arches. Near the centre, in the area, is a series of recumbent effigies of knights templars. The body of the church is of a later date, and is

one of the purest examples of the style of the thirteenth century. It consists of three aisles of equal height, extending east and west, and is lighted by lofty narrow windows with lancet heads. At the west end of the church is a noble door way, with several ornamented mouldings, forming a semicircular arch. This church was repaired in 1682 and in 1811, and in 1827 the exterior was substantially repaired under the direction of R. Smirke, esq.

St. Bartholomew the Great.—This church, which was a part of the ancient priory of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield, owed its foundation to Rahere, "a witty gentleman, and therefore in his time the king's minstrel," about the year 1202. Matthew Paris relates a singular rencontre which took place in this priory, when Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury, in a visitation, thought fit to go out of his diocese and visit it. The canons were willing to receive him as a guest, but would not acknowledge his authority. This enraged the archbishop, who called the canons English traitors, and after striking the sub-prior in the face, honest Matthew adds that the archbishop, "with oaths not to be recited, rent in pieces the rich cope of the sub-prior, and trod it under his feet, and thrust him against a pillar of the chancel with such spiritual violence, that he had almost killed him." The archbishop was, in his turn, knocked down, but his men came to his assistance, and routed the canons, who "ran bloody and miry, rent and torn, to the bishop of London to complain;" but it does not appear that they got redress. The church was in part rebuilt about the year 1410. It is one of the most ancient churches in London, and exhibits some fine specimens of Norman architecture. On the north side of the altar is a fine monument to Rahere, the founder.

St. Bartholomew the Less.—This church, which is entered through Smithfield, appears to be of considerable antiquity, as there are monuments in it of as early a date as the year 1438. The sculpture in the interior, which is in the Gothic styel, is very neat, and it was repaired and in part rebuilt, in 1823, in a very substantial manner, under the direction of Mr. Hardwick.

St. Helen, Bishopsgate, so called on account of its being dedicated to the mother of Constantine, was originally a priory of black nuns, founded anterior to the reign of Henry III. The church, which is a light Gothic structure, with a tower, built in 1669, is honoured with the remains of Sir Julius Cæsar—Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange—Sir John Crosby—Hooke, the astronomer, and other worthies. The parsonage was leased out

by Queen Elizabeth, in lieu of a pension, to Captain Nicholas Oseley, who, while in Spain, gave the first intelligence to the English court of the fitting out of the Spanish armada.

St. Andrew Undershaft.—This church, which is situate in Leadenhall-street, is so called on account of a may-pole, or shaft, having formerly been raised every year on the first of May, which was higher than the church steeple. After the "evil May day"* the may-pole was not reared, but suspended over the doors along the street, until Sir Stephen, a bigot of St. Catherine's church, preaching at St. Paul's cross, called it an idol, when the inhabitants over whose doors it had been suspended on iron hooks returned home, and cut it to pieces. This Sir Stephen was an eccentric priest; he would quit his church to preach from an elm tree in the church-yard, and sing high mass in English from the tomb of the dead. This church was rebuilt in the year 1525, at the expense of William Fitzwilliam, the founder of the noble house of Wentworth. In it are several monuments of eminent persons; amongst them may be noticed one to Stowe, the historian of the city. He is represented writing in a niche, the sides adorned with arms, books, &c.

St. Olave, Hart-street, Crutched Friars—a church which has nothing but its antiquity to recommend it. The first record of this church is in 1319, since which time it has neither had external or internal grandeur to boast of; nor does it appear that a single individual of note sleeps within its walls.

St. Peter ad Vincula, Tower of London.—This is a small neat church, principally celebrated for containing the remains of the following eminent persons:—Gerald Fitz Gerald, ninth earl of Kildare, and lord deputy of Ireland, who died in 1534; John Fisher, bishop of Rochester; and the great Sir Thomas Moore. In front of the altar repose the remains of the lovely Anne Bolcyne, and Lord Rochford, her brother; Queen Catherine Howard; the venerable Margaret, countess of Salisbury; Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex; and Robert Devereaux, also earl of Essex, favourite of Elizabeth. Under the communion table lie the Duke of Monmouth; and under the western gallery the headless corses of Lord Lovat, Balmerino, and Kilmarnock, who were executed in 1747.

St. Dunstan, Stepney.—This church, which is of Gothic architecture, was erected in the fourteenth century. On the exterior of the walls are some pieces of rude sculpture, representing

* *Vide ante p.* 29

the crucifixion, and the virgin and child. In the western porch there is a stone, which an inscription states to have been taken from the wall of Carthage; but there is no evidence in support of the assertion. In the church, Sir Henry Colet, the father of Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's school, and the benevolent Benjamin Kenton, are interred. The church-yard, celebrated in the Spectator on account of the epitaphs, has quite a rural character, from the limes and poplars which line its paths.

St. Saviour, Southwark.—This church, which was originally founded previous to the arrival of the Normans in this country, was successively a house of sisters, a college of priests, and a priory of canons regular, and was supported by a ferry across the river. The church, which was formerly, and is now sometimes, called St. Mary Overy, was rebuilt in the year 1400. John Gower, the poet, the friend of Chaucer, and author of the "Confessio Amantis," was a liberal benefactor, and was interred within its ancient walls, where there is a handsome monument to him. When the priory had been surrendered to Henry VIII., or rather seized upon by that monarch, the inhabitants of Southwark purchased it, with a charter which constituted the churchwardens a corporation. At a subsequent period this corporation appears to have manifested very little regard for their purchase, and to have actually let a part of it out for a common bakehouse. "The fair pillars," says Strype, who feelingly deplores the manner in which that part of it, since called the new chapel, was defiled, "were ordinary posts, against which they piled billets and bairns. In this place they had their ovens—in that a bolting place—in that their kneading trough—in another, I have heard, a hog's trough—in another a store-house, to store up their hoarded meal; and in all of it something of this sordid kind and condition." For upwards of sixty years were the bakers suffered to carry on their traffic in the temple of St. Saviour's, Southwark. This church, which is very spacious, with three aisles and a transept like a cathedral, is of the ancient pointed order; twenty-six pillars, in two rows, support the roof of the church; and the chancel, and the galleries in the walls of the choir,* are adorned with pillars and arches similar to Westminster abbey. The tower, which is erected on four very strong pillars, is 150 feet high, and contains twelve of the finest bells in Great Britain.—It is me-

* The choir was rebuilt in a very beautiful manner between 1821 and 1825, under the direction of G. Gwilt, esq. F. S. A.

morable from its being the place whence Hollar took his views of London, both previous and subsequent to the great fire. Gower is not the only poet who has been buried in this church, for here sleep in one grave, Phillip Massinger, and Fletcher, of whom it may briefly be said—

> They were friendly in their lives,
> And in their death they were not separated.

St. Mary, Lambeth.—The tower of this church, which is eighty-seven feet high, was erected about 1375, but the other parts of the edifice appear to have been built towards the end of the fifteenth century. The church is about 110 feet in length, fifty in breadth, and thirty-eight in height. In one of the windows is the figure of a pedlar and his dog, painted on glass; this person is said to have left to the parish the ground called Pedlar's Acre. This church is remarkable as having afforded a temporary shelter from the rain to the queen of James II., who, after crossing the water from Whitehall, remained here on the night of December 6th, 1688, till a coach took her to Gravesend. The south aisle contains a marble slab, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of Elias Ashmole, the celebrated antiquary. The chancel is ornamented with the monuments of Archbishops Bancroft, Tenison, Hutton, Cornwallis, Moore, and Secker. In the church-yard is the tomb of the Tradescants, father and son, the founders of the Ashmolean Museum; it was formerly ornamented with emblematical devices, but these are defaced, and a new slab has been placed over it, with the original inscription. In the cemetery belonging to this church, in High-street, are interred Moore, the author of "Fables for the Fair Sex;" T. Cooke, the poet, mentioned by Pope in the Dunciad; and the celebrated Countess De la Motte.

St. Pancras.—This church was built in the fourteenth century, and is of small size and rude architecture; it consists of a nave and chancel, in which are several monuments; and no church or church-yard in or near the metropolis affords a last home to such a diversity of characters as are buried within its precincts. Jeremy Collier, the non-juror, and Father O'Leary, the amiable friar of the order of St. Francis; Pascal Paoli, the Corsican patriot; Woollett, the engraver; Cavallo, the Neapolitan philosopher; and Chevalier D'Eon, the knight errant of the last age, have all been buried in the church or church-yard of St. Pancras, where a plain square monumental pillar, with a willow tree on each side, bears an inscription which records, that here lie the remains of the philosophic Mary

Wollstoncraft Godwin. The church-yard of St. Pancras is remarkable for the great number of Roman catholics interred in it; and the church was the last in England where mass was performed after the reformation.

Allhallows, Barking.—This church, which escaped the fire, was built in 1651, at the corner of Seething-lane, Great Tower-street. It formerly belonged to the abbess and convent of Barking, in Essex, whence its name is derived. It is a spacious church, and contains a mixture of the earliest with the latest forms of Gothic architecture.

St. Ethelburga is a small church, on the east side of Bishopsgate. It is supposed to have been erected in the year 1420; and a chantry was founded here in 1436. It is a Gothic building, with a small turret; and among other monuments it contains one in memory of a person of the name of Williams, who had attended on forty-two lord mayors, and died in 1583.

St. James, Duke's-place.—This church, which is very small, and built of brick, was erected in 1622, on the site of the priory of the Holy Trinity, founded by the Empress Maud, in 1108. As it was the richest priory in England, it was one of the first that was dissolved.

St. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall-street.—This church, built in the latest style of Gothic architecture, has several fine monuments, and some good stained glass. Rebuilt 1630, repaired 1805. In this church was interred Holbein, the celebrated painter.

Fortunately for the metropolis, the great fire of 1666 occurred at a period when England could boast of an architect who possessed the talents to seize on so unusual an opportunity to enrich the new city with some of the noblest structures that any capital in Europe can boast of. In addition to St. Paul's cathedral, and numerous private and public edifices, he erected above fifty new churches, between the years 1668 and 1718, a list of which is subjoined.

St. Olave, Jewry, formerly called *St. Olave*, Upwell; situate in the Old Jewry, and erected after the fire of 1666.

St. Dunstan's in the East, St. Dunstan's-hill.—This church was only partially destroyed by the great fire. The body, which remained, has since been rebuilt, in 1820, under the direction of Mr. Laing, who was enabled to preserve the singularly beautiful tower and spire erected by Sir Christopher Wren. The spire is raised on four Gothic arches, and presents a light and airy appearance. The east window is decorated with painted glass, exhibiting figures of Moses

and Aaron, and above them those of Jesus Christ and the four evangelists.

St. Michael, Wood-street.—So early as the year 1359, the church of St. Michael was liberally endowed; and tradition reports, that the head of James IV. of Scotland was buried here, after the battle of Flodden-field. The new church, which is of the Ionic order, was erected in 1669. The old turret has since been altered into a clumsy spire.

St. Stephen, Walbrook.—This church is more celebrated on the continent than the cathedral of St. Paul, or Westminster abbey.—Although there was a church in this parish so early as the year 1135, yet the site on which the present beautiful edifice is erected was not thus occupied until the year 1429. The first stone of the new church was laid in 1672, and in 1679 it was completed. The interior of this church is allowed to be of the most beautiful and matchless architecture. Externally it displays no architectural attractions; but the interior is calculated to gratify every lover of the art. The walls inclose an area of eighty-two feet from east to west, by fifty-nine feet from north to south. The roof is supported and the area divided by sixteen Corinthian columns, eight of which sustain an hemispherical cupola, adorned with caissons, and having a lantern-light in the centre.

St. Mary, Aldermanbury, was erected on the site of an old church, which appears to have stood five centuries and a half, when the fire of London destroyed it. The infamous Judge Jefferies was buried in this church. Erected in 1676.

St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey, Old Fish-street.—A plain stone building, with a square tower. Erected 1676.

St. George, Botolph-lane.—A small neat church of Grecian architecture: indeed, a large church is quite unnecessary, as the parish, according to the census of 1821, only contained thirty three houses, two of which were uninhabited, and a population of 101 persons! Erected 1674.

St. Bartholomew, Bartholomew-lane.—Rebuilt in 1679.

St. Stephen, Coleman-street.—A chapel belonging to the deans of St. Paul's; rebuilt in 1670.

St. Michael, Bassishaw, Basinghall-street.—An ancient rectory, which in 1140, was in the presentation of the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew's The old church, which was taken down in 1460, is said to have been very beautiful. Two centuries after it was re-

built it was destroyed by the great fire, and succeeded by the present edifice. Erected in 1679.

St. Michael, Queenhithe.—Built in 1677.

St. Ann and St. Agnes, St. Ann's-lane.—A plain edifice, with a square tower. Built in 1683.

St. Mary-at-Hill, Lower Thames-street, was only partially destroyed by the great fire. It is surmounted by a plain square brick tower. Built in 1670.

St. Christopher-le-Stock.—This church, which was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, was taken down after the riots of 1780; and its site has since been occupied by the additional buildings to the Bank of England.

St. Vedast, Foster-lane, dedicated to a bishop of Arras, in 484, and rebuilt in 1698. The tower and spire of this church are particularly elegant.

St. Sepulchre, Skinner-street.—It is not known when this church was first erected, but there are records of its existence in the middle of the thirteenth century; and it is probable that it has one of the oldest foundations in London. The church that was erected in 1440 was not entirely destroyed by the great fire, but it was almost entirely rebuilt in 1670. The tower, which is about 140 feet in height, has four angular pinnacles. The interior is elegant, and has twelve columns of the Tuscan order supporting a vaulted ceiling. The altar-piece is decorated with Corinthian columns, and the whole has been much admired. Stowe relates that one Robert Dove, citizen and merchant tailor, gave to the parish church of St. Sepulchre's the sum of 50*l*. for the following special purpose:—"That after the several sessions of London, when the prisoners remain in the gaol, as condemned men to death, expecting execution on the morrow following, the clerk (that is, the parson) of the church should come in the night-time, and likewise early in the morning, to the window of the prison where they lie, and there ringing certain tolls with a hand-bell, appointed for the purpose, he doth afterward (in most Christian manner) put them in mind of their present condition, and ensuing execution, desiring them to be prepared therefore as they ought to be. When they are in the cart, and brought before the wall of the church, there he standeth ready with the same bell, and after certain tolls rehearseth an appointed prayer, desiring all the people there present to pray for them. The beadle, also, of merchant tailors'-hall, hath

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an honest allowed stipend, to see that this is duly done." In the annals of Newgate it is stated, that it was long a custom for the bell-man of St. Sepulchre's parish, on the night preceding an execution, to proceed under Newgate, and repeat the following verses to the criminals in the condemned cell:

All you that in the condemn'd hold do lie,
Prepare you, for to-morrow you shall die.
Watch all and pray, the hour is drawing near,
That you before the Almighty must appear.
Examine well yourselves, in time repent,
That you may not t' eternal flames be sent:
And when St. 'Pulcre's bell to-morrow tolls,
The Lord have mercy on your souls!—
Past twelve o'clock

St. Mildred, Poultry, 1676.

St. Bennett Fink, Threadneedle-street, 1673.

St. Mary le Bow, Cheapside.—This church, which is supposed to have been erected in the reign of William I., was the scene of many interesting events. It was unroofed in 1090 by a tempest, and in 1271 a great part of the steeple fell down, when several persons were killed. Five years afterwards, when Fitz Osbert, commonly called Long Beard, had raised an insurrection, he sought refuge in this church, and fortified it; but fearing that the king's justiciary would set it on fire, he made a desperate effort to escape, but was taken, and with eight of his companions executed two days afterwards. When the church had been destroyed by the fire of 1666, Sir Christopher Wren, who had intended to raise two arches over the pavement, was compelled to erect the edifice to range with the street, when, in digging to the depth of eighteen feet, he found a Roman causeway four feet thick, on which he laid the foundation. The principal ornament of this church is its steeple, which combines the five orders of architecture, and is considered as one of the *chef-d'œuvres* of this great master. It is 225 feet high, and is surmounted with a gilt ball and dragon. The inside contains two Corinthian and two semi pillars in length, against each of which are two pilasters; and it is from those that the arches between the nave and side aisles are turned. Their capitals are foliage, and the arches have cherubim on the key stones. They reach to the great cornice of the order continued round the church, and consequently the architecture and frieze are confined to the columns. In 1818, a survey having been made of this church, the steeple was deemed unsafe, and it was determined that it should be taken down and

rebuilt. This spire is distinguished for its beauty; it rises to the height of 228 feet from the foundation of the tower, and was rebuilt in 1820, under the direction of G. Gwilt, esq. F.S.A. In this church the consecration of the bishops of London always takes place; and here also are preached what are termed "Boyle's Lectures," a series of sermons in defence of natural and revealed religion, delivered on the first Monday of every month from January to May, and from September to November, in pursuance of a testamentary bequest of the Hon. Robert Boyle. Beneath this church is an ancient Norman crypt, part of the original edifice built in the year 1087.

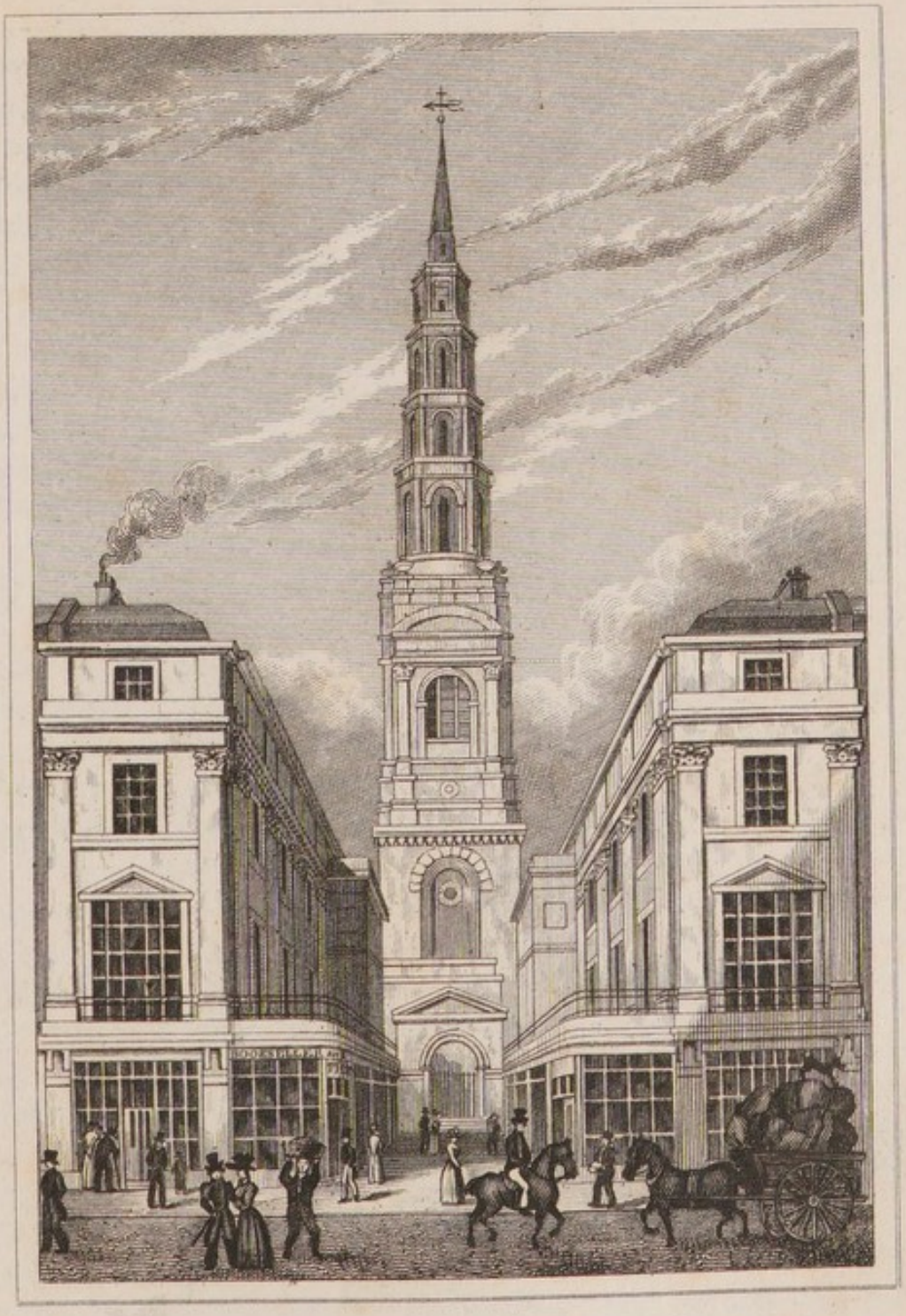
St. Michael, Cornhill.—This church dates its origin before the year 1133, when it was presented to the abbot and convent of Evesham. The present church, which is justly admired for its beautiful Gothic tower, and the admirable symmetry with which the various orders of architecture are combined, was erected in 1672. Fabian, the alderman and historian, had a monument in this church.

St. Magnus, London-bridge, 1676. The interior of this church is very elegant.

St. Edmund, Lombard-street, 1690.

St. Lawrence, Jewry.—Edward I. gave the patronage of this church to Baliol college, Oxford, which now possesses it. The church was rebuilt in 1677. It is a handsome building, and the interior has lately been rendered very elegant. A monument of Archbishop Tillotson adorns this church. Over the altar is a fine painting of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence.

St. Bride, Fleet-street, is another of those churches on which Sir Christopher Wren bestowed the greatest care. The church is of a plain but very neat structure; but it is in the lofty spire that the taste and skill of the architect is displayed. This spire was much injured by lightning on the 18th of June, 1764, when several large stones were forced from their places, one of which fell through the roof into the north gallery, and another was thrown into a house in Bride-lane. It was, however, soon repaired, though at an expense of 3000*l*. This spire was again struck by lightning in 1805, and in repairing it the steeple was somewhat lowered. In 1822-3, this church, which the parishioners guard with just pride, was substantially repaired, and a rich window of stained glass added. Among the eminent persons buried in this church are Samuel Richardson, the author of "Pamela," Sir Richard Baker, the author of "The Chronicle of the Kings of England," Pope's Corinna, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, and Wynken de Worde, the famous printer.



St BRIDE'S CHURCH.

St. Dionis Back Church, Lime-street Fenchurch-street, rebuilt 1674-84.

St. James, Garlick-hill, rebuilt in 1683.

St. Peter, Cornhill.—This church is of very ancient foundation, and very richly endowed. The present plain edifice was rebuilt immediately after the great fire. There is a plain monument in this church to the memory of seven children, the whole offspring of James and Mary Woodmason, who were burnt to death in a house in Leadenhall-street, in 1782. On the front of the gallery is a brass plate with a large inscription, stating this church to have been founded by Lucius, the first British king.

St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf, built in 1181, and rebuilt in 1682. Inigo Jones is said to have been buried in this church.

St. Martin, Ludgate, 1684.

Allhallows the Great, Thames-street, 1683. In this church is a very beautiful scroll of carved oak, which was given by the Hans Town merchants in 1670.

St. Swithin, Cannon-street.—A small but elegant church, built in 1680, on the ruins of one of very ancient foundation. This church is memorable from the celebrated "London stone," being placed in front of it.

Christchurch, Newgate-street.—Previous to the dissolution of the monasteries, this was the church of gray friars, and one of the most superb conventual houses in the metropolis. It was built in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and was consecrated in 1325. The ancient church, which was burnt down in the fire of London, was of large dimensions, being 300 feet long, eighty-nine broad, and sixty-four feet high. The only part that has been rebuilt, is the choir, to which has been added a tower, not remarkable for its exterior grandeur. It is an elegant and commodious church, which is much frequented on account of the scholars of Christ's hospital regularly attending divine service here. Weever, in his "Funeral Monuments," relates that the old church was honoured with the sepulture of four queens, nineteen of the nobility, and thirty-five knights; but few of their monuments remain, a Gothic lord mayor, Martin Bowes, having sold the marble and alabaster stones, and iron railings, for the paltry sum of 50*l.*, in 1545. In this church the remains of Mr. Burdett, ancestor to the baronets of that name, were buried; this gentleman, for wishing that the horns of a favourite white buck of his, which Edward IV. killed, were in the body of the person who thus advised his majesty, was tried and executed. Richard Baxter was also buried in this church.

Allhallows, Bread-street, 1684.

St. Austin, or *St. Augustin*, Watling-street, 1695.

St. Anthony, Budge-row, built by Cartwright, from designs by Wren, 1682. It possessed a very beautiful spire.

St. Mildred, Bread-street, 1683.

St. Bennet, Gracechurch-street, of which there are records as early as the year 1190, was rebuilt in 1685.

St. Mary, Abchurch-lane, 1686. The interior has an hemispherical roof, richly pointed with full-length figures, representing the cardinal virtues, &c.

St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street, 1685.

St. Matthew, Friday-street, rebuilt 1669. Dr. Lewis Bayly, author of the "Practice of Piety," and afterwards bishop of Bangor, was rector of this church in 1647.

St. Clement, East-cheap, 1686.

St. Alban, Wood-street, was originally founded by Athelstan, the Saxon king, who is said to have resided in a house adjoining, and whose name, somewhat corrupt and abridged, is preserved in Addle-street, formerly called King Adel-street. This church was rebuilt in 1634, destroyed by fire in 1666, and the present edifice, of the Gothic order, erected in 1685. It contains a richly ornamented altar-piece, and a pulpit finely carved, with a curious hour glass attached.

St. Margaret Pattens, Rood-lane, rebuilt in 1687.

St. Michael's, Crooked-lane.—This church, which was rebuilt in 1688-98, stands in Miles-lane. Sir William Walworth, who killed Wat Tyler, was buried in this church, to which Walter Warden bequeathed the Boar's Head, Eastcheap—the identical house in which Falstaff kept his revels, as recorded by Shakspeare.

St. Margaret, Lothbury, an ancient foundation, rebuilt in 1690. It is a plain, but neat church, with a handsome exterior, and a front beautifully ornamented with several historical subjects from the Old and New Testaments.

St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames-street, first erected about the year 1335, and rebuilt in 1695.

St. Clement Danes, Strand, was erected by Sir C. Wren in 1680, except the tower, which was raised to its present height of 116 feet by Mr. Gibbs, in 1719. On the north and south sides are domed porticos supported by Ionic columns. In the vestry room there is a picture (formerly the altar-piece), some of the figures of which are said to be portraits of the wife and children of the Pretender.

Allhallows, Lombard-street; a church was standing on this site so early as the year 1053; the present edifice was built in 1694.

St. Andrew Wardrobe, more frequently called *St. Anne's*, Blackfriars, built in 1692. There is a fine monument to the memory of the Rev. Wm. Romaine in this church, where he preached for many years. It is allowed to be one of Bacon's best performances.

St. Andrew, Holborn.—This spacious fabric was erected in 1687, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. The altar-piece and roof are richly ornamented with fret-work, and over the former is a fine painted window, representing the Last Supper and the Ascension. The organ is remarkable for its fine tone. The celebrated Dr. Sacheverel used to preach here. This church is 105 feet in length, sixty-three in breadth, and forty-three in height. The height of the tower, which was not finished till 1704, is 110 feet.

St. Michael, Paternoster Royal, College-hill. A college was founded here by the celebrated Sir Richard Whittington, which has since been converted into alms-houses for thirteen poor men. A church was standing here so early as the year 1285. It was rebuilt by Sir Richard, who was interred here, and had a splendid monument, which was violated by the sacrilegious cupidity of a priest, named Mountain, who, disappointed of finding money in the tomb, carried away the leaden coffin in which the body was inclosed.

St. Mary Aldermary possesses a fine spire of the pointed order of architecture, which was restored in 1681.

Though Sir Christopher Wren was principally employed in rebuilding the churches after the fire of London, yet the erection of a few was confided to his contemporaries, who were employed in similar works in other parts of the metropolis. A few of these are entitled to notice, though necessarily brief, although they embrace some of the most interesting specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, from the time of the fire to the commencement of the nineteenth century, excepting those built by Wren, which have already been noticed.

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.—Although this church is entered in the MS. of Sir Christopher Wren, yet it was built by his pupil, Nicolas Hawksmoor, in 1719, probably from some designs by his master, particularly the interior. The Rev. John Newton, the friend of Cowper the poet, was rector of this parish.

St. Martin's church, St. Martin's-lane. This elegant stone edifice was re-built by James Gibbs, between 1721 and 1726, on

the site on which there had been a church before 1222. On the west front is a noble portico of eight Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment, in which are represented the royal arms in basso-relievo, and underneath a Latin inscription respecting the erection of the church. The ascent to the portico is by a flight of very long steps. The length of this church is about 140 feet, the breadth sixty, and the height forty-five. It has a fine arched roof, sustained by stone columns of the Corinthian order. The steeple has a beautiful spire, and is very stately and elegant. In the tower is an excellent peal of twelve bells. The celebrated Nell Gwyn left the ringers of this church (she being buried in its ground) a sum of money to supply them with entertainment weekly. The interior decorations are extremely fine. The ceiling is elliptical, which is said to be much better for the voice than the semicircular. The vestry-room adjoining contains a fine model of the church, and portraits of the vicars since 1670. On the first of June, 1727, Mr. Volante, an Italian, descended head foremost by a rope, with his legs and arms extended, from the top of the steeple of St. Martin's church, over the houses in St. Martin's-lane, to the farthest side of the Mews, a distance of about 300 yards in half a minute. The crowd was immense, and the young princesses with several of the nobility were in the Mews.

St. James, Piccadilly, was built by Sir C. Wren, in 1684, and afterwards made parochial. On the division of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, is a brick edifice, with rusticated stone quoins and architraves. The harmony of proportion observable in the interior has been much admired. It is divided transversely by two ranges of Corinthian columns supporting the galleries. Over the altar is a fine piece of carving of foliage, &c. by Grinlin Gibbons; and the elaborate baptismal font of white marble is another work by the same artist. The latter is supported by a column representing the tree of life, with the serpent twining round it; and on three sides of the basin are other scriptural subjects. Dr. Akenside and Tom D'Urfey were interred in this church.

St. George, Hanover-square.—In the reign of Queen Anne, parliament determined to build fifty new churches, of which that of St. George was one. The front of the church is very fine, and forms a singular contrast to the uncouth construction of the interior. It was completed in 1724, and measures 100 feet in length, sixty in breadth, and forty-five in height. The ground for the edifice was given by Lieutenant-general Steward, who also left 4000*l.*

to the parish, towards erecting and endowing a charity school. The portico of this church, with the exception of that of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, is the most beautiful in London. It consists of six Corinthian columns, with an entablature and pediment. The steeple is grand and majestic; but the interior of the church exhibits a total disregard of the rules of architecture. The altar-piece, representing the Last Supper, is said to have been executed by Sir James Thornhill. In the burying-ground, near Tyburn turnpike, belonging to St. George's parish, was interred Lawrence Sterne, the wit and divine, and Sir T. Picton, who was killed at Waterloo. It was to obtain the living of this church that Dr. Dodd offered a bribe of 3000*l.* to Lady Apsley.

St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, was erected by subscription in 1706, as a chapel of ease to St. Andrew's, Holborn, and made parochial in 1723. The interior is tastefully designed and ornamented in an appropriate manner: the exterior is very plain. Dr. Stukely, the eminent antiquary, died, rector of this parish, in 1766.

St. Paul, Covent-garden, was erected by Inigo Jones, at the expense of the Earl of Bedford, who, in giving his directions, said, "a barn would do." "Then," said Jones, "you shall have the most magnificent barn in England." On the 17th of Sept. 1795, this church was burnt down, but was rebuilt according to the plans of Jones by Mr. Hardwick. It has a noble massy portico, of the Tuscan order, and the interior boasts of great neatness and simplicity. Butler, the admired author of Hudibras, Dr. Wolcot, and a continual succession of the children of Thespis, have been buried in this church-yard.

Christ Church, Spitalfields, is a handsome stone edifice, erected between 1723 and 1729. It has a beautiful Doric portico, with a fine flight of steps, and a steeple 234 feet high. The only monument in the interior worthy of notice is that by Flaxman to the memory of Sir Robert Ladbroke, lord mayor of London. This church is 125 feet in length, fifty-five in breadth, and about fifty in height.

St. Leonard, Shoreditch, is a plain brick building, with a stone front and spire, erected about 1735, by Dance the elder. It is seventy-five feet long, and sixty-six broad. The spire is about seventy feet in height. The portico consists of four Doric columns, surmounted by a triangular pediment. The eastern extremity of

the interior is adorned with a beautiful painted window, representing the Lord's Supper, the reconciliation of Jacob and Esau, Jacob's vision, and Jacob at prayer.

St. Giles in the Fields.—This church is built on the site of an hospital, founded by Matilda, wife of Henry I. The present building was erected in 1730, the former edifice having become so ruinous as to render it necessary that the whole should be taken down. Over the north west gate, leading to the church-yard, there is a representation of the resurrection finely sculptured, which belonged to the old church. Andrew Marvell, the Yorkshire patriot, Sir Roger L'Estrange, and Richard Pendrell, the preserver of Charles II., are buried in this church or church-yard.

St. George, Bloomsbury.—This church was built by Hawksmoor, the pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, and so closely did he calculate the expense, that he only exceeded the estimate by three pounds. It is a singular and by no means harmonious compound of the Tuscan and Corinthian orders, with a good portico in the front. The steeple, which is pyramidal, is surmounted by a statue of George I., a circumstance that has been rather happily alluded to, in an epigram which states, "that the Pope only made Henry VIII. head of the church, but that King George's good loyal people made him head of the steeple."

St. Mary le Strand.—This church does credit to the taste and skill of Gibbs, who had just returned from Italy, when he was called upon to erect it in 1717. Though somewhat thwarted in his original design, and urged by the commissioners for building the fifty new churches, to spare no pains in beautifying it, whence he has been lavish of ornament, yet it is a superb edifice. The exterior has a double range of columns one over the other, with entablatures, pediments, &c. and in the intercolumniations there are ornamented niches. The interior is handsomely decorated. The east end is semicircular. On the proclamation of peace in 1802, a serious accident occurred at this church, when one of the stone urns, which ornament the railing round the roof, fell and killed three persons, wounding several others. It was very handsomely repaired in October, 1828.

St. John the Evangelist, Milbank, is a stone structure, having on the north and south sides porticos, with Doric columns, and open pediments. At the angles of the roof are four circular towers, with Ionic pillars, and these, as well as every part of the building, are

much ornamented. Had Sir John Vanbrugh really built this church, as he is said to have done, he needed no other claim to the epitaph Dean Swift wrote for him than,

> Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
> Laid many heavy loads on thee.

It is, however, due to his memory to state, that he did not build it, but that to Mr. Archer belongs the blame of throwing away two good porticos on a building which in every other respect is a compound of absurdities. It was erected in 1728.

St. Anne, Soho, was built in 1685, in consequence of the vast increase of the inhabitants of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and dedicated to St. Anne, in honour of the princess Anne of Denmark. It is a brick edifice, about 110 feet long, sixty broad, and forty high. Two good paintings of Moses and Aaron adorn the tablets, containing the decalogue; and the organ was the gift of William III. At the back of this church is a stone, erected by the Earl of Orford in 1758, to the memory of Theodore, king of Corsica.

St. Mary, Newington Butts, was the burial place of the learned Bishop Horsley, and in the church-yard is a monument to the memory of W. Allen, who was shot during the riots in St. George's Fields in 1768.

Since the commencement of the present century numerous new churches have been erected, and those are sufficiently numerous to have given a character to the architecture of the age, did they not "have no character at all."

It has been objected to Sir Christopher Wren, that in rejecting the pointed style of architecture for ecclesiastical edifices, he sacrificed what would have been a great improvement to the buildings on which his "heaven-directed spires" were raised; his followers imitated his example in this, and it would have been well if they had copied him in more important and less questionable matters; an opportunity was certainly afforded them, for no sooner had he ceased to pursue his profession, than fifty new churches in London were proposed to be built, when his pupil Hawksmoor showed how little he had learnt under his great master. These churches, however, as will have been seen from the account we have given of them, were not all built by Hawksmoor, nor are they generally so deficient in grandeur, as they are overloaded with a profusion of ornaments, which fritter away that effect simplicity imparts to a religious edifice. If the architecture of the last century was thus faulty, what shall we say to that of the present day, when our archi-

tects, pretending to take the Pantheon for a model, imitate it only in its portico, while the body of the church has windows like those of an ordinary dwelling house? nor is this all, for they add towers to the architecture of an age many centuries before towers were known, and fit up the temples of God with the *petit-maître* frivolity and tawdry decorations of a modern theatre.

Within little more than a century and a half, three great occasions have occurred to the respective architects of the times—the rebuilding of London after the fire of 1666, when England had an architect worthy of so vast a field—the building of fifty churches in the reign of Queen Anne; and the numerous and extensive buildings in the metropolis during the last twenty years. How much the architects of the second period failed, has already been noticed; and yet they deserve honourable mention, compared with those of the present day, whose edifices are marked by "defective proportions ill applied, or unmeaning ornaments, shapeless campaniles, and other deformities."

In the year 1818, a commission was appointed by royal patent, pursuant to a previous act of parliament for building, and promoting the building of, additional churches in populous parishes. The commissioners recommended the erection of several churches and chapels in London and its immediate neighbourhood, and no time was lost in carrying the proposed measures into effect. Previous to the parliamentary commission, a chapel of ease had been erected in the New Road, for the parish of Mary-le-Bone, which was afterwards enlarged and raised to the dignity of a parish church; a tower was substituted for a small cupola; a portico with six Corinthian columns added to its front; which was extended, and several other alterations made, under the direction of Mr. Hardwick, the architect. The interior is fitted up with an upper and lower gallery; but the arrangement was more assimilated to a theatre than a place of worship. The removal, however, of the transparency in the centre of the organ, and the private galleries at the sides of the instrument, in 1819, have given a more decidedly ecclesiastical character to the edifice. Mr. West, the historical painter, presented the church with a very fine picture of the nativity for an altar-piece.

Soon after the completion of the last edifice, the new church of *St. Pancras*, in Tavistock-place, Euston-square, New Road, the most expensive of the new churches, was erected. It was consecrated May 7th, 1822. It was erected by Mr. Inwood, and is built in imitation of the ancient temple of Erectheus, at Athens. The portico is a beautiful erection, consisting of six Ionic pillars, beneath which are three doors, the centre being an exact representation of the

entrance to the Greek temple. At the east end of the church are two projecting wings, designed for the registry and vestry-room, and formed upon the model of the Pandroseum which was attached to the temple of Erectheus. The steeple, which is 165 feet in height, is also from an Athenian model, being built in resemblance of the temple of the Winds. The interior is particularly elegant, the windows being composed of ground glass with stained borders, the galleries supported by pillars taken from casts of the Elgin marbles, and the end of the church over the communion table adorned with six very antique Scagliola columns, with bases and capitals of white statuary marble, copied from the temple of Minerva. The pulpit and reading desk are remarkable, being formed out of the venerable tree so well known as the Fairlop Oak.

St. Paul, Shadwell.—If economy in the expense, correctness of design, and elegance of execution, are recommendations in a public building, this church, rebuilt in the year 1820, under the direction of Mr. John Walters, would stand at the head of modern edifices; since, although it cost only 14,000*l.*, yet the building is simply neat and elegantly chaste. The steeple is peculiarly beautiful, and in the simple harmony of its several parts, scarcely yields to the most admired object of the kind.

The following summary will comprise most if not all the new churches built under the recent acts in the vicinity of the metropolis.

The new chapel at Mile End, in Stepney parish, is by the same architect as Shadwell church, and it was the first built by the king's commissioners. The first stone was laid by the late Duke of York, on the 17th of June, 1818, and it was consecrated on the 9th of January, 1823. The architecture is Gothic, of the time of Henry VII., and it is perhaps one of the best modern specimens in the country.

All Souls Church, at the corner of Langham-place and Regent-street, erected from designs by Mr. Nash, is a very singular building. It has a circular portico, supported by twelve Corinthian columns, above which is another colonnade of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a spire. Mr. Westall's painting of "Christ crowned with thorns," forms the altar-piece.

St. Mary Haggerstone, in Shoreditch, in the Gothic style, was also built from this gentleman's designs, and displays the versatility of his talent; the tower, in imitation of Boston, is a very pleasing object in the neighbourhood.

Hanover Chapel, Regent-street, a beautiful composition of Grecian architecture, on the model of the famed St. Stephen's, in Walbrook, from the designs of Mr. Cockerell, has attracted much notice for the elegance of its arrangement and decorations. It has a dome and portico of four Ionic columns, after the temple of Miverva Polias, at Prieni.

St. Peter, Pimlico, the architect of which was Mr. Hakewell, and *St. Mark's Chapel*, North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, by Mr. Gandy, are situated in the same parish as the last (St. George, Hanover-square); both are elegant Grecian structures of the Ionic order; the former is distinguished by its handsome portico of six fluted columns, and contains Mr. Hilton's magnificent painting of "Christ bearing his cross."

St. Philip's Chapel, Regent-street, was built in 1821, by Mr. Repton, after a design of Sir Wm. Chambers. The exterior has a portico of four columns, and the interior is very richly fitted up with Scagliola columns, and a domed ceiling.

St. Mary, Wyndham-place, Bryanstone-square, was consecrated January 7th, 1824. It is a simple and substantial edifice, erected by Mr. Smirke, and is capable of accommodating 2000 persons. The principal front consists of a semi-circular portico of Ionic pillars in high relief. The interior is almost entirely divested of ornament; and the roof, which is coved, is supported by fluted Doric pillars. Over the altar is a painted window of the Ascension, the figure of Christ being taken from that in the transfiguration by Raphael; and at the extremity of the church is a fine toned organ.

By the same architect the new churches in the more distant parishes of Hackney and Wandsworth have been erected. The designs are very similar to the last, and are marked by the same severity of style which characterises the works of this gentleman.

St. Peter, Walworth, consecrated 28th of February, 1825, was the first church built by J. Soane, esq. professor of architecture in the Royal Academy. The interior is elegantly fitted up, and has three windows of stained glass, executed by Mr. Collins. The centre, being a head of our Saviour, after Carlo Dolci, was presented by — Firth, esq.; and the others, which represent, in chiaroscuro, events in the life of St. Peter, after Raphael, were the donations of the architect.

Trinity Church, Mary-le-Bone, near the Diorama, and *St. John's*, Bethnal-green, were also designed by Mr. Soane, but are very little varied from Walworth, affording a contrast to the versatility displayed by Mr. Nash.

Christ Church, Mary-le-Bone, near Lisson-green, is a very good imitation of the architecture of Sir Christopher Wren. It was built by Mr. Hardwick; and the same gentleman also designed *St. Barnabas Chapel*, a plain edifice in King-square Goswell-road, in the Gothic style, which has lately become so prevalent.

St. Luke, Chelsea, by Mr. Savage, is particularly deserving of attention; its stone vaulted roof and magnificent organ and altar-piece are unrivalled among modern specimens. The altar-piece is Mr. Westmacott's painting of "our Saviour laid in the sepulchre."

St. John, Upper Holloway, and *St. Paul's*, Ball's Pond, in Islington parish, are lighter, but very beautiful specimens of this elegant style; both these churches were designed by Mr. Barry, the tasteful architect of Brighton new church.

St. Mark, Pentonville, and *Somers-town Chapel*, are not entitled to hold an equal rank with the last-named structures.

In the parish of Lambeth five additional churches have been built, being a greater number than in any other parish near London. *St. Matthew*, Brixton, by Mr. Porden, is a chaste and elegant Grecian building, of the Doric order, with a portico of four noble fluted columns. Of the others, three are the work of one architect, Mr. Bedford, viz.—*St. John*, Waterloo-bridge-road. This church has a handsome portico of six columns, of the Grecian Doric order, and a lofty and handsome spire. The font, of Italian workmanship, was brought from Milan by the rector, Dr. Barrett.—*St. Luke*, Norwood. A plain edifice, with a portico of the Corinthian order, and *St. Mary*, Lambeth Butts, which is a plain Gothic structure.

St. Mark, Kennington, built by Mr. Roper, has a four-columned portico, of the Greek Doric order; it is remarkable as being built on that part of Kennington Common which was formerly the common place of executions for the county; and on digging the foundation, an iron swivel was found, which had probably been used to suspend some malefactor in chains.*

St. John, Hoxton; *Trinity Church*, Newington Butts; *St. George*, Camberwell; *Regent-square Chapel*, Sidmouth-street, Gray's-inn-lane; and *Camden-town Chapel*, are plain and respectable structures, in which the accommodation of a large congregation at the smallest outlays has been the chief consideration.

A handsome new church, in the Grecian style, is nearly completed in Bermondsey parish, from the designs of Mr. Savage. It has a lofty tower and spire, surmounted, like Bow, with a dragon, and a handsome portico of the Ionic order. By the same gentleman,

* *Vide* the author's History of Lambeth.

Trinity Church, in Cloudesly-square, Islington, a beautiful Gothic church, and *Hans-town Chapel*, at Chelsea, in the same style, are in a state of forwardness. A Gothic church, in Bishopsgate parish, is the only one erected within the limits of the city. In Kensington parish two new Gothic churches are in progress, but neither are completed.

PRINCIPAL EPISCOPAL CHAPELS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Albemarle-street, St. George's Chapel
*Asylum Chapel, Westminster-road
Audley-street, South, Grosvenor Chapel
Baker-street, Portman-square
Bedford-row, Milman-street, St. John's Chapel*
Belgrave Chapel, Halkin-street
Bentinck-street
Berkeley-street, Upper, Brunswick-Chapel
Berkeley-street, Soho
Bethnal-green, London Society for converting the Jews
Bridge-street, Bridewell Chapel
Broad-court, Drury-lane, Tavistock Chapel
Broadway Chapel, Westminster
Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, Bedford Chapel
Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Percy Chapel
Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Charlotte Chapel
Chelsea, Park Chapel
——— Hospital Chapel
——— St. George's Chapel
Conduit-street, Bond-street, Trinity Chapel†
Curzon-street, Mayfair, Curzon Chapel
Duke-street, Westminster
Ebury Chapel
Ely-place, Holborn, Ely Chapel
* Foundling Hospital Chapel
Gray's-inn Chapel
Grosvenor-place
Hampstead-road, St. James's Chapel
John-street, Berkeley-square
Lincoln's-inn Chapel
Lock Hospital
* London-road, Philanthropic Chapel
London-street, Fitzroy Chapel
Long-acre
* Magdalen Hospital, Blackfriars-road
Margaret-street, Cavendish-square
Mercers'-hall Chapel, Cheapside
Monkwell-street, Lamb's Chapel
Oxendon-street Chapel
Oxford Chapel, Mary-le-Bone
Paddington, Chapel-street, Bentinck Chapel
Park-street, Grosvenor-square
Pentonville, St. James's Chapel
Pimlico, Charlotte-street Chapel
Portland-street, Portland Chapel
Quebec-street, Portman-square
Queen's-square, Westminster
Regent's Park, St. John's Wood Chapel
Regent-street, Archbishop Tenison's Chapel
Roll's Chapel, Chancery-lane
Seymour-street, Portman-square, Trinity Chapel
Somers-town Chapel
South Lambeth Chapel
Spital-square, Wheeler Chapel
Spring-gardens Chapel
* St. James's Palace, Chapel Royal
Tavistock-place, Russell-square, Tavistock Chapel
Vere-street, Oxford-street, Oxford Chapel
West-street, Seven Dials
Westmoreland-street, Welbeck Chapel
* Whitehall, Chapel Royal

For admission to the chapels marked thus * a trifling donation in silver is expected.

* St. John's Chapel, Milman-street, Bedford-row, is that in which Mr. Cecil formerly preached.

† Trinity Chapel, Conduit-street, is built on the site of a wooden chapel on wheels, which was placed here after it had been used by James II. when he visited his army at Hounslow.

DISSENTERS' CHAPELS AND MEETING-HOUSES.

In a country where toleration is allowed, and where every person may worship his Creator according to the dictates of his own conscience, chapels and meeting-houses are necessarily numerous, and increase in proportion to the growth of the metropolis.

The chapels of the Whitfieldian and Wesleyan methodists, and the various classes of protestant dissenters, exceed 200 in number, and are continually increasing. Many of these are remarkable for the popularity of the present, or the recollection of former, eminent ministers. The chapel in Union-street, Borough, the oldest dissenting meeting-house in London, is the place where John Bunyan preached, when in town; and such was his celebrity, that a few hours' notice was sufficient to fill the chapel when he mounted the pulpit, even at seven o'clock in the dark mornings of winter.—The chapel in Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, was the place where Dr. Watts officiated; and *New-court Meeting*, in Carey-street, among other distinguished pastors, has had the eccentric nonconformist Daniel Burgess, who preached with an hour glass by his side, and his no less celebrated or eccentric successor, Tom Bradbury.—*Oxendon Chapel* was originally built for a meeting-house, in which the celebrated nonconformist Richard Baxter officiated.—The methodist chapel in the City-road was erected by John Wesley; and the *Tabernacle*, at a short distance from it, was built by George Whitfield. Here these celebrated and pious men promulgated their respective tenets with the zeal of apostles and the confidence of martyrs.—*Providence Chapel*, Gray's-inn-lane, was built by the well-known William Huntingdon. This singular man, in a sermon which he preached soon after the destruction of Drury-lane and Covent-garden theatres in 1808 or 1809, congratulated his audience that "two of the devil's temples had been burnt down;" when, a few weeks after, his own chapel fell a prey to the flames. He was soon, however, enabled by subscriptions to build a much larger edifice in Gray's-inn-lane.—*Cross-street Meeting* is erected on the site of Hatton-house, built by the lord chancellor of that name.—*Essex-street Meeting* was formerly a portion of the house occupied by Robert Devereux, earl of Essex.—*Monkwell-street Meeting* was first opened in the reign of Charles II. by Mr. Doolittle, a celebrated dissenting minister; it has since been distinguished by the preaching of Dr. Fordyce and Dr. Lindsay.—*Albion Chapel*, Moorfields, erected from designs by

Mr. Jay, is embellished with a handsome portico, and surmounted by a dome covered with copper, and surrounded by a range of semicircular windows.—The *Poultry Chapel* was erected in 1819, on the site of the Poultry-compter, or prison.—*Queen-street Chapel*, Lincoln's-inn-fields, is a large building, erected in 1818; the interior is remarkably chaste and elegant, and is distinguished by a double gallery.—*Spa-fields Chapel*, which was formerly a tavern, was converted to its present use about 1780, by the celebrated Lady Huntingdon.

Simplicity and the utmost plainness are the general characteristics of the meeting-houses of the various denominations of dissenters; as exceptions, however, must be noticed, several newly-erected chapels display even a highly-decorated style of architecture. The Gothic chapel built in Sidmouth-street, Gray's-inn-lane, for the Rev. Edward Irving, A.M., of the Church of Scotland, has its principal front surmounted by two towers, each crowned with eight pinnacles, and a large window between them, the whole being an imitation of the west porch of York cathedral. This structure is styled the *National Scotch Church.—Finsbury Chapel*, in Moorfields, built for the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, after his expulsion from Albion Chapel, internally displays even a theatrical cast of ornaments. The pulpit is circular of the Grecian Ionic order. In Stamford-street, Blackfriars'-road, an Unitarian chapel has the finest Grecian Doric portico in London, perhaps in England.

PRINCIPAL MEETING-HOUSES OF THE VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF DISSENTERS.

Explanation:—A. Arian; B. Baptist; C. Calvinist; F. Freethinkers; H. Huntingdonian; M. Moravian; S. Swedenborgian; S. C. Scotch Calvinist; Sa. Sandemanian; U. Unitarian; W. M. Wesleyan Methodist; Wh. M. Whitefield Methodist.

Adelphi, Strand	H.	Bethnal-green, Gibraltar Chapel	C.
Aldermanbury-postern	C.	Blacksfields	B.
Aldersgate-street, Glass-house-yard	C.	Blackfriars road	Wh. M.
Artillery-lane	U.	Blandford-street, Manchester-square	B.
——— Parliament-court	C.	Boar's-head-court, Petticoat-lane	C.
Alie-street	C.	Brick-lane, Spitalfields	C.
Back-street, Horsleydown	C.	Broad-street, New	C.
Baker's-court, Holborn	C.	——— Wapping	C.
Barbican	C.	Bull-lane, Stepney	C.
Bermondsey K. John's-court	B.	Burton-street, Burton-crescent	B.
Bethnal-green	C.		

NATIONAL SCOTCH CHURCH.

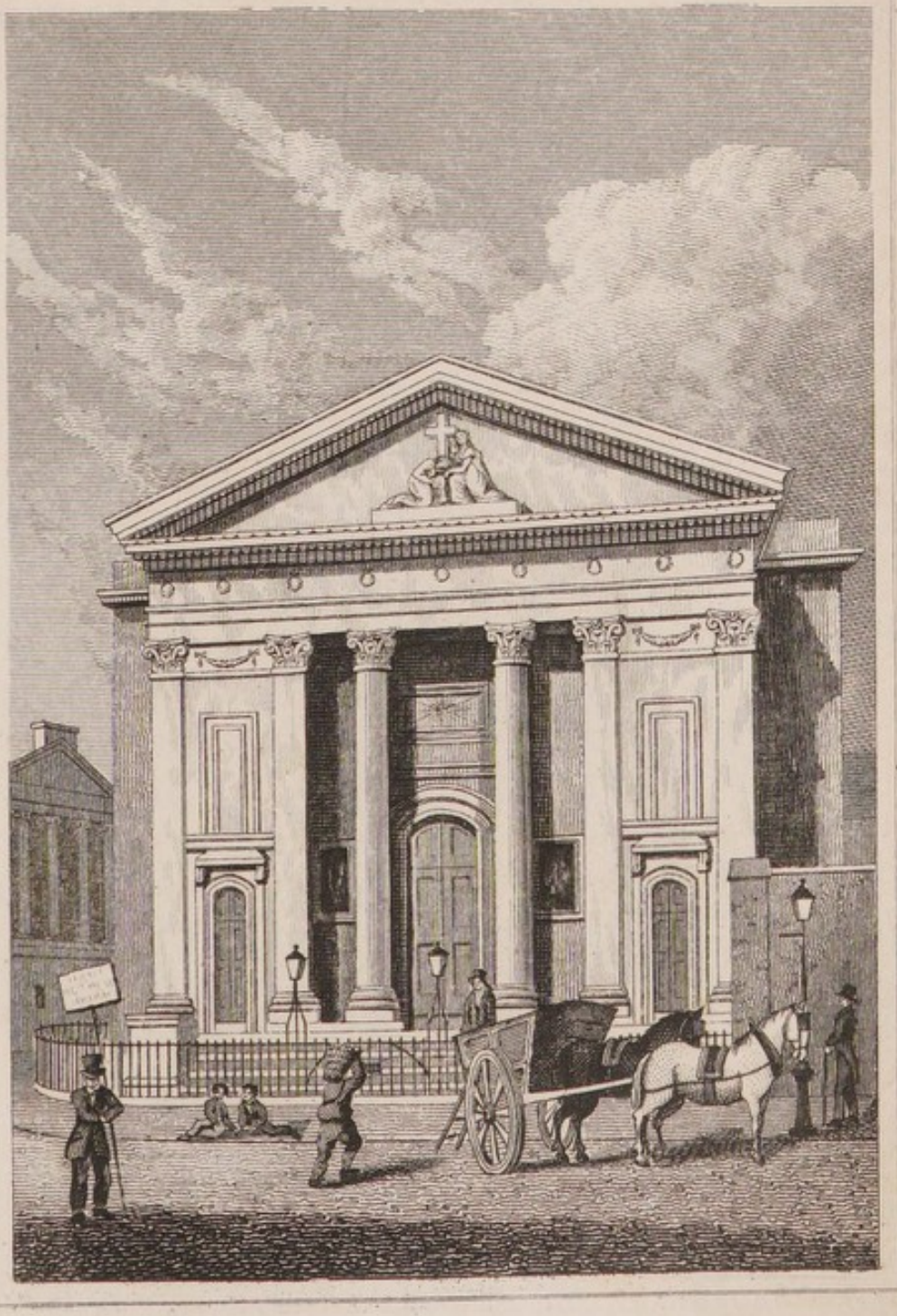
Bury-street, St. Mary Axe .... C.
Camomile-street ..... C.
Carnaby-street, near Marlborough-street, Craven Chapel C.
Carter-lane, Tooley-street .... B.
———— Doctors' Commons C.
Chapel-street, Soho ..... C.
Chapel-path, Somer's-town ... B.
Chapman-street, St. George's-in-the-East ..... B.
Chelsea, Paradise Chapel ..... B.
China-terrace, Lambeth ..... W. M.
Church-lane, Whitechapel .... C.
Church-street, Blackfriars .... B.
———— Lambeth ..... Welsh.
———— Mile-end ..... C.
City-road ..... W. M.
———— at the Orphan School C.
Clement's-inn ..... B.
Collier's Rents, Long-lane, Southwark..... C.
Compton-place, East ..... B.
Crescent, near Jewin-street... F.
Crosby-row, Snow's-fields.... B.
Cross-street, Hatton-garden .. S.
Crown-court, Russell-street ... S. C.
Crown-street, Soho ..... C.
Cumberland-street, Curtain-road..... Wh. M.
Dean-street, Tooley-street .... B.
Denmark-street..... B.
Devonshire-square..... B.
Duke-street, Blackfriars..... B.
Eagle-street, Red Lion-square B.
———— Spitalfields..... W. M.
East-cheap, Little ..... C.
Edward-street, Soho ..... B.
Edwin-ssreet, Finsbury .... . Welsh.
Essex-street, Strand ..... U.
Ewer's-street, Borough..... B.
Fetter-lane..... C.
———— Elim-court ..... B.
———— Nevil's-court ..... M.
Gainsford-street, Borough .... W. M
Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields W. M.
Gower-street, North..... H.
Grafton-street, Soho..... B.
Grange-road ..... H.
Gravel-lane, Wapping..... C.
Gray's-inn-lane ..... H.
Green-walk, Blackfriars-road C.
Grub-street ..... C.
Guildford-street, Little, Borough..... Welsh.
Haberdashers'-hall, see Staining-lane .....
Hanover-street, Long-acre.... S.
Hare-court, Aldersgate-street C.
Hinde-street, Manchester-square ..... W. M.
Holywell-mount, Shoreditch .. W. M.
Hope-street, Spitalfields ..... C.
Horse-ferry-road ..... W. M.
Hoxton ..... W. M.
———— Academy ..... C.
Ireland-yard, Blackfriars .... S.
Jamaica-row, Rotherhithe .... C.
———————— C.
Jewin-street, Old Jewry Chapel A.
———————— ..... C.
———————— Crescent ..... Welsh C.
Jewry-street, Aldgate ..... C.
John-street, Bedford-row .... C.
Johnston-street, Old Gravel-lane..... C.
Kent-road, Alfred-place ..... B.
Kent-street, Southwark ..... B.
Keppel-street, Russell-square B.
Lambeth-road, Verulam Chapel C.
Leading-street, Shadwell .... C.
Leather-lane, Holborn..... A.
———————— W. M.
Lewisham-street, Westminster B.
Lisle-street, Leicester-square S.
Lock's-fields ..... C.
London-road..... C.
London-wall, Coleman-street S. C.
Long-lane, Southwark ..... W. M.
Maiden-lane, Covent-garden.. B.
Market-street, May-fair ..... C.
Maze-pond, Southwark..... C.
Meeting-house-walk, Snow-fields ..... B.
Middlesex-court, Bartholomew-close ..... C.
Mile-end-road Brunswick Chapel ..... C.
Mile's-lane, Cannon-street .. W. M.
Mill-lane, Cable-street ..... C.
Mitchel-street, Old-street .... B
Monkwell-street, in Windsor-court ..... A.
Moorfields, Albion chapel .... S. C.
New-court, Carey-street..... C.
Newington Butts ..... C.
New-road, Claremont chapel C.
———— Paddington ..... C.
———— Somer's-town .... C.

New-road, St. George's in the East..... C.
Nightingale-lane, East Smithfield..... C.
Orange-street, Leicester-square H.
Oxford-court, Cannon-street.. C.
Palace-street, Pimlico..... C.
Paradise-street, Lambeth .... B.
Pavement, Moorfields..... C.
Pell-street ..... C.
Peter-street, Soho..... S. C.
Poultry ..... C.
Prescott-street ..... B.
Prince's-st., Leicester-sq. New Lights.
Queen-street, Southwark .... B.
———— Great, Lincoln's-inn-fields ..... W. M.
Red-cross-street, city ..... B.
———— ..... Sa.
Rose-lane, Radcliffe ..... C.
Salisbury-street, Bermondsey C.
Salter's-hall, see Oxford-court.
Shakspeare's-walk, Shadwell C.
Shoe-lane, Fleet-street ..... C.
Shouldham-street, Edgeware-road..... B.
Sidmouth-street, Gray's-inn-lane..... S. C.
Silver-street, Falcon-square .. C.
South-place, Moorfields ..... U.
———— Welsh B.
Spa-fields chapel ..... Wh. M.
Spencer-place, Goswell-street-road ..... B.
Staining-lane, Cheapside .... C.
Stamford-street..... U.
Swallow-street ..... S. C.
Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury .. Wh. M.
———— B.
Three-crane-lane, Thames-st. C.
Tichfield-street..... H.
Tottenham-court-road ..... Wh. M.
Unicorn-yard, Tooley-street .. B.
Union-street, Borough ..... C.
Walworth ..... B.
———— ..... W. M.
———— Lock's-fields .... C.
———— West-lane ..... C.
Waterloo-bridge-road ..... S.
———— ..... B.
Wells-street, Oxford-street .. S. C.
Wharf-road, Paddington .... C.
White's-row, Spitalfields .... C.
Wild-street, Little ..... B.
Wood-street, London-wall.... B.
———— Pancras..... U.
Worship-street, Finsbury .... U. & B.
York-street, St. James's square B.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPELS.

Clarendon-square, Somers-town
Denmark-court, Crown-street, Soho
Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, *Sardinian*
East-lane, Bermondsey
Horseferry-road
Little George-street, Portman-square, *French*
London-road, Prospect-row
Moorfields
South-street, May-fair
St. Thomas Apostle, *German*
Spanish-place, Manchester-square, *Spanish*
Sutton-street, Soho, *Irish*
Virginia-street, Radcliffe
Warwick-street, Golden-square, *Bavarian*
White-street, Moorfields

At most of the above chapels, but particularly at Moorfields, Spanish-place, and Warwick-street, the instrumental and vocal performances on Sundays and festivals are conducted by eminent professional characters. The interior of the chapel at Moorfields is well worthy of inspection; behind the altar, which is adorned with six fine marbled columns, is a beautiful fresco of the crucifixion, and on the ceiling are represented the Virgin Mary, the infant Jesus, and the four evangelists, surrounded by paintings of the principal



CATHOLIC CHAPEL,
MOORFIELDS.

St JAMES'S PALACE.

events in the life of our Saviour. These pictures were painted by M. Aglio, an Italian artist.

The chapel in Spanish-place, constructed from designs by Bonomi, is much admired for its classical style of architecture.

JEWS' SYNAGOGUES.

Baker's-gardens, Leadenhall-street
Bevis-marks, Duke's-place, *Portuguese*
Bricklayer's-hall, Leadenhall-street
Church-row, Fenchurch-street
Denmark-court, Strand
Duke's-place, *German*
Prospect-place, Southwark

MEETING-HOUSES OF THE FRIENDS, OR QUAKERS.

Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate
Redcross-street, Borough
St. Peter's-court, St. Martin's-lane
St. John's-street, Smithfield
School-house-lane, Radcliffe
White-hart-court, Gracechurch-street

FOREIGN PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

Armenian—Prince's-row, Spitalfields. *Dutch*—1. Austin Friars; 2. St. James's Palace: the first is a spacious Gothic edifice of great antiquity, having been erected in 1351, and the library attached to it contains several curious MSS. among which are letters of Calvin and other foreign reformers. *French*—1; Austin Friars (same as the Dutch church). 2; Little Dean-street. 3; St. John's-street, Brick-lane. 4; Threadneedle-street. *German*—1; Austin Friars. 2; Brown's-lane, Spitalfields. 3; Little Alie-street. 4; Little Trinity-lane. 5; St. James's Palace. 6; Savoy-street (Lutheran). *Swiss*—Moor-street, Seven Dials. *Swedish*—Prince's-square.

CHAPTER IX.

Public Buildings, Palaces, the Houses of Parliament, and Courts of Law.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

This palace is built on the site of a hospital for lepers, which was erected here before the Conquest by some pious citizens of London, and dedicated to St. James; the hospital was continued until the reign of Henry VIII. who seized upon its revenues, pensioned a few persons who were on the establishment, razed the house, and built the present edifice according to a design, it is said, of his then favourite Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex. The king only intended it for a private residence, and it was called the king's manor-house. His daughter, Queen Mary, resided here during the last two years of her reign, and terminated her inglori-

ous life within its walls. That hopeful youth, Prince Henry, son of James I. also died in St. James's Palace, after having made many improvements in the interior.

Charles I. enriched the palace with many valuable works of art, and employed an agent in Italy to collect them. The Cardinal Barberini was very liberal in gratifying the taste of the monarch, with what view we learn by a letter he wrote to Cardinal Mazarine on the subject. "The statues go on excellently," says Barberini, "nor shall I hesitate to rob Rome of her most valuable ornaments, if in exchange we might be so happy as to have the king of England among those who submit to the apostolic see."

The valuable gallery of pictures collected by Charles I., and which contained several *chef-d'œuvres* of Raphael, Titian, Correggio, Holbein, Leonardo da Vinci, Tintoretto, Guido, and other eminent masters, were scattered by the republican parliament, and sold for the trivial sum of 12,049*l.* 4*s.*

St. James's Palace was for some time the prison of Charles I., and here his body was brought after his execution, and exhibited for several days to the public. Cromwell is said to have been one of the visitors, muffled up in a cloak, and otherwise disguised; he walked round the corpse, and, exclaiming "dreadful necessity!" withdrew.

James II., William III., Queen Anne, and George I., II., and III., all resided in this palace, where many royal births and baptisms have since taken place, and many a nuptial ceremony has been celebrated in the chapel royal.

His majesty George IV. was born in St. James's Palace; and as a presage to the glory of his reign, scarcely had he entered the world when the treasure of the Hermione frigate, one of the richest captures recorded in the annals of the British navy, passed St. James's in a long train of waggons, when his late majesty and the nobility present appeared at the windows, and joined in the acclamations of the multitude.

It is an irregular brick building, without a single external beauty to recommend it as a palace. In the front next St. James's-street, an old gatehouse appears, which serves as an entrance to a small square court, with a piazza on the west side of it, leading to the grand staircase. The buildings are low, plain, and mean; beyond this are two other courts, which have little appearance of a royal palace. The state apartment looks towards the park; and this side, though certainly not imposing, cannot be pronounced

mean. It is of one story, and has a regular appearance not to be found in other parts of the building. The south east wing was destroyed by fire in 1808, and has never been rebuilt, though the whole of the palace was repaired in 1821, 1822, and 1823.

The state apartments are commodious and handsome, and are entered by a passage and staircase of great elegance. The walls are distempered of a dead stone colour, and are lighted by Grecian bronze lights, with moon shades placed on plain granite pedestals, which have an air of simplicity perfectly in unison with this part of the edifice.

On ascending the staircase is a gallery or guard-room, converted into an armoury, the walls of which are tastefully decorated with daggers, swords, and muskets, in various devices, such as stars, diamonds, circles, and Vandyke borders. When a drawing-room is held, this apartment is occupied by the yeomen of the guard, in full costume.

The next room is a small chamber, covered with excellent specimens of tapestry, in fine preservation, from the ceiling of which hangs an elegant chandelier. When a drawing-room is held, a person attends here to receive the cards containing the names of the parties to be presented, with the circumstances under which such presentation takes place. A duplicate of the card is subsequently handed to the lord in waiting, in order to prevent the introduction of improper persons.

The next room is the first of a succession of three rooms, the last of which is entitled the Presence Chamber. It is fitted up in a style of matchless splendour. The walls are covered with crimson damask, and the window-curtains which hang in rich and luxurious folds are composed of the same material. The cornices and basements are formed of carved and gilt mouldings, and extend to every part of the room. On entering, the eye of the spectator is first attracted by a looking-glass of unusual magnitude, which extends completely from the ceiling to the floor, and is, perhaps, not to be excelled in point of size by any other glass in the kingdom. At the east end of the room is a painting of George II., in his royal robes, and on the other walls hang two large pictures of Tournay and Lisle. The furniture consists of sofas, ottomans, and stools covered with crimson velvet, trimmed with gold lace. From the ceiling hangs a superb lustre, containing two rows of lights of three branches each, and at each end of the apartment are splendid candelabras, elegantly gilt.

The next room is fitted up in the same style of elegance, and contains an excellent full length portrait of his late majesty George III., in the robes of the order of the garter. On each side of this are paintings of the celebrated naval victories by Lord Howe on the first of June, 1794, and by Lord Nelson, at Trafalgar, October 21, 1805. The effect of the whole is considerably heightened by the addition of three magnificent pier glasses reaching from the ceiling to the floor. From the centre of the ceiling also hangs a richly-chased Grecian lustre.

The third and last room is the Presence Chamber, in which the king holds his levees. This, in point of gorgeous and chaste decoration, far exceeds the preceding rooms, although the style is somewhat similar. The throne upon which his majesty receives the company is splendid, and, in point of size and magnificence of effect, far exceeds that in the House of Lords. It is composed of rich crimson Genoa velvet, thickly covered with gold lace, and is surmounted by a canopy of the same material, on the inside of which is a star embroidered in gold. There are three steps for his majesty to ascend, which lead to a state chair of exquisite workmanship, close to which is a footstool to correspond. Over the fire-place is a full-length portrait of his majesty in his coronation robes by Sir T. Lawrence, P. R. A. On each side of this picture are paintings of the battles of Vittoria and Waterloo. In both the Duke of Wellington is the most prominent figure. The piers of the room are entirely filled up with plate glass, before which are some beautiful marble slabs. The window curtains are of crimson satin, trimmed with gold, coloured fringe, and lace. The cornices, mouldings, &c., are richly gilt, and the other embellishments and furniture, of corresponding elegance, present a *coup-d'œil* in every way suited to the dignity and splendour of the British court.

Behind the Presence Chamber is his majesty's closet, in which he gives audience, and receives the members of his own family, foreign ambassadors, cabinet ministers, and officers of state. It unites every thing that is grand, and although smaller than the other rooms, is not less appropriate. It contains a state chair and footstool; elegant writing table, with buhl inkstand, and other appropriate fnrniture. The king's dressing or private room is beyond this.

The old ball-room has been recently new modelled upon the French plan, and formed into a supper-room. Ornamental compartments of various kinds, richly gilt, enliven the walls; and from the ceiling five handsome lustres are pendant. The fittings up and furniture are very elegant.

THE KINGS PALACE.

The other parts of St. James's Palace are very irregular in their form, consisting chiefly of connecting courts. Select portions were formerly in the occupation of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence. Near the apartments of the former is a handsome room called the Queen's Library, in which Queen Caroline, the consort of George II., often held learned disputations with the most eminent philosophers and literati of her day.

In one of the rooms, formerly the ante-chamber to the levee-room, James, the son of James II., afterwards styled the Pretender, was born.

ST. GEORGE'S PALACE.

Buckingham-house was erected in 1703, on the site of what was originally called the Mulberry gardens, by the learned and accomplished John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, who died in 1720. In 1761 this palace became the property of the late Queen Charlotte, who made it her town residence; and here all her children, with the exception of his present majesty, were born. Here, likewise, several royal marriages have taken place: the Duke of York and Princess Frederica of Prussia, in 1791; Duke of Gloucester and Princess Mary, 1816; Prince of Homburg and Princess Elizabeth, 1818; and Duke of Cambridge and Princess of Hesse, in the same year. The front was of red brick, with white pilasters, entablatures, and window frames. It had before it a spacious lawn enclosed with iron railing, and behind it extensive gardens and a small piece of water. Many of the apartments were large and commodious. The walls of the grand staircase, painted by Canaletti, exhibited the story of Dido, and the ceiling represents Juno, Venus, and other mythological figures.

In 1825 parliament granted a considerable sum of money to enlarge and indeed rebuild this house as a palace for his present majesty. The architect appointed was J. Nash, esq., and at the present time an immense expense has been incurred without producing such an edifice as the nation fully expected for the residence of their sovereign.

The palace is very extensive, and forms three sides of a quadrangle. The centre is three stories in height, with a double portico of the Doric and Corinthian orders, surmounted by a pediment, in the tympanum of which is an alto-relievo of the triumph of Britannia. On the apex is a gigantic statue of Neptune; and in other parts of this front trophies and statues are similarly disposed. The

wings were originally exceedingly mean, but they have been recently improved at an expense of 50,000*l*. The garden front is elegant, the centre ornamented by a dome which has a bad effect in front. The gardens are laid out in a fanciful manner, with cascades, Swiss mountains, groves, &c.; but there is a littleness in this part of the palace which does not accord with our ideas of what a metropolitan palace ought to be. The interior is not finished, and therefore cannot be described with sufficient accuracy; it may, however, be observed, that there is a splendid gallery for paintings, and a similar one for specimens of sculpture.

When the structure is completed it will be surrounded by iron rails, and in the centre of the esplanade before the east front is to be a magnificent arch constructed entirely of marble, in imitation of the celebrated arch of Constantine at Rome.

The entrance to the gardens of the palace from Piccadilly is through a splendid arch similar in style to Severus's arch at Rome.

The cost of this palace (which in appearance is considerably below many of the houses of the nobility and gentry of England) is estimated at 432,926*l*.

WHITEHALL PALACE.

The old palace of this name occupied a space along the bank of the river, a little to the north of Westminster-bridge, commencing where Privy-gardens begin, and ending near Scotland-yard. Westward it extended from the river to St. James's park, along the eastern boundary of which many of its various buildings lay, from the Cockpit, which it included, to Spring-gardens. It was originally the residence of Hubert de Burgh, justiciary of England under Henry III., from whom it passed to the archbishops of York, and was from them called York-house. Henry VIII. seized it on the fall of Cardinal Wolsey, and from that time it became the residence of the kings of England, till the reign of Queen Anne, who held her court at St. James's Palace, in consequence of the principal part having been burnt down in 1695. On that calamitous occasion, the Banqueting-house, which had been added to the structure by James I., alone escaped the general destruction, and remains a monument of the classic taste in architecture introduced into this country by Inigo Jones.

The great room of this edifice is converted into a chapel, in which service is performed in the morning and evening of every Sunday. In a large gallery foot guards, or such part of them as

wish it, are accommodated, and are frequently marched thither from the parade, attended by their band. Over the altar are placed the various eagles which were so gloriously won from the French, in different battles in the peninsula of Spain, and on the field of Waterloo, in the late wars. The ceiling of this room was painted by Rubens, and represents the apotheosis of James I., which is treated in nine compartments: Vandyke was to have painted the sides with the history of the order of the garter. The execution of particular parts is to be admired for its boldness and success. These paintings were retouched a few years since by Cipriani. The banqueting-house cost 17,000*l.* building, and the painting of the ceiling 3000*l.*

In front of this edifice, on a scaffold erected for the occasion, Charles I. was beheaded, on the 30th of January, 1648-9, having passed to the scene of death through one of the windows. Whitlocke says, "At this scene were many sighs and weeping eyes, and divers strove to dip their handkerchiefs in his blood." Within the area, behind the banqueting-house, in Privy-gardens, is a fine bronze statue of James II. by Grinlin Gibbons.

KENSINGTON PALACE.

This palace was formerly the seat of Lord Chancellor Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, but was purchased and made a royal residence by William III. It is a large irregular edifice of brick, but contains a good suite of state apartments, and some painted staircases and ceilings. Among the numerous pictures in this palace are several by Holbein, and a few by Paul Veronese, Vandyke, Guercino, Giorgione, Murillo, Leonardo da Vinci, Lely, and Kneller. The great staircase leads from the principal entrance to the palace by a long corridor, the sides of which are painted to represent a gallery crowded with spectators on a grand court day. These paintings were executed by Kent, who has introduced portraits of himself, of Ulric, a Polish youth, page to George I., of the Turks, Mahoment and Mustapha, two of his attendants, and also of Peter, the wild boy. William and Mary, Queen Anne, George I. and George II. made this palace their place of frequent residence, and the last mentioned of these princes died here. Here is a range of apartments occupied by the Duke of Sussex.

The garden, or park, originally attached to the building, and which King William greatly improved, consisted in his time of only twenty-six acres. Queen Anne added thirty acres, and Queen

Caroline, consort to George II., extended the boundaries by the addition of 200 acres taken out of Hyde Park. The present circumference of the whole grounds is about two miles and a half.

These spacious gardens were laid out from the designs of Bridgman, Kent, and Lancelot Brown, who may be considered as the inventors of the modern art of landscape gardening.

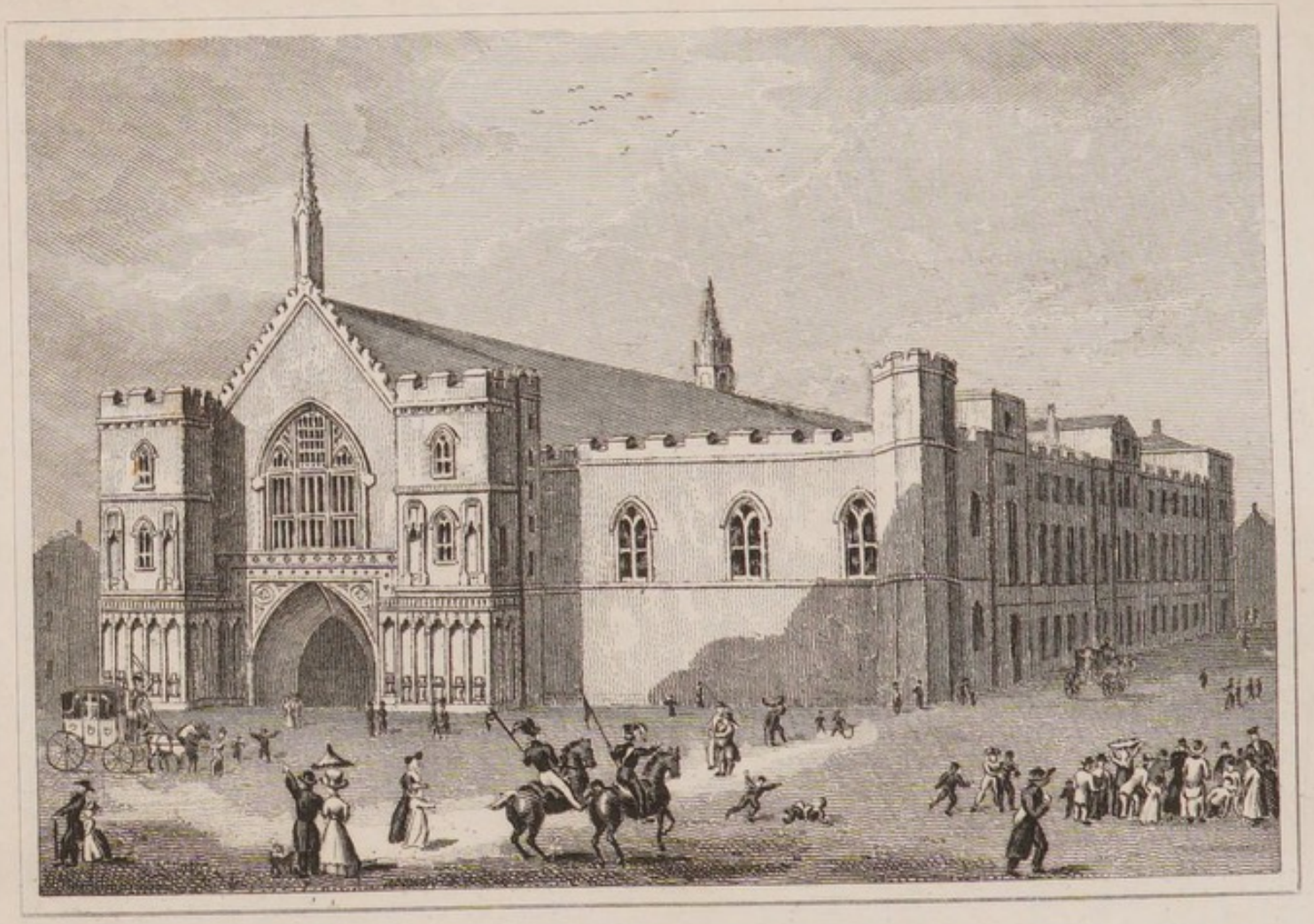
Kensington Palace may be viewed by strangers on application to the housekeeper.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND COURTS OF LAW.

The House of Lords, House of Commons, and other contiguous buildings, occupy the site of the old royal palace of Westminster, built by Edward the Confessor, and enlarged by different monarchs. This palace stood close to the banks of the Thames, and included the space now called Old Palace-yard, as well as a great part of Abingdon-street.

Westminster Hall was built by William Rufus, in the years 1097-8; and here, on his return from Normandy in 1099, "he kept his feast of Whitsuntide very royally." It was therefore first used as a banqueting-house to the palace which stood on the site of Old Palace-yard. It became ruinous before the reign of Richard II., who repaired it in 1397, raised the walls two feet, altered the windows, and added a new roof, as well as a stately porch and other buildings. In 1236, Henry III., on new year's day, caused 6000 poor men, women, and children, to be entertained in this hall, and in the other rooms of his palace, as a celebration of queen Eleanor's coronation. The king and queen had been married at Canterbury; and on the day of this great feast made their public entry into London. As a proof of its size, it may be mentioned that Richard II. kept his Christmas festival in the new hall, accompanied with all that splendour and magnificence for which his court was conspicuous: and that on this occasion twenty-eight oxen, 300 sheep, and fowls without number, were consumed. The number of guests on each day of the feast amounted to 10,000, and 2000 cooks were employed.

The present hall was first called the New Hall Palace, to distinguish it from the Old Palace at the south end of the hall, which, taking in the chapel of St. Stephen, is now used as the two houses of parliament. Westminster Hall exceeds, in dimensions, any room in Europe, unsupported by pillars—its length is 270 feet; its height ninety; and the breadth seventy-four. The roof consists



WESTMINSTER HALL.

minster-hall, though it is to be regretted that the architecture does not harmonise with that venerable structure. They comprise the Court of Chancery, the Vice-Chancellor's Court, the Courts of Common Pleas, of Exchequer, and King's Bench; all of them being accessible on two sides from the hall and from the street. Erected from the designs of J. Soane, esq.

The Court of Chancery is a spacious square room, having a handsome circular gallery for the accommodation of students and suitors and legal practitioners. It is surmounted by a dome, through each side of which the light is admitted by a large circular window. At the back of the bench is the chancellor's private room.

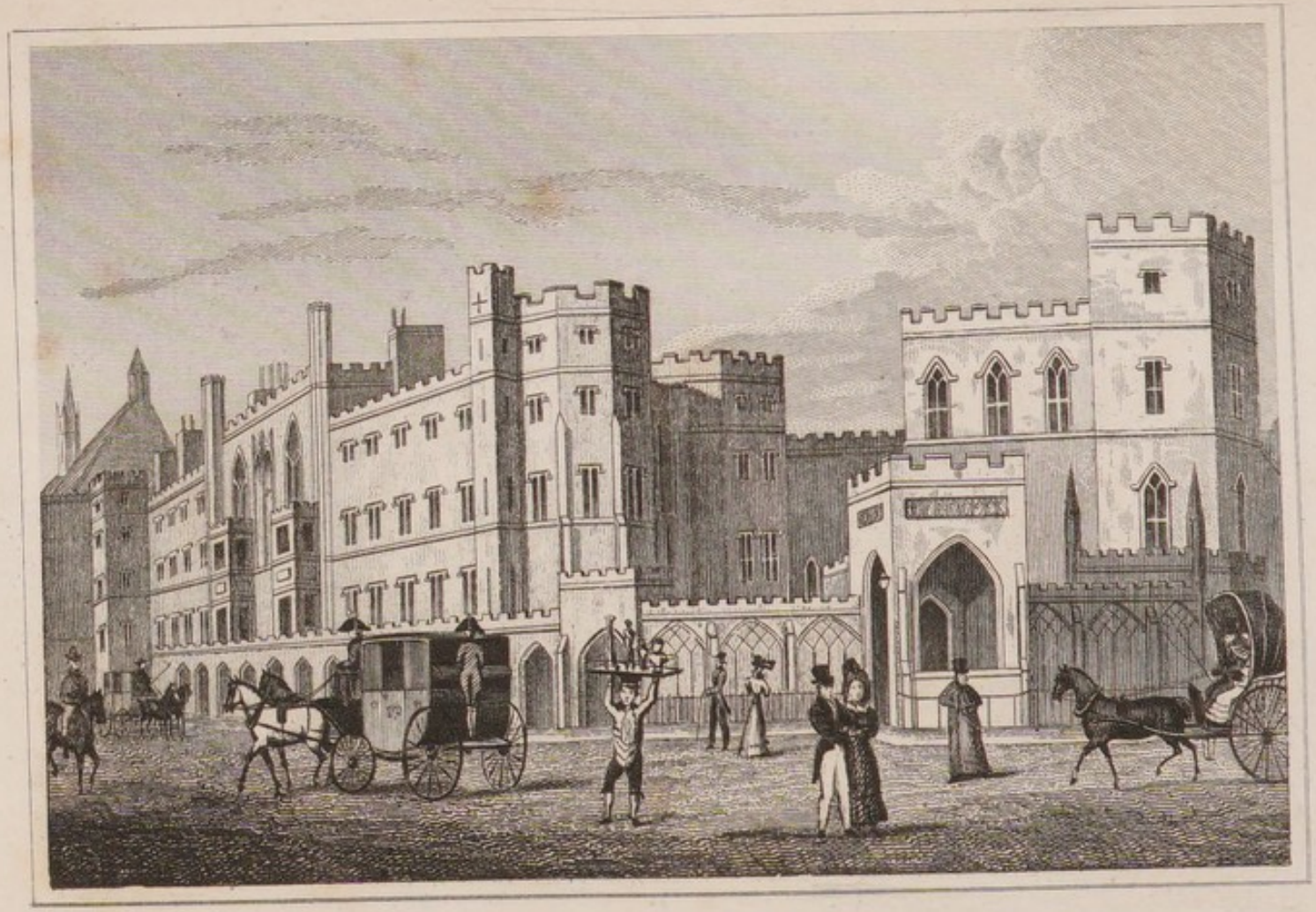
The Vice-Chancellor's Court is of the same dimensions as the Court of Chancery, and is likewise surmounted by a dome, though of smaller size, the light being admitted by windows in the sides of the room.

The whole of these courts are far from being judiciously arranged or decorated.

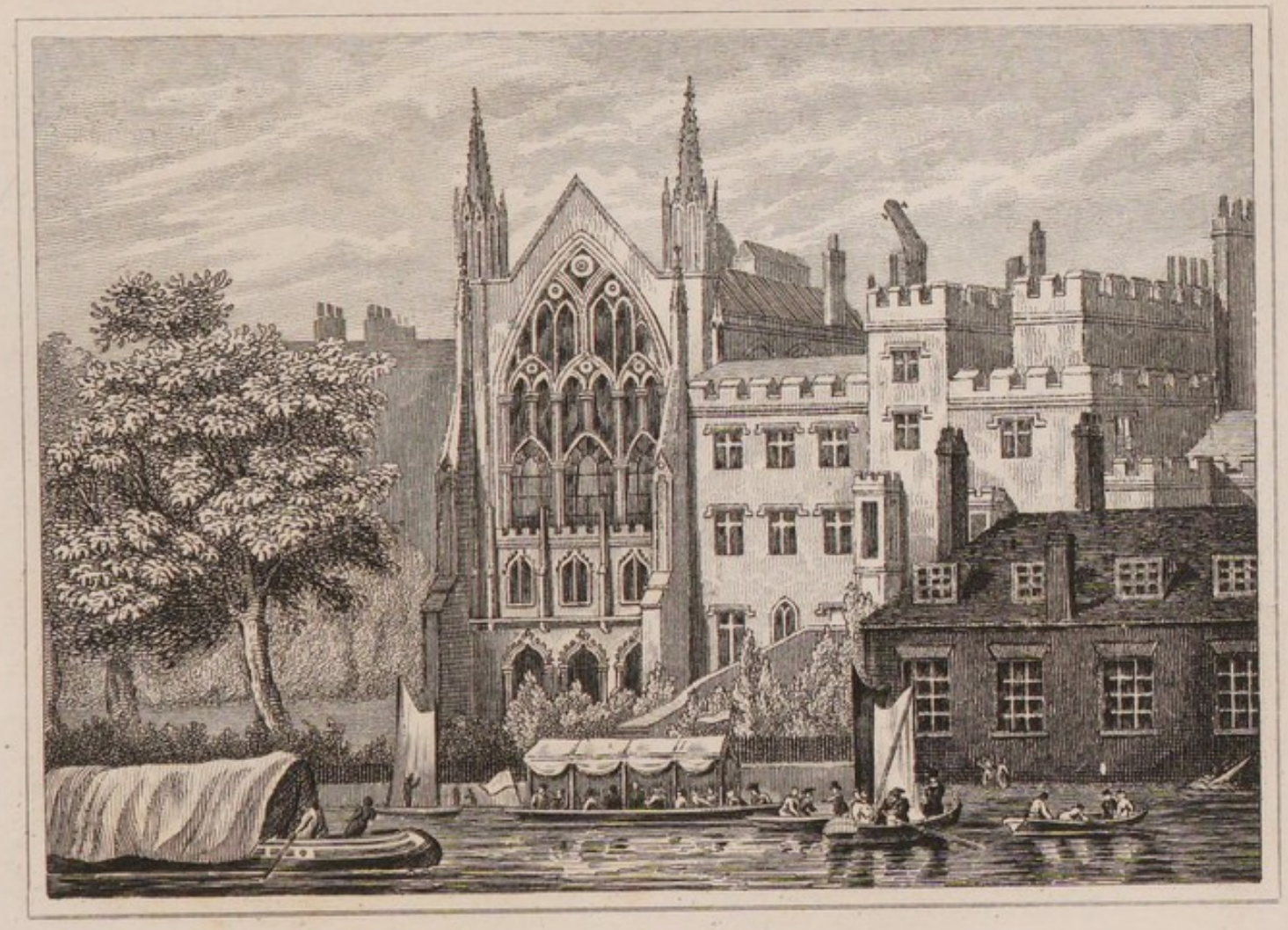
The House of Lords, Old Palace-yard,

Is not distinguished by exterior beauty; the front consists of a colonnade in the Gothic style, connecting the two entrances, one for the king when he goes in state, and the other for the Lords. The former has a porch, erected in 1822, from designs by Mr. Soane, and a staircase and saloon in the Grecian style; the latter is 100 feet long, and twenty-seven feet wide. The gallery is divided into three parts by columns in imitation of veined marble of the Ionic order. There is somewhat of a profusion of ornament in the decorative part of this gallery, but it presents a noble vista, and the dome and arches are novel, though rather too full of ornament. The interior of the house is ornamented with tapestry, representing our victory over the Spanish armada. The heads of the naval heroes who commanded on the glorious day, form a matchless border round the work. In the prince's chamber, where the king assumes his robes, on coming to the House of Lords, is a curious old tapestry, representing the birth of queen Elizabeth; Anne Bullen in her bed, an attendant on one side, and a nurse with the child on the other. The story is a little broken into by the loss of a piece of the arras, cut to make a passage for the door.

The room in which the peers assemble is of an oblong form, and rather smaller than that of the House of Commons. It was newly fitted up in 1820, and a throne was erected of the most splendid



THE HOUSE OF LORDS.



HOUSE OF COMMONS.

description, in the room of the elevated arm-chair before used as the seat of the monarch. This throne consists of an immense canopy of crimson velvet, surmounted by an imperial crown, and supported by columns richly gilt, and decorated with oak leaves and acorns. Tridents, olive branches, and other emblematic figures ornament the pedestals. The seats of the lord chancellor (who is speaker of the House of Lords), of the judges and officers, are woolsacks covered with green baize; and peers, ranged according to their rank, sit on benches similarly covered. The archbishops, dukes, and marquesses sit on the right hand of the throne, the earls and bishops on the left, and the other peers on the cross benches in front.

That court of justice so tremendous in the Tudor and part of the Stuart reign, the Star Chamber, still keeps its name, which was not taken from the stars on its roof (which were obliterated even before the reign of Queen Elizabeth), but from the Starra or Jewish covenants, deposited there by order of Richard I. No star was allowed to be valid except found in those repositories, and here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I. It is situated on the south side of New Palace-yard, in the old building on the banks of the Thames.

The Painted Chamber is a long and lofty room, lighted by Gothic windows, used as the place of conference between the Lords and Commons. It is remarkable as the place in which the death warrant of Charles I. was signed, and as the scene of the celebrated conference between the Lords and Commons, which was followed by the revolution.

Adjoining to Old Palace-yard, was the vault called Guy Faux's Cellar, in which the conspirators of 1605 lodged the barrels of gunpowder, designed at one blow to annihilate the three estates of the realm in parliament assembled. This was the old kitchen of Edward the Confessor's palace. During the recent alterations this cellar has been destroyed.

Admission may be obtained to the House of Lords on paying one shilling to the attendant, or when the house is sitting by an order from a peer.

The House of Commons, Old Palace-yard,

Was formerly a chapel, founded by King Stephen, and dedicated to St. Stephen the Martyr. It was rebuilt in 1347 by Edward III., and converted into a collegiate church under the government of a dean and twelve secular priests.

After the reformation, Edward VI. assigned it to the Commons' house of parliament for the sessions of its members, to which purpose it has ever since been appropriated.

The chapel, as re-edified by Edward III., was so exceedingly beautiful that persons possessing good taste must deeply lament its having been defaced in the first instance, when the old house was formed within it: the more recent alterations have injured it in a still greater degree. At the time the walls were unmasked within, by removing the wainscot to make these latter alterations in 1801, a great part of the ancient decorations remained. Both the sides and roof were then seen to be most curiously wrought, and ornamented with a profusion of gilding and painting, presenting superb and beautiful specimens of the fine arts as they existed in the reign of Edward III. The gilding was particularly firm and highly burnished, and the colours vivid, both the one and the other being as fresh in appearance as if but just executed. One of the paintings had considerable merit, both as to design and execution: the subject was the adoration of the shepherds, and the virgin was neither devoid of beauty nor of dignity. The west front of this chapel is still to be seen, and has a fine pointed arch window. Between this and the lobby of the house is a small vestibule in the same style.

The old house was formed within the chapel, chiefly by a floor, raised above its pavement, and by an inner roof, considerably below the ancient one. In 1800, on the union with Ireland, the building was enlarged by taking down the entire side walls, except the buttresses that supported the original roof, and erecting others beyond them, so as to give room for one additional seat in each of the recesses between the buttresses thus formed. A gallery runs along the west end, and the north and south sides are supported by slender iron pillars, crowned with gilt Corinthian capitals. The whole interior is lined with brown well-polished wainscot, and in its present state is conveniently adapted for its destined use.

The speaker's chair stands at some distance from the wall, and is highly ornamented with gilding, having the royal arms at the top. Before the chair is a table, at which sit the clerks, who take minutes of the proceedings, read the title of bills, &c. In the centre of the room, between the table and the bar, is a capacious area. The seats of the members occupy each side, and both ends of the room, with the exception of the passages. There are five rows of seats rising in gradation above each other, with short backs and green morocco cushions. The seat on the floor, on the right

hand of the speaker, is called the Treasury Bench, because there many of the members of administration usually sit. The side immediately opposite is occupied by the leading members of the opposition.

No members have any particular seats, except those for the city of London, who have a right to sit on the speaker's right hand, a privilege of which they seldom avail themselves except on the first day of a session. The speaker sits with his hat on, unless upon particular occasions. All the members must be seated, except the one addressing the chair; but they wear their hats or not at pleasure, unless when they are speaking.

The privilege of reporting the debates is by courtesy; and even so late as the last century it was not permitted to give the names of the members who spoke on any question, but to give them fictitious, generally Roman names. So important is a report of the proceedings in parliament thought, that one of the daily papers expends between two and three thousand pounds every session in procuring it; and such is the rapidity with which the intelligence is communicated to the public, that should a debate close at four o'clock in the morning, a report of it, that shall fill a whole newspaper in small type, will be published within four hours afterwards.

The gallery of the House of Commons is accessible to strangers by means of orders from the members, or by a donation of 2*s.* 6*d.* to the door-keeper.

Beneath the House of Commons, in passages or apartments appropriated to various uses, are considerable remains of an under chapel of curious workmanship; and a side of a cloister, the roof of which is scarcely surpassed by the exquisite beauty and richness of Henry VII.'s chapel in the neighbouring abbey.

The Speaker's House, which was formerly a small court of the palace, was greatly altered, enlarged, and beautified in 1803, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt. It is tastefully ornamented with whatever is essential to the residence of an officer of such high rank. The speaker can go into the House of Commons from his own apartments, a passage having been made for that purpose; and during the sitting of the house he proceeds along it, through the lobby, in state, preceded by the mace, attended by a train-bearer, &c.

CHAPTER X.

Public Buildings—the Tower of London, Offices of Government, and Inns of Court.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Fees.—Admission to the menagerie, 1*s.* each person; to the six armouries, viz. the new Spanish armoury, the new horse armoury, the volunteer armoury, the sea armoury, royal train of artillery, and the small armoury, 2*s.* each person, and 1*s.* each person to the attendant warder; to the crown jewel-room, 2*s.* each person, and 1*s.* for each entire company to the attendant warder.

The Tower is situated on the east side of the city, about 800 yards from London-bridge, near the banks of the river Thames. This extensive edifice at first consisted of no more than what is at present called the White Tower. It has been traditionally reported, without any authority, to have been built by Julius Cæsar, though there is the strongest evidence of its being marked out and a part of it first erected by William the Conqueror, in the year 1076, doubtless with a view to secure to himself and followers a safe retreat, in case the English should ever have recourse to arms to recover their ancient possessions and lost liberties.

However, the death of the Conqueror, in 1087, about eight years after he had begun this fortress, for some time prevented its progress, and left it to be completed by his son William Rufus, who in 1098, surrounded it with walls, and a broad and deep ditch, which is in some places about 120 feet wide, into which water from the river Thames was introduced. Henry III., in 1240, ordered a stone gate, bulwark, and other additions to be made to this fortress, and the original tower to be whitened, and from whence it was called the White Tower. In 1465, Edward IV. greatly enlarged the fortifications, and built the Lion's Tower, for the reception of foreign beasts, birds, &c. presented to the kings of England. By the command of Charles II. in 1663, the ditch was completely cleansed, and the wharfing rebuilt with brick and stone, and sluices erected for admitting and retaining water from the Thames, as occasion

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

THE ADMIRALTY.

might require; the walls of the White Tower have been repaired, and a great number of additional buildings have been added.

The Tower is in the best situation that could have been chosen for a fortress, it lying near enough to protect the metropolis and the seat of commerce from invasion by water. It is to the north of the river Thames, from which it is parted by a commodious wharf and narrow ditch, over which is a draw-bridge, for the convenience of issuing and receiving ammunition and naval and military stores. Upon this wharf is a noble platform, on which are placed sixty-one pieces of cannon, nine-pounders, mounted on handsome iron carriages, which were fired on state holidays, and, in time of war, when any glorious victory attended his majesty's arms: small pieces are now used for those purposes.

Parallel to the middle part of the wharf, upon the walls, is a platform, seventy yards in length, called the Ladies' Line, from its being much frequented in the summer evenings, as on the inside it is shaded with a row of lofty trees, and without affords a fine prospect of the shipping, and of the boats passing and repassing the river. The ascent to this line is by stone steps, and being once upon it, there is a walk almost round the tower walls without interruption, in doing which one passes three batteries: the first called the Devil's Battery, where there is a platform on which are mounted seven pieces of cannon; the next is named the Stone Battery, and is defended by eight pieces of cannon; and the last, called the Wooden Battery, is mounted with six pieces of cannon; all these are brass, and nine-pounders.

The wharf, which is divided from Tower-hill at each end by gates, is opened every morning for the convenience of a free intercourse between the respective inhabitants of the tower, the city, and its suburbs. From this wharf is an entrance for persons on foot over the draw-bridge already mentioned; and also a water-gate under the tower wall, commonly called the Traitor's-gate through which it has been customary, for the greater privacy, to convey traitors and other state prisoners by water to and from the tower; the water of the ditch having here a communication with the Thames, by means of a stone bridge on the wharf. Over this water-gate is a regular building, terminated at each end by a round tower, on which are embrazures for pointing cannon. The infirmary was formerly in this building, but now it is converted into regular apartments for persons employed in the ordnance department, also a mill, and the water-works for supplying the garrison with water from the Thames, by means of a steam engine.

The principal entrance into the Tower is by four gates to the west, one within another, and each large enough to admit coaches and heavy carriages. Having passed through the third of these, you proceed over a strong stone bridge, built over the ditch to the fourth, which is the strongest: it has a port-cullis, to let down on occasion, and it is guarded not only by some soldiers, but by the warders of the tower.

The gates are opened at five o'clock in the morning during summer, and as soon as it is well light in winter. The time for shutting them is eleven o'clock every night. On the occasion of opening or shutting the gates, the following ceremony takes place: the yeoman-porter, with a sergeant and six men, goes to the governor's house for the keys; having received them, he proceeds to the innermost gate; passing which, it is again shut. He then opens the three outermost gates, at each of which the guards rest their firelocks, while the keys pass and repass. On his return to the innermost gate, he calls to the warders on duty to take in King George's keys; when they open the gate, and the keys are placed in the warder's hall. At night the same formality is used in shutting the gates; and as the yeoman-porter, with his guard, is returning with the keys to the governor's house, the main guard, with their officers, are under arms, who challenge him with, "who comes there?" he answers, "the keys:" the challenger replies, "pass keys." The guards, by order, rest their firelocks; and the yeoman-porter says, "God save King George!" the soldiers all answering, "amen." He then goes on to the governor's house, and there leaves the keys. After which no person can go in or out without the watch-word for the night.

The officer to whom the government and care of the Tower are committed is the constable of the Tower, who is always a person of the highest rank. Under him is a lieutenant, a deputy lieutenant, a major of the tower (commonly called governor), a chaplain, a physician, an apothecary, gentleman-porter, yeoman-porter, gentleman-gaoler, four quarter gunners, and forty warders. The warders wear the same uniform as the king's yeomen of the guard.

The principal buildings are, the church, dedicated to St. Peter ad Vincula;* the White Tower; the Governor's House; the Bloody Tower; the Offices of Ordnance; of the Keepers of the Records; the Jewel Office; the new Spanish Armoury; the new Horse Armoury; the

* *Vide ante* p. 167.

grand Store-house, in which is the small armoury, the train of artillery, and the tent room; the new Store-house, wherein are three armouries; handsome houses for the chief and inferior officers; the Mess-house for the officers of the garrison, and the barracks for the soldiers. In addition to these, there is a street called the Mint, which includes nearly one third part of the Tower. The principal part of the houses were formerly inhabited by the officers employed in the coinage; but now by the military.

The White Tower is a large square irregular stone building, situated almost in the centre, no one side answering to another. Its architecture is perhaps as ancient as any edifice now remaining among us. It was new cased by the command of King Charles I.; but in Leland's time it had four round turrets, three of which have since been made square: they all seem to have had staircases to go to the several offices. The building itself consists of three very lofty stories, under which are spacious and commodious vaults, formerly filled with saltpetre, &c. In the first story are two noble rooms, one of which contains arms for more than 30,000 volunteers, curiously displayed. In the other room are many closets and presses, some are filled with warlike weapons and instruments of death, the others with armourers' tools, &c. Over these are two other rooms, one of which is a small armoury for the sea service, the other is the cavalry armoury, and contains many thousands of pistols, swords, &c. The upper story is occupied by an amazing number of records, &c. On the south side is a room called the chapel, in which are deposited a variety of records concerning the ancient customs and privileges of the place, &c.

The Ordnance Office is a little southward of the White Tower. It is a large and noble building of hewn stones and bricks.

The Record Office is opposite the platform already mentioned, and may be known by a curious carved stone door-case, with a palisade before it. All the rolls, from the time of King John to the beginning of the reign of Richard III. are kept here in fifty-six wainscot presses. These rolls and records contain the ancient tenures of land in England; the original of laws and statutes; the right of England to dominion over the British seas; leagues and treaties with foreign princes; the achievements of England in foreign wars; ancient grants of our kings to their subjects; the forms of submission of the Scottish kings; writs and proceedings of the courts of common law and equity; the settlement of Ireland, as to law and dominion; privileges and immunities granted to all

cities and corporations during the period before mentioned; with many other important records, all regularly disposed by the diligence of the keeper, and others under his direction. Beside the records, a number of other curious and valuable documents are to be found here; as also the first edition of the common prayer book, as settled upon on the restoration of Charles II.

The Grand Store-house is north of the White Tower, a noble building of bricks and hewn stones; it extends in length 345 feet, and is sixty feet broad. It was begun by James II. and finished by King William. On the first floor of this grand edifice is that magnificent room called the small armoury, in which he, with Queen Mary, his consort, dined in great form, having all the warrant workmen and labourers to attend them dressed in white gloves and aprons.

There are so many other buildings, beside those already mentioned, that it now seems rather a town than a tower; its extent is thirteen acres and one rood. The circuit round the ditch is about a quarter of a mile.

Having taken notice of the principal buildings, we now proceed to a particular description of the curiosities exhibited; the first of which is

The Royal Menagerie,

Situate a few paces within the outer gate, and distinguished by a painted lion placed over the door of the building, for the purpose of attracting the notice of strangers. Very great improvements and additions to this exhibition have recently been made, of which the following account presents a pleasing proof to the curious. The larger animals, of which there is a noble collection, are confined in dens, disposed in the form of a half moon, in order that a full and comprehensive view may be at once afforded. The construction of the dens is also deserving attention, inasmuch as they present every facility for cleanliness, being divided into two apartments, the upper and the lower, in the latter of which the beast may be made to retire at the will of the keeper. The whole are judiciously fronted with large iron gates, for the two-fold purpose of exhibition and security.

Among the most interesting objects in this exhibition, which is constantly increasing, are the following:—a majestic full-grown Bengal lion and his consort, in one den, being the largest that has been brought to England for many years, with five cubs. Pair of

hunting tigers, from Seringapatam. Pair of oriental leopards, remarkable for their docility. Beautiful panther, presented by the Marchioness of Londonderry; the most exquisite animal of the kind ever seen in Europe. The striped or untameable hyæna. The bradypus pentadactylis, or five-fingered sloth. Three African blood hounds. An enormous grisly bear, from Hudson's-bay, whose bulk exceeds that of an ox. A fine black bear, from North America. A remarkably beautiful ocelot, or tiger cat. A civet cat, the animal that produces musk. Coati mondies, or ant-eaters. Raccoons, with an infinite number and variety of the simia, or monkey tribe, whose antics and gambols afford the highest amusement. A beautiful zebra, from Ethiopia. Lama, or Peruvian beast of burden, employed at the mines of Potosi for conveying gold or silver ore. A white antelope, from China. Pair of kangaroos (male and female), bred in Windsor Great Park. An emew, or southern ostrich. Three extraordinary fine pelicans of the wilderness, represented to feed their young with their own blood. Ardea dubia, or adjutant of Bengal, commonly called the gigantic crane. Three belearic or royal-crowned cranes. Beautiful golden vulture, from Demerara. Hooded vulture, from China. A bearded eagle, or griffin. Majestic eagle of the sun, and golden eagle, from North America. Pair of beautiful horned owls, from Hudson's-bay. Chinese gold and silver pheasants, macaws, cockatoos, parrots, paroquets, and a great variety of other birds of most splendid plumage. A great boa constrictor serpent, from Ceylon. Several rattle snakes, from North America. Rock serpent, from Bengal. Anaconda serpents, from Java. A crocodile, from the Nile. Two beautiful cameleons, from Africa, &c. &c.

Having quitted the menagerie, and passed over the stone bridge through the fourth gate of the tower, the warders are in attendance to accompany the visitors to

The Spanish Armoury.

The most prominent trophies exhibited in this new and noble room, together with a vast variety of other curiosities, are as follows:

Opposite the door you enter are two large and lofty racks, furnished with the Spanish spoils, and ingeniously displayed, interspersed with a diversity of swords, bayonets, sword-blades, and pistols. Two Spanish brass musketoons, also a pair of brass wall pieces, with swivels—they are nearly five feet long; two very large serpents, ingeniously formed with the points of bayonets; two

military fans, and a variety of other remarkable devices, composed of sword-blades, &c.

At each end of the above racks are fluted pillars, composed of pikes, thirteen feet in length, and over them are Highlanders' pistols, entirely manufactured of iron and steel, forming a cornice.

At the south end of the room is a fine representation of the sun in his meridian splendour, his rays composed of sword and bayonet blades.

Queen Elizabeth, represented in the attitude of viewing her troops at Tilbury camp, where she delivered her admirable speech. The figures, which are very masterly performances, being nearly as large as life, represent the queen, her page, and her horse. She is represented in the dress she wore when she went to St. Paul's to return God thanks for the victory over the armada.

On the south side of the tent is a transparency, in which the ocean in a tempestuous state is represented, with a number of vessels, one of which is supposed to be arriving with the intelligence of that decisive victory. At the east and west end of the tent are—

Two standards, taken at St. Eustatia, by Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan, in the American war. That with the Moor's head in the middle was the negroes' colours; the other was taken from the top of the fort.

The whole is enclosed with a fine representation of Tilbury Fort, in imitation of bricks and hewn stones, on which are placed ten pieces of brass cannon, neatly mounted on proper carriages. These cannon were presented to Charles II. when about nine years of age, to assist him in learning the art of war, by the brass foundry of London. The inscriptions on them are, C. P., a plume of feathers, *ich dien*, 1638-9, and the artists' names, John Brown and Thomas Pitt, which altogether has a very grand and striking effect.

A wooden cannon, called Policy, because, when Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, besieged Boulogne by the command of King Henry VIII., being aware that the roads were impassable for heavy cannon, he caused a number of wooden ones to be made, and mounted on proper batteries before the town, in the night, as if real cannon, which so terrified the French commandant in the morning, that he gave up the place without firing a shot.

An Indian suit of armour, sent as a present to King Charless II. from the great Mogul.

The Spanish general's shield, not worn by, but carried before him as an ensign of honour. Upon it are depicted, in very curious

workmanship, some of the labours of Hercules, and other expressive allegories.

The axe by which Queen Anne Boleyn, and Robert Devereaux, earl of Essex, were beheaded.

Spanish shot, of four sorts: spike-shot, star-shot, chain-shot, and link-shot; all admirably contrived, as well for the destruction of masts and rigging of ships as for sweeping the men off the decks.

Spanish cravats, as they are called; these are engines of torture, made of iron, intended to lock the feet, arms, and hands of the English together.

A tomahawk and six clubs, brought from Copenhagen.

Pistols fixed in the centre of shields, so contrived that the pistols might be fired, and the person who used them covered at the same time.

Pikes for private soldiers, eighteen feet in length, pointed with long sharp spikes, and shod with iron, designed to keep off the English horse, and to facilitate the landing of the Spanish foot.

A Danish and Saxon club, as also a Saxon sword; said to have been used by those violent invaders when they attempted to conquer this country. These are, perhaps, curiosities of the greatest antiquity of any in the tower, having lain there nearly 900 years.

Spanish spears and lances, finely engraved; on one of these are three heads, supposed to be the Pope's, Phillip II.'s, and Queen Mary's; and on another is fixed a piece of gold, representing the sun in full splendour; some of them are also ornamented with silk fringe.

King Henry VIII.'s walking staff, which has three match-lock pistols in it, with coverings to keep the charges dry, and a short bayonet or dagger in the centre of the barrels.

A Spanish boarding-pike; it has six spikes and a spear at one end, and a match-lock pistol at the other.

Spanish spadas, or long swords, at that time poisoned at the top; so that if a man received ever so slight a wound, it would prove certain death.

A piece of a sithe placed on a pole, being a specimen of weapons taken at the battle of Sedgmoor, in the reign of King James II. They belonged to the Duke of Monmouth, who was executed for rebellion in 1685.

The Spanish general's halbert, covered with velvet; the nails were double gilt with gold, and on the top is the pope's head, curiously engraved.

A Spanish battle-axe, so contrived as to cut four holes in a man's skull at once; it has also a pistol with a match-lock at one end, and a spear with a lance at the other.

The invincible banner, so styled by the pope, with a crucifix upon it; for his holiness, it is said, came to the water-side when the Spanish Armada was about to weigh anchor, viewed it, and sent his banner on board with his approbation and blessing, pronouncing the whole to be invincible!

Having viewed these and many other curiosities exhibited in this room the visitor is conducted to

The New Horse Armoury.

This is a spacious room, 149 feet by thirty-three: here are arranged, in regular and chronological order, no less a number than twenty-two equestrian figures, comprising many of the most celebrated kings of England, accompanied by their favourite lords of the highest rank; all of them, together with their horses, in the armour of the respective periods when they flourished: many, indeed, in the identical suits in which they appeared while living. Along the centre of the ceiling, immediately over each figure, is a Gothic arch, on the columns of which, on the right hand side of the effigy represented, and on the left of the spectator, when he stands before the horses' heads, is fixed a crimson banner, which, in letters of gold, on both sides, expresses the name, rank, and date of existence* of the personage on its left. The horses stand, mounted by their riders, almost without any visible support, on a floor of brick, raised a little from the adjoining boarded flooring, which is appropriated to the spectators, and are fenced off, both before and behind, by a light iron railing. This judicious arrangement converts the remaining parts of the room into an extensive promenade; between which and the walls there has, notwithstanding, been found sufficient space to insert many interesting and appropriate curiosities, which shall be hereafter described. The walls of the building are also decorated with a profusion of pieces of armour, military instruments, &c. with the dates of the time when they were in use neatly inscribed on the spot. In short, the imposing magnificence and deep interest which pervades this enchanting scene is probably unequalled.

In the left corner of the building, as you enter, standing a little backward in the line of equestrian figures, is the effigy of

* The date in every case is correct, but as only ten suits can positively be identified, these are marked thus (⁂).

1.—Edward I. king of England, A. D. 1272. The armour of this figure consists of the hauberk and its sleeves of mail, the hood and chausses of the same material; and on the body is the surcoat emblazoned with the royal arms before and behind. This monarch is represented in the act of sheathing his sword.

2.—Henry VI. king of England, A. D. 1450. This plate armour is of the most beautiful form, particularly the back plate, which, like that of the breast, is made of several pieces, to be flexible. The battle-axe of the period, the long-pointed toes of the sollerets, and the great spurs, cannot fail to attract notice. The horse is caparisoned with the arms of France and England: and the king wears on his head the salade, on which is the knight's cap, surmounted by the crest. The saddle of bone-work is particularly curious.

3.—Edward IV. king of England, A. D. 1465. This is a complete suit of tournament armour, furnished with the additional pieces termed grand-guard, volant piece, and gard-de-bras. The vamplate of the lance is of a very rare form, and the horse is in a housing, powdered with the king's badges, the white rose, and sun.

4.—Henry VII. king of England, A. D. 1508. This is a fluted suit of elegant form, probably of German manufacture.

5.—Henry VIII. king of England, A. D. 1520. This monarch appears in a suit of plate armour, gilt.* He holds in his hand a *martel de fer*, and wears an ancient fluted sword by his right side.

6.—Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, A. D. 1520. Represented in plate armour,* and in the act of saluting with his sword the before-mentioned sovereign.

7.—Edward Clinton, earl of Lincoln, A. D. 1535. This nobleman's armour is very elegantly gilt, and his right hand rests on a mace. He wears a long fluted sword.

8.—Edward VI. king of England, A. D. 1552. This figure is particularly deserving of notice, both on account of its armour, which is what was termed russet, and gilt in the most curious manner throughout, and also for the fine attitude in which it is placed. The youthful monarch stands firmly in the left stirrup, with his face and body inclined to the right, and while with his left hand he points to some distant object, his right grasps a curiously engraved and ornamented mace.

9.—Francis Hastings, earl of Huntingdon, A. D. 1555. Represented in a suit of plate armour, richly gilt; its wearer resting the blade of his drawn sword on his left arm.

10.—Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, 1560. The earl of Leicester's suit* is covered with his initials, R. D., in some places, with the collar of the garter in others; as also with the figure of St. Michael, and the earl's badge of the ragged staff: it was originally gilt. He holds a sword in his right hand with which he is pointing.

11.—Sir Henry Lea, master of the armoury, A. D. 1570. He holds in his right hand a battle-axe, the head of which rests upon his shoulder.

12.—Robert Devereaux, earl of Essex, A. D. 1585. This is a fine suit of armour, inlaid with gold. The cantle of the saddle is very beautifully engraved and gilt. In his right hand he holds a short sword of curious workmanship.

13.—James I. king of England, A. D. 1605. This monarch, who it will be remembered, was also James VI. of Scotland, wears a plain suit of armour. He holds in a perpendicular direction, with his right hand, a tilting-lance, fourteen feet long, and two feet three inches in circumference in the thickest part, with which it was customary to run at the ring.

14.—Sir Horace Vere, captain-general, A. D. 1606. This nobleman is, as it were, in attendance upon his sovereign, and holds in his right hand a small mace.

15.—Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, A. D. 1608. This figure, like the foregoing, has his eye towards his sovereign. He supports a mace on his right shoulder.

16.—Henry, prince of Wales, son of James I., A. D. 1612. This most beautiful suit of armour* is highly deserving the attention of the curious. It is engraved throughout with subjects relating to battles, sieges, the burning of cities, &c.; and is richly gilt. The point of his sword rests on his right stirrup; a mace depends from his saddle-bow.

17.—George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, A. D. 1618. This, it will be recollected, was the unfortunate favourite of Charles I. who was assassinated by Felton.

18.—Charles, prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I., A. D. 1620. This figure represents him when apparently about twelve years of age. He wears a suit of ornamented armour.*

19.—Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, A. D. 1635. The armour of this nobleman descends no lower than his knees, the use of leg-pieces having been discontinued about this period. He holds the bridle in his right hand, his left hanging gently down.

20.—Charles I. king of England, A. D. 1640. The surface of this suit of armour is entirely gilt.* It is very curiously wrought, and was presented to him by the city of London, when he was prince of Wales. This armour was laid on the coffin of the great duke of Marlborough, at his funeral procession, on which occasion a collar of SS's was placed around it. The king holds in his right hand a truncheon, and the chanfron, or head armour of his horse, is furnished with a pointed spear between the eyes of the animal.

21.—James II. king of England, A. D. 1685. This remarkable figure is the last in the very superior collection which we have been describing. The circumstance of his present position somewhat appropriately correspond with his well-known abdication of the throne, and flight from the kingdom: he has left the company of his brother sovereigns and the enclosure assigned to them, and appears to be stealing cautiously along, close to the wall, and in a corner of the building, with his horse's head towards the door. His dress consists of a drab-coloured velvet coat, with large covered buttons, laced with silver, worn over a bright blue velvet waistcoat, ornamented with gold lace: a long and curling black wig encircles his face, and falls down upon his shoulders, above which appears a capacious white neckcloth, tied in a large bow, and a pair of very large jack-boots, with gilt spurs, completes the description of his wearing apparel. His only armour is a cuirass, a gauntlet for the left hand, extending to his elbow as a protection; and a helmet with ornamented bars of brass, the grating of which represents the form of the king's arms, and has on it the letters "I. R. H." On each side of the horse are the pistol-holsters, made of velvet, and richly embroidered with the crown and the initials I. R. in gold lace; these letters are also repeated in a double flourish on a larger scale, at the extremities of the saddle-cloth. He wears a sword by his side, and has a baton in his hand; and the striking contrast which his appearance affords, when compared with the rest of the equestrian figures, is well worthy of observation.

Turning to the right from this effigy, we enter a small room or recess opposite, in which is situated one of the outer doors of the building. The centre of the ceiling here is inscribed with the word, "Waterloo," in gold letters, irradiated on its sides with a border of bright bayonets, and covered with cuirasses, formerly belonging to the French army under Buonaparte. On each side is a glass case, containing many curious articles; amongst these are a couple of cross-bows of the time of Henry VIII.; a Spanish collar

of torture; a Florentine dagger and poniard of the period of Elizabeth, with stains of blood still upon it; a combined weapon of the reign of James I. in form resembling a small battle-axe, but which contains six pistol-barrels, a wheel-lock, a match-lock, &c.; and some beautiful specimens of pistols, carbines, muskets, fowling pieces, &c. of the respective times of James I., Charles I., and William III.

A well carved and painted horse, on which is an elegant saddle, covered with crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold, and very curious stirrups; as also a Turkish bridle and breast-plate for a horse, with gilt furniture, from Grand Cairo.

Passing the inner door of this recess, we again enter the long room, and shall now proceed, by the front wall, to the other extremity of the building. In our progress we observe various figures, of the size of life, illustrative of the armour, costume, &c. of various classes of the military at the periods to which they have reference. These stand on pedestals, on which is inscribed their description and date. The first on the right is

A pikeman of the reign of Charles I. His armour is of a brown colour, studded with brass-headed nails. The defence for his thighs consists of long flaps, called tassets, made of the same material as the body armour, to which they are attached by hinges, so as to lift up or let down. He holds in his right hand a pike about twelve feet long.

An archer of the year 1590. This figure is dressed in green; he wears, however, a brigandine jacket, which is a kind of doublet, containing pieces of iron, and curiously quilted. He is furnished with a bow and quiver.

We are now arrived opposite the centre recess in the front wall; but, before we begin to describe its contents, we must notice the two figures on foot, and in armour, which are stationed on each side of it. They represent two suits of armour, actually made for Henry VIII. The armour of the first, dated 1509, is rough from the hammer, and is the most complete in the collection. The date of the second is 1512, and this suit was made for combats on foot.

Just beyond the figures last described, are two pieces of ordnance, mounted, taken by General Wolfe at Quebec.

Our attention is now attracted by the equestrian figure (No. 22) of Henry VIII. in the recess. The highly curious suit of armour ⁜ in which this monarch is habited was a present from the emperor Maximilian I., to the king of England, on his marriage, in 1509, with Ka-

therine of Arragon, and has on it the congratulatory word, "Gluck," prosperity. It is covered with engravings, representing the legends of saints, interspersed with the king's badges, and is washed over with silver. The attitudes both of the horse and his rider are exceedingly spirited; the animal rears up on his hind legs, while the king leans forward in the act of elevating a drawn sword. Above the head of the king is an inscription—

In the reign of his most excellent majesty, George IV.
Arthur, duke of Wellington,
Being master of the ordnance,
These suits of armour of princes and nobles,
Were historically arranged by
A. D. 1826. S. R. MEYRICK, L. L. D.

In this recess, on each side, is a small figure in its actual armour,* standing in a niche, and on a pedestal. They represent two sons of monarchs; the left figure being Prince Henry, son of James I., dated 1604: and that on the right, Charles, prince of Wales, A. D. 1636, afterwards Charles II. Above and around the recess, are many curious pieces of armour, head and breast-plates, together with the halberts, pikes, &c. of the period in which Henry VIII. flourished.

Leaving the recess, the next object on your right is

A foot soldier, A. D. 1540. This is an interesting figure, with a two-handed sword; and his long beard, black dress, and dark armour, form a striking contrast with the soldiers of the present day.

A swordsman, A. D. 1506. He is encased in half-armour with a puckered velvet shirt, which reaches from his loins to his knees, and gradually widens as it descends.

A very curious crimson helmet, richly embroidered, and a quilted belt, also embroidered: they formerly belonged to Tippoo Saib.

A straight sword with a broad blade, the hilt of which is iron, inlaid with gold, originally belonging to Tippoo Sultan.

These and several other curious articles in this and in the small armoury, were purchased at the sale of the collection of his royal highness the late duke of York.

We now come to the recess which we passed through upon our first entrance. This, like the one opposite the figure of James II., is furnished with glass cases, containing a stirrup, cross-bow (time of Henry V.), parts of a jazarine jacket, some curious helmets, breast-plates, &c.

It now only remains to notice that part of the building which is situated immediately in the rear of the line of equestrian figures. Against the wall is an extensive recess, of about three-fourths of the length of the building, filled with a most extensive collection of specimens of the armour, pikes, accoutrements, ensigns, &c. of the adherents to the royal cause in the time of Charles I. The centre consists of a body of pikemen, with their weapons; on the right and left of these appear the cuirassiers; and its two wings are formed of cavaliers, in their more complete armour, each supporting a lance. At the back of the recess, in the centre, are arranged trumpets and banners of the period, smaller specimens of armour, &c. Here also, as if in allusion to the decided part the Scots took in the civil wars, are seen two Highland swords, with pistols and targets.

A man at arms, 1530, guards the left extremity of this recess. He is raised on a pedestal from the floor of the building. His height is upwards of six feet; he wears a large suit of complete armour, and supports himself with a reversed mace, the head of which touches the ground.

A demi-launcer, 1555, is also posted at the right hand end of the recess to correspond.

Underneath the recess, and along the whole length of the wall in which it is formed, are arranged, in regular order, various specimens of ordnance of different periods.

The first on the left is the most ancient: it is a very long and rudely-formed cannon; it has on it the *fleur-de-lis*: the barrel is encompassed with iron hoops, and furnished with rings instead of a carriage. It is assigned to the time of Henry VI.

Henry VIII.—The largest piece of ordnance in the collection, with the date 1542; it is ornamented with the rose and garter, surmounted by the French crown; and weighs upwards of five tons. Two other small pieces, the first containing seven barrels, and the other three, with grooves instead of touch-holes.

A very beautiful specimen, dated 1608. It is covered with rich carved work, and ornamented with the prince of Wales's plume. This cannon was manufactured for Henry, eldest son of James I., by the celebrated artists, Thomas and Richard Pitt.

Another, by the same makers, for Charles, prince of Wales, 1621, is well worthy of notice; it is embellished with the representation of Hercules's club, the lion's skin, an eagle in the clouds, &c.

James II.—A very curious French piece of ordnance, of a triple description, having two barrels a-breast, and one at top.

The two beautiful painted glass windows, exhibiting the arms and badges of Henry VIII. and George IV. were executed by that clever artist, Mr. Willement, heraldic artist to the king.

The articles in this armoury marked thus (P) were taken from the Central Depot and Museum of Artillery in Paris, at the capture of that city, in 1814; and formed a part of the share of the British army.

We now take leave of the new horse armoury, trusting our readers will find, on a personal inspection, that we have described, with some degree of accuracy, the rare and valuable materials of this interesting exhibition.

The next place to which we proceed is the White Tower, in which is situated

The Volunteer Armoury.

This room contains more than 30,000 stand of arms, curiously and conveniently arranged in racks, all bright, clean, flinted, and fit for service at five minutes' notice; as also pistols, swords, &c. ingeniously displayed, and forming different devices. Here is also a fine figure of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, wearing a curious suit of bright steel armour, holding a tilting lance in his right hand, about six yards in length, said to be the very weapon with which he performed many of his signal exploits. He was Henry VII.'s principal favourite. The walls of this ancient and noble building are fourteen feet thick. On the second floor is

The Sea Armoury.

Here are arms for near 50,000 sailors and marines; a short and curious suit of bright steel armour, invented by the earl of Dartmouth for the light cavalry in the reign of James II.; two very handsome brass cannons, presented by the city of London to the young Duke of Gloucester, Queen Anne's son, to assist him in learning the art of war; several curious suits of ancient armour; together with military trophies, iron caps, breast-plates, pistols, swords, spears, and an abundance of bayonets, curiously displayed.

The Royal Train of Artillery

Is beneath the small armoury, on the ground floor, a large room of equal dimensions, and is supported by forty-two very large pillars, twenty-four feet high. On each side of this room a great variety of artillery was formerly placed; many of these instruments

of destruction have, during the late wars, been removed from thence and employed in active service.

As you enter this noble building, the attention is first directed to two beautiful brass cannons, twenty-four pounders, ten feet long, recast out of some old cannon taken from the French at the battle of Cherbourg, in the year 1758, and the admirable engraving upon them is said to have cost 500*l.* The weight of one of them is 54*cwt.* 2*qr.* 8*lb.*; the other is 52*cwt.* 3*qr.* 10*lb.* On one of them Lord Ligioner's coat of arms is engraved in a very masterly manner, and the names of the then principal officers of the ordnance; on the other is Lord Townsend's coat of arms, &c. Here are also two fine brass mortars, taken from the French at the siege of Acre, by Sir Sidney Smith; they are thirteen inches in diameter, and will throw a shell of 300*lb.* weight.

Two fine brass cannons, taken from the walls of Vigo, by Lord Cobham, in 1704. Their breeches represent lions couchant, with the effigy of St. Barbara, to whom they were dedicated.

Two brass mortars, taken from the French at the battle of Cherbourg, in the year 1758: each weighs 2840*lb.*

A very ingenious engine, which throws thirty hand-grenades at once, and is fired by means of a train.

An immense large iron cannon, brought from Edinburgh castle, called Mount's Mag; it is about fourteen feet in length, and of such amazing dimensions that a man may go into its mouth.

A very curious brass cannon, with three bores, six-pounder, taken by the duke of Marlborough, at the memorable battle of Ramelies.

The drum-major's chariot of state, with the kettle-drums fixed; it was formerly drawn by four white horses at the head of a train, when upon a march.

An immense mortar, weighing upwards of 6000*lb.* which, it is said, will throw a shell, of 500*lb.* weight two miles. This mortar, we are informed, was fired so often at the siege of Namur, in King William's reign, that the very touch-hole was melted for want of giving it time to cool. The siege of Namur is one of the most memorable and desperate ever recorded in history. The place was thought to be impregnable, and yet it was taken from a complete army within, headed by a French marshal, in the sight of 100,000 men without, who came to relieve it. Lord Cutts commanded the British, at the general assault of the castle, where he acquired the name of the English Salamander. The greater part of his corps fell in the action: scarcely an officer or soldier came off unhurt.

Here are a number of other brass and iron cannon, as also abundance of cannon balls of different sizes, and shells for mortars of various sizes, &c. &c. From this place you will be conducted up a noble staircase, of forty-nine very easy steps, to that astonishing and matchless sight, called

The Small Armoury.

On entering this magnificent room, you see what was formerly called a wilderness of arms, but now so artfully disposed, that in a few minutes you behold arms for about 150,000 men, all new, flinted, and fit for service at five minutes' notice: a sight which it is impossible to view without astonishment. Of the disposition of the arms, no description can give the reader a complete idea; but the principal objects are the following:

Four handsome pillars, entwined with pistols in a serpentine direction up to the top of the room, which is about twenty-two feet high, and placed at right angles, with the representation of a falling star on the ceiling, exactly in the middle of them, being the centre of this noble armoury, which is 345 feet in length, and sixty feet in breadth: round this star are three regular ellipses of pistols.

In the centre of the room, in a glass case, on a table, are the sword, sash, &c. of his late royal highness the duke of York and Albany, which he wore as field marshal of the British army. They were deposited in the tower by command of his most gracious majesty George IV., A.D. 1827.

Here are likewise four fluted pillars, composed of Spanish spikes, standing eighteen feet high, and round their tops pistols are placed to represent gilded cornices, as also all round the top of the room, opposite to which are 300 curious suits of mail and military trophies.

On the south side of this armoury, facing the folding doors where you enter, you will see a very curious cannon, a two-pounder, taken by the French at Malta, in June, 1798, which, with the eight flags that are exhibited in this room, were sent, with other trophies, to the French Directory, by the *La Sensible* frigate, in which ship they were taken by the English Sea Horse, commanded by Captain Foote. The cannon is made of a mixture of metal which very much resembles gold. On it is the head of the grand master of Malta, supported by two genii of that place, in bas-relief; it is also highly ornamented with eagles, a crown, the alcoran, &c. all of very exquisite workmanship. The carriage is likewise a great curiosity; on

it are the carved figures of two furies, whose features are strongly expressive of rage.

Four of the Maltese colours hang as you enter, and the other four at the four corners of the room.

On each side of the above-mentioned matchless cannon, is a fine representation, in carved work, of the star and garter, thistle, rose, and crown, ornamented with pistols, swords, &c. and elegantly enriched with birds, fruit, &c.

Under these curious figures some carbines of a peculiar make are placed, having two fine brown barrels, one of them is a rifle bore, and the other plain: they were invented by the duke of Richmond for the flying artillery.

A silver-mounted gun, formerly belonging to Tippoo Sultan's guard; the bayonet is made to go into the butt-end of the gun: from the collection of his late royal highness the duke of York.

Having satisfied your curiosity with the centre, you will be conducted round the room; as you proceed towards the west-end, on the north side, you will behold on your right hand, bayonets and sword-bayonets, in the form of half-moons and fans, and set in carved scallop shells. The sword-bayonet is made like the old bayonet, and differs from it only in being longer. These bayonets, of which several other military fans are composed, are of the first invention; they have plug handles, which go into the muzzle of the gun instead of over it, and thereby prevent the firing of the piece without shooting away the bayonet. These were invented at Bayonne, in Spain, from whence they derive their name.

The new arms, before-mentioned, are on your left hand as you go round, they stand four muskets high, in racks, which are very critically and conveniently interlined.

A curious figure of an ancient warrior, in a fine suit of foot armour; he has a sword in his right hand, and stands upon a pedestal about six feet high.

Two handsome figures of a lion and unicorn, in two circles of pistols; they are also curiously decorated with carbines, bayonets, ancient swords, &c.

A representation of a swordsman, in a suit of bright steel armour, placed upon a pedestal.

A fine eagle, holding the thistle and crown in its claws, facing the above-mentioned, is curiously ornamented.

You will now be conducted to the south side of the room, where you are shown the earl of Mar's elegant shield, in the middle of

an ellipsis of ancient marine hangers; they have brass handles with a guard, and are kept very bright; over which is the representation of three cherubs, with a crown over their heads.

The sword of justice with a sharp point, and the sword of mercy with a blunt one, carried before the Pretender on his being proclaimed king of Scotland, in 1715.

The arms taken from Sir William Perkins, Sir John Friend, Charnock, and others, concerned in the assassination plot, in 1696; among them is the brass blunderbuss, with which they intended to shoot King William, near Turnham-green, in his way to Hampton-court; also the carbine that Charnock engaged to shoot his majesty with as he rode a-hunting.

A fine figure of Jupiter, riding in a fiery chariot drawn by eagles, as if in the clouds, holding a thunderbolt in his left hand; over his head is a rainbow. It is curiously carved, and decorated with ancient bayonets and six military fans.

Having arrived at the east end of the room, you will observe two suits of fine foot armour, one of which holds a flaming sword in its right hand; the other was made for an ancient warrior. Over each of these is a semi-circle of pistols, and on each side, as also beneath each of them, are placed fine brass musketoons, which represent two handsome organs with elegant brass pipes.

A very curious representation of a hydra, whose seven heads are artfully carved and combined by links of pistols and original bayonets.

A fine figure of a fiery serpent, the head and tail of which are curiously carved; its body is decorated with ancient pistols, carved scallop shells, &c. winding round in the form of a snake.

On the north side, as you return to the centre where you entered, the first figure that attracts attention is Medusa's head, vulgarly called the Witch of Endor, within three regular ellipses of pistols, and four military fans; with snakes, represented as stinging her. The features are finely carved, and the whole figure contrived with curious art.

The form of a large pair of folding gates, made of serjeants' halberts, of antique make, and adorned with other warlike weapons.

The next object is the

Crown Jewel Room.

The arrangements of this apartment have recently been entirely changed. The space for the visitors is enlarged; and the elegant

but heavy iron-work is replaced by smaller and lighter railing. Upon the visitor's entrance, a crimson curtain is drawn aside, and the numerous regalia are displayed at one view, within enclosures lined with white cloth, and fronted with large squares of plate glass. The apartment is lighted by six argand lamps, with the power of forty-eight candles, throwing their full lustre on the jewels.

The several curiosities, in the order wherein they are described by the attendant, are as follow:

1.—The golden wine fountain, which is nearly three feet high, and of the same circumference. At the coronation and other state banquets, it pours out four *jets de vin* in several divisions.

2.—The ancient imperial crown, which was only laid aside at the crowning of his present majesty. Its arches, flowers, and fillets, are covered with large jewels of every colour, surrounding a cap of purple velvet, faced with treble rows of ermine.

3.—The golden orb is about six inches in diameter, edged with pearls, and girded with precious stones. Under its cross is a remarkably large amethyst. This orb is placed in the king's left hand at the coronation.

4.—The queen's crown is composed entirely of diamonds of the largest size. It was made for Mary of Modena, the consort of James II. In Sanford's account of the coronation of that sovereign its cost is stated at 111,000*l*.

5.—The prince of Wales's crown is of plain gold, without any jewels. When there is an heir apparent to the throne, it is placed before his seat in the House of Lords, on a velvet cushion. During the regency of our present sovereign it was placed at the left of the regal crown when he went to the parliament house.

6.—The queen's orb is somewhat smaller than that of the king's, but composed of the same splendid materials and ornaments.

7.—The queen's diadem is composed entirely of pearls and diamonds; differing in shape from her crown, being without arches. It was made for the consort of William III.

8.—In the immediate front is the ampulia or golden eagle; from which our sovereigns are anointed with the holy oil at their coronation. This ancient piece was brought by the celebrated Thomas à Becket from the abbey of Sens, in France, where it had long been venerated as the actual gift of an angel from heaven!

9.—The golden spoon, into which the oil is poured for anointing the king's bosom. It is of equal antiquity with the eagle.

10, 11.—The golden sacramental dishes, which were used at the

coronation. On one of them is engraved in remarkably bold alto-relievo, the Last Supper, and on the other the royal arms of England.

12.—The golden chalice, which is used at the same august ceremony.

13, 14, 15.—On each side of the enclosure are the two swords of justice, ecclesiastical and temporal; and in the front, the curtana, or sword of mercy, in their embroidered velvet scabbards.

16, 17.—The golden tankards. Out of one of these massive and richly-chased vessels (that on the right hand), his present majesty drank to the health of his good people at the coronation.

18, 19.—Two golden saltcellars of state, which were placed on the table at the coronation banquet.

Interspersed with these splendid utensils are several of the golden plates and spoons which were displayed at that festival.

20.—In the centre of the second shelf, and reaching above the third, which is cut through to receive it, is the golden baptismal font, wherein the issue of the royal family are christened. This magnificent piece is upwards of four feet in height.

21—30.—Each side of the second and third shelves are filled by ten golden saltcellars. These ancient ornaments, which are of exquisite workmanship, are also used at the coronation banquet.

In a sloping frame, lined also with white cloth, and covered with plate glass, are exhibited the six golden sceptres of our kings and queens.

31.—The king's sceptre, with the cross, was placed in his majesty's right hand at the coronation. Beneath the cross, which is covered with precious stones, is a very large and fine amethyst. The pommel is ornamented in the like manner, as is also the head, which is composed of triple leaves of jewelry, representing in their form and colour the emblems of the imperial union.

32.—The king's sceptre, with the dove. The cross, whereon this symbol of peace reposes, is, together with the centre and pommel, richly covered with jewels.

33.—An ancient sceptre which, in 1814, was discovered in this office. It is adorned with several valuable jewels and antique enamel of peculiarly brilliant colour. This sceptre is presumed to have belonged to William III.

34.—The queen's sceptre, with the cross, is fancifully ornamented with large diamonds. It was made for the coronation of Queen Mary, the consort of the above illustrious monarch.

35.—The queen's ivory sceptre, which belonged to the consort of James II. is mounted in gold, and bears on its top a dove of white onyx. This sceptre has no jewels, and is only remarkable for its elegant simplicity.

36.—The staff of St. Edward, the king and confessor, who reigned in the year 1041. It is made of pure gold, four feet seven inches and a half in length, and weighs eight pounds nine ounces. On the top is a cross and an orb, wherein a fragment of the real cross is said to be deposited.

37, 38.—On each side are the king's golden spurs, which were buckled on the king's heel at the coronation; and the queen's enameled bracelets.

39.—On the right hand, standing on a pedestal, and enclosed within a large bell of plate-glass, is the golden saltcellar of state, which was set on the king's table at the coronation. It is the model of the white tower, but fancifully set with jewels, and adorned with cannons, serpents, and other grotesque figures at its base. The spectator is agreeably surprised by the apparently spontaneous movement of this curious piece, which slowly revolves, displaying to the view all its parts in succession.

40.—On the left hand is the new imperial crown, which was made for the coronation of his present majesty. This magnificent and unequalled crown is of the imperial form, with upright and almost pointed arches, bearing a diamond mound or orb of the finest brilliants, on the top whereof is a cross of the same precious materials, adorned with three remarkably large pearls. In the front of the crown is a large Jerusalem cross, entirely frosted with brilliants, and in its centre a unique sapphire two inches long and nearly as broad, of the purest and deepest azure. At the back is another cross, similarly frosted, and enclosing the rock ruby, which was worn by Edward the Black Prince, and by King Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt. These matchless jewels are separated by four large diamond flowers, which are set between the arches, and the whole rests on a double fillet of large pearls, enclosing several diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and amethysts of the most varied brilliance. The aqua-marina, or sea-diamond, which was in the old crown, is now placed at the foot of the eagle.

This beautiful crown is also placed on a pedestal within a bell of plate glass, and revolves in the like manner; presenting under the refraction of the lamps, a dazzling succession of colours.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The *War Office*, or *Horse Guards*, Whitehall.—This edifice, which owes its latter denomination to the circumstance of its being the principal station where that military corps is usually on duty, is a noble but rather heavy building of hewn stone, erected by W. Kent, about 1730, at an expense of upwards of 30,000*l*. It consists of a centre and two wings, in the former of which is an arched passage into St. James's park, and above, in the middle, a cupola containing an excellent clock. In front of the street is a gateway, at the sides of which are two small stone pavilions, where sentries daily mount guard. Here is transacted all the business of the British army, in a great variety of departments; consisting of the office of the Commander of the Forces, the offices of the Secretary at War, the Adjutant-General's office, the Quarter-master-General's office, besides the orderly rooms for the regiments of foot guards, whose arms are kept here.

The *Admiralty*, in Whitehall, is an extensive pile, receding from but communicating with the street by advancing wings; the portico of the main building is in a heavy bad taste, as a specimen of the Ionic order. It was built by Ripley, in the reign of George II., on the site of a mansion called Wallingford-house. In front of a square court is a stone screen by Adams, decorated with naval emblems. Here are the offices, and the spacious abodes of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, together with a handsome hall, &c. On the top of the building is a semaphore, which communicates orders, by signal, to the principal ports of the kingdom.

The *Treasury*, St. James's park, is an extensive edifice, the principal or north front of which faces the parade. It is built of stone, from the designs of Kent, and is finely executed, consisting of three stories, displaying the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders of architecture, the whole surmounted by a pediment. That side of the building which fronts Whitehall is a portion of the old palace of Cardinal Wolsey, but subsequent repairs have nearly obliterated all traces of antiquity.

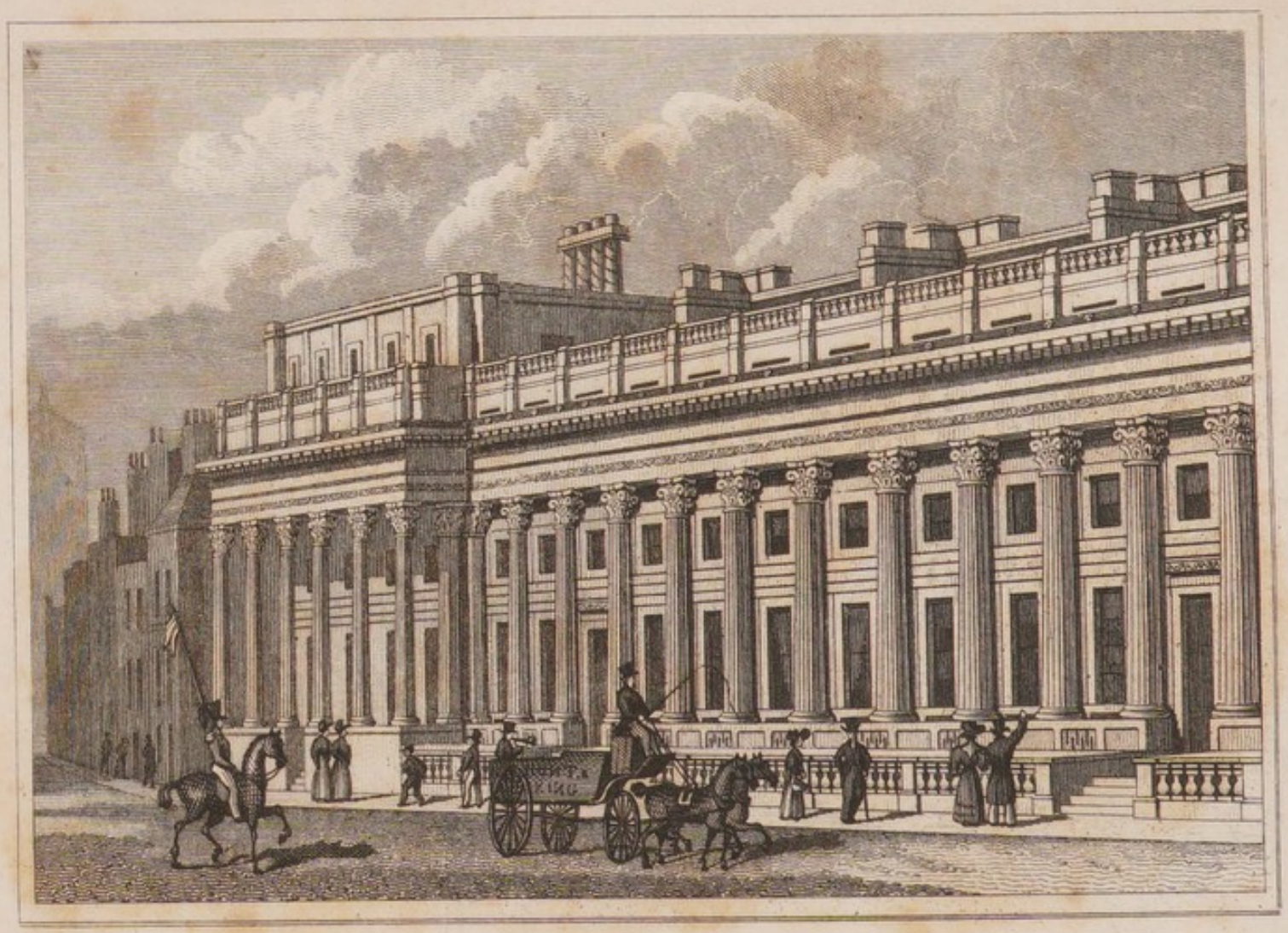
New Privy Council Office.—This building was erected on the site of some old offices connected with the Treasury. It was commenced in 1824, from the designs of J. Soane, esq. R.A. It is a highly-enriched building of stone, the order of architecture used being that of the temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome. The princi-

pal front has a series of attached columns, and a magnificent entablature finished with a balustrade. The interior is very elegant. The council-chamber has columns of scagliola supporting an ornamental entablature, from which rises a coved ceiling.

The Secretary of State's Offices.—The offices for the Home Department are in a house purchased of the Dorset family for that purpose; and the offices for Foreign Affairs are on the left side of Downing-street-square, and those for the War Department are in the same square, facing the street. On the right of this square is the large house of the first lord of the Treasury, or prime minister, which has a garden front next the park.

The *Board of Control*, Cannon-row.—This edifice was originally built for the service of the Transport Board, the affairs of which are now transacted at the Navy Office. It is a neat structure, ornamented with a stone portico of the Ionic order. The affairs of the British empire in India are under the direction of this board.

Somerset House, Strand.—On the site of the present range of buildings formerly stood a magnificent palace, erected about 1549, in the mixed Gothic and Grecian style, then recently become fashionable, by the Duke of Somerset, protector of the realm, during a part of the minority of Edward VI. The architect is supposed to have been John of Padua, who was employed by King Henry VIII. On the attainder of the Duke of Somerset, his palace became the property of the crown, and was occasionally occupied by Queen Elizabeth. Anne of Denmark, queen of James I., the consort of Charles II., and several queens dowager; and it has also sometimes been appropriated as a residence for foreign ambassadors. It appears to have been splendidly fitted up and furnished, for the period, and even when the building was taken down, about half a century ago, many vestiges of a royal residence were found. The original palace had received considerable additions by Inigo Jones, but even these were compelled to give way to modern improvement, when, in 1774, it was determined to erect a large suite of government offices on this spot. Sir William Chambers was selected as the architect, and although the economical spirit of the government, rather than the want of money, when it was undertaken, prevented him from completing his design, yet the building is such as to do credit to himself, and to the age in which he lived. Somerset-house consists of a spacious quadrangle; the south front, on the banks of the river, has a very fine terrace, raised fifty feet above



THE NEW TREASURY, WHITEHALL.

SOMERSET HOUSE.

the bed of the river. The front, in the Strand, is composed of a rustic basement, supporting columns of the Corinthian order, crowned in the centre with an attic, and at the extremities with a balustrade. The basement consists of nine large arches, three in the middle, open, and forming the principal entrance, and three at each end, filled with windows of the Roman Doric order, adorned with pilasters, entablatures, and pediments. On the key-stones of the nine arches are carved, in alto-relievo, nine colossal masks, representing Ocean, and the eight great rivers of England, viz. the Thames, Humber, Mersey, Dee, Medway, Tweed, Tyne, and Severn, with emblems to denote their various characters. The Corinthian columns over the basement are ten in number, placed upon pedestals, having their regular entablature. Here are comprehended two floors. The attic, which distinguishes the centre of the front, extends over three intercolumniations, and is divided into three parts, by four colossal statues, placed on the columns of the order. It terminates with a group, consisting of the arms of the British empire, supported on one side by figures emblematic of the Genius of England, and on the other by Fame sounding her trumpet. The three open arches in the Strand front form the principal entrances to the whole structure. They open to a spacious and elegant vestibule, decorated with Roman Doric columns. The inner front of this main body of the building that overlooks the magnificent quadrangular court is also of the most elegant composition, considerably wider than that facing the Strand, and has two projecting wings. A continuous pile of stately buildings ranges round the court, and presents, on the side next the Thames, a yet grander, though still incomplete, front, which comprises one of the finest terraces in the world. This terrace commands a view of a beautiful part of the river, with Blackfriars, Waterloo, and Westminster bridges. It is reared on a noble rustic basement, having thirty-two spacious arches. The arcade thus formed, is judiciously relieved by projections, ornamented with rusticated columns, and the effect of the whole, from the water, is majestic and impressive. This terrace, which forms a truly delightful promenade, is open to the public. In the spacious court, and directly fronting the entrance, is a bronze statue of the late king, with a figure of the river Thames at his feet, pouring wealth and plenty from a large cornucopia. It is by Bacon. The major part of this grand national structure is occupied by the various offices and by the abodes of different officers of the government. The former are at once commodious, elegant, and worthy

of the wealth of the nation to which they belong. Business is transacted in them with most admirable order. The hall of the Navy Office is a fine room, having two fronts, one facing the terrace and the other open to the court. On the east is the Stamp Office, which consists of numerous apartments: the room in which the stamping is executed will interest the curious. On the west is the Pay Office of the navy. Here are also the offices of the Auditor of the Exchequer, of the Victualling and Wounded Seamen, the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, &c. &c.

The *Mint*, Tower-hill.—This is a large and handsome building, erected by Mr. Smirke, jun., with suitable and extensive establishments for the business of the coinage. It is arranged in three stories, and consists of a centre and wings, the former decorated with columns and a pediment, displaying the British arms. Here are steam-engines, and also various conveniences and mechanical contrivances, which, for a long time, were only to be seen at Soho, near Birmingham, where the coin of the realm had latterly been produced. The edifice is inaccessible to strangers, except on special introduction to some of the officers. Anciently the Mint was in the Tower of London.

INNS OF COURT.

The institutions in which the members of the law are supposed to be brought up and educated are now only in name what they were formerly in reality. Instead of any public "moots," exercises, and duties to be observed by students, previously to their being called to the bar, they have now only to eat a certain number of dinners, during the terms of three or five years, in one of the inns of court, the expense of which, together with a species of fine, amounts to about 130*l*. Having undergone this probationary requisite, the students are qualified for admission to the bar, if members of the society will move that they be called, even though the party so recommended had never once seen a law-book. There is seldom any objection to the call; it is not, however, always a matter of course.

As a member of the law is obliged to belong to an inn of court, and as the students and practisers generally take up their residence in chambers in some of the inns, those courts have become famed for the production of men of learning. The inns of court are governed by masters, principals, benchers, stewards, &c. For lighter offences persons are only excluded, or not allowed to eat at the common table with the rest; and for greater, they lose their

THE MINT.

chambers; and, when once expelled from one society, they are never received by any of the rest. As the societies are not incorporated, they have no lands or revenues, nor any thing for defraying the charges of the house, but what is paid for admissions, and other dues for the chambers. The members may be divided into benchers, outer barristers, inner barristers, and students. The benchers are the seniors, who have the government of the whole house; and out of these is annually chosen a treasurer, who receives, disburses, and accounts for all the money belonging to the house.

The principal inns of court are four. The Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.

The *Temple* takes its name from having been the principal establishment in England of the knights templars. These were crusaders, who, about the year 1118, formed themselves into a military body at Jerusalem, to guard the roads for the safety of pilgrims. In course of time, the order became very powerful, and, in the thirteenth century, here were entertained King Henry III., the pope's nuncio, foreign ambassadors, and other great personages. The king's treasure was accustomed to be kept in the part now called the Middle Temple; and from the chief officer, who, as master of the Temple, was summoned to parliament in the 47th of Henry III., the chief minister of the Temple church is still called master of the Temple. The professors of the common law purchased the buildings after the suppression of this once celebrated order, and they were then first converted into inns of court. The Temple, which is an immense range of buildings, stretching from Fleet-street to the river, north and south: and from Lombard-street, Whitefriars, to Essex-street, in the Strand, east and west, is at present divided between two societies, who occupy the Inner and Middle Temple, so denominated from their former relation to Essex-house, which, as a part of the buildings, and from its situation outside the division of the city from the suburbs formed by Temple-bar, was called the Outer Temple. These societies consist of benchers, barristers, students, and members. In term time they dine in the hall of the society, which is called keeping commons. To dine a fortnight in each term, is deemed keeping the term; and twelve of these terms qualify a student, after being called to the bar, to plead and manage causes for clients in the courts. To each society are also attached a treasurer, sub-treasurer, steward, chief butler, and various other officers and servants. The kitchens and dining-rooms merit the inspection of strangers, and may be seen on applying to the porter,

or to a bencher. In Fleet-street are two entrances, one to the Inner, and the other to the Middle Temple. The latter has a front of brick, ornamented with four large stone pilasters of the Ionic order, with a pediment. The passage to which it leads, although designed for carriages, is narrow and inconvenient, but it has recently been improved by forming an entrance for foot passengers on the east side. The garden of the Inner Temple is laid out and kept in good order. It is chiefly covered with green sward, is of considerable extent, and has a spacious graveled walk, or terrace, on the banks of the Thames. This garden is open to the public as a promenade during the summer evenings. The hall of the Middle Temple is spacious, and has a fine timber roof. The grand feasts of old times, before mentioned, were many of them given in it. Here is a fine picture of Charles I. on horseback, by Vandyke, and portraits of Charles II. Queen Anne, George I. and George II. The Inner Temple hall is a fine room, though comparatively small. It is ornamented with the portraits of King William and Queen Mary, and the judges Coke and Littleton; it is also embellished with a picture of Pegasus, painted by Sir James Thornhill. On the south side of this edifice (which, with the adjoining chapel, was substantially repaired in 1819), is a broad paved terrace, forming an excellent promenade when the gardens are not sufficiently dry. There are two good libraries belonging to these societies, open to students and others, on leave obtained of the librarian, from ten in the morning till one; and in the afternoon from two till six. There are four entrances into the Temple, besides those in Fleet-street, and it is a thoroughfare during the day, but the gates are shut at ten at night.

Lincoln's Inn is situated on the west side of Chancery-lane. Its name is derived from Henry de Lacey, earl of Lincoln, who erected a mansion here for his town residence in Edward I.'s reign, which, after belonging to various proprietors, was conveyed, with its gardens, in fee to the benchers, in 1579. Lincoln's Inn, its gardens, and its squares, occupy a very extensive plot of ground. The buildings are mostly of brick, plain in appearance, and irregular in their form. An attempt has been made, but never completed, to rebuild them on a regular and more extensive plan. A considerable range, called the Stone-buildings, faces the west, having a spacious and very beautiful garden in its front, with Lincoln's-inn-fields, or square, beyond. This range, the work of Sir Robert Taylor, is simple and elegant in its exterior architecture; and the rooms, or chambers, are on a grand and commodious scale. They let for from thirty

guineas to 120*l.* per annum, and sell from 350*l.* to 2500*l.*; they are held for ninety-nine years certain from 1780, on three lives, with the privilege of nominating a fourth life after the death of those three. In the old buildings chambers let from 25*l.* per annum to 80*l.* and upwards, and sell from 200*l.* to 1000*l.* They are held for the life of one member of the society; but, on payment of a small fine, they may be transferred. The buildings denominated the New-square are fee-simple, and entitle the owners to a vote for the county. These let from 40*l.* to 100 guineas per annum, and are occupied by solicitors, conveyancers, and special pleaders, frequently to the exclusion of the members of the inn: they sell from 350*l.* to 2500*l.* per double set. All these chambers pay in addition 4*l.* 2*s.* annually to the society. The hall and chapel of this society are worthy of notice. The former is a noble room, in which the society keep their commons, and it is used also, out of term, for the sittings of the lord chancellor. At its upper end is a large picture, by Hogarth, of St. Paul before Agrippa and Festus. In the windows are numerous shields of arms, in stained and painted glass, of the members of this society. In the chapel, which was built by Inigo Jones in 1620, is a neat marble tablet to the memory of the late Right Hon. Spencer Percival, the victim of the assassin Bellingham. Contiguous to the hall is the Vice-chancellor's court, which was erected in 1816. The library of Lincoln's Inn is very good. The manuscripts are kept locked up in cupboards, and cannot be viewed without a special order from one or two masters of the bench. The greater part were bequeathed by Sir Matthew Hale, with a singular injunction, that none of them were ever to be printed. They relate chiefly to the laws, and to the civil, political, and municipal history of England.

Gray's Inn is situated on the north side of Holborn, and has communications for carriages both with Holborn and Gray's-inn-lane. It derives its name from having been the residence of the ancient family of Gray, of Wilton, who in the reign of Edward III. bequeathed it to several students of the law. Like the other inns of court, it is inhabited by barristers and students of the law, and also by many gentlemen of independent fortune, who have chosen it as an agreeable retirement. The chief ornament of this inn is its spacious garden, which is opened to respectable persons every day. The hall is adorned with a curiously-carved oak screen, and with portraits of Charles I. and II., James II., and Lord Raymond. This inn has its benchers, members, students,

and officers, the same as the Temple and Lincoln's Inn; but all the other places denominated Inns (with the exception of Serjeants' Inn, in Chancery-lane) are merely appendages to one or other of the great inns, and are generally inhabited by attorneys.

Serjeants' Inn, in Chancery-lane, contains a small chapel, with seats for the twelve judges. The ascent to the hall is by a flight of steps, and its windows are decorated with armorial bearings in stained glass. This small inn is the station of the judges, and those who are called to the degree of serjeants-at-law. Here one of the judges sits on an evening in term time to take affidavits.

THE INNS OF CHANCERY

Take their names from their having been formerly inhabited by clerks who principally studied the forming of writs, which regularly belonged to the cursitors, officers in chancery.

Furnival's Inn, on the north side of Holborn, was the mansion of William le Furneval, in the reign of Richard II. In 1820 the whole of this inn was rebuilt in a handsome style, by Mr. Peto, who holds it on a long lease.

Staple's Inn formerly belonged to the merchants of the Staple; it is situated on the south side of Holborn, and is an appendage to Gray's Inn. In the hall are casts of the twelve Cæsars, on brackets, and portraits of Charles II., Queen Anne, Lord Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor Cowper, and Lord Camden.

Bernard's Inn is situated on the south side of Holborn, and also belongs to Gray's Inn. In the hall, which is small in size, are portraits of some eminent law characters and two busts.

Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street, near Chancery-lane, is dependant on the Inner Temple. In the hall is an oak case of great antiquity, containing the ancient institutions of the society. This inn was formerly the mansion of Lord de Clifford.

Clement's Inn, contiguous to St. Clement's church, in the Strand, contains a hall adorned with a portrait of Sir Matthew Hale and five other pictures. The garden, which is very small, has a sun-dial in the centre, supported by a kneeling figure of a negro, which was brought from Italy by Lord Clare.

Lyon's Inn, in Wych-street, was formerly a common inn, bearing the sign of a lion. This and the last-mentioned inn are also dependant on the Inner Temple.

Symond's Inn, in Chancery-lane, is a small pile of buildings in very bad repair. This was, however, the station of the masters in

CUSTOM HOUSE.

chancery, until they were removed to more commodious offices in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Thavie's Inn, which derives its name from John Thavie, to whom it belonged in the reign of Edward III., has long been the property of the society of Lincoln's Inn.

New Inn, in Wych-street, adjoining Clement's Inn, is an appendage to the Middle Temple.

Serjeants' Inn, in Fleet-street, has nothing particularly worthy of notice.

CHAPTER XI.

Public Buildings—Commercial Edifices, Docks, and Bridges.

The *Custom House*, Lower Thames-street, which had been built in 1718, having been consumed by fire in February, 1814, a new and more extensive edifice has been erected, a short distance westward from the site of the old one. The inconvenience experienced from want of sufficient room, in the old house, induced government, long previous to its destruction, to direct that designs and estimates should be prepared for the building of a new edifice, of enlarged dimensions, to include all the departments connected with the establishment, many of which had hitherto been carried on in detached premises, or enlarge the old Custom-house. After much deliberation on the expediency of altering and enlarging the old house, the project was abandoned as impracticable, to the extent required; and the present structure, as designed by Mr. Laing, the architect, was ordered to be erected on the adjacent ground towards Billingsgate dock, which was then covered with numerous streets, warehouses, and quays, chiefly belonging to the crown. But before the foundations were completed, the dreadful fire took place, February 12th, 1814, by which this arrangement was entirely frustrated, and the necessity of the present building rendered still more pressing and important. The first stone of the new building was laid on the 25th of October, 1813 (being the 53d anniversary of George III's accession to the throne), on which occasion Lord Liverpool officiated, attended by some of his colleagues in the administration, and the Commissioners of the Board of Customs. Government contracted with Messrs. Miles and Peto to erect the whole for 165,000*l.*; but we learn from a

recent enquiry, ordered to be made by government, in consequence of the falling in of the long room in January, 1825, that the whole expense of the building, extras, fittings up, &c. amounted to 255,000*l*., and that the architect received for his plans, drawings, and commission about 13,520*l*. The general character of this building is that of plainness and solidity, being chiefly designed for the convenience of business, which it so extensively comprises; but from its great magnitude, and the simplicity and just proportions of its parts, the effect is grand and imposing. The building is 480 feet in length, and 100 in depth. The south front towards the Thames, together with those towards the east and west, are faced with Portland-stone but the north front is chiefly of brick; there is an entire continuity of parts throughout, so that the unity of design is preserved, notwithstanding the variation of materials. The front, towards the river, of the present edifice, consists of a centre and wings; the former is embellished with a portico of six Ionic columns, elevated on an arched basement, the columns surmounted by an entablature and balustrade, which are substituted for the series of lofty arched windows which lighted the long-room. The wings retain the attached Ionic columns of the original design. The interior has been much altered at the recent repair; the long-room is a vast dull-looking apartment, covered with a coved ceiling, the soffit panneled; light is admitted by piercing some of the pannels. Its length is 190 feet, by sixty-six feet, and about fifty-five feet high in the centre; being nearly the largest room in Europe, wherein the roof has no intermediate support. The ceiling was originally formed by three flat domes, springing from segment arches; the whole variously panneled, and enriched with rosettes and other architectural ornaments, in an elegant style. The board-room and the corridor leading to it are decorated with architectural ornaments; but the finishing of nearly all the other parts is confined to a judicious neatness alone. The basement, and story comprising the cellars for receiving goods under the king's lock, is vaulted with brick-work throughout; as is a great part of the ground-floor, and all the corridors and passages. The building is, by this and numerous other precautions, rendered in a great measure indestructible by fire, and various incombustible rooms are distributed throughout, for the depositing of books and important documents. Iron doors are also provided, to shut out at night the communication between the centre and wings, that in case of accident the fire may not possibly

BANK OF ENGLAND.

spread to any great extent. For the convenience of the various branches into which this service is divided, and the building distributed, there are numerous entrances on all sides, with separate staircases, and communications to prevent confusion. The two principal entrances for the public are from Thames-street, having a hall to each; through which you approach to the grand staircase, terminating in a lobby at top, which opens immediately into the long-room. In the hall of each public entrance are placed directions to the various offices, so that each division of this immense building may be found with the greatest facility. The new Custom-house was opened for public business on the 12th of May, 1817; and is now deservedly ranked among the most celebrated public buildings of the metropolis. A new wharf has since been constructed in front of it, towards the river, in a most substantial manner, with large stairs for the public at each end; and a part of Billingsgate-dock filled up; all which are great improvements to the neighbourhood. The business of the Customs is under the direction of thirteen commissioners, with two assistant commissioners for Scotland, and two for Ireland; and their jurisdiction extends over all the ports of the united kingdom. Their authority, however, is generally subordinate to the lords of the treasury. The number of clerks, landing waiters, searchers, tide waiters, &c. is very great.

Excise Office, Broad-street.—This extensive edifice was erected in 1763, on the site of the alms-houses and college founded by Sir Thomas Gresham. It consists of two ranges of buildings, one of stone, the other of brick, separated from each other by a large quadrangle. From the centre of each structure passages and staircases lead to the apartments of the commissioners and clerks. The business is managed by nine commissioners, who receive the duty on tea, soap, malt, and other exciseable articles. The Excise Office is open for the transaction of business from nine till three.

The *Bank of England*, Threadneedle-street. The business of this great corporation was originally transacted at Grocers'-hall, in the Poultry. In 1732, the first stone of the present building was laid on the site of the house and garden of Sir John Houblon, the first governor, and it was completed in the following year, from the designs of Mr. George Sampson: it then comprised only what now forms the central *façade* of the south front, with the court-yard, the hall, and the bullion court. Between the years 1770 and 1786, wings to the east and west were added by Sir Robert Taylor, but the latter have been rebuilt in a more elegant

manner, during the last and present years, under the direction of John Soane, esq. R.A., who has also rebuilt a new and elegant centre, of the Corinthian order. In most parts of the exterior both the order and the forms have been copied from the temple of Venus, at Tivoli; and the heavy appearance, which such an immense line of wall would otherwise have displayed, has been considerably obviated by projecting entrances under lofty arches, panneled windows, cornices, &c.; the entrances being ornamented by Corinthian columns, fluted, supporting entablatures crowned by elevated turrets. This extensive pile covers an area of about eight acres. The extent in front, or on the south side, measures 365 feet; on the west side, 440 feet; on the north side, 410 feet; and on the east side, 245 feet. Within this space are nine open courts, a spacious rotunda, numerous public offices, court and committee rooms, an armoury, &c., engraving and printing-offices, a library, and many convenient apartments for principal officers and servants. The principal suit of rooms occupies the ground floor, and the chief offices being furnished with lantern lights and domes, have no apartments over them; the basement story consists of a greater number of rooms than there are above ground. The principal entrance is in Threadneedle-street, but there are others in St. Bartholomew-lane and Lothbury, and at the north-west angle in Prince's-street: the latter consists of a circular portico, having a raised basement, on which stand eight Corinthian columns, fluted, supporting a highly-enriched frieze and attic. The Vestibule, or Entrance-hall, from Prince's-street assumes the impressive and solemn character of a Mausoleum; the columns, which are extremely massive, are of the Doric order, without bases, and placed on three different planes, raised by steps, in imitation of the Propylæa at Athens. Lothbury-court, which opens from a spacious and lofty archway, presents an interesting display of architectural features, designed after some of the best specimens of Grecian and Roman art. The magnificent arch on the south side, forming the entrance to the Bullion-court, was designed on the model of the triumphal arch of Constantine, at Rome. The entablature is surmounted by statues, emblematical of the four quarters of the globe, and within the intercolumniations are allegorical representations of the Thames and Ganges in basso-relievo. The Rotunda, which has an immediate communication through its vestibule from the entrance in St Bartholomew-lane, is crowned by a lofty cupola, fifty-seven feet in diameter, and about the same

in height to the lower part of the lantern, which is formed by caryatides. Here large desks, with pens, ink, &c. are placed for public convenience, this being the general place for the meeting of stock-brokers, stock-jobbers, and other persons having business in the funds. Great alterations have been made of late years in the stock-offices, most of which had been originally designed by Sir R. Taylor. The Four per Cent.-office, when in its primary state, presented nearly an exact imitation of the interior of the church of St. Martin-in-the-fields, and the late Five per Cent.-office, was in the same style. The Three per Cent. Consol-office, which is about ninety feet in length and fifty in breadth, and the Branch Banks'-office were designed by Mr. Soane, from models of the ancient Roman baths, and are of a highly classical character. The Three per Cent. Consol, Dividend, and Bank-stock-offices are of similar architecture. The four latter offices have lantern lights and cupolas. The Chief Cashier's-office, measuring forty-five feet by thirty feet, is built in imitation of the temple of the Sun and Moon, at Rome. In the Pay-hall, wherein bank notes are issued and exchanged for cash, is a marble statue of King William III., by Cheere. Over this apartment (which is seventy-nine feet long and forty feet wide), but in a separate building, is the clock, a very ingenious piece of mechanism, so contrived as to show the exact time in sixteen different offices, the necessary communications being maintained by brass rods, weighing about 700*lb.* The Court-room, which is a handsome apartment of the Composite order, was designed by Sir Robert Taylor, and is lighted from Venetian windows on the south side; these overlook a pleasant area, planted with trees and shrubs. The vaults, in which the bullion, coin, bank-notes, &c. are deposited, are also indestructible by fire. This great national establishment was first incorporated by act of parliament, in 1694. The projector of the scheme was Mr. James Paterson, a native of Scotland. The original capital was 1,200,000*l.*, which was at various times augmented to 11,686,800*l.* But in the year 1816, on consideration of lending government 3,000,000*l.*, the company was, by act of parliament, permitted to increase their capital twenty-five per cent., which makes their present capital, or bank stock, 14,608,500*l.* The corporation of the Bank are prohibited from trading in any sort of goods or merchandise; but are to confine the use of their capital to discounting bills of exchange, and to the buying and selling of gold and silver bullion, with a permission, however, to sell such goods as are

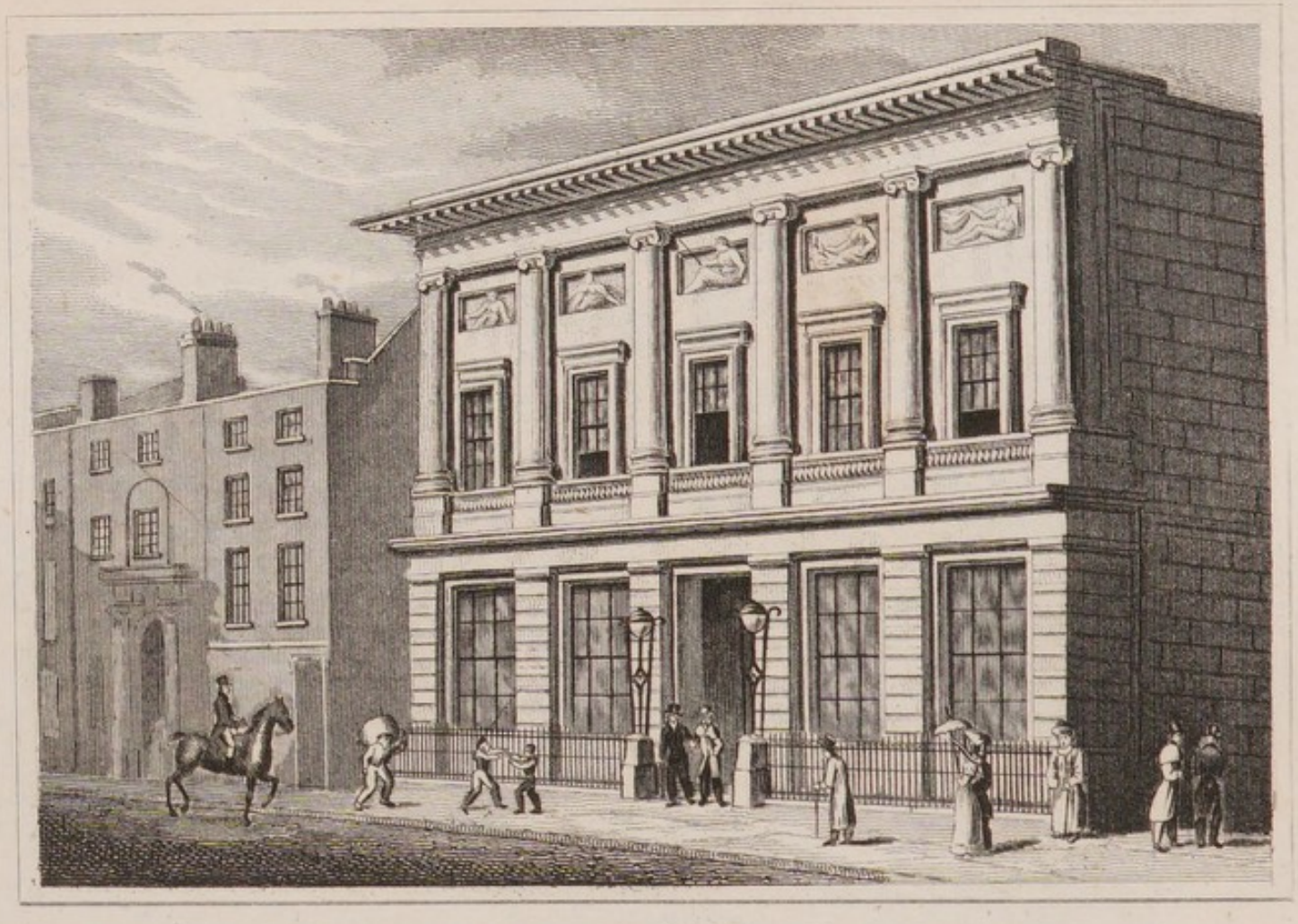
mortgaged or pawned to them, and not redeemed within three months after the expiration of the stated period for their redemption. In addition to this, the proprietors are allowed, by a recent act of parliament, to lend money on the mortgage of landed property. The hours of business at the Bank are from nine in the morning till five in the afternoon, holidays excepted. Any person may pass through the rotunda, and also through most of the other public apartments: the communications being extremely convenient. The direction of the affairs of this corporation is vested in a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, elected annually at a general court of the proprietors. Thirteen of the directors, with the governor, form a court for the management of the business of the institution.

The *Stock Exchange*, Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, which is very conveniently situated, opposite to the Bank, was erected in 1801, by subscription of the principal stock-brokers, in transferable shares, of 50*l.* each. No persons are allowed to transact business here but those who are balloted for by a committee, annually, and who, on their election, pay ten guineas. The interior is handsomely fitted up, and is open from ten in the morning to four in the afternoon, except upon holidays.

The *Commercial-hall*, Mincing-lane, was erected in the year 1811, by subscription, for the public sale of colonial produce of every kind, as sugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, indigo, &c. &c. It was designed by Mr. Joseph Woods, and consists of two principal divisions, the first being an entirely new edifice, sixty-five feet in length, and thirty-nine feet deep, having a stone front ornamented with six Ionic columns, between which are emblematical basso-relievos, by Bubb, of Husbandry, Science, Britannia, Commerce, and Navigation. This contains spacious coffee-rooms, and sale-rooms. In the secondary building, which communicates with Mark-lane, are numerous counting-houses on the lower floor, and on the upper are show-rooms, one of which is sixty feet in length.

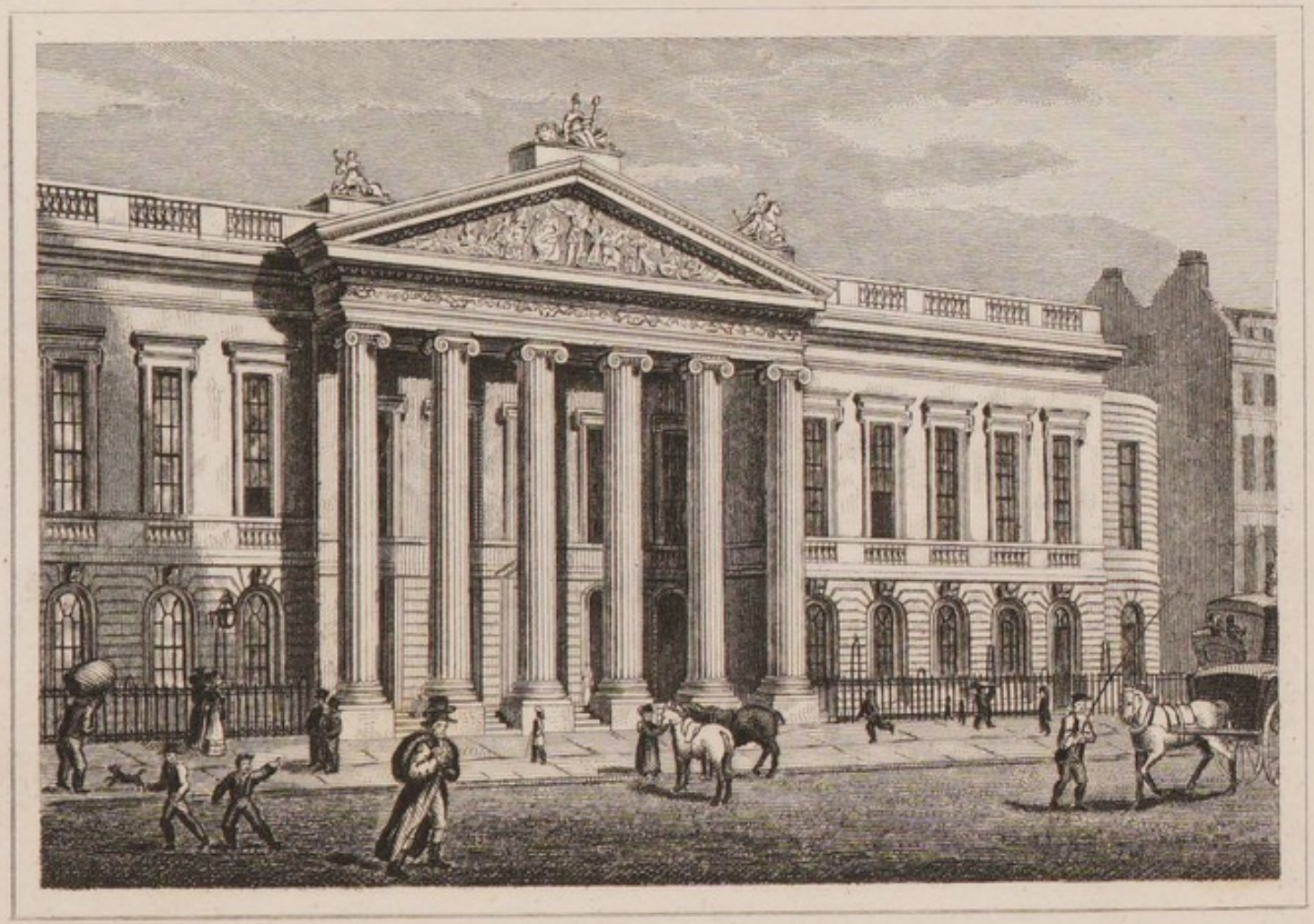
The *Corn Exchange*, Mark-lane, is a brick building, consisting of a paved quadrangle surrounded by a colonnade. The entrance is ornamented by Doric columns, supporting a plain edifice, in which are two coffee-houses. It is an open market, and convenient enough in its plan, except that it is too small. The market days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; but the day on which the most business is transacted is Monday.

The *New Corn Exchange*, adjoining the last-mentioned edifice,



COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS.

CORN EXCHANGE.



EAST INDIA HOUSE.

is a very elegant building, erected in 1828, from the designs of G. Smith, esq. The principal front is made into a centre and wings; the former consists of a portico of six fluted Doric columns sustaining an elegant entablature. The interior is particularly pleasing, the roof is supported by columns, the capitals formed of wheat sheafs. This building is erected pursuant to an act of parliament passed in the seventh year of his present majesty.

The *Coal Exchange*, Thames-street, contains a rotunda, with convenient divisions for the business of the coal merchants and dealers.

The *East India House*, Leadenhall-street.—This noble edifice comprises the principal offices of the home establishment of the East India Company. Here the courts are held, and the directors assemble to conduct the affairs of their vast empire and extensive trade; here likewise all the sales of teas and other oriental produce are regularly carried on at stated periods. This building was preceded by a smaller house, erected in 1726, which only occupied the extent of the present east wing. The inconvenient accommodation which it afforded to the increasing business of the company, led to the construction of the present fabric, which was executed from the designs of Mr. R. Jupp, architect, in the years 1798 and 1799. The principal front consists of six Ionic columns, supporting an enriched entablature and pediment. The frieze is sculptured with ornaments, and the pediment contains a group of figures, emblematical of the commerce of the company, protected by George III., who is represented as extending a shield over them. On the apex of the pediment is a statue of Britannia, at the east corner a figure of Asia seated on a dromedary, and at the west another representing Europe seated on a horse. The interior of the India House is well worth visiting, and the stranger may see great part of it without expense, and the rest by a trifle to any of the porters, or an order from a director. The grand court-room, which is elegantly fitted up, contains a fine bas-relief of Britannia, in white marble, attended by the Thames and three female figures, emblematical of India, Asia, and Africa, presenting their various productions. In the committee-room is a good portrait of Major-General Lawrence, whose skill and gallantry so greatly contributed to the preservation of the East India possessions, in the middle of the last century. In the old sale-room are statues of Lord Clive, Admiral Pocock, Major-Gen. Lawrence, Marquis Cornwallis, Warren Hastings, and Sir Eyre Coote. Por-

traits of the Marquis Cornwallis, Warren Hastings, the famous nabob of Arcot, and various views of buildings, &c. in the east, are contained in the room where the committee of correspondence meet. Within the eastern wing are the library and museum; the former contains a considerable collection of oriental manuscripts, many of which are adorned with historical and mythological drawings, executed in the most brilliant colours, and heightened with gold: one of the most curious is Tippoo Saib's copy of the Koran. Here, also, are many volumes of Indian drawings; copies of every work which has been published relative to Asia; and an extensive collection of Chinese printed books. A fine portrait of the emperor of Persia, and busts of governor Warren Hastings, Mr. Orme, the historian, the duke of Wellington, and Colebrooke, the orientalist, are likewise preserved here. In the museum are many curiously sculptured representations of the Hindoo deities, together with inscribed bricks, in the Persepolitan or nail-headed character, from the banks of the Euphrates, and numerous other articles of interest from the countries forming the British Empire in the Indies. Here also are many of the trophies taken at Seringapatam, particularly the standards of Tippoo Saib, the golden footstool of his throne, his velvet carpet, mantle, and several pieces of his armour. Various highly-finished Chinese and Indian paintings, by Daniel, are also preserved here. These curiosities may be seen on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The new sale-room fully equals in interest the rotunda of the Bank. The principal warehouses of this company, which are of great size and substantial construction, are well worthy of inspection, both from the immense value of their merchandise, and from the excellence of their internal arrangements. Those between Devonshire-square and New-street, Bishopsgate-street, are very extensive, and have fronts of several hundred feet in length. The western side, next Bishopsgate-street, consists of a body and two wings. The entrance is in the south wing. The great height of these buildings, the multitude of windows, and of cranes for hoisting up goods, combine to create admiration and surprise.

The *Trinity House*, Tower-hill.—This building is of stone, and has the advantage of a rising ground for its site, and of a fine area in front. The late Samuel Wyatt, esq. was the architect. The first stone was laid September the 18th, 1793, and the house was opened for business in 1795. The affairs of the Trinity House are transacted here; but the original establishment is at Deptford, the corpo-

ration being named, "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild, or Fraternity, of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford Strond, in the county of Kent." This corporation was founded in 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, comptroller of the navy, who was the first master, and died in 1541. It consists of a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen elder brethren, selected from commanders in the navy and merchant service, but as a compliment some of the nobility are occasionally admitted. They may be considered as the guardians of our ships and commerce. They examine the children in Christ's Hospital, and the masters of king's ships, appoint pilots for the Thames, settle the rates of pilotage, erect light-houses and sea-marks, grant licenses to poor seamen, not free of the city, to row on the Thames, hear and determine complaints of officers and men in the merchant service, and all business connected with the Thames. The secretary's-office contains a beautiful model of a ship, named the Royal William. The hall is light and elegant: whence, by a double staircase, is an ascent to the court-room, which is handsome, without being incumbered, and the ceiling is finished in an elegant style. This room contains portraits of the late king and queen, James II., Lord Sandwich, Lord Howe, the Right Hon. William Pitt, and several eminent naval characters. The upper end of the room is covered with a group of about twenty-four portraits of the elder brethren, the gift of the merchant brethren in 1794. The interior of the Trinity House may be seen on payment of one shilling to the porter in attendance.

The *South Sea House*, Threadneedle-street, is a substantial building of brick, ornamented with Portland-stone. The entrance is by a gateway with a noble front, leading into a court, having a piazza, formed by Doric pillars. The interior is commodious, and it has one room peculiarly spacious and elegant. The South Sea Company was incorporated by act of parliament, in 1710, to pay 9,177,967*l.* due to the seamen employed in Queen Anne's wars. The capital was afterwards enlarged to 10,000,000*l.* In 1720, the company obtained, by act of parliament, the sole privilege of trading to the South Seas, within certain limits, and were empowered to increase their capital by redeeming several of the public debts. This opened the way to extraordinary mal-practices and speculations, till at length the stock of the company was raised to 37,802,483*l.* and sold at the enormous price of 1000 per cent. The

affairs of this company are now reduced to a narrow compass, and conducted with the same regularity as the other public funds: they consist only in receiving the interest on their capital, and in paying dividends and transferring stock. The sum due to them from government is 20,071,000*l.*, which forms the whole of their capital.

The *Herald's College*, St. Bennet's-hill, is a brick edifice, having a front facing the street, with an arched gateway, leading to a quadrangle. It belongs to a corporation of considerable antiquity, consisting of the following thirteen members:—three kings at arms, six heralds at arms, and four pursuivants at arms, all nominated by the earl marshal of England, and holding their places by patent, during good behaviour. Their office is to keep the records of the descent of all the great families of the kingdom, and of all matters properly belonging to the same, such as their coats of arms, &c.; to attend his majesty upon state occasions; to make proclamations of peace or war; to marshal public processions, &c. One herald and one pursuivant attend the college daily, in rotation, to answer all questions relative to armorial bearings, searching records, &c. At this office all grants of arms for families, south of the Tweed, or for any new corporation, must be obtained. The privilege of granting supporters to new nobility, baronets, or knights of the bath, belongs to the office of Garter, principal king at arms. On the first Thursday of every month there is a meeting, or chapter, of all the members of the college, in which heraldic matters are discussed, and questions are determined by a majority of voices, each king being allowed to have two. The fee for an ordinary search of the records is five shillings, and for a general search, one guinea: the fees for a new coat of arms are ten guineas, or more, according to circumstances. This also is the proper office for registering the births of children of the nobility, &c.

The *Auction Mart*, Bartholomew-lane, is a handsome building, which was erected by subscription, between the years 1808 and 1810, from the designs of Mr. John Walters. This edifice is a kind of central establishment for the sale of estates, annuities, shares in public institutions and companies, pictures, books, furniture, and other property, by public auction. The interior is conveniently disposed, and contains a spacious saloon, a coffee-room, and various apartments and offices.

The *Royal Exchange*, Cornhill.—Previous to the year 1566, London had no public edifice for its merchants to assemble in to

AUCTION MART.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

transact business; but, at that time, Sir T. Gresham offered to supply the deficiency at his own expense, on condition that the city would give him the ground. This was acceded to, and various buildings having been purchased and levelled, at an expense of upwards of 4000*l*. Sir Thomas commenced his building. When first opened, it was called the Bourse, but on the 23d of January, 1570-71, Queen Elizabeth, after dining with many of her nobility at the mansion of its public-spirited founder, in Broad-street, visited it in great state, and ordered it to be proclaimed the "Royal Exchange." Sir Thomas, by his will, dated in 1574, bequeathed it, after the death of his lady, to the corporation of the city, and the Company of Mercers, jointly, under certain conditions; and it was rebuilt at their united expense after the great fire in 1666. The base of the first column on the west side of the north entrance was laid on the 23d of October, 1667, by Charles II., and the New Exchange was first opened on the 28th of September, 1669: the expense of erecting it was 58,962*l*. Since that period it has undergone several reparations; but a most complete and substantial one was commenced in 1820, under the direction of George Smith, esq. architect to the Mercer's Company, the aggregate expenses of which were estimated at nearly 33,000*l*. The ground plan of this edifice, which is unquestionably one of the noblest of the kind in Europe, is nearly a regular quadrangle, including an open court (measuring 144 feet by 117 feet), surrounded by a broad piazza, and having a projecting arcade at its respective fronts in Cornhill and Threadneedle-street. The south front, in Cornhill, is 210 feet in length. Here is the principal entrance, which consists of a projecting portico, composed of a lofty archway, opening from the middle intercolumniation, of four three-quarter Corinthian columns supporting a compass pediment; and in the intercolumniation on each side, in the front next the street, is a niche, with well-executed statues of King Charles I. and II., in Roman habits. Over the aperture on the cornice, between the two pediments, are the king's arms in relievo. On each side of this entrance is a range of windows placed between demi-columns, and pilasters of the Composite order, above which runs a balustrade. This building is fifty-six feet high; and from the centre, in this front, rises a tower erected in 1821 by G. Smith, esq.; it consists of a square story, ornamented with colossal griffins supporting the city arms, and with four heads of Queen Elizabeth, during whose reign Sir Thomas Gresham lived. Above the square story is an octagon containing the clock, over

which is raised a circular story surrounded by a colonnade of the Corinthian order, the whole surmounted by a dome, and terminated by a vane of gilt brass, in the shape of a grasshopper, the crest of Sir T. Gresham's arms. On either side the square story are *façade* walls, containing basso-relievos; one representing Queen Elizabeth, attended by heralds, proclaiming the original building the Royal Exchange; and the other, Britannia seated amidst the emblems of Commerce, Naval Power, Jurisprudence, and Mercy, accompanied by the Polite Arts, Science, Manufacture, and Agriculture. Between the basso-relievos is a niche containing the statue of Sir T. Gresham, and over them are statues of the four quarters of the globe. The old tower, which was taken down in 1820, consisted of three compartments, and was surmounted by a vane similar to the present. The inner area is paved with Turkey stones, and has a statue of Charles II. by Spiller, on a circular pedestal in the centre. A raised step, or seat, is continued round the inner wall of the piazza, which opens to the court by a series of arches, springing from columns and pilasters of the Doric order. Beneath the piazza are twenty-eight niches, two of which contain statues of Sir Thomas Gresham and Sir John Barnard: that of the latter was erected in his life-time, by his fellow citizens, in testimony of his services as a magistrate and member of parliament. The face of the quadrangle, which consists of an upper and lower story, has an imposing appearance, from its embellishments, niches, statuary, &c. The statues are those of the kings and queens of England, beginning with Edward I. on the north side, and ending with his late majesty, on the east. So far as Charles I. they were executed by Gabriel Cibber. George I. and II. were sculptured by Rysbrach. The staircases on the north and south sides, and a new one on the west side, have been recently rebuilt of stone, at an expense of about 6000*l*. They connect with a gallery which extends round the whole building and leads to various offices. Agreeably to the original plan, shops occupied the building, to the top; they were in number not less than 200, and filled the entire gallery, round the sides of the quadrangle; but many years have elapsed since they ceased to be thus used. At present, the upper rooms are appropriated as Lloyd's well-known subscription coffee-house;* by

* Lloyd's coffee-house is celebrated as a place of meeting for under-writers and insurance-brokers. The premises comprise two separate suits of extensive rooms; one of which is public, and the other appropriated to the use of subscribers, who pay a premium of twenty-five pounds upon admission, and four

GUILD HALL.

the Royal Exchange Assurance-office; and by various offices of under-writers and merchants. The Exchange is open from eight in the morning till half-past four in the afternoon. The hours in which business is chiefly transacted are between three and half-past four o'clock.

Guildhall, King-street, Cheapside.—This is an extensive structure, partly ancient and partly modern. It is the public hall of the city of London, in which are held the various courts, the meetings of the livery to choose their members of parliament, lord mayor, sheriffs, &c. and in which most of the grand city entertainments are given.* Guildhall was originally built in 1411, by voluntary subscription, and was twenty years in progress. The exterior having been greatly damaged by the fire of 1666, it was repaired, and in 1789 the present front was erected. It consists of three divisions, separated by fluted pilasters, and above, in the centre, are the city arms. The hall itself, which will contain between 6 and 7000 persons, is 153 feet long, forty-eight broad, and fifty-five in height, to the roof; the latter is flat, and divided into pannels. The windows at each end are enriched with painted glass, representing the royal arms, the insignia of the orders of the Garter, Bath, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, &c. Here are also four monuments intended to perpetuate the fame of the great Lord Chatham; his son, the Right Hon. William Pitt; Lord Nelson; and a patriotic lord mayor of London, Mr. Beckford. The monument to Lord Nelson consists of three principal figures, Neptune, London, and Britannia; the latter is mournfully contemplating a profile of the hero which she holds in her right hand. The inscription, which is very long, was written by the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan. The earl of Chatham's monument is a very noble design, it consists of a pyramidal group; on the apex is the full-length effigy of the earl of Chatham, in the costume of a Roman senator; he is resting one hand on the shoulder of Commerce, who is gracefully presenting to his protection a female figure, personating London. In the foreground is Britannia seated on a lion. The inscription is

guineas annually; these sums form a fund for the general purposes of the establishment. Persons desirous of being subscribers must be proposed by six members, and approved by the committee of management. The benefits of this institution are the protection of merchants and ship-owners from the hazards of warfare and the accidents and losses of navigation.

* That in honour of the presence of the allied sovereigns in the capital, in 1814, was, perhaps, the most magnificent civic feast ever known, and cost at least 25,000*l.*

from the pen of the celebrated Burke. The opposite monument represents the Right Hon. W. Pitt, in his robes, as chancellor of the Exchequer. Below him are figures of Apollo and Mercury; and in the foreground is Britannia seated on a sea-horse. The inscription is by the Right Hon. G. Canning. The monument to Beckford was the first erected, and represents the spirited chief magistrate in the attitude in which he replied to his late majesty's answer to the address, remonstrance, and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, on the 23d of May, 1770. On a black marble tablet, in letters of gold, are the words of this eloquent and patriotic reply, which has been the subject of much encomium. Two ancient gigantic figures, carved in wood, of enormous size, the one holding a long staff, with a ball stuck with spikes hanging at the end of it, the other a halbert, stand on pedestals at the west end of the hall, and are called Gog and Magog. They are objects of considerable curiosity with the vulgar, and are supposed to represent an ancient Briton and a Saxon. The principal apartment, next to the hall, is the common council chamber, a large room, with a lantern-light in its centre. In this room the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, hold their courts. It is decorated with a fine collection of paintings, most of which were presented to the city of London, by the public-spirited Alderman Boydell; and at the upper end, immediately behind the chair of the lord mayor, upon a pedestal of white marble, stands a fine statue of George III. executed by Chantrey. At the east end of this room is an immense picture of the destruction of the French and Spanish flotilla, before Gibraltar, in 1782, painted by Copley. In this room are likewise four other pictures on the same subject, and portraits of the late Queen Caroline, the Princess Charlotte, the Marquis Cornwallis, and the Lords Heathfield, Howe, Nelson, Duncan, Rodney, Hood, and St. Vincent, Alderman Boydell, and R. Clarke, esq. chamberlain; busts of Nelson, Wellington, and Granville Sharp. Against the south wall are paintings of the "Death of David Rizzio," "the Miseries of Civil War," from Shakspeare. On the north side is the "Death of Wat Tyler;" here also, are two pictures, representing the procession of the lord mayor, &c. to Westminster-hall, by water, and the ceremony of swearing in (as it is termed) his lordship, in 1781: these contain portraits of almost all the principal members of the corporation of London at that time. The chamberlain's apartment is decorated with framed and glazed copies, richly illuminated, on

MANSION HOUSE.

vellum, of the numerous votes of thanks from the corporation to the heroes who signalized themselves in the late wars. Here likewise is a portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Mr. Tomkins, by whom most of the above addresses were written. There are several other apartments, offices, &c., in which the City Courts, King's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, &c., were formerly kept. The old council chamber, in which the court of Aldermen hold their meetings, is most worthy of attention; the ceiling of this room is highly decorated. The hall is open to strangers from ten to six, and the other apartments may be seen by a trifling *douceur* to the officer in attendance.

On the east side of Guildhall, and adjoining it, are the *New Courts of King's Bench* and *Common Pleas*, the *Irish Chamber*, *&c.* which have been recently built at the expense of the city, on the site of Guildhall-chapel and Blackwell-hall. These are substantial structures of brick. The former buildings contain portraits of several of the judges. Opposite to them is the *Justice Hall*, where one of the aldermen sits daily to hear complaints, &c.

The *Mansion House*.—At the west end of Lombard-street, on the site of Stocks'-market, is situated the Mansion-house, the official residence of the lord mayor of London. This vast pile of building, which was designed by Dance, is of Portland-stone. In front is a lofty portico, composed of six fluted columns, of the Corinthian order, supporting a pediment, having two pilasters of the same order at each side. The portico rests upon a low rustic story, in the centre of which is a door-way leading to the kitchen and other offices. A double flight of steps leads over this story to the door beneath the portico, which is the grand entrance. A stone balustrade encloses the steps, and is continued along the whole front. The pediment of the portico is ornamented with a piece of emblematic sculpture, designed by Sir Robert Taylor. The house altogether is an oblong, of great extent, the west side of which is adorned by large windows, between coupled Corinthian pilasters. The interior of the Mansion-house is more magnificent than comfortable, many of the apartments being very dark; but many improvements have been made within the last few years. The Egyptian-hall, the ball-room, and other apartments, are worthy of inspection, particularly when lighted for the grand annual festival at Easter. The lord mayor gives frequent state dinners here to the aldermen and sheriffs; but the Easter dinner is generally attended by the ministers of state, and by numbers

of the nobility, clergy, and principal citizens. The sum granted annually by the corporation to the chief magistrate for the expenses of his office is 8000*l.*; but the real expense varies, according to the liberality of individuals, amounting to from 10,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* At the Mansion-house, the lord mayor sits every day for the examination of offenders, to receive affidavits, sign papers, &c.

General Post-Office, Lombard-street.—This collection of buildings, important as its concerns are to the nation, claims no praise in an architectural point of view. A new edifice, worthy of this great establishment, is being erected in St. Martin's-le-Grand. The new building was commenced in 1818, and though the want of funds delayed its progress for some time, the work is now regularly proceeding, under the direction of Robert Smirke, esq. and is to be opened in 1829. The basement is of granite, but the superstructure chiefly of brick, is partly faced with Portland-stone. The front, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, is 380 feet in length; it is ornamented with three porticoes of the Ionic order, viz. one in the centre, and one at each extremity. The central portico projects thirty feet, and is ninety feet in length; it consists of eight columns, supporting a pediment displaying the royal arms; the others have only four columns each. The mode of carrying letters by the general post was greatly improved, a few years ago, by an admirable plan invented by Mr. J. Palmer, proprietor of the Bath theatre. Previously to its adoption, letters were conveyed by carts, without protection from robbery, and subject to frequent delays. At present they are forwarded according to Mr. Palmer's plan, in coaches, distinguished by the name of mail coaches, provided with a well-armed guard, and conducted at the rate of eight miles an hour, including stoppages. Government contracts with the coach proprietors merely for carrying the mail, the owners making a considerable profit besides by the conveyance of passengers and parcels. It is not easy to imagine a combination of different interests to one purpose more complete than this. The rapidity of such a mode of conveyance, considered as embracing the leading routes of an entire kingdom, is unequalled in any country; and the present rate of charge for each passenger is little more than sixpence per mile. The net produce of this establishment to government, exclusive of the sum collected in Ireland, is upwards of a million and a half annually. The net receipts for the year ending January the 5th, 1828, was 1,463,000*l.* Houses having boxes for receiving letters before five o'clock, are open in every part of

NEW POST OFFICE.

the metropolis; and after that time bell-men collect the letters during another hour, receiving a fee of one penny for each. But, at the General Post-office, in Lombard-street, letters are received till seven o'clock; from which time till half an hour after seven, a fee of sixpence is required; and, from half after seven till a quarter before eight, the whole postage must be paid, together with the fee of sixpence. The following are among the principal regulations of the establishment:—Foreign letters. The postage of all letters sent abroad must be paid when put into the post-office, unless going to a British settlement; for if not paid, the letters are opened, and returned, in all possible cases, to the writers. Letters for the East Indies may be delivered at the India House, where a letter-box is provided for their reception. They are afterwards transmitted to this office. Those for the coast of Africa, or for single settlements in particular parts of the world, may be sent either through the ship-letter-office, No. 4, Abchurch-lane, or by the bags which await the sailing of ships, and which are kept at the respective coffee-houses near the Royal Exchange. An office is also established for receiving letters to go by merchants' ships, and the postage taken is half the rate paid for conveyance by packets. An excellent regulation exists designed to prevent the loss of small sums of money sent by post. Any sum, not exceeding five guineas, will, on paying it into the proper office, be remitted and paid at sight in any part of England, Scotland, or Ireland; and the like accommodation may be had from any country postmaster, to pay or receive money in London. The postage of all letters forwarded through the ship-letter-office, must be paid when the letters are put in.

The *Two-penny Post-Office*, for the delivery of letters in and near London.—There are two principal offices, one in the General Post-office yard, Lombard-street, and the other in Gerrard-street, Soho, besides numerous receiving houses, both in town and in the adjoining country. There are six collections and deliveries of letters in town, daily (Sundays excepted), and there are two dispatches from, and three deliveries at, most places in the country within the limits of this office. The hours by which letters should be put into the receiving-houses in town, for each delivery, are as follow:

For delivery in town.

Over night, by 8 o'clock, for the first delivery between 8 and 9.

Morning .... 8 o'clock, for the second delivery between 10 and 11.
Ditto .....10 .....third ..... 12 and 1.
Ditto .....12 .....fourth ..... 2 and 3.
Afternoon .... 2 .....fifth ..... 4 and 5.
Ditto ..... 5 .....sixth ..... 7 and 9.

For delivery in the country.

Preceding evening, by 5 o'clock, for first delivery between 7 and 9.
Morning ..... 8 .....second ..... 11 and 1.
Afternoon ..... 2 ..... third ..... 5 and 7.

But letters, whether for town or country, may be put in at either of the two principal offices three quarters of an hour later for each dispatch: all, westward of Gray's-inn-lane and Chancery-lane, are attached to the Gerrard-street district; eastward, to Lombard-street. Letters put in on Saturday evenings are delivered in the country on Sunday mornings. The dated stamp, or, if there are two, that having the latest hour, shows also the time of the day at which letters were dispatched for delivery from the principal offices. No twopenny-post letter must weigh more than four ounces. When cash, in gold or silver, or other articles of value, are enclosed in letters (notes or drafts for money excepted), it should be mentioned to the office-keeper at putting in; but bank notes or drafts payable to bearer, should be cut in half, and the second half not sent till the receipt of the first is acknowledged. The office is not liable to make good the loss of any property sent by post. Persons having occasion to complain of delay in the delivery of their letters, should send the covers, enclosed in a note, to the comptroller, or deputy-comptroller, stating the precise time of delivery, as the dated stamp will assist materially in discovering where the neglect lies. There are upwards of sixty receiving-houses for the General Post-office, and near 200 for the Two-penny Post, scattered over the town, the several situations of which may be readily learnt on inquiry in any shop.

The *Port of London*, as actually occupied by shipping, extends from London-bridge to Deptford, being a distance of nearly four miles, and from 4 to 500 yards average in breadth; but when the House of Commons commenced an investigation respecting the port of London, the land accommodations were found to consist of only the legal quays, and the sufferance wharfs. The former were appointed in the year 1558. They occupy the north bank of the

THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.

river, with some interruption, from London-bridge to the western extremity of Tower-ditch, including a frontage of about 1464 feet. This, with the aid of the sufferance wharfs, was totally inadequate to the purposes of commercial accommodation. It was not, however, till the year 1793, that a plan was projected for making wet docks in the port of London, in Wapping, in the Isle of Dogs, and at Rotherhithe. Constituting, as they do, such grand and truly national works, and forming a sort of era in the history of our commerce, they merit particular notice. Owing to the crowded state of the river, and the confined extent of the quays, a committee was appointed to consider of the best mode of relief; and, in consequence, Mr. Daniel Alexander was named to make a survey, and prepare plans and estimates for forming docks at Wapping, with the addition of a canal leading to them from that part of Blackwall where the present East-India docks have been made, and along a line where the West-India docks have been since formed. The plans and estimates were laid before a general meeting of merchants, on the 22d of December, 1795, when they were unanimously approved of, and a subscription of 800,000*l.* was laid down, in a few hours, for carrying the same into execution. The application of the merchants experienced considerable opposition from the corporation of London, and from private interests, but ultimately the merchants triumphed, as will be perceived by the succeeding notices of the several docks.

West-India Docks.—The fund for executing these docks, as above stated, was raised by the subscription of private individuals. The proprietors are repaid an interest, not to exceed ten per cent., by a rate or charge upon all the shipping and merchandise entering the dock, and the trade of the company has hitherto enabled them to pay that dividend. By the act passed in July, 1799, all West-India produce coming to the port of London must be unloaded in these docks. The present capital of the company is 1,100,000*l.* The plan comprehends two docks: the nothern one for unloading the ships arrived from the West Indies, containing thirty acres, and capable of accommodating 300 West Indiamen; and the southern for loading outward-bound ships, containing twenty-four acres, and capable of holding upwards of 200 West Indiamen. The former was begun February 3, 1800, and opened the 27th of August, 1802, and it is surrounded by extensive ranges of warehouses, capable of accommodating the whole of the West-India trade, in which warehouses the goods

are lodged until the duty is paid. The dock of twenty-four acres was completed and opened in 1805. These docks are situated across the narrowest part of the Isle of Dogs, which is formed by a circuitous course the river takes, leaving this almost a peninsula; so that the docks communicate with the river at both extremities of the island, at Blackwall and at Limehouse. The soil was, besides, very favourable for the purpose of making docks, for the whole of the ground that had been gained by the embanking from the river and the marsh, before it was begun to be cut, was from six to seven feet under the level of high water, so that the ground which was cut out from the docks was all wanted for making up the quays. The canal, to the southward of the West-India docks, enables ships to avoid the circuitous navigation of the Isle of Dogs, by which a distance of several miles is saved. The expense of making it is paid from the consolidated fund of the nation, and will be repaid by a small tax upon all shipping coming to the port; 180,000*l.* have already been granted for making it. The management of it is intrusted to a committee of the corporation of the city of London.

The *London Docks* are situated between Ratcliffe-highway and the Thames. The fund by which these docks were executed was raised in the same way as that of the West-India docks, and its proprietors will be repaid in a similar manner. The first stone of the works was laid on June 26th, 1802, and the dock of twenty acres was opened January 31st, 1805. It is capable of receiving 500 vessels, and has a basin attached to it for the reception of small craft. Extensive warehouses are completed upon the north quay of the dock, and also a large tobacco warehouse. The immense number of houses which were taken down for the purpose of making this dock, have much increased the expense of the execution. The capital of the company at present is 2,200,000*l.* The great trade of the company consists in the general traffic of the port; the tobacco warehouse alone covers four acres of ground, and government pay the company 15,600*l.*, annually, as rent for it. Another large dock of fourteen acres is proposed to be made, to communicate with that already finished, as well as with the Thames at Shadwell dock. The business is conducted by twenty-four directors, chosen from among the proprietors, together with the lord mayor for the time being.

East-India Docks.—In the year 1803, the principal proprietors of East-India shipping, seeing the salutary effects derived from the

THE LONDON DOCKS.

ST. KATHERINE'S DOCK HOUSE.

West-India docks, came to a resolution of following the example, by having docks made for the accommodation of East-India ships, and for the security of the goods brought home by them, which the state of the river, and the abuses practised on it, had rendered highly necessary. Having succeeded in carrying a bill through parliament, and having opened a subscription to the amount of 300,000*l.*, the directors made purchase of the Brunswick dock at Blackwall, with a view of converting it into a dock for loading the outward-bound shipping. The dock, which received its name in honour of the present race of monarchs, was begun and executed by Mr. Perry, from his private fortune, and affords ample proof of his enterprising public spirit. In addition to this, the East-India dock company have formed a large dock of eighteen acres, for the purpose of unloading the homeward-bound ships, with a commodious basin and embrazures to it. This great dock was begun in the end of 1803, and all the works were completed in 1806. All East-India produce coming to this port must be unloaded in these docks. The business is conducted by thirteen directors of the East-India company.

St. Katherine's Docks are situated on the east side of Tower-hill, the principal entrance being through a handsome gateway at the north-west corner of the pile of warehouses already erected, and nearly opposite the new Mint. They are the property of a joint stock company, and are managed by a board of directors. The situation selected is thought to be unparalleled in point of convenience, being as near as possible to the seat of business; and as the docks are surrounded with walks, they are entitled to all the privileges of the warehousing system, and of legal quays. The room afforded for warehousing, bonding, and quay-room, will, when completed, be nearly equal in extent to the London Docks, and from an improved construction of the warehouses, which are erected within a few feet of the margin of the docks and basin, a considerable saving is effected in the expense of labour. The entire docks, when completed, will consist of two spacious wet docks and a basin, the entrance to which is secured by flood gates. The first dock is completed, with the immense piles of warehouses which nearly surround it. The first floor of the building rests on an architrave sustained on cast-iron columns, of exceedingly large proportions, assimilating to the Grecian Doric. In consequence of this arrangement, a large covered space is gained on the wharfs, in front of every warehouse, where the goods landed from the vessels are secured from rain

until they are stowed away in the proper warehouses. The western dock and basin are complete, and were opened for the reception of shipping on Oct. 25, 1828. The eastern dock is in progress, and is expected to be finished in the course of 1830. It is computed that the docks and basin will afford accommodation, annually, for about 1400 merchant ships, including private trade Indiamen, besides craft for loading and discharging; and it appears that advantages will be afforded to shipping, from improved means of ingress and egress, which no other docks in the United Kingdom possess, as vessels of from eighteen to twenty feet draft of water may be locked from two to three hours after high water, and small vessels and lighters at all periods of the tide. The total cost of the site, the purchase of building leases, and the various interests concerned, including compensation and expenses of carrying the act into execution, and of constructing the works, it is estimated will be about 1,350,000*l*., but an outlay of 1,500,000*l*. has been provided for, so as to cover contingencies. Previous to the opening of the docks, the company paid to the individual shareholders, interest on the amount subscribed, at the rate of four per cent., but from that period this interest ceased, and the shareholders only became entitled to dividends out of the profits of the concern.

BRIDGES.

London Bridge, which forms a partition between the sea and river navigation of the Thames, was first commenced in 1176, but was not finished till 1209. It was then covered with houses connected together by large arches of timber, which crossed the street, and gave it a very cumbersome appearance. In 1212 it was the scene of a dreadful accident; a fire having broken out at the Southwark end, an immense number came from London to extinguish it, and, while engaged in this benevolent purpose, the devouring element communicated with the opposite extremity of the bridge, and upwards of 3000 persons perished in the flames, or were drowned by overloading the vessels brought for their relief. In 1756 all the houses were pulled down, and the bridge underwent a thorough repair. It now consists of nineteen stone arches of irregular construction, and of various sizes: the centre arch being seventy-two feet in diameter, and the others varying from eight to twenty. The height, in the centre, is sixty feet, and the length of the bridge is 915. The carriage way is thirty-one feet broad, and the foot pavement, on each side, seven. The sides are defended by

THE NEW LONDON BRIDGE.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

balustrades surmounted with gas-lamps. The space between the piers of this bridge being contracted by the size of the sterlings, occasions a fall of water of four or five feet, at every flux and reflux of the tide, rendering it unsafe to pass through, except at high water. Amongst the eminent men who resided in the houses which formerly existed on this bridge were Hans Holbein and John Bunyan. A new bridge is now building under the direction of John and George Rennie, esqrs., from a design of the late John Rennie, esq. The site of the present bridge is a short distance westward of the former. The first stone was laid by J. Garratt, esq. lord mayor, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, on the 15th of June, 1824. Of the five arches of which this bridge consists, the central one will be 150 feet wide, those next to it 140 feet, and the extreme arches 130 feet. The road-way is nearly level, and the parapet plain, with buttresses rising from the piers.

Blackfriars Bridge.—This bridge was built by Mr. Robert Mylne, between the years 1760 and 1769, at an expense of 152,840*l.* It has eight piers and nine elliptical arches. The centre arch is 100 feet wide, those on each side ninety-three, the next eighty, and the adjoining seventy. The length is 995 feet, the breadth of the carriage-way twenty-eight feet, and that of the flagged footways seven feet each. Seen from the water, a recess appears over each pier, fronted by two Ionic columns, which support a correspondent recess above. The carriage-way of this bridge has recently been lowered, and a new road made upon the system of Mac Adam. This bridge is situated at about an equal distance from those of Southwark and Waterloo. It commands a very fine view of St. Paul's cathedral, as well as of both sides of the river, including the Tower, the Monument, Somerset-house, Westminster-abbey, and upwards of thirty churches.

Westminster Bridge is esteemed one of the most complete and elegant structures of the kind in the world. It is built entirely of Portland stone, and crosses the river where the breadth is 1223 feet, which is above 300 feet more than at London-bridge. On each side is a fine stone balustrade, six feet nine inches in height, with places of shelter from the rain. The width of the bridge is forty-four feet, having on each side a fine footway for passengers, seven feet broad. It consists of fourteen piers, and thirteen large and two small arches, all semi-circular, that in the centre being seventy-six feet wide, and the rest decreasing four feet each from the other; so that the two last arches of the thirteen great ones

are each fifty-two feet. The width of the two small arches at the abutments is about twenty feet. It is computed that about 40,000*l.* value, in stone and other materials, is under water. The proportions of this bridge are so accurate, that if a person speak against the wall of any of the recesses on one side the way, he may be distinctly heard on the opposite side; even a whisper is perceptible during the stillness of the night. This magnificent structure was begun in 1739, and was finished in 1750, at an expense of 389,000*l.* defrayed by parliament. It was built after a design of Monsieur Labelye, an ingenious French architect.

Waterloo Bridge may be regarded as one of the noblest structures of its kind in the world. In 1806, Mr. G. Dodd, after three years' exertions, procured an act of parliament, and gave the present site, plan, and dimensions of the bridge; but, in consequence of some disagreement with the committee, he was superseded by Mr. Rennie, who had the honour of completing this noble ornament of the British metropolis. The bridge was commenced in 1811, and finished June 18, 1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, when the Prince Regent, duke of Wellington, and other distinguished personages were present. The style of the architecture is plain but noble, and the materials are of the most durable kind, the outside courses being of Cornish, and the balustrades of Aberdeen granite. All the arches are elliptical, and of an equal size, and consequently the road over them is level, in which respect this bridge differs from all others in London. Each pier rests on 320 piles, driven into the bed of the river, there being one pile to every yard square: the length of the piles is about twenty feet, and the diameter about thirteen inches. At each extremity of the bridge are very handsome stairs to the water. The dimensions of this structure are as follow:—length of the stone-work between the abutments 1242 feet; length of the road on the Surrey side, which is supported by forty brick arches (under one of which the street is continued from Narrow-wall), 1250 feet; length of road supported on brick arches, on the Strand side, 400 feet; width of carriage road twenty-eight feet, and of each foot pavement seven feet; span of each arch 120 feet; extent of water-way, in the clear, 1080 feet. The four toll-lodges are neat, appropriate Doric structures, at each of which is a clever contrivance, for the purpose of checking. The iron turnstiles, which admit of only one person passing at a time, touch some machinery communicating with a clock locked up in a box in each toll-house, the index

WATERLOO BRIDGE.

of which is thereby moved, so that, on looking at it, the number of those who have passed is directly seen. The bridge is exactly on a level with the Strand, and fifty feet above the surface of the Thames. During the summer months it is much frequented as a promenade, but there is not at present sufficient traffic to afford the prospect of much profit to the proprietors.

Tolls paid for crossing this bridge.

	s.	d.
Foot passenger	0	1
Coach, landau, chariot, &c. with four wheels and 6 horses	1	6
Ditto, ditto, and 4 horses	1	0
Ditto, ditto, and 2 or 3 horses	0	6
Ditto, ditto, and 1 horse	0	4
Chaise, chair, tax-cart, &c., with 2 horses	0	6
Ditto, with 1 horse	0	3
Single horse	0	2
Waggon, cart, or dray, each horse	0	2
Wheelbarrow, truck, &c., not drawn by any beast	0	1½
Oxen, per score	0	8
Calves, hogs, sheep, &c. per score	0	4

Vauxhall Bridge.—This building was originally projected by Mr. R. Dodd; but, in consequence of some disagreement, he was succeeded, first by Mr. Rennie, and afterwards by Mr. Walker, under whose direction the present elegant fabric was constructed, at an expense of about 150,000*l.* which is to be defrayed by a toll. The first stone was laid in 1813 by Prince Charles, the eldest son of the late duke of Brunswick; and the bridge was completed in 1816. It consists of nine cast-iron arches, with piers formed by a wooden frame as a foundation, faced with Kentish ragstone and Roman cement. The arches are seventy-eight feet in span, and twenty-nine in height, and the length of the bridge is 860 feet. It contributes greatly to the beauty of the metropolis, and affords the inhabitants of Vauxhall, Lambeth, &c., an easy communication with the houses of parliament and courts of law, Pimlico, Chelsea, and their populous neighbourhoods.

Tolls paid for crossing this bridge.

	s.	d.
Foot passenger	0	1
Coach, landau, chariot, &c. with four wheels and 6 horses	2	6

	s.	d.
Coach, landau, chariot, &c. with four wheels and 4 horses ..	2	0
Ditto, ditto, and 2 or 3 horses	1	0
Chaise with 1 horse	0	6
Waggon, cart, or dray, with 6 horses	1	6
Ditto, ditto, 4 or 5 horses	1	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 or 3 horses	0	8
Ditto, ditto, 1 horse	0	6
Single horse or mule	0	2
Oxen, per score	1	0
Calves, sheep, pigs, per score	0	6

Southwark Bridge.—This noble fabric forms a communication from the bottom of Queen-street, Cheapside (being in a direct line from Guildhall), to Bank-side, Southwark, and thence to the various Kent and Surrey roads. It was originally projected by Mr. John Wyatt, but its erection was commenced in September, 1814, under the direction of the late John Rennie, esq. It consists of three wide arches, the centre arch of 240 feet span, and those at the end 210 feet each. These arches are composed of cast-iron, but the piers and abutments are of stone, forming altogether the most stupendous bridge, of such compound materials, in the world. The central arch of Southwark-bridge exceeds in span the famous iron bridge at Sunderland by four feet, and of the Rialto of Venice by 167 feet. The weight of the iron alone is more than 5308 tons. The foundations of the piers are twelve feet below the bottom of the river; and the bases of the immense timber piles upon which those foundations (with the wooden platform two feet and a half thick intervening) rest, are twenty-six feet and a half lower. The distance between the two abutments is 708 feet: the entire expense incurred by the construction of this bridge amounted to 800,000*l.* This bridge was constructed with so much accuracy, that when the centerings of the middle arch were removed, it only sunk at the vertex one inch 7-8ths. The turnstiles are on a similar construction to those of Waterloo-bridge. It was completed and opened for public use in March, 1819.

Tolls paid for crossing this bridge.

	s.	d.
Foot passenger	0	1
Coach, landau, &c. with three or four wheels and 6 horses ..	1	6
Ditto, ditto, and 4 horses ..	1	0

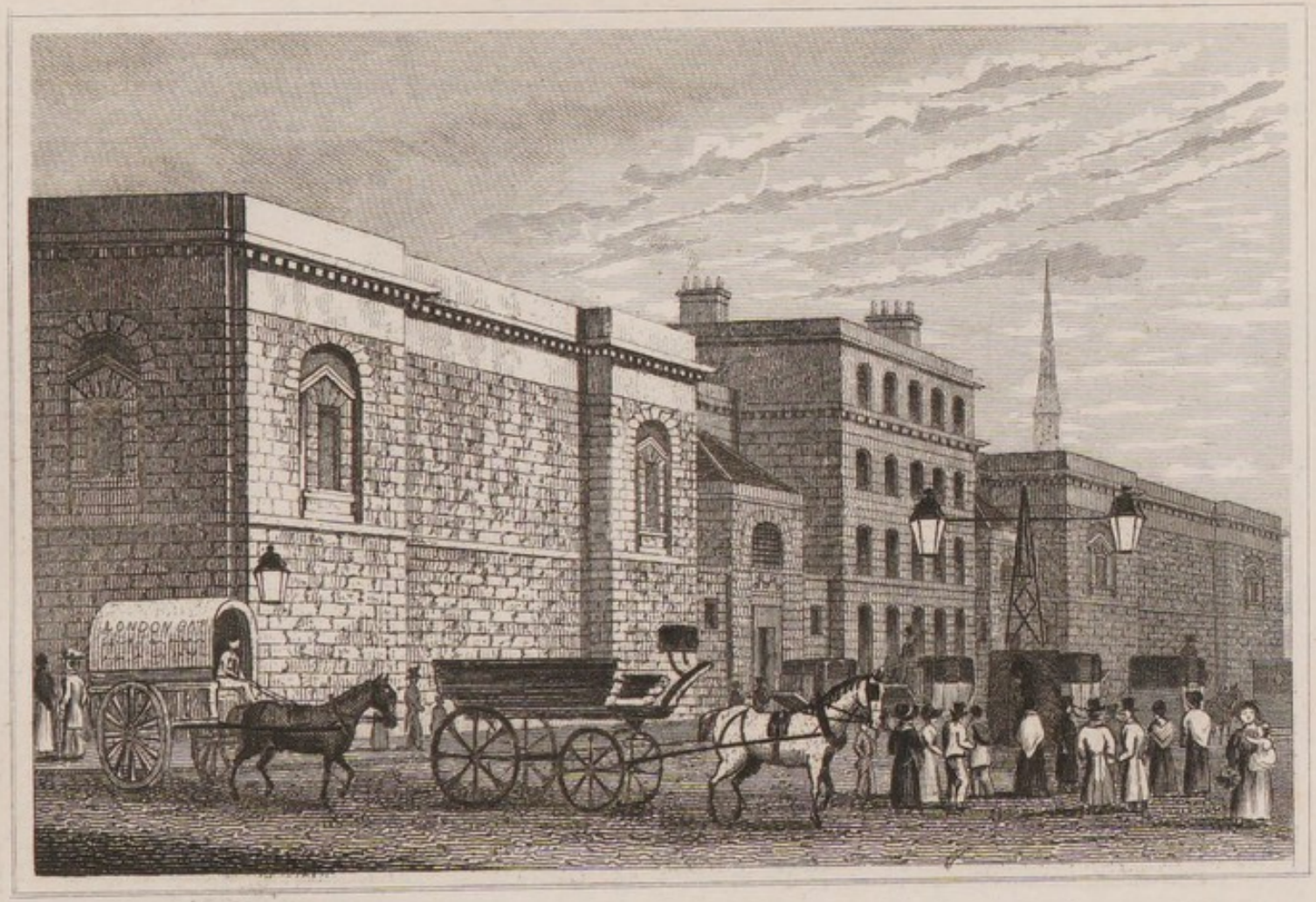
IRON BRIDGE SOUTHWARK.

THAMES TUNNEL.

	s.	d.
Coach, landau, &c. with three or four wheels and 2 or 3 horses	0	6
Chaise, &c., with 1 horse	0	3
Waggon, dray, &c., with four wheels and 6 horses	1	0
Ditto, ditto, and 4 or 5 horses	0	8
Ditto, ditto, and 2 or 3 horses	0	6
Ditto, ditto, and 1 horse	0	4
Cart, or two-wheeled vehicle, and 1 horse	0	3
Single horse or mule	0	1½
Oxen, per score	0	8
Calves, pigs, sheep, &c.	0	4

Thames Tunnel.—An attempt was made in 1809 to excavate a passage under the Thames a little below Rotherhithe, upon a very small scale, and was what, in the language of miners, is called a driftway. Its capacity was five feet high by two feet nine inches wide, supported by timber only. No serious difficulty was met with for nearly the whole breadth of the river. They proceeded 945 feet without any obstacle of importance; then, indeed, a considerable body of quicksand came in. This obstruction, however, was soon overcome, and the work proceeded eighty-one feet farther, when it was impeded by a second irruption of sand, within 130 feet of the termination of their distance. This second obstruction was surmounted also, and the work was resumed; but the time allowed for the operation being nearly expired, besides which, the ground where it was to commence having been appropriated to the Commercial dock, and a misunderstanding having arisen among the proprietors, it was determined to abandon the undertaking. In the present undertaking, there is very little analogy with the excavation attempted to be formed in 1809. Instead of an excavation five feet by two feet nine inches, the excavation is thirty-seven feet by twenty-two; no wooden props are used, and a strong brick waterproof arch closely follows the excavation. In 1823, the formation of the tunnel became an object of deep consideration with Mr. Brunel, the engineer; and in the beginning of 1824, a number of gentlemen were convened to consider and examine the plans; and all agreed they were not only practicable, but very likely to be crowned with success. It was resolved to form a company to carry the same into execution under Mr. Brunel's superintendence. An act of parliament was applied for to incorporate the company, which was granted without opposition; and on the 2d of March,

1825, the chairman of the board of directors, accompanied by many scientific gentlemen, laid the foundation stone, with appropriate ceremony. The foundation was laid on a wooden horizontal curb, shod with strong cast-iron; and on reaching the top, at the height of forty feet, there was also placed a wooden curb; and the two curbs were connected and fastened together by iron rods passing through the brick-work. The ground within was then removed, and this immense structure or tower was found to sink regularly for about thirty-three feet, when it came to a bed of clay, where it stuck fast, thus the tower became a shaft. The interior of it was further deepened as much as was thought necessary, and it was under-pinned for a foundation. The shaft, sunk in this manner, may be truly said to be the greatest work of the kind ever attempted. The shield constructed for protecting the workmen, by supporting the ground in all directions, consists of twelve frames of strong cast-iron, each independent of its neighbour, and altogether weighing upwards of 120 tons; they are three feet wide, and twenty feet high, occupying the whole space from the bottom to the top of the excavation. Each frame is divided into three floors or stories, in each of which a man is placed, to excavate the ground immediately opposed to him; so that they are calculated to contain thirty-six men. All the three men will proceed at nearly the same rate, and their task may be finished at the same time. The frames are then, either all at once or separately, moved forward; for doing which screws are attached to them bearing on the brick-work. The frames being raised and lowered at pleasure, by screws, press against the top, and support the ground there; and being provided in front with small moveable boards, kept tight by screws pressing them forward, the pressure of the ground in that quarter is resisted, except just at the spot where the workman is cutting. When they have cut away the breadth of one board, they put it up again in its place, and screw it tight, and remove another, where they again operate until all the ground opposed to their division of the frame is removed; the frames are thus moved forward, and the bricklayers build the tunnel close up to them. The tunnel consists of a square mass of brick-work, thirty-seven feet by twenty-two, containing in it two archways or passages, each of the width of sixteen feet four inches; each carriage road is thirteen feet six inches wide, and fifteen feet six inches high: and each has a foot-path three feet wide. There is a central line of arches to separate the two passages, some of them so wide that



NEWGATE.

carriages may go from one line of the tunnel to the other. The length of the tunnel will be about 1300 feet. The work had proceeded a considerable distance under the river, viz. 420 feet, when a dreadful alarm was created on the evening of May 18, 1827, in consequence of the water bursting into the tunnel from above, while upwards of 120 workmen were engaged below. For some days previous, the earth through which the miners were boring was of such a description as to admit a leakage from the river of four or five gallons a minute; but as they were approaching a more favourable soil, no apprehensions of any danger were entertained until about six in the evening, when the men engaged at the extremity of the excavation observed the leakage to increase rapidly; and in a few moments afterwards a portion of the earth gave way, and the water rushed down in a torrent. The workmen fled towards the shaft in the greatest terror, while the water rushed after them with great rapidity. They ascended the ladder five at a time, and succeeded in reaching the top in safety. This accident delayed the progress of the work, but the hole was ultimately stopped the cavity being filled up chiefly by bags of clay. The works recommenced in September, with every prospect of a successful termination; but on Jan. 12, 1828, a second irruption took place, and six unfortunate excavators were drowned. Since that time little has been done as to forwarding the work, but the leakage is completely closed, and that portion of the tunnel finished is open to the inspection of visitors on payment of one shilling each person.

CHAPTER XII.

Public Buildings—Prisons, Courts of Justice, Markets, and Hospitals.

Newgate.—The gaol of Newgate is of considerable antiquity, and it is recorded as a receptacle for prisoners so far back as 1218: it was improved in the beginning of the fifteenth century, and afterwards rebuilt with greater strength and more convenience, with a central gate, and a postern for foot passengers. The prison then extended over Newgate-street, with the gate and postern beneath. This building was taken down in 1777, and a new structure begun to be erected on the present site, still bearing the original name of Newgate. Before it was well completed, the rioters of 1780 de-

stroyed the entire interior by fire. It has since been restored, and now presents a uniform exterior to the west, consisting of two wings, and the keeper's house as a centre. This is the general criminal prison for the city and county. In its north-east angle, adjoining Newgate-street, is the condemned yard, in which persons under sentence of death are kept in solitary cells, except during a few hours of the day. The prison is still technically divided into two sides,—the debtors' side, and felons' side, the north side having formerly been appropriated to debtors, men and women; but in consequence of the inadequacy of the building to contain conveniently above 500 prisoners, the corporation decided on the erection of a new prison, for debtors exclusively, in Whitecross-street, Cripplegate. Some improvements in the internal economy of this prison have recently been adopted, especially in regard to the classification of the prisoners. The city allowance is fourteen ounces of bread per day, and two pounds of meat, without bone, per week. The sheriffs, in 1807-8, established a fund, by means of which they have been enabled to distribute a daily allowance of potatoes, and other necessaries, to all the poor prisoners and their families; and poor boxes have been put up at all the doors for the benefit of the whole prison, which invite the contributions of benevolent persons, as a means of augmenting this sheriff's fund. Strangers, desirous of visiting this and similar receptacles of crime in the metropolis, may obtain admittance, on procuring an order from the sheriffs, or other official persons.

Giltspur-street Compter.—In 1791 this prison, belonging to the sheriff's court, was erected, having formerly stood in Wood-street. The building is of brick; but the front, is cased with rustic stone-work. It is now under the new regulations of the city prisons, and is appropriated to persons committed for trial or for further examination. There are nine wards capable of being allotted to prisoners of different descriptions. Here also all night-charges, originating in the city, are received, the watch-houses not being allowed, as in other parts of the metropolis, to take the custody of prisoners. Cold and warm baths are provided, and persons confined are admitted to the use of them on proper occasions. All the rooms have fire-places, and the entire building is perhaps the neatest and most conveniently arranged among the prisons of London.

Debtors' Prison, Whitecross-street.—This prison was built between the years 1813 and 1815, for the humane purpose of distin-

guishing the confinement of debtors from that of criminals, who were crowded together in Newgate and the Compter. The first stone was laid by Alderman Wood, in July, 1813, on a plot of ground, once the Peacock Brewhouse, in front of Cripplegate church. The high price of building sites in the metropolis unfortunately, however, too much limited the areas for exercise. But, certainly, the accommodations far exceed those hitherto possessed by the unfortunate class of persons confined here; while the site, being a little more than a quarter of a mile from St. Paul's, does not in general remove the incarcerated out of the sphere of the humane attentions of their town friends.

The *King's Bench Prison* is of great though uncertain antiquity. The space it occupies is extensive: within its area there are four pumps of spring and river water. A coffee-house, two public-houses, and shops and stalls for meat, vegetables, and necessaries of almost every description, give the place the appearance of a public market; while the numbers of people walking about, or engaged in various amusements, are little calculated to impress the stranger with an idea of distress, or even of confinement. Here are 224 rooms, or apartments, eight of which are called state rooms, which are much larger than the others. The walls surrounding the prison are fifty feet high, surmounted by *chevaux de frize;* but the liberties, or rules, as they are called, comprehend all St. George's-fields, one side of Blackman-street, and part of the Borough High-street, forming an area of about three miles in circumference. These rules are usually purchaseable, after the following rate, by the prisoners: five guineas for small debts; eight guineas for the first hundred pounds of debt, and about half that sum for every hundred pounds. Day-rules, of which three may be obtained in every term, may also be purchased for 4*s.* 2*d.* the first day, and 3*s.* 10*d.* for the others. Each description of purchasers must give good security to the governor, or, as he is called, marshal. Those who buy the first-mentioned may take up their residence any where within the precincts described; but the day-rules only authorise the prisoner to go out on those days for which they are bought. These privileges render the King's Bench the most desirable (if such a word may be thus applied) place of incarceration for debtors in England; and hence persons so situated frequently remove themselves to it by habeas corpus from the most distant prisons in the kingdom.

Fleet Prison, Fleet-market.—This prison for debtors was founded as early as the first year of Richard I. It was the place of confinement for those who had incurred the displeasure of that arbitrary court, the Star Chamber. Persons guilty of contempt in the Court of Chancery are likewise committed to this place. The liberty of residing within the rules of the prison may be obtained on furnishing two good securities to the warden for their debt, and paying about three per cent. on its amount. The rules, which extended from Fleet-market on the west, to the London coffee-house on the east, and from Ludgate-hill on the south, to Fleet-lane on the north, were enlarged by an order of the Court of Common Pleas in the year 1824. Lodgings within these rules are generally both bad and dear. Charitably disposed persons contribute to the poor's box, placed near the pavement on the eastern side of Fleet-market; and it should be known, that all the money so collected is fairly and judiciously distributed among objects of real distress within the prison walls. This prison will shortly be removed to a more convenient spot in St. George's-fields.

The *Middlesex House of Correction*, Cold-bath-fields.—This prison was built on a plan recommended by the late Mr. Howard, and may be considered, both in construction and discipline, as an experiment, on severe principles, to correct and reform convicted felons and hardened offenders. It cost the county of Middlesex between 70,000*l.* and 80,000*l.*; its yearly expenses are about 7000*l.* It was first opened in 1794, and was then designed only as a kind of bridewell; but having suitable accommodations for various descriptions of prisoners, it is now used for all classes of criminals. On entering, the governor's house is on the right hand, standing in the middle of a large green area: on the left are workshops, and farther on is the office in which the business of the prison is transacted, and a committee-room, together with, perhaps, the best chapel belonging to any prison in the metropolis. The cells are in number about 290, each of them eight feet three inches long, and six feet three inches wide. A treadmill has been lately erected here for the punishment of prisoners sentenced to hard labour.

Tothill-fields Bridewell.—This is a prison to which the magistrates of Westminster, in general, commit provisionally for imputed crimes, and it is also a receptacle for debtors and vagrants.

New Prison, Clerkenwell.—This building occupies a considerable

area between St. James's-walk and Corporation-row. It has been greatly enlarged by the removal of the houses in Short's-buildings, and the enclosure of the late Drill-ground. The different wards are commodious and convenient, and the prisoners are properly classed. A neat chapel and school-room are added to the whole.

The *Marshalsea* is a gaol of high antiquity, situated near St. George's church, in the Borough, and consists of different divisions of buildings, which, till lately, were very old and disgracefully ruinous. It has, however, been mostly rebuilt, and is much improved. This is the prison for the Marshalsea, or Palace-court.

The *Borough Compter* is appropriated for the reception of persons guilty of every species of crime, but neither classes nor employs them; hence, unfortunately, it has rather the effect of increasing propensity to vice in young offenders, and of confirming the depravity of older and more hardened criminals, than of reclaiming either.

Penitentiary, Millbank.—The design of a building of this nature, for the punishment, employment, and reformation of offenders of secondary turpitude, formerly punished by transportation for a term of years, was first conceived after the disputes began which terminated in the separation from this country of the American States, to which convicts had previously been sent. The project for colonising New South Wales, by the banishment of convicts thither, was then adopted; and to this, confinement in the Penitentiary has succeeded. The plan of this erection is partly that recommended by Mr. Jeremy Bentham. The culprits are confined in circular buildings, with windows so constructed that the overseer, from a room in the centre, is enabled to view every room. The external wall encloses no less than eighteen acres of ground; and within that space, these circular buildings, connected by what may be termed curtains, present a multiplicity of sides: there is also a large chapel, together with an infirmary and other conveniences. The expense of building it amounted to between 400,000*l.* and 500,000*l.* By act 56, Geo. III. cap. 63, "To regulate the Penitentiary-house at Millbank," it is to accommodate 400 male, and 400 female convicts. The members of the committee are nominated by the privy council, three of them to hold meetings and make bye laws; they are to appoint a governor, a chaplain, a secretary, an examiner of accounts, a surgeon, apothecary, master-manufacturer, steward, matron, &c. &c. This committee is to form a body-corporate. No persons, except those authorised by

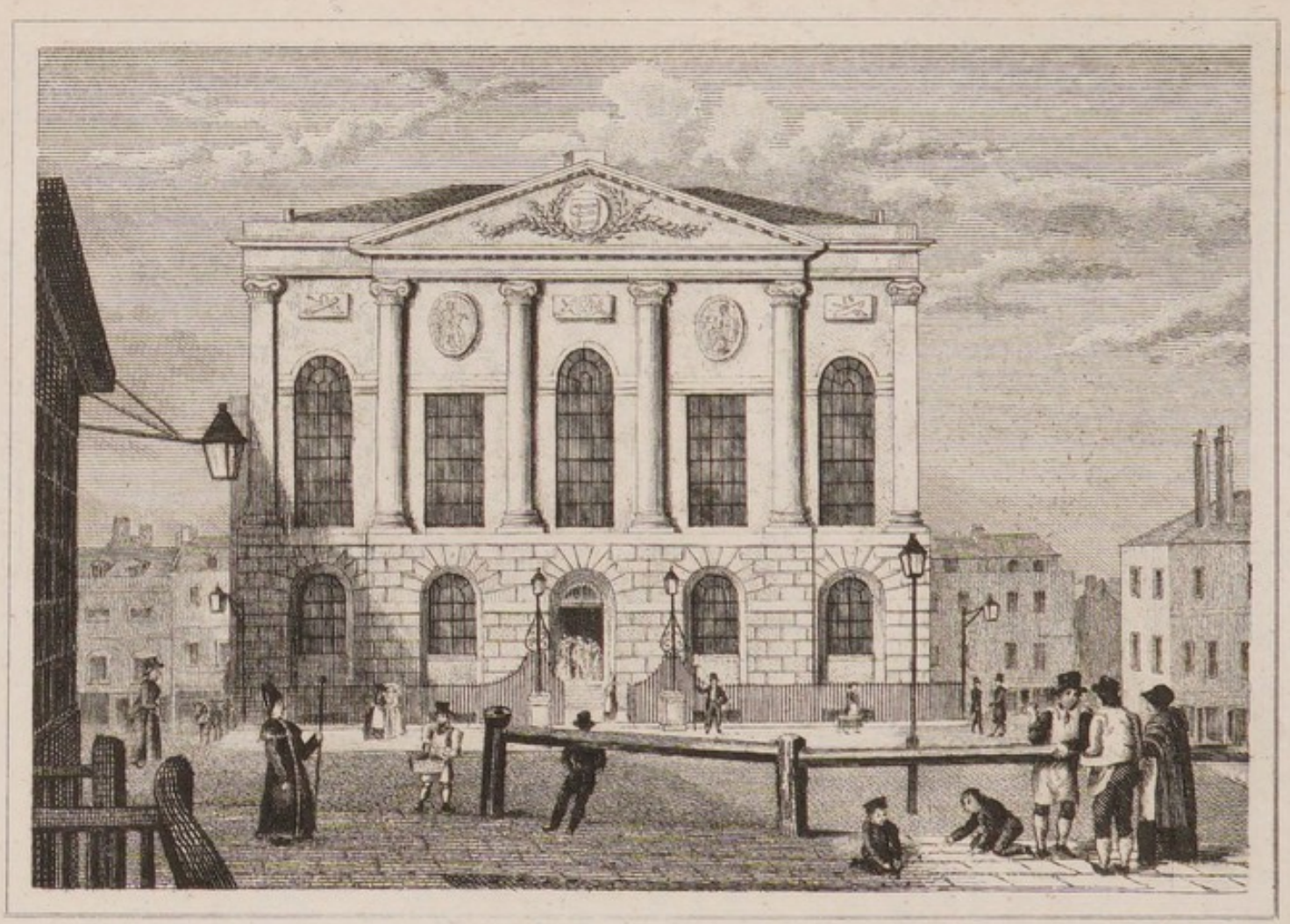
the committee, are permitted to enter the apartments, or court-yards. Punishment and reformation are sought through the operation of solitude, labour, classification, and religious instruction. From the scantiness of the diet, conjoined, as many suppose, with the unhealthiness of the site, a great mortality raged here in the years 1823-4, and the surviving prisoners were removed chiefly to the hulks at Woolwich. The prison was then thoroughly fumigated, cleansed, &c., and, being reported fit for the reception of inmates, it was re-occupied.

In the metropolis are numerous *Sheriff-officers' Houses*, or *Spunging Houses*, as they are called, from the exorbitant expenses to which they subject such persons as unfortunately become their inmates. Here, when arrested, the debtor may remain, either till he has found means of settling with his creditor, or chuses to remove to a public prison.

The criminal courts in the metropolis are the following:

Sessions' House, Old Bailey, is a handsome building of stone and brick. The entrance to the court is formed by two flights of steps, on either side of which staircases ascend to the galleries. On each side the court are seats for the sheriffs, who can speak to each other by means of a pipe passing along the front of the bench. The prisoner stands nearly at the extremity of the court, facing the bench. During the trials, admission to the galleries may be obtained on application to the officers, who are constantly in attendance, and demand a sum proportionate to the interest of the case. The fee in ordinary cases is 1*s.*, or after five o'clock 6*d.* Behind the Sessions'-house is a colonnade, which was built as a promenade for the witnesses in waiting, over which a new court was erected in 1824, for the purpose of facilitating the trials during the sessions.

The *Sessions' House*, Clerkenwell, for the county of Middlesex, situated in St. John's-street, and called Hicks's-hall, having become ruinous, the present building was erected about 1780, from designs by Mr. Rogers. The front is of stone, with a rustic basement, over which are four Ionic pillars and two pilasters, supporting an architrave, frieze and cornice with a pediment. Over the centre window is a medallion of George III., and over two others are representations of Justice and Mercy, executed by Nollekens. At each extremity is a medallion of the Roman fasces and sword. The tympanum contains the county arms. The interior is divided into the court, the hall, and rooms for the magistrates, grand jury, &c. In one of the rooms, on the side of the entrance, is an



SESSION'S HOUSE CLERKENWELL.

original portrait of Sir B. Hicks, the builder of the old hall. The court is open to the public.

Town Hall, Southwark, is a modern brick edifice, with a stone front, consisting of a rustic basement, above which are several Ionic pilasters, surmounted by a handsome balustrade. The steward of the city of London holds a court of record here every Monday, for all debts, damages, and trespasses, within his jurisdiction.

New Court House, or *Westminster Guildhall.*—This handsome modern structure is built on part of the ancient Sanctuary. It is of an octagonal form, and is entered by a few steps under the vestibule, supported by massy columns of the Doric order. It is plain and substantial, and is used as the "Court of Sessions for the city of Westminster."

MARKETS.

Those for hay and straw are held three times a week, in the Haymarket, Piccadilly; in Smithfield; in Whitechapel; at Paddington; and at the Stone's-end, Southwark. Oats and beans are sold, with all other grain, at the Corn Exchange, in Mark-lane, at which the market days are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Smithfield is famous for the sale of bullocks, sheep, lambs, calves, and hogs, every Monday; and, likewise, though not to so great an extent, on Fridays; on the latter days there is also, in the afternoon, a market for ordinary horses.

Leadenhall Market is the greatest in London for the sale of country-killed meat; and is also a skin and leather market.

Newgate Market is the second great place for country-killed meat; and, at both Leadenhall and Newgate markets, are sold pigs and poultry, killed in the country, together with fresh butter, eggs, &c. to an astonishing amount. The three last markets almost entirely supply the butchers of London and its vicinity, to the distance of twelve miles and upwards, it being a current opinion that live cattle can be bought cheaper at Smithfield than at any other place.

Fleet Market.—This is a considerable market for butchers' meat, fish, vegetables, &c., but is situated very inconveniently, in a leading street; the corporation have, therefore, procured an act of parliament to remove it to a more appropriate situation between the present market and Shoe-lane. The buildings of the new market are commodious and plain, and will form three sides of a quadrangle.

Covent-garden Market.—This is the greatest vegetable and herb market in the metropolis, and forms a spacious quadrangle, which is at present being rebuilt, in a very elegant style, at the expense of the duke of Bedford. The new market will form a quadrangle with a Doric colonnade running round it, the pillars being of granite.

Borough Market.—This is also a vegetable market, and is exceedingly well-arranged.

Billingsgate is the fish market, it is principally supplied by fishing-smacks and boats coming from the sea up the river Thames, and partly with fresh fish, by land carriage, from every distance within the limits of England, and part of Wales: this market is held daily.

NATIONAL HOSPITALS.

Greenwich Hospital.—This truly magnificent building was founded by William and Mary for invalid seamen, and is situated on the south bank of the Thames, five miles from London-bridge; it consists of four grand piles of building, separated from each other, and erected on a terrace 860 feet in length, with a grand area, or square, 273 feet wide, in the centre of which is a fine statue of George II.; nearly the whole structure is of Portland-stone. The painted hall has an elegant vestibule, or porch, at its entrance. A flight of steps leads to the saloon, or grand hall, which is fifty-six feet wide, 106 long, and fifty high; on the south side are the windows, two rows in height; between them are a range of Corinthian pilasters, supporting a rich entablature; on the north side are recesses, answering to the windows, in which are painted allegorical figures of the Virtues. The ceiling of this room is particularly beautiful; the painting of it and the rest of the hall cost 6685*l.* In this part stands the funeral car in which the remains of the brave Lord Nelson were carried to St. Paul's cathedral. Within a pediment of the inner quadrangle of this building is a very large emblematical representation of the death of Nelson, in alto relievo, designed by the late Benjamin West, and executed in Coade's artifical stone. The entrance to the chapel in Queen Mary's building is by an octangular vestibule, in which are four niches, containing the statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekness, executed at Coade's artificial stone manufactory, from designs by West. From this, a flight of fourteen steps leads into the chapel, through a beautiful portal, with large

COVENT GARDEN MARKET.

BILLINSGATE.

GREENWICH HILL.

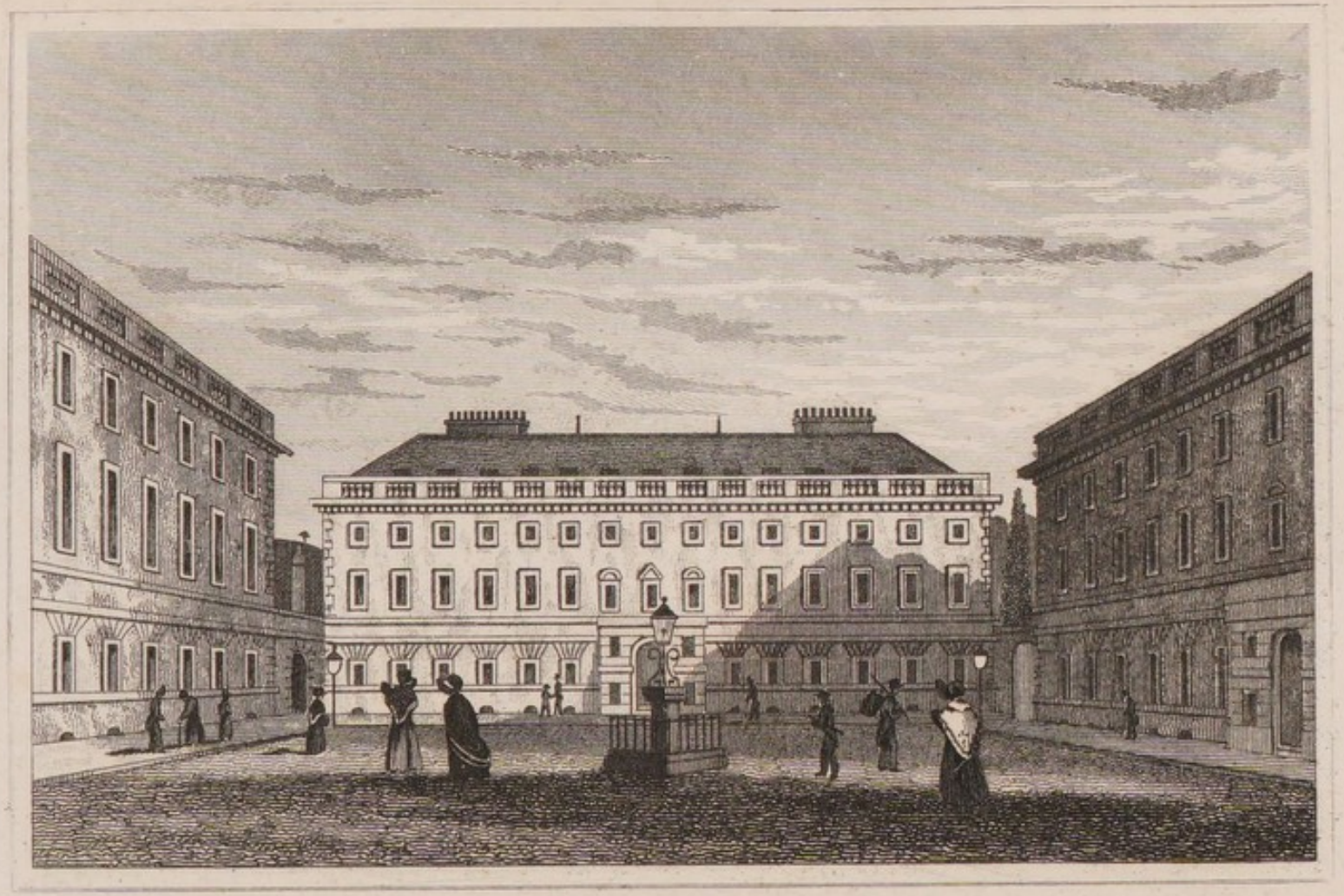
folding doors of mahogany. The body of the chapel is 111 feet long, and fifty-two broad, and capable of conveniently accommodating 1000 pensioners, nurses, and boys, exclusive of pews for the directors, the several officers, &c. Over the altar is a painting, by West, of the escape of St. Paul from shipwreck on the island of Melita. On each side of the arch, which terminates the top of this picture, are angels, of statuary marble, as large as life, by Bacon, one bearing the cross, the other the emblems of the eucharist. In the segment, between the great cornice and the ceiling, is a painting of the Ascension, designed by West, and executed by Rebecca, in the chiaro-oscuro, forming the last of a series of paintings of the life of our Saviour which surround the chapel. The pulpit is circular, supported by six fluted columns of lime-tree, with an entablature above the same, richly carved. In the six intercolumniations are alto-relievos, designed from the Acts of the Apostles. The reader's desk is square, with columns at the four corners, and the entablature over them similar to those of the pulpit. In the four intercolumniations are alto-relievos from the prophets. On the north is an entrance to the hospital from the river. An iron balustrade runs the length of the terrace, having gates opening to a flight of steps leading down to the water. On the outside of the balustrade is a quay, paved with broad stone flags. On the east and west are two entrances, corresponding with each other by iron gates, with rusticated piers, adjoining which are the porters' lodges. These gates are open to the public during the day. The chapel may be seen for 6*d*. and the great hall for the same fee, but with company, each person pays 3*d*. only. The Naval Asylum is on an extensive scale, in the park, for the education of 3000 children of seamen, who, when of a proper age, are sent to sea, if they manifest no dislike to it, and the girls are apprenticed, or put out to service. The present establishment of Greenwich-hospital consists of a master and governor, a lieutenant-governor, four captains, and eight lieutenants, with a variety of officers of the hospital, 2710 pensioners, 168 nurses, and 32,000 out-pensioners. The number of persons residing within the walls, including officers, &c. amounts to nearly 3500. The pensioners within the hospital have the following allowances:—boatswains 2*s*. 6*d*., mates 1*s*. 6*d*., private men 1*s*. per week for pocket-money; and every man, indiscriminately, the following diet: one loaf of bread of sixteen ounces, and two quarts

of beer every day; one pound of mutton on Sunday and Tuesday; one pound of beef on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; and peas soup, cheese and butter, on Wednesday and Friday. For clothing they are allowed, in the space of two years, a blue suit of clothes, a hat, three pairs of blue yarn hose, four pairs of shoes, four shirts, and five neckcloths. The out-pensioners are allowed from 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* to 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* a year, each, for which they have tickets granted, enabling them to receive their pensions quarterly, at the hospital, or from collectors of the customs or excise, if they reside at a distance. Greenwich is also remarkable for its picturesque park, which affords some fine views of the metropolis, and of the Thames, filled with shipping. The Royal Observatory is a conspicuous and celebrated object, on the top of the hill, in this park. It is well furnished with astronomical apparatus.

Chelsea Hospital, for invalid soldiers, is situated on the northern bank of the river Thames, and consists of several spacious buildings with large gardens. The hospital is a brick building, ornamented with stone quoins, cornices, pediments, and columns. The north front is plain in its style, consisting of a centre and wings, in a straight line, and having no other ornament than a plain portico. The front next the Thames is more decorated, and has a pleasing appearance. The principal parts form three sides of a square; the centre building possesses a fine portico, with a piazza on each side; and the other two, noble and corresponding porticos. From the centre building extend wings, covering two spacious quadrangles; the whole front of the hospital measures 804 feet. The plan of this edifice was designed by Sir C. Wren. In the centre of the hospital are the chapel and the great dining-hall. The former is a large plain building: the floor is paved with marble, alternately of black and white squares. The latter is a fine room, decorated at the upper end with paintings, by Cooke, representing Charles II., with devices expressive of various attributes. The affairs of this establishment are managed by commissioners, consisting of some of the great officers of state, a governor, and lieutenant-governor. The ordinary number of in-pensioners is 476; and of out-pensioners, not less than 80,000. The former are provided with all necessaries; the latter have each pensions from 7*l.* 12*s.* to 54*l.* 15*s.* per annum, paid half-yearly.

The *Royal Military Asylum.*—A magnificent building, upon an extensive plan, was completed in 1805, situated near Sloane-square,

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.



St BARTHOLOMEW'S, HOSPITAL.

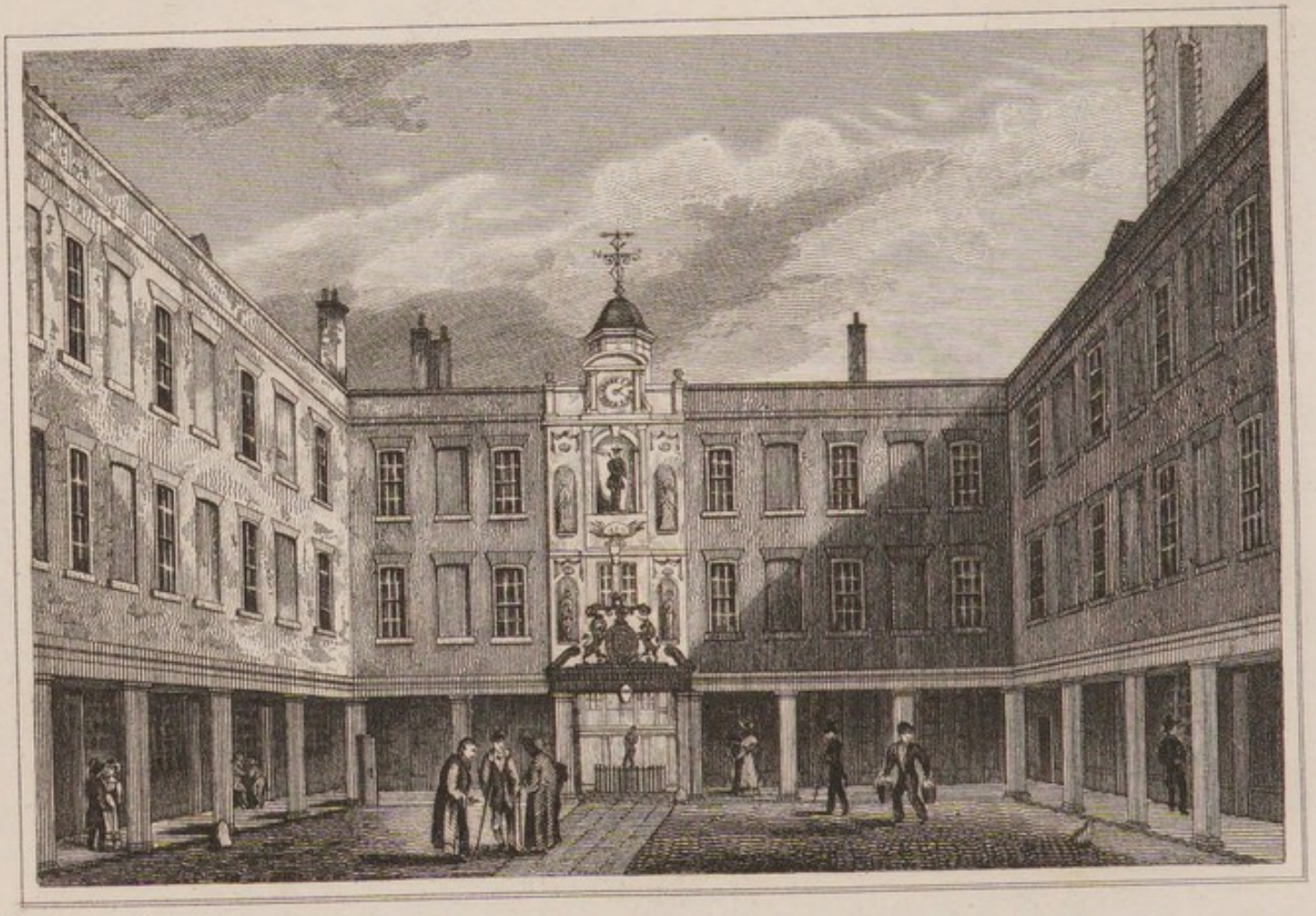
Chelsea, as a Royal Military Asylum for educating about 500 children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; to erect and support which, parliament granted a sum of money, and each regiment contributes annually one day's pay.

HOSPITALS FOR THE SICK, DISEASED, AND MAIMED.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield.—This royal foundation is a handsome and capacious edifice of stone, situated on the east side of Smithfield. It originally belonged to the priory of St. Bartholomew, and was founded by Rahere, minstrel to Henry I. That house was given to the citizens of London, after the suppression of the monasteries, by Henry VIII., who bestowed upon it a charter of incorporation. It escaped the great fire of 1666, and was repaired by the governors about twenty-five years afterwards; but, in consequence of its subsequent ruinous state, it was rebuilt in its present form, from designs by James Gibbs, in 1730. The principal entrance is of an earlier date, having been erected in 1702. It fronts Smithfield, and consists of a rustic basement, in which there is a large archway. A statue of Henry VIII. is placed on a pedestal in a niche over the key-stone, having on each side two Corinthian pillars. Above is an interrupted semi-circular pediment, on the segments of which recline two emblematic figures, designed to represent Lameness and Sickness. Ionic pilasters, with festoons suspended from the volutes, support this pediment. The whole is surmounted by a triangular pediment, the tympanum of which is ornamented with the royal arms. The hospital consists of four piles of building, surrounding a square court, and connected by stone gateways. The interior is conveniently arranged. The grand staircase was painted gratuitously by Hogarth. The subjects are—the Good Samaritan; the Pool of Bethesda; Rahere (the founder), laying the foundation-stone; and a sick man carried on a bier attended by monks. In the great hall, at the head of the staircase, is a full-length portrait of Henry VIII., and another of Dr. Radcliffe, who left 200*l.* per annum to this hospital for the improvement of the patients' diet, and for providing linen. In this room also is a picture of St. Bartholomew, with a knife (the symbol of his martyrdom) in his hand, and portraits of Perceval Pott, many years surgeon of the hospital, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and J. Abernethy, esq. by Sir T. Lawrence. In one of the windows is Henry VIII. delivering the charter to the lord mayor. There belong to this establishment

three physicians, three surgeons, three assistant-surgeons, an apothecary, and chaplain, besides dressers, &c. The institution affords a most excellent practical school of medicine and surgery for young men, who walk the hospital, as it is termed, both in this and the other great hospitals, with a view to acquire a knowledge of the healing art. There is also a theatre in which lectures are delivered to the students by the most eminent practitioners. All indigent persons, maimed by accident, may be taken into St. Bartholomew's hospital, at all hours of the day and night, without previous recommendation. Diseased persons are received only on petition, signed by a governor: a committee of governors attend every Thursday to determine on such petitions. To the south wing of the hospital a handsome stone building has recently been added for the sole use of "the medical establishment." The number of in-patients received here in the course of one year is about 5000; that of out-patients about 8000.

St. Thomas's Hospital, High-street, Southwark.—This edifice is another royal foundation, endowed for purposes similar to that of St. Bartholomew. An hospital or Alms-house, connected with the priory of St. Mary Overey, was founded in this neighbourhood in 1215, and surrendered in 1538 to Henry VIII. To this establishment then belonged a master and brethren, and three lay sisters, who made forty beds for poor infirm people, and provided them with victuals and firing. But the hospital was neglected, and became ruinous, when, in 1552, Bishop Ridley, by a well-timed sermon preached before the young king (Edward VI.), awakened the monarch's benevolence, and the fruits of this discourse are said to have been Christ's hospital, Bridewell hospital, and the hospital of St. Thomas, as now constituted. For the lord mayor and citizens having purchased from the king the manor of Southwark, of which this building formed a part, they repaired and enlarged it at an expense of 1100*l.*, and Edward granted to them a charter for its incorporation. The edifice was rebuilt by subscriptions and by the liberal assistance of various benefactors, on a more extensive and commodious plan, in 1699. It then consisted of three handsome squares, to which the governors, in 1732, at their own expense, added a fourth. Though no estates appear to have been originally annexed to it, yet the bounty of the corporation of London, and that of other benefactors, has proved the means of raising such a fund, as not only to insure its permanency, but to extend its objects; so that the annual number of patients may now



St THOMAS'S HOSPITAL

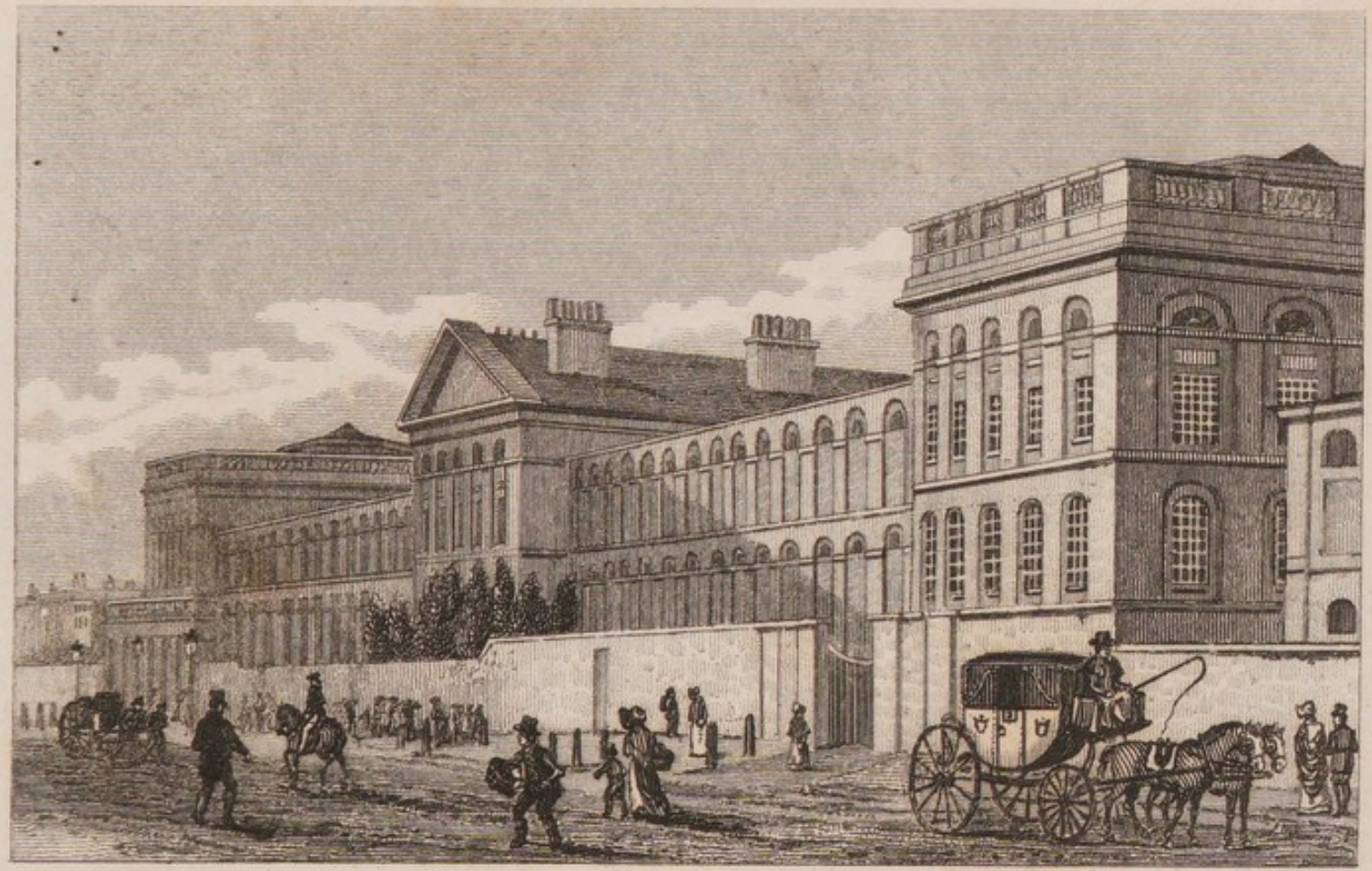
be estimated at 11,000, and the expenditure at upwards of 10,000*l.* The governors are the lord mayor and court of aldermen, and those who, on giving 50*l.* or upwards to the charity, are appointed governors. The front of the chapel, in the second court, is decorated with four lofty Corinthian pilasters and a pediment. In the centre of this court is a bronze statue of Edward VI., by Scheemakers, of considerable merit. In the third court is a stone statue of Sir Robert Clayton, knight., lord mayor, who gave 600*l.* towards rebuilding the hospital, and endowed it, by will, with 2,300*l.* The laboratory is very complete; and here are also a museum, a dissecting-room, and a new theatre for 300 students, designed by Mr. Robinson, for public lectures. The professional officers of this establishment are three physicians, three surgeons, with dressers and pupils, and an apothecary, who resides on the spot. It contains eighteen wards, and 485 beds. The poor, maimed by accident, are received here, as in St. Bartholomew's, at all hours of the day and night, without recommendation. The diseased poor are admitted on petition, signed by a governor; and a committee of the governors sit every Thursday to receive petitions, as at St. Bartholomew's.

Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.—This noble institution was the work of one man, a citizen and bookseller, from whom it is justly and appropriately denominated. Mr. Guy commenced business at the house which forms the angle between Cornhill and Lombard-street, with a stock of 200*l.* value, in 1668; and by industry and extreme frugality, joined to some very successful speculations in the purchase of seamen's tickets, and in the South Sea scheme, he acquired a very large property.* Besides various benefactions to St. Thomas's hospital, and other charitable gifts

* "For the application of which to charitable purposes," says Highmore, in his History of the Public Charities of London, "the public are indebted to a trifling circumstance. He employed a female servant, whom he had agreed to marry. Some days previous to the intended ceremony he had ordered the pavement before his door to be mended up to a particular stone, which he marked, and then left his house on business. This servant, in his absence, looking at the workmen, saw a broken stone beyond this mark, which they had not repaired, and on pointing to it with that design, they acquainted her that Mr. Guy had not ordered them to go so far. She, however, directed it to be done; adding, with the security incidental to her expectation of soon becoming his wife: 'Tell him I bade you, and he will not be angry.' But she too soon learnt how fatal it is for any in a dependent situation, to exceed the limits of their authority; for her master, on his return, was enraged at finding that they had gone beyond his orders, renounced his engagement to his servant, and devoted his ample fortune to public charity."

and munificent bequests, he expended 18,793*l.* upon this building, living nearly till its completion, and bequeathed the princely sum of 219,499*l.* to endow it. The hospital has, in its front, an iron gate leading into a spacious area, in the centre of which is a bronze statue of the founder, in his livery gown, by Scheemakers. On the east side of the pedestal is a representation of Christ healing an impotent man; on the west, another of the Good Samaritan; on the south, Mr. Guy's arms; and on the north, an inscription, stating that the hospital was founded in 1721, in the lifetime of Mr. Guy. The buildings consist of a centre and wings, and behind these is a quadrangle; while a detached edifice is appropriated to the reception of lunatics. The west wing includes a chapel, in which is a marble statue of the founder, executed by Bacon the elder, at the cost of 1000*l.* He is here represented holding out one hand to raise an emaciated recumbent figure, and pointing with the other to a second, whom two persons are carrying into the hospital. Emblematic medallions adorn the sides of the pedestal, on which there is also an inscription. This hospital was incorporated by act of parliament. It is under the medical inspection of three physicians, three surgeons, and an apothecary. There are twelve large wards, containing upwards of 400 beds, for so many in-patients, besides whom, the charity relieves about 2000 out-patients every year. The forms of admission are by petitions, on Wednesdays, at ten o'clock. There are a library, laboratory, and a collection of anatomical preparations attached to the institution; together with a handsome theatre for chemical, medical, and anatomical lectures.

New Bethlehem Hospital, St. George's-fields, is on a scale of great extent and magnificence. The first stone was laid on the 20th of April, 1812; but the original foundation, for which the city of London is indebted to Henry VIII., was in Moorfields. The building there was taken down in 1814. The front of the new edifice is about 570 feet in length, consisting of a centre and two wings, the former of which has a portico of six Ionic columns, supporting a pediment in which are displayed the arms of the United Kingdom. A cupola rises from the middle of the building, which is four stories in height, and is chiefly constructed of brick. In the hall are two celebrated statues of Raving and Melancholy Madness, executed by C. G. Cibber, which were formerly placed on the piers of the old gateway of the hospital in Moorfields: they were repaired by Bacon in 1820. This is an hospital for lunatics,



S$^{T}_{T}$ LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

and contains accommodation for 200 patients, exclusive of about sixty others, who have been confined for criminal acts, and the charges for whose support are defrayed by government. There are also apartments for a steward, apothecary, matron, keepers, &c. The building was designed by Mr. Lewis, and cost nearly 100,000*l.* With the grounds for the exercise of the patients, it covers an extent of about twelve acres. The annual income of this institution is about 18,000*l.*

St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, was originally established in 1732, by voluntary contributions. It was intended as an asylum for such unfortunate lunatics as could not obtain admission into Bethlehem hospital, and is entirely independent of that royal establishment. The present edifice was commenced in 1751, but it was not completed till 1786; the expense of the construction was 55,000*l.* The building is 493 feet in length. The number of patients in this hospital is limited to 300. The following results are derived from the experience of several years:—the average number of incurable patients is about 100; the average number of curable patients admitted annually amounts to 110 males, 150 females; the proportion of females to males admitted, is nearly as three to two, and of females cured to males, nearly as two to one. The annual average number of deaths is twenty-five.

Bridewell Hospital, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, one of the three royal hospitals founded by Henry VI., is at present used as a house of correction for dissolute persons and idle apprentices, committed by the chamberlain of the city; and for the temporary maintenance of distressed vagrants, till they can be passed to the places of their settlement. The buildings consist of a large quadrangle, one side of which is occupied by a spacious hall, in which is a picture by Holbein, representing the presentation of the charter of the hospital to the corporation of London by King Edward, and some other paintings. The houses of the arts-masters, and the prison, occupy the remaining sides of the square. The manufacturers, or arts-masters, as they are called, take apprentices, who formerly were habited in rather a singular manner, and, like all bodies of young men, were sometimes disorderly; but their conduct has been amended, and the peculiar dress is discontinued.

St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, was established in 1733, by subscription, for the relief of the sick and lame. The central part of this hospital was formerly the mansion of Viscount Lanesborough. This building, as well as others adjoining, is

about to be taken down, and a new edifice erected near Sloane street, Chelsea.

The *London Hospital*, Whitechapel-road, was commenced in 1740, when a house was opened in Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, for the reception of sick and wounded seamen, ship-wrights, labourers at the docks, &c. In December, 1759, a charter of incorporation was obtained, and the present structure was erected on a grand and extensive scale. The *Samaritan Society*, established in 1791, is an appendage to this charity, for the relief of various cases of distress not provided for by the regulations of the hospital.

The *Westminster Hospital*, James-street, near Buckingham-gate, is the oldest hospital, supported by subscription, in the metropolis, having been founded in 1719.

The *Middlesex Hospital*, Charles-street, Berners-street, was instituted in 1745 for the reception of sick and lame patients. In 1747, the benefits of the charity were extended to parturient married women; and in 1792 a ward of this hospital was set apart for patients afflicted with cancer.

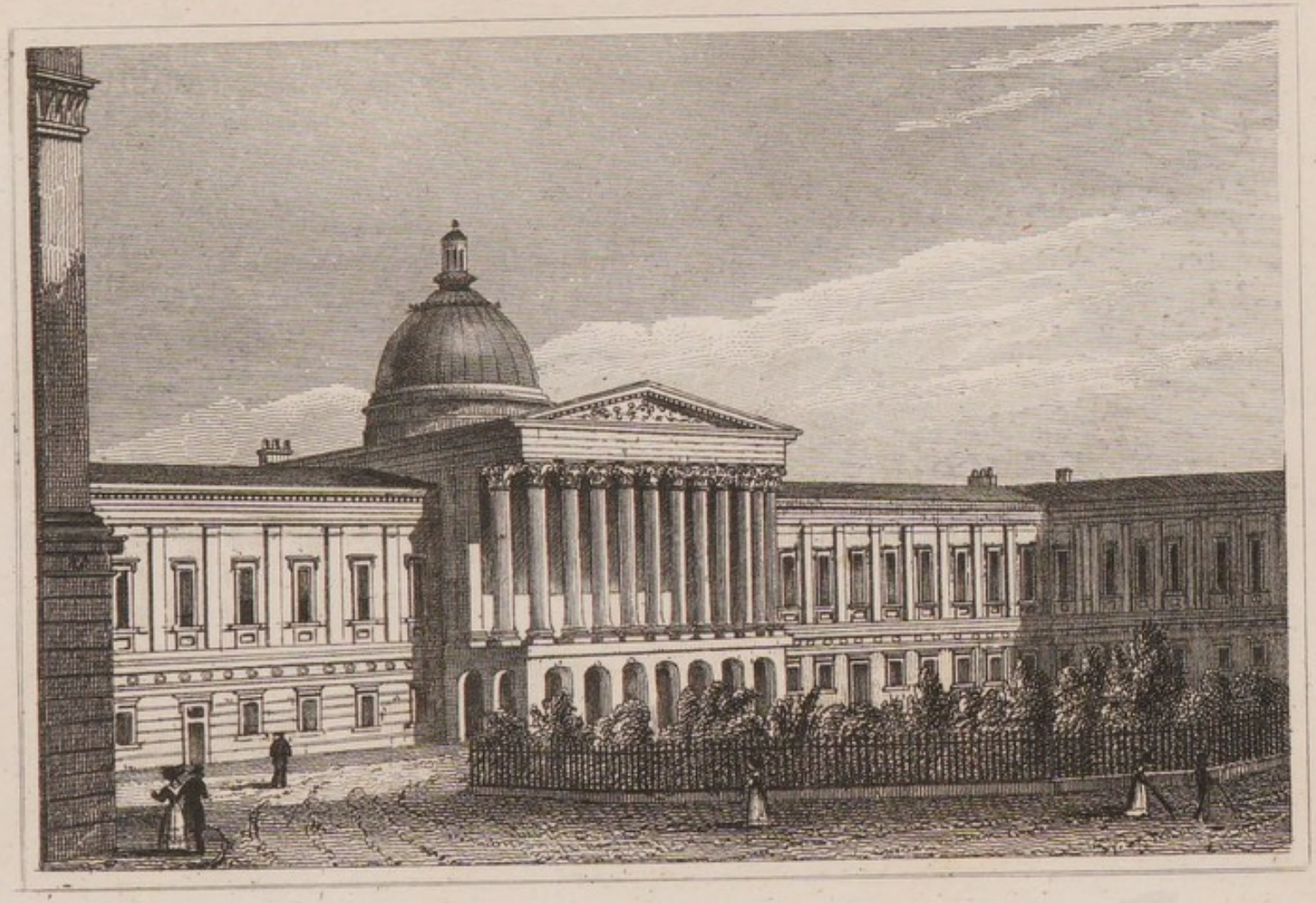
The *Small Pox Hospital* was established by subscription in 1746, at a house in Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road, and removed in 1767 to an edifice built for the express purpose at Battle-bridge. Here Dr. Woodville, physician to the institution, introduced vaccination, in 1799; and this practice has superseded the original object of the hospital. In 1802, a part of the premises was appropriated to the purpose of a house of recovery for patients labouring under typhus and scarlet fevers.

An *Hospital of the Dutch and German Jews*, Mile-end, Old Town, was established in 1795. The *Jews' Hospital*, Mile-end, was instituted in 1811, for Spanish and Portuguese Jews. And the *French Hospital*, Old-street, for protestants, was established in 1716, arising out of a bequest of 1000*l.* from M. de Castigny, master of the buck hounds to William III.

No description of distress is more extensively provided for by the spirit of benevolence in London, than that which arises from the helpless condition of poor lying-in women. There are not less than fourteen considerable establishments of this kind; in some of which they are amply provided with every comfort, whilst others provide midwives, medicines, and linen, gratuitously, to indigent females at their own houses.

The dispensaries are very numerous, and are established in various parts of the metropolis, for the purpose of affording medicine gratis,

LONDON HOSPITAL.



LONDON UNIVERSITY.

or at a cheap rate, together with medical advice, and, where it is necessary, attendance at the habitations of the patients on gratuitous terms. They are supported by voluntary subscriptions. According to a calculation made by Dr. Lettsom, many years since, the contributions to these establishments, amounting to about 5000*l.* a year, yielded relief to 50,000 patients.

CHAPTER XIII

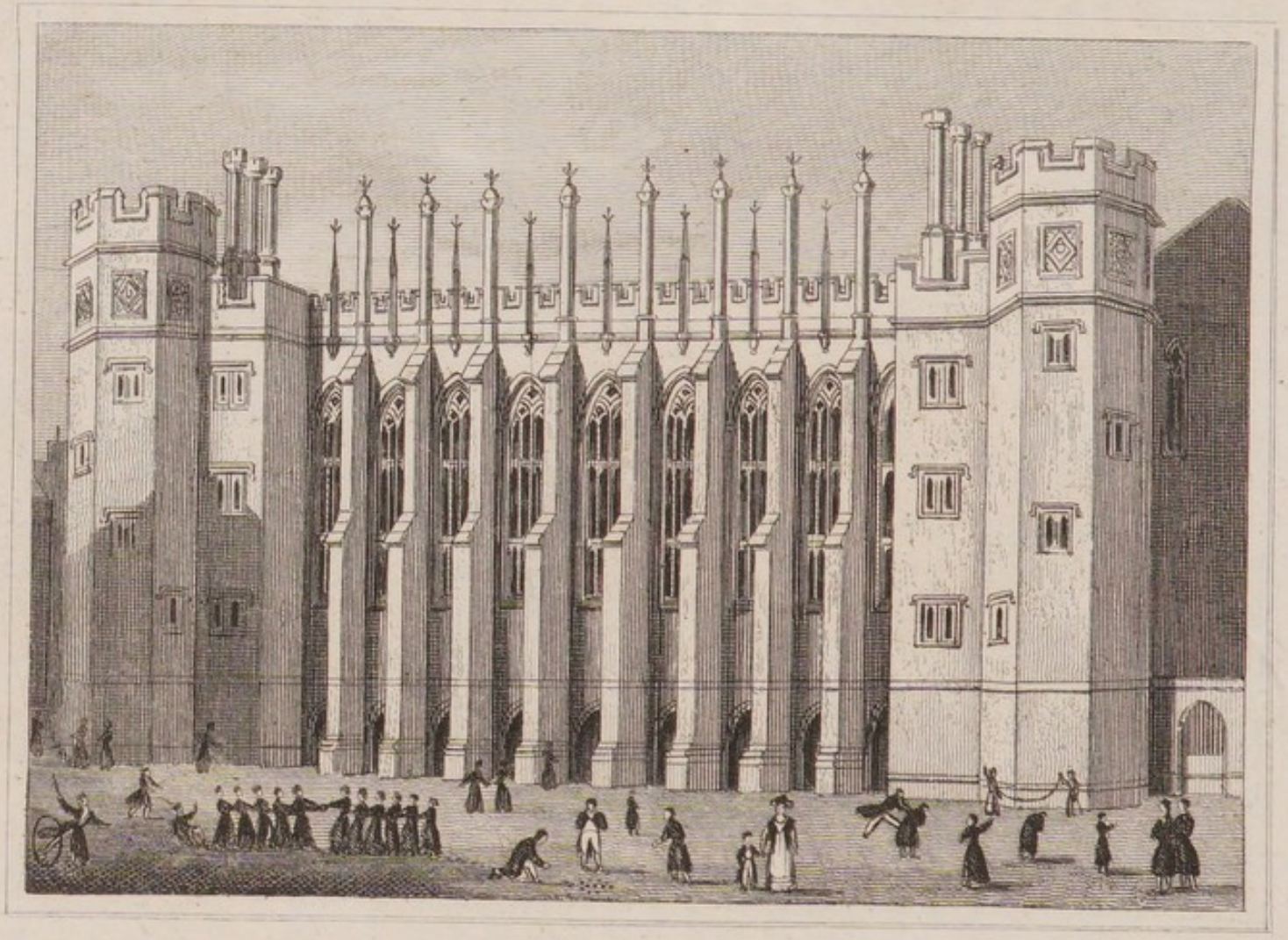
Public Schools, Alms Houses, and Charitable Institutions.

CHARTERED, ENDOWED, AND OTHER FREE SCHOOLS.

London University, Gower-street.—The situation of this institution is peculiarly favourable, being equally removed from the busy and confined part of the metropolis, and from the fashionable and idle; whilst it is not inconveniently remote from either extremity. The building was commenced on the 30th of April, 1827, when his royal highness the duke of Sussex laid the first stone, in the presence of a large concourse of noblemen and gentlemen. The design is by William Wilkins, esq. R. A. When completed, it is intended to consist of a central part and two projecting wings. The first portion only of this is at present finished. It extends from north to south 430 feet, with a depth, from east to west, including the two semicircular theatres, of about 200 feet. The elevation is at once classical and chaste, having a bold and rich portico of the Corinthian order, in the centre, elevated on a plinth, to the height of the first story (nineteen feet), and is approached by numerous steps, which are arranged to produce a fine effect. Twelve Corinthian columns support a pediment, in the tympanum of which is to be an allegorical basso-relievo. Behind this pediment is a cupola, finished by a lantern light, in imitation of a Grecian temple, crowning and ornamenting a grand octagonal vestibule, or saloon. North of this is the museum of natural history, 118 feet by fifty, and twenty-three feet in height, opening to the museum of anatomy, which latter communicates with two rooms for professors, and to one of the large theatres, or lecture-rooms. East of the vestibule is a large hall, and to the south is the great library (corresponding in size, &c. with the museum of natural history), the small library, rooms for the librarian, for apparatus, and also another large theatre. The ground-floor con-

sists of rooms for lectures, the professor's offices, laboratory, museum, a spacious cloister 213 feet by twenty-four, rooms for the anatomical school, &c. In the basement are other apartments for the anatomical schools, for the chemical laboratory, the students' common room, kitchen, stewards' room, refreshment rooms, &c.

Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street.—This truly royal foundation is also called the *Blue-coat School*, from the dress of the children it maintains and educates. Here anciently stood the house of the Grey Friars, or Franciscans, founded about 1225: and part of the present edifice was the cloister, &c. of the conventual buildings. The monastery having been surrendered to Henry VIII., that monarch, a short time previous to his death, granted it to the city, for the relief of the poor. But this object being neglected, Edward VI., his successor, at the instance of Ridley, bishop of London, sent a letter to the lord mayor, inviting his assistance in relieving the poor; and shortly afterwards a regular system of relief for the poor of the metropolis was formed, of which this hospital made a principal part. The poor were distinguished into classes. St. Thomas's hospital was destined to relieve the diseased; Bridewell to support and correct the idle; and Christ's hospital to maintain and educate the young and helpless: and the king incorporated the governors of these several hospitals by the title of "the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward VI. king of England." Edward also granted to Christ's hospital lands of the yearly value of 600*l.* belonging to the Savoy, and added other benefactions and privileges, the last being his license to hold lands in mortmain to the yearly value of 4000 marks. In 1552, the house of the Grey Friars was first prepared for the reception of the children; and in November, in the same year, nearly 400 were admitted. Charles II., in 1674, founded a mathematical school here for forty boys, to which he liberally granted 1000*l.* per annum, payable out of the exchequer for seven years. Of these boys, ten are yearly apprenticed to the sea-service, and in their places ten more received on the foundation. Another mathematical school, for thirty-seven boys, now united with the preceding, was subsequently founded by Mr. Travers. There are nearly twelve hundred children on the foundation; but about 500 of that number (including all the younger boys, and the female scholars), are educated at an excellent establishment in the healthy town of Hertford. All the boys wear the dress already alluded to, which is of an ancient



THE NEW HALL, CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

character. It consists of a dark-blue cloth coat, made close to the body, but with loose skirts; yellow under coats; yellow worsted stockings; and round, flat, extremely small, black worsted bonnets or caps. Their food is very plain, but wholesome: the dormitories are spacious, and uniformly kept in the most cleanly state. The boys are principally instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, to fit them for merchants' counting-houses, or for trades: but one boy is annually sent to the university of Cambridge to be educated for the church; and another every seven years to that of Oxford. As a building, Christ's hospital is very extensive, and consists of various irregular parts. The south front, adjoining Newgate-street, is ornamented with Doric pilasters and a statue of the founder: but so confined is the general situation of the buildings, that it is only in an area before Christ-church, to which there is a passage from Newgate-street, that this front can be fully seen. The ancient cloisters serve as a thoroughfare for foot-passengers, and as a place for the boys to amuse themselves in during wet weather. The great hall was a spacious room, in which the boys breakfasted, dined, and supped. It was built after the great fire of London, at the sole charge of Sir John Frederic, alderman of London, and cost 5000*l*. On one side, at the upper end, was a very large picture, by Verrio, representing James II. surrounded by his court, receiving the president, governors, and many of the children of the hospital. In this picture are half-lengths of Edward VI. and Charles II. represented suspended to the wall as portraits. Another painting exhibits Edward VI. delivering the charter of the hospital to the lord mayor and aldermen, who are in their robes, and kneeling: near the king is Bishop Ridley. A new and commodious hall has been built from the designs of John Shaw, esq. architect. The duke of York laid the foundation stone in April, 1825. It is of the Tudor style of architecture, and is one of the noblest buildings in the metropolis. In the spacious apartment where the governors meet, called the Court-room, are portraits of Edward VI. by Holbein, and of the chief benefactors to the hospital. In another room, the interior of which is entirely faced with stone, are kept the records, deeds, and other writings of the hospital. One of the books is the early record of the hospital; it contains an anthem sung by the first children, very beautifully illuminated. The permanent revenues of this royal hospital are considerable, arising principally from royal and private donations in houses and lands, and, by a grant from the city, the governors license the carts

allowed to ply within its limits to the number of 420, and their owners pay a small sum for such license. The expenditure is immense, being at present about 30,000*l.* per annum. The governors are unlimited in their number, being usually benefactors to the hospital, or persons of considerable importance, associated with the lord mayor and aldermen, who are governors by the charter: a donation of 400*l.* makes a governor. The governors have been made trustees to other extensive charities, by their several founders, and among them is one of 10*l.* a-year each, for life, to 400 blind men. The greater part of the buildings belonging to this noble institution being in a state of considerable decay, the governors have lately commenced rebuilding the whole.

Charter House, Charter-house Square.—This hospital, the name of which is a corruption of the French word *chartreux*, was formerly, as that term signifies, a priory for monks of the Carthusian order: but in the year 1611 the building was converted by Thomas Sutton, esq. into a magnificent hospital for a master, preacher, head school-master, second master, forty-four boys, and eighty decayed gentlemen, who had been merchants or military men. He endowed this foundation with lands, worth at that time about 4500*l.* per annum, the income from which is, of course, now, immensely increased. The boys are instructed in classical learning, and the pensioners are allowed 14*l.* per annum, besides a gown, provisions, fire, and lodging. This foundation allows 20*l.* per annum each, for eight years, to twenty-nine scholars at the universities; and there are several ecclesiastical preferments in the patronage of the governors. The priory having passed into the possession of the Howard family, after the reformation, Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, in the reign of James I., alienated it, for 13,000*l.*, to Mr. Sutton, who founded the present establishment. The buildings forming the Charter-house have an ancient appearance, and retain many traces of the improvements and alterations made by the duke of Norfolk in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The old court-room is decorated with sculpture and painting of the arms of the Howard family. It has been much defaced with whitewash. The hall has a large window ornamented with some stained glass. The master's house has been rebuilt of late years. In the governor's room is a half-length portrait of the founder. His effigy, in a gown and ruff, is placed in a recumbent attitude upon his tomb in the chapel; and above is a preacher, represented as in the act of addressing his audience.

CHARTER HOUSE.

ST PAULS SCHOOL.

Westminster School, Dean's-yard, was founded, in 1560, by Queen Elizabeth, for forty boys, called the queen's scholars, who receive an education to prepare them for the university; many of the sons of the first nobility and gentry are placed under the tuition of the masters and their assistants of this school. This seminary is divided into two schools, the upper and lower, comprising seven forms or classes. There are a head master and a second master, with numerous assistants. Several very celebrated persons have, at different periods, presided over this establishment.

St. Paul's School, St. Paul's Church-yard, was founded, in 1509, by Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, son of Sir Henry Colet, twice lord mayor of London. The Mercer's Company were appointed trustees of this charity, which was instituted to be a free-school for the education of 153 boys, under the superintendance of a master, an usher, and a chaplain. Many of the scholars are removed to the universities, with exhibitions to defray a portion of their expenses. This school is divided into eight classes, or forms. In 1822, the building, situated on the east side of St. Paul's Church-yard, was taken down; it has been since rebuilt, and greatly enlarged towards the north. The new edifice, which was erected under the direction and from the designs of G. Smith, esq. architect, is a very handsome building, fronted with stone, and consisting of a centre and wings, ornamented with a Corinthian colonnade.

Merchant-Tailors' School, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street.—In 1561, the company of Merchant Tailors, in consequence of a gift of 500*l.* by Richard Hills, one of their masters, for the purchase of suitable premises, founded this school, in which, agreeably to the original statutes, 100 boys are taught at 5*s.* each per quarter; fifty at 2*s.* 6*d.* each, and 100 gratis. In the whole, about 300 boys are now constantly on this establishment. The present building consists of the school-house, apartments for the ushers, a house for the head master, a library, and a chapel, all of which were erected immediately after the fire of 1666, at the expense of the company, on the site of the former school, which had been destroyed at that time. Several scholars from this establishment are annually sent to St. John's College, Oxford.

ALMS-HOUSES.

The objects of these institutions are too well known to need explanation. They are exceedingly numerous in the metropolis and its vicinity. The following are the most extensive :—

Morden College, Blackheath, erected and endowed by Sir John Morden, in 1695, for the support of twelve decayed merchants. The founder died in 1708, leaving the whole of his estates, after the death of his lady, to this charitable institution.

The *Haberdashers' Alms-houses*, Hoxton, founded by the Company of Haberdashers, in 1692, in pursuance of the will of Robert Aske, esq., who left 30,000*l.* for erecting and endowing them. This foundation maintains twenty poor haberdashers, besides supporting and educating the same number of boys. A new building has been recently erected in place of the old alms-houses.

The *Drapers' Alms-houses*, Greenwich, were founded and endowed by William Lambarde, the antiquary, in 1576.

St. Peter's Hospital, or *Fishmongers' Alms-houses*, Newington Butts, was founded in 1618.

Norfolk College, Greenwich, is a hospital or alms-house founded and endowed by Henry, earl of Northampton, in 1613. The Mercers' Company are the trustees of this institution, the revenue of which is about 1100*l.* per annum.

The *Trinity Company* have endowed alms-houses in Mile-end road, which were founded in the year 1695. These consist of twenty-eight tenements, surrounding a quadrangle, and are appropriated to decayed commanders of ships, or mates, or pilots, with their wives, &c.

Bancroft's Alms-houses, Mile-end, founded in pursuance of the will of Francis Bancroft, made in 1727. The Drapers' Company are the trustees of this charity, the founder of which was interred in the church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate-street.*

At Vauxhall is an establishment founded by Sir Noel Caron, Dutch ambassador, in 1622. Its inmates are poor aged women of Lambeth parish; and it is said to have owed its endowment to the contrition of the ambassador for an amour with a milk-maid during his long residence in England.

The *East India Company's Alms-houses*, Poplar, were founded

* Bancroft was the grandson of Archbishop Bancroft, but his family being reduced, he became one of the lord mayor's officers, and by very discreditable means amassed the sum of 28,000*l.*, which he bequeathed to the Drapers' Company, in trust, for the foundation of his alms-house and a school. During his life he erected a vault for his interment; and he ordered that his body should be embalmed, and put into a chest, with a lid on hinges, and unfastened, having a piece of glass over the face of the corpse. He also directed that his tomb should be visited at intervals during a given period, as he expected to return to life; and he left forty shillings a-year to the sexton of the church for keeping his monument free from dust.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

about the beginning of the seventeenth century, for the widows of officers and seamen in the Company's service.

Edward's Alms-houses, Christ-church, Surrey, were established in 1717.

Stafford's Alms-houses, Gray's-inn-road, were founded in 1613.

Whittington's Alms-houses were founded in 1415, and established at College-hill, in the city. A new, commodious, and very handsome suit of buildings has been recently erected at the bottom of Highgate-hill for the reception of its inmates.

Dame Owen's Alms-houses, Islington, were founded in 1610.*

Emanuel Hospital, Tothill-fields, Westminster, was founded by Lady Dacre, in 1601, for decayed inhabitants of St. John's parish, Westminster.

The *Fishmongers' Alms-houses*, in Kingsland-road, comprise a chapel in the centre, fourteen houses, and a dwelling-house for the chaplain. The establishment supports about forty persons and their families. The same company have alms-houses at Newington Butts.

The charities of this metropolis are more numerous than in any other city in the world, and do honour to the British empire.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

National Vaccine Society.—The total extermination of the small pox, by the substitution of vaccine inoculation, is the end for which this society was instituted. For this purpose numerous houses are opened in London and its neighbourhood, at which persons are, without any recommendation, inoculated (gratis) with the cow-pock. The principal house is in Percy-street, Rathbone-place; the directors are the president and governors of the College of Physicians, and the master and governors of the College of Surgeons.

There are three other institutions having the same meritorious object; the *Royal Jennerian Society*, Holborn-hill; the *Vaccine Pock Institution*, in Broad-street, Golden-square, established by Dr. George Pearson, soon after Dr. Jenner announced his great discovery; and the *London Vaccine Institution*, Bond-court, Walbrook, &c.

The *Foundling Hospital*, Guildford-street.—This humane insti-

* An arrow from the bow of an archer, exercising in Islington fields, having pierced the high-crowned hat of the foundress, Dame Alice Owen, she endowed this charity, as a monument of gratitude for her escape.

the Gadhael, for establishing and supporting Gaelic schools in the highlands of Scotland, for relieving distressed Highlanders at a distance from home, and for promoting the improvement and general welfare of the northern parts of the kingdom.

The *Caledonian Society* was established, in 1820, with the very liberal design of affording relief to the distressed of all countries and descriptions.

The *Benevolent Society of St. Patrick*, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, established in 1784.—Its object is to form schools in and near London, for the education of the children of poor natives of Ireland.

The *Irish Society of London*, Ratcliffe-highway.—This society was instituted, in 1822, for the purpose of promoting the education of the poor Irish in London, through the medium of their own language.

The *Hibernian Society*, Aldermanbury, instituted in 1806, for establishing schools and circulating the Bible in Ireland, has been the means of conferring the benefits of education on upwards of 66,000 children and adults.

The *Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor in Ireland by means of Employment*, which is a highly laudable institution, was begun in 1823.

The *Philanthropic Society*, established in 1788, and incorporated in 1806.—Its object is to rescue from vice and misery the offspring of the vicious and abandoned criminal, and to induce habits of industry and decency in the minds of those who have been exposed to the influence of bad example. Here are 200 children, on an average, male and female, many of whom have been taken from prisons, or from the retreats of villany, and the haunts of prostitution. For the employment of the boys buildings are erected, in which, under the directions of master-workmen, various trades are carried on for the society's benefit, viz. letter-press and copper-plate printing, book-binding, shoe-making, tailors' work, rope-making, &c. &c.; while the girls are instructed to work at their needle, and in those household offices which may render them serviceable to the community, and enable them to obtain an honest livelihood. The whole number of children, of both sexes, that have been received by the society, amounts to upwards of 1200.

The *Society of Ancient Britons*, or *Welsh Charity School*, for the maintenance, instruction, clothing, and apprenticing poor

children of Welsh parents, born in and near London, was established on the 1st of March, 1714, and was first opened in a small house, in Leather-lane. It was afterwards removed to a neat building in Gray's-inn-lane-road, calculated for about 100 children, of both sexes, with their tutors, &c.

The *Maratime Cambrian Society*, Pall-Mall, is a benefit society for Welsh ship-owners and master mariners.

The *National Benevolent Institution*, Great Russell-street, was founded in 1812, by Peter Hervé, for the relief of distressed persons in the middle ranks of life, of any country or persuasion. Since the formation of this establishment about fifty persons have been admitted as pensioners, at from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per annum.

The *Corporation for the Relief of Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen* was established early in the reign of Charles II., and incorporated in 1678, with license to hold estates of the value of 2000*l.* a year; in 1714, extended to 5000*l.*, and since to 10,000*l.* The general annual courts of this establishment are held at the Corporation-house, Bloomsbury-square. Besides this there is a "Society for Maintaining and Educating Poor Orphans of Clergymen till of age to be put apprentice," and an institution for the protection of "Widows and Children of Clergymen in the diocese of London."

The *African Institution*, formed in 1807, has for its object the general instruction and civilization of the natives of Africa.

The *Society for the Relief of Foreigners in Distress* was established in 1807.

The *Seamens' Hospital* is established on board the Grampus hospital ship, in Deptford-creek. Since its first institution, in 1821, more than 6000 seamen, of all nations, have been admitted and provided for. Its office is in Bishopsgate-street Within.

The *Asylum*, St. George's-fields, for female orphans, instituted soon after the Magdalen, but not incorporated till 1800, and as the latter was intended to reclaim prostitutes, the object of this institution is to prevent prostitution. A considerable portion was rebuilt, in 1825, from the designs of L. Lloyd, esq. architect.

The *Law Association* was instituted, in 1817, for the benefit of widows and families of professional men, in the metropolis and its vicinity.

City of London General Pension Society, for allowing permanent pensions to decayed artisans, mechanics, and their widows.

The *Sheriffs' Fund* was instituted, in 1807, by Sir R. Phillips,

for the relief of the wives and children of the prisoners of the metropolis, and for the temporary subsistence of those who are discharged from the prisons.

Literary Fund Society, Lincoln's-inn-fields.—This society was instituted 1790, and incorporated in 1818. Its object is to relieve the pecuniary embarrassments of professional men and their near relatives. Statements of the circumstances of distress under which the applicants labour must be addressed to the committee. A report, issued on May the 10th, 1829, announced the annual income of the Literary Fund to be 2248*l.* 16*s.* The sum bestowed in donations to distressed individuals, in 1828, was nearly 400*l.* The king gives 200 guineas a year to this society. This most excellent and useful institution is entitled to the attention and patronage of every lover of literature.

The *Artists' General Benevolent Institution*, and the *Artists' Joint Stock Fund*, are two societies, originating with artists, and designed to afford them and their families pecuniary assistance in times of distress. The first society, commencing in 1813, dispenses its funds generally, and the second to its own members only.

The *Royal Society of Musicians*, *the Choral Fund*, and the *New Musical Fund*, are three different societies, instituted for the benefit of decayed or sick musicians, and their widows and orphans.

The *Guardian Society*, Asylum, New-road, St. George's-in-the-east, was instituted, 1816, for the preservation of public morals, &c.

The *Society for the Suppression of Vice*, Essex-street, Strand, which originated in 1802, has for its object the preservation of public morals, by prosecuting dealers in obscene and blasphemous books, and other offenders against religion and decency.

The *Society of Guardians*, for the protection of trade against swindlers and sharpers, was instituted 1777.

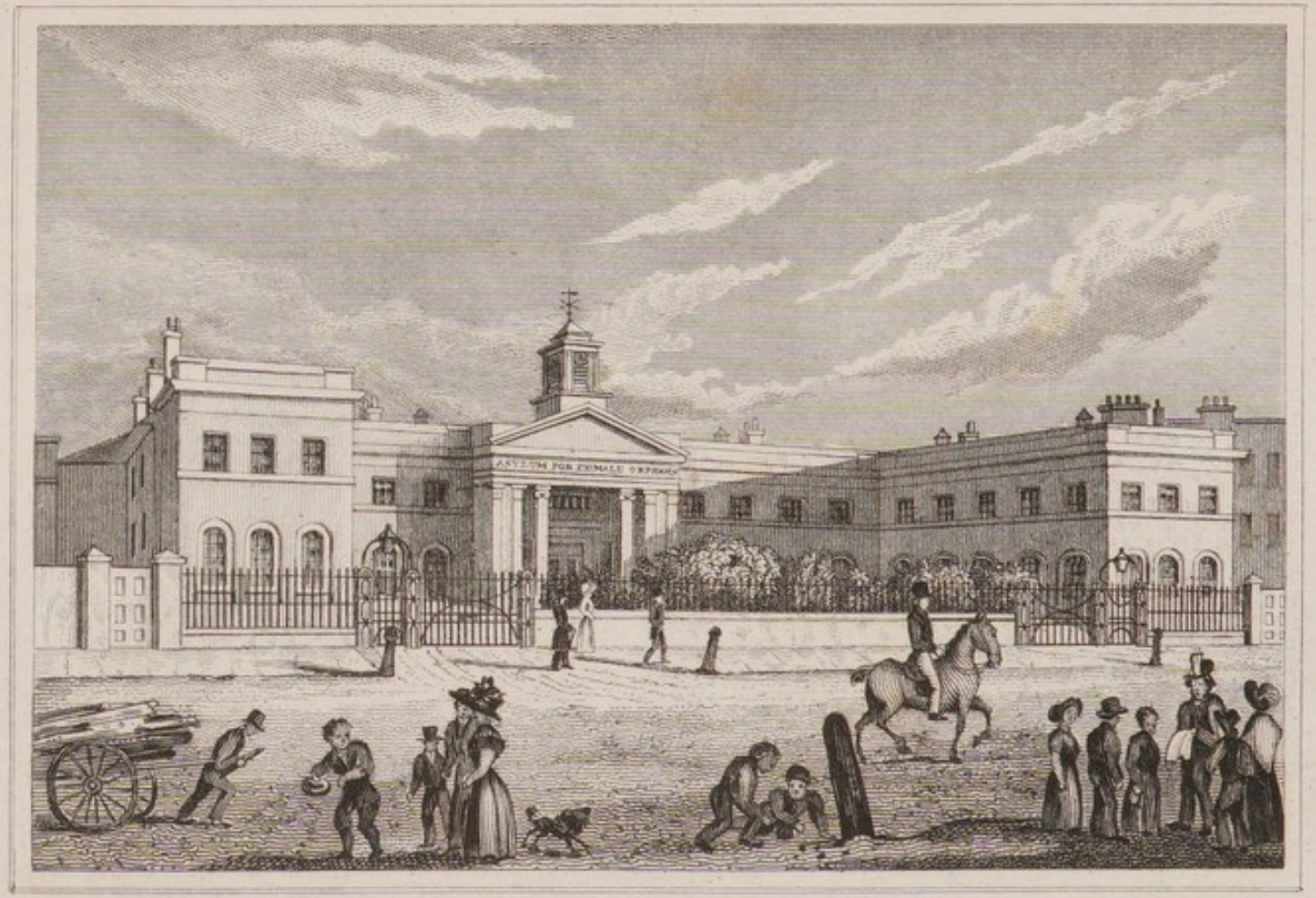
Society for procuring Nightly Shelter for the Houseless, formed to protect the poor and wretched residents of London during inclement winters.

The *Strangers' Friend Society* was established, in 1785, for relieving the sick and distressed poor at their own habitations.

The *Royal Freemasons' Charity*, Melina-place, St. George's-fields, is an asylum for the education and support of female children, established in 1788.

The *Masonic Benefit Society* was instituted, in 1799, for the relief of indigent brethren, and their widows and children.

The *Drury-Lane Theatrical Fund* was established, in 1777



ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, WESTMINSTER.

through the patronage and assistance of Garrick, and confirmed by parliament. Its object is to afford pecuniary aid to performers in old age and when reduced to poverty.

The *Covent-Garden Theatrical Fund* was instituted in 1765, and afterwards confirmed by act of parliament, for the same purpose as the former.

The *French House of Charity*, Spitalfields, was formed about the middle of the last century, for the distribution of provisions to distressed Frenchmen.

There are numerous other societies, the benefits of which are restricted to persons engaged in certain trades or occupations; among these are associations of *Commercial Travellers, Bankers' Clerks, Parish Clerks, Licensed Victuallers, Clock and Watch-makers, &c. &c.*

CHAPTER XIII.*

Institutions for the Promotion and Encouragement of Literature, Science, and Art.

The *Royal Society* originated from the private meetings of a few scientific members of the University of Oxford, and others, who, during the Commonwealth, assembled in that city to enjoy the benefits of improving conversation. The chief subject of their investigations was experimental philosophy, which, by tracing effects to their causes, and renouncing abstract reasonings and hypothetical speculations, tended to the advancement of genuine science. The meetings of this society were adjourned to Gresham College, London, in 1658, for the purpose of attending the lectures there established; but the death of the protector occasioned a serious interruption to their progress, as the college was then converted into barracks for soldiers. On the restoration of Charles II. the society assembled with fresh ardour; persons of rank were added to the list of members, and a charter of incorporation was granted by the king, on the 22d of April, 1663. When the great Sir Isaac Newton became its president, in 1703, it attracted the notice of all Europe. The society is governed by a president and council, consisting together of twenty-one persons. There are two secretaries, who conduct the correspondence, take minutes, read papers, register all experiments, and publish the transactions. The meetings are

held from the beginning of November till the conclusion of Trinity term, every Thursday evening, from about half-past eight o'clock till nine, or after, in a suite of apartments on the left-hand side of the gateway of Somerset-place. Here is a large library of books, many of which are highly curious, a museum of subjects of natural history, &c. and a great variety of mathematical instruments and other apparatus. The present president of the Royal Society is Davies Gilbert, esq. F. S. A.

The *Society of Antiquarians* consists of a president, council, and fellows, and was incorporated by George II. in 1751, and has apartments in Somerset-place, contiguous to those of the Royal Society. The room in which the meetings are held is spacious and commodious. The library, on the ground-floor, is small, but so lofty as to be capable of holding a great number of books. In this room are many curious antiques: among them are some from Egypt, and others taken from the walls of the House of Commons, when that building was enlarged for the convenience of the members, about the year 1800. The fellows of this society meet on Thursday evenings, from the beginning of November till the end of Trinity term; and during the spring season there are *converzationes*. The present president is the earl of Aberdeen.

The *Royal Society of Literature, &c.*, 61, Lincoln's-inn-fields, established under the especial patronage of his present majesty, and under the immediate superintendence of the learned and venerable Dr. Thomas Burgess, bishop of Salisbury. The constitution of the society received his majesty's approbation in the beginning of June, 1823, and its first public meeting was held on the 17th of that month. Its sole object is the advancement of literature, on the principle of that advance being the efficient means by which the most solid advantages can be secured to the nation, and the general happiness of mankind most effectually provided for. The society consists of fellows, royal and honorary associates, and honorary members; its direct management being vested in a president, eight vice-presidents, and a council of sixteen fellows. There are at present about 210 fellows, and ten royal associates; each of the latter receiving 100 guineas yearly, from the annual generous benefaction of 1155*l.* made by his majesty, the remaining 100 guineas being appropriated to the conferring of medals. The meetings are held once a fortnight, on Wednesdays, at three o'clock in the afternoon; except during a short vacation in the summer season.

Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and

Commerce, John-street, Adelphi.—This society was instituted in 1754. The plan was suggested by Mr. William Shipley, brother of Dr. Jonathan Shipley, bishop of St. Asaph, and was patronised by Lords Folkstone and Romney, through whose public-spirited exertions it was carried into execution. Its chief objects are the improvement of the arts, manufactures, and commerce of the kingdom, by offering and giving premiums for useful inventions, discoveries, &c. In pursuance of this plan, the society has already expended upwards of 60,000*l*. Every member has the privilege of taking one stranger to the weekly meetings, and, by addressing a note to the housekeeper, of introducing his friends to examine the models, machines, &c. deposited in the rooms. Each member has, likewise, the use of a valuable library, and is entitled to the annual volume of the Society's Transactions. The time appointed for admission to the models is from ten to two o'clock, Sundays and Wednesdays excepted. In the great room, forty-seven feet in length, forty-two in breadth, by forty feet in height, there is a series of paintings, by the late James Barry, R. A., intended, by that highly-gifted but eccentric artist, to illustrate the maxim, "That the attainment of happiness, individual and public, depends on the cultivation of the human faculties." They constitute one of the finest moral efforts the art ever produced, and are an ornament to the capital, and an honour to the British school. Strangers will find no difficulty in obtaining admission, by applying to any member of the institution for an order. The institution consists of a president, sixteen vice-presidents, and various officers, besides the subscribers. The president is his royal highness the duke of Sussex.

The *Royal Institution*, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.—The meetings of this institution commenced in the year 1800, shortly before which the proprietors obtained a charter of incorporation, for the purpose of facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life. This establishment is chiefly indebted for its origin to the celebrated Count Rumford. The house of the institution is plain, but spacious, and well adapted to the purposes to which it is applied. On the right of the entrance-hall is the newspaper-room, which opens into the reading library, containing periodical publications and books presented by various persons since the opening of the institution. On the left of the

hall is the clerk's office, and beyond it is the cabinet devoted to minerals. On the top of the staircase, to the right, is the apparatus-room, communicating with the theatre, in which the lectures are delivered, and which is approached by a gallery surrounding it. The theatre is semi-circular, and fitted up with rising benches, for the accommodation of 700 persons; there is also a gallery which will hold 200 more. On the left of the staircase is a room fitted up as a library. This apartment, which is fourteen feet high, and forty-eight feet long, was formerly a lecture-room, and has a gallery for the convenience of reaching the upper books. It is furnished with a great number of scarce and valuable historical, classical, and scientific works. On the death of Thomas Astle, esq. an opportunity presented itself of enriching the collection with his extensive library, which consisted of many valuable books relating to the topography, antiquities, and parliamentary and numismatic history of Great Britain. These were purchased of his executors. On the basement story is the chemical laboratory, fitted up according to the plan of one of the managers, on a scale of magnitude not before attempted in this country, with suitable accommodations for the subscribers, who may attend the experimental lectures delivered here by the professors of chemistry. The repository, containing the models of various curious and useful machines and productions of the arts, is extremely interesting. During the spring season a series of literary and scientific *converzationes* have been held in the rooms of this institution, and have been received with great spirit and *éclat*.

The *London Institution* was formed, in the autumn of 1806, by the exertions of a few public-spirited individuals. The establishment was first fixed at a house in the Old Jewry, now occupied by the missionary society, and afterwards at one in King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street; but it has since been transferred to an elegant edifice in Moor-fields, erected from a design of W. Brooks, esq., forming part of the Circus. The cost of this building was partly defrayed from the funds of the society, and partly from voluntary contributions of those members who were friendly to the measure. The first stone was laid by S. Birch, esq., lord mayor, accompanied by several of the aldermen, and a large body of proprietors, on May the 4th, 1815; but both the architect and the builder (Mr. Cubitt) having many difficulties to contend with, it was not opened until the 21st of April, 1819. The length of the building is 101 feet. The theatre, or lecture-room, is sixty-three feet by forty-four; the

LONDON INSTITUTION.

library ninety-seven feet by forty-two, with a gallery round it. The entrance-hall, the newspaper, magazine, and committee rooms, &c. occupy the ground-floor. The entrance-hall is decorated with pilasters and columns, and at the end is the great staircase that leads to the library. On the first landing of the staircase is the entrance to a hexagon vestibule which leads to the lecture-room. Behind the latter is a laboratory and an apparatus-room. This institution is at present confined to three objects, viz. the acquisition of a valuable and extensive library; the diffusion of knowledge by means of lectures and experiments; and the establishment of a reading-room, where the foreign and domestic journals, and other periodical works, and the best new publications, may be provided for the use of the subscribers. The library contains a great and extremely well-selected variety of scarce and valuable classical, antiquarian, historical, and miscellaneous books. The collection of English topography, and that relating to the fine arts, is unusually valuable. *Converzationes* have been lately introduced here, under the superintendence of C. F. Partington, esq.

The *Russell Institution*, Great Coram-street.—This edifice has a handsome portico with four Doric columns and a pediment. It was erected for an assembly-room in 1800 (and, in 1808, was purchased and appropriated to its present purpose), contains an extensive library, consisting of useful works in ancient and modern literature, and is provided with magazines, reviews, and pamphlets on literary and scientific subjects. The library is a spacious room The lectures, which commenced in 1819, are both scientific and literary. There is also a news-room, in which the morning and evening papers may be regularly seen. The books are circulated among the subscribers, under certain regulations. The proprietors are limited to 700, at twenty-five guineas each. The average annual expenditure has been 1015*l*.

Gresham Lectures, Royal Exchange. — These lectures were founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Gresham, for professors of seven liberal sciences, viz. divinity, law, physic, astronomy, geometry, music, and rhetoric. The lectures are still delivered gratuitously to the public, twice a day, in a small room in the Royal Exchange, during term time; they are, however, ill-arranged, and almost useless. The trustees of this college have deviated, in the time of delivering the lectures, from the will of the founder; and it is to be hoped they will be induced to make a further deviation, in applying to parliament for authority to have the lectures, and

the funds appropriated to their support, transferred to the London University, or the Institution, or to some similar establishment, in order that they may become efficient, and answer the design of the founder, by making the lecture a practical school of science and philosophy, to which nothing can be more contrary than its present state.

Sion College is situated near London-wall, to the south of Fore-street. It was founded on the site of Elsing hospital, in the year 1623, by Thomas White, rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-west, for the advantage of the clergy of London; the whole body of whom, within the city, are fellows of this college, and all the clergy in and near the metropolis may have free access to its extensive and valuable library. The edifice is very plain, consisting of brick buildings, surrounding a square court. In the hall and library are several curious portraits, and other paintings. Under the library are almshouses for twenty poor persons.

The *Dissenting Ministers' Library* is an institution situated in Redcross-street, Cripplegate, and was founded, in the early part of the eighteenth century, by Dr. Daniel Williams, a dissenting clergyman, who died in 1716, for the use of protestant dissenting ministers. It contains nearly 20,000 volumes, a collection of portraits of noncomformist divines, and other objects of interest to the dissenting body in general. Access to this library may be obtained by procuring a written order from one of the trustees: the days of admission are Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, between the hours of ten and three, except during the month of August, and the Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas weeks.

The *College of Physicians* was established by a charter of Henry VIII. in 1523. Dr. Thomas Linacre, physician to this monarch, gave to the president and fellows a house in Knightrider-street, Doctors' Commons, whence they subsequently removed to Amen-corner. The college having been destroyed in 1666, a piece of ground was purchased on the west side of Warwick-lane, where an edifice was erected, in 1674, by Sir Christopher Wren, which is still standing. The physicians have recently removed their establishment to Pall-Mall East, where a commodious building has lately been erected from the designs of R. Smirke, esq. for their use.

The *Royal College of Surgeons.*—The surgeons were incorporated as one of the city companies by Henry VIII. in conjunction with the barbers, but, in 1800, they received a royal charter constituting them a separate corporation. The surgeons have their own hall,

NEW COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

now called a college, a spacious building in Lincoln's-inn-fields, with a back front in Portugal-street. The principal front exhibits a handsome portico of the Ionic order. The museum within is a large room, with galleries, in which are deposited the collections of the celebrated John Hunter, purchased by government, and committed to the care of this college. Two courses of lectures, one on comparative anatomy, and one on human anatomy and surgery, are annually delivered here; as well as an annual oration, called the Hunterian, on the 14th of February. The dissection of murderers, executed in London, is also under the direction of the master and governors of this college. The superintendence of the museum is committed to a certain number of curators, to whom application must be made to view it, except during the months of May and June, when, on previously leaving the names of those who wish to have this gratification, it may be seen in parties every Tuesday and Thursday.

The *Medical Society* is established in Bolt-court, Fleet-street.—This distinguished professional institution was formed in 1773, and has since benefited the world with some valuable volumes of its transactions. Dr. Lettsom, who was one of the first members, gave the present house to the society, in 1788. Its library comprises at least 30,000 volumes.

The *Medico-Chirurgical Society*, founded in 1805, and meeting in Lincoln's-inn-fields, has analogous objects to the society in Bolt-court, and includes among its members some of the most eminent of the faculty in London. Its library consists of upwards of 50,000 volumes on the science and practice of medicine.

The *Linnæan Society* is a chartered institution, devoted to botany and natural history, and holds its meetings in Soho-square, in the house formerly inhabited by that liberal patron of science, Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed it to the members for that purpose. This society was instituted by Sir J. E. Smith, in 1788. It was incorporated in 1802, and consists of a president, treasurer, secretary, council, and an indefinite number of fellows.

The *Geological Society* was instituted in February, 1813, and holds its meetings at No. 20, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, for the purpose of investigating and ascertaining the formation and structure of the earth, and the principles of mineralogy.

The *Mathematical Society*, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, has been the means of propagating much useful knowledge. It was originally formed, in 1717, by an association of journeymen mechanics. Lec-

tures are delivered here, on philosophical and scientific subjects, during the winter season, from November to April.

The *Horticultural Society*, instituted in 1804, is chartered for the purpose of improving the growth of useful fruit trees and other vegetable productions, and has proved its beneficial purposes by some volumes of transactions of singular worth and beauty. This society has a spacious garden at Turnham-green. The members assemble at No. 23, in Regent-street.

Among the various other societies formed in London for the promotion of science and literature are the *Cymmrodorian Society*, or *Metropolitan Cambrian Institution*, established in 1820; the *Philomathic Society;* the *Astronomical Society*, 1820, which meets at 55, Lincoln's-inn-fields; the *Meteorological Society*, 1823; the *Society of Civil Engineers;* and the *Phrenological Society:* the two last assemble in Buckingham-street, Strand.

CHAPTER XIV.

Exhibitions connected with Science and Art.

The *British Museum.*—This national collection of antiquities, books, and natural curiosities, is placed in the house formerly belonging to the duke of Montagu, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. It was established by act of parliament, in 1753, in consequence of the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who left to the nation his museum (which he declared in that instrument had cost him upwards of 50,000*l.*), on condition that parliament paid 20,000*l.* to his executors, and purchased a house sufficiently commodious for it. This proposal was readily adopted: several other valuable collections were united to that of Sir Hans Sloane, and the whole establishment completed for the sum of 85,000*l.* which was raised by way of lottery. The additions to the Sloanean museum comprise—the Cottonian library, given by Sir Robert Cotton to the public; Major Edward's library of printed books; the Harleian collection of manuscripts; Sir William Hamilton's invaluable collection of Greek vases; the Townleian collection of antique marbles; the manuscripts of the late marquis of Lansdowne; the Elgin marbles from Athens; Dr. Burney's classical library; and various other collections. George II. gave the whole of the library of

BRITISH MUSEUM.

printed books and manuscripts which had been gradually collected by our kings from Henry VII. to William III. George III. gave a numerous collection of pamphlets, published in the interval between 1640 and 1960. That monarch also contributed the two finest mummies in Europe; a sum of money arising from lottery tickets, which belonged to his royal predecessors, amounting to 1,123*l.*; a complete set of the journals of the Lords and Commons; a collection of natural and artificial curiosities sent to him, in 1796, by Mr. Menzies, from the north-west coast of America; and several single books of great value and utility. In 1803, the government deposited in this building many Egyptian antiquities, which were acquired from the French by the capitulation of Alexandria, in 1802. In 1824, a most valuable and extensive library, formed under the direction of the late king, was presented to the Museum by his present majesty, and is deposited in a splendid apartment built purposely to contain it. Numerous collections have been added, at different times, by the trustees of the Museum. The present building was erected by P. Puget, who was sent from Paris, by Ralph first duke of Montagu, for the sole purpose of constructing it. As a museum its whole economy is under excellent regulations. On entering the gate, a spacious quadrangle presents itself, with an Ionic colonnade on the south side, and the main building on the north, which measures 216 feet in length, and fifty-seven in height, to the top of the cornice. Considerable additions have been made to the buildings of the British Museum within the present century. In 1804 an edifice was erected, from the designs of G. Saunders, esq., to the north of the old house, for the reception of the Townleian marbles, &c. Attached to this structure is a temporary building, by R. Smirke, esq., in which the Elgin marbles are at present exhibited. The same architect is now engaged in the erection of a new museum, in the garden, to the north of that now standing. It will, when finished, surround a quadrangular court. The east and west wings, now building, are about five hundred feet in length; each includes a gallery 300 feet long, forty feet wide, and thirty high, the eastern one has already received the library recently given by his majesty. Over this is a suite of apartments for pictures; and adjoining the king's library is a handsome room containing the manuscripts now belonging to the Museum; to the south of which are large and commodious reading-rooms. The ground floor of the old building consists of a suite of sixteen rooms, containing the library of printed books; but strangers are not ad-

mitted to those apartments. The decorations of the staircase are handsome. The ceiling was painted by Charles de la Fosse, who painted the interior of the dome of the Invalids, at Paris. It represents Phæton petitioning Apollo for leave to drive his chariot. In the hall is the statue of Shakspeare, by Roubiliac, which formerly adorned Garrick's villa, at Hampton; a figure of the god Guadma, also a very curious piece of antiquity (found at the bottom of the Ganges), brought from the East Indies, surrounded by sculptured figures, in alto relievo, of dancing girls, minstrels, &c.; and a statue of Mrs. Damer, in white marble. On the landing-places are preserved the skins of the white bear and musk ox, brought from the North Seas; a male and female cameleopard, or giraffe; and a bust of Sir Joseph Banks, in bronze. *Upper floor.*—In the cases in the first room are arranged a variety of implements of war, and other articles, from the west coast of North America and from the South Sea Islands; a rich collection of curiosities from the South Pacific Ocean, brought to England by Captain Cook, amongst which is the morning dress of an Otaheitean lady, in which taste and barbarity are singularly blended; together with specimens of minerals, Esquimaux dresses, &c. On the tables in the windows are various manufactured mineralogical objects, including numerous specimens of lavas and other volcanic productions, and in the centre of the room is the general collection of fossil univalve shells. The ceiling of this room represents the fall of Phæton. The second room is not open to the public. The third to the seventh rooms are at present unoccupied; they formerly contained the manuscripts now removed to the new building. The magnificent saloon is filled with a valuable collection of British and foreign minerals, excellently arranged and labelled, for study or inspection. The dome of this saloon deserves notice. It was painted by La Fosse, and represents the birth of Minerva: the garlands of flowers are by John Baptist Monoyer; and the architectural decorations by Rousseau. To enumerate the natural curiosities of this saloon would alone fill a volume. Among them are numerous fragments of meteoric stones. The eighth room contains the general collection of shells, among which are many very curious species, part of the valuable donation of Mr. Cracherode, several recent additions from private persons, and purchases from the Tankerville and other collections. Round the room are some foreign birds, and near the windows are some birds' nests and eggs, and also the celebrated foot of the Dodo, which, with the head, at Oxford, are the only remains of that

curious bird at present known. The ninth room is occupied by organic remains. It contains specimens of the Kirkdale Cave fossils; the imbedded human skeleton from Guadaloupe; the immense English lizard from Lyme Regis; stags' horns from Ireland; and a collection of fossil zoophytes, crabs, sea eggs, sea lilies, rushes, fruit from Sheppy, and other fossil vegetables. The tenth room contains part of an interesting collection of English minerals, arranged according to their counties, principally from Cornwall and Derbyshire. The eleventh room is one of the most general interest in the building. It contains, in its upper cases and between the windows, the general collection of quadrupeds, among which are several exceedingly interesting sorts, as the ourang outang, chimpanza, a new sort of zebra, the jerboa, the duck-billed platypus, &c. The collection of British birds is placed under the quadrupeds, and in the centre of the room is a table exhibiting some very curious insects. *Gallery of Antiquities.*—This department is very extensive and almost invaluable. The sculptures and other antiquities are deposited in a suite of rooms built purposely for them, after the designs of Mr. Saunders. The principal articles of this magnificent assemblage belonged to the collection of the late Charles Townley, esq., whose bust is placed over the door fronting the entrance to the first room. This apartment is devoted to the basso-relievos in terra cotta, esteemed the finest in Europe. The second is a circular room, from which there is a view of the whole suite of apartments, with a fine discobolus, or ancient quoit-player, at the extremity of the vista. This room is devoted to Greek and Roman sculptures, among which is a fine candelabrum, some exquisite busts, and beautiful statues, particularly a Venus found in the maritime baths of Claudius, at Ostia. The third and fourth rooms are also filled with Greek and Roman sculptures, including many fine basso-relievos. In the former is the celebrated Apotheösis of Homer, formerly the chief ornament of the Vatican. The fifth has a very fine collection of Roman sepulchral antiquities, and a fine mosaic pavement, discovered in 1805, in digging the foundations for the new buildings at the Bank of England, which was presented to the Museum by the directors of that institution. The sixth room contains Greek and Roman sculptures of various kinds. The seventh, Roman antiquities; and the eighth, which is on the left, Egyptian antiquities: among the latter are two mummies, with their coffins, presented by the late king; a manuscript, on papyrus, taken from a mummy; and an innumerable quantity of smaller articles, of

great antiquity and curiosity. The ninth room contains Egyptian sculptures, among which is the celebrated sarcophagus, commonly called the tomb of Alexander the Great, with many other antique curiosities, especially the head of Memnon, and the celebrated Rosetta stone, collected by Belzoni, and Mr. Salt. The tenth room is dedicated to Grecian and Roman sculpture, many specimens of which are possessed of singular beauty. The eleventh room contains ancient and modern coins and medals, arranged in geographical order, but can only be seen by special permission. The basis of this collection was formed by the cabinets of Sir Robert Cotton and Sir Hans Sloane; but it has been greatly enlarged by donations and purchases: it includes the munificent bequest made by the Rev. C. M. Cracherode. In the centre of an ante-room, at the head of the flight of stairs, is placed the celebrated Barberini vase. Here is also a fine collection of gems, seals, and bricks, from Babylon. The twelfth room contains the collection of the late Sir William Hamilton, consisting of penates, or household gods, bronze vessels, utensils, &c., specimens of ancient glass, necklaces, bullæ, fragments of relievos and ancient armour, lamps, seals, weights, sculpture in ivory, bracelets, bits, spurs, &c. &c. The thirteenth room contains prints and drawings, which may be seen by particular permission. In the fourteenth and fifteenth rooms are the Phigalian marbles, and the Elgin collection, which includes upwards of 300 pieces of beautiful sculpture, though but very few are perfect. The two reading-rooms of the Museum, which are in the new building, are kept open from ten till four o'clock every day in the week (except Saturdays and Sundays, and one week at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and on thanksgiving and fast days). One of the librarians constantly attends during the above hours. The Museum may be seen every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday (except in Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks, and in the months of August and September), between the hours of ten and four; the visitor being required to enter his or her name, and place of abode, in a book kept for the purpose; and no other application or form is now requisite. The attendants are prohibited from taking fees of any kind. Scientific students and artists are admitted to study, on the private days, by permission from the trustees.

The *National Gallery*, Pall-Mall.—This small but excellent collection of paintings includes some of the rarest and best works of Titian, Corregio, Rubens, Claude Lorrain, the Caraccis, Rem-

brandt, and other celebrated masters, together with some of the finest specimens of native skill, amongst which are Hogarth's Marriage-à-la-Mode, Wilkie's Village Festival, Reynolds's General Elliot, &c. The principal part of the collection of old masters was purchased, in March, 1824, by the earl of Liverpool, on the part of his majesty's government, for the sum of 57,000*l.*, to form a foundation for a national gallery of art. The pictures, at present, are open for public inspection at the residence of the late proprietors; but an elegant gallery is intended to be erected for their reception, as early as possible. No fees are allowed to be given to the servants.

The *Royal Academy.*—The annual exhibition of pictures, sculptures, &c. at the Royal Academy, Somerset House, is one of the most interesting displays of art presented in this metropolis. The Academy was established by royal charter, in 1768. It consists of forty members, called royal academecians, twenty associates, and six associate engravers. The Academy possesses a collection of casts and models from antique statues; a school of colouring, from pictures by the old masters; copies, by Sir James Thornhill, from the cartoons of Raphael, at Hampton Court, and others from some of the works of Rubens, &c. The annual exhibition at Somerset House generally opens on the first Monday in May, and every person who visits it pays one shilling for admission, and may obtain a catalogue for an additional shilling. The number of works of art annually exhibited, consisting of paintings, pieces of sculpture, models, proof engravings, and drawings, has, of late years, been upwards of 1000. In 1829, they amounted to 1223.

The *Gallery of the British Institution*, Pall-Mall, was founded on the 4th of June, 1805, under the patronage of his late majesty, George III., for the encouragement and reward of the talents of British artists, and it exhibits, during half the year, a collection of the works of living artists for sale. During part of the other half year it is furnished with pictures, painted by the most celebrated masters, for the study of the academic and other pupils in painting. It is principally indebted for its origin to the praiseworthy exertions of the late Sir Thomas Bernard.—Admission 1*s.* Catalogue 1*s.*

The *Society of Painters in Water Colours*, Pall-Mall East.—This society was formed, in 1804, for the purpose of giving due importance and encouragement to an interesting branch of art which had been slighted at the exhibitions of Somerset House. The present gallery was erected in 1823, and first opened in April, 824.—Admission 1*s.* Catalogue 6*d.*

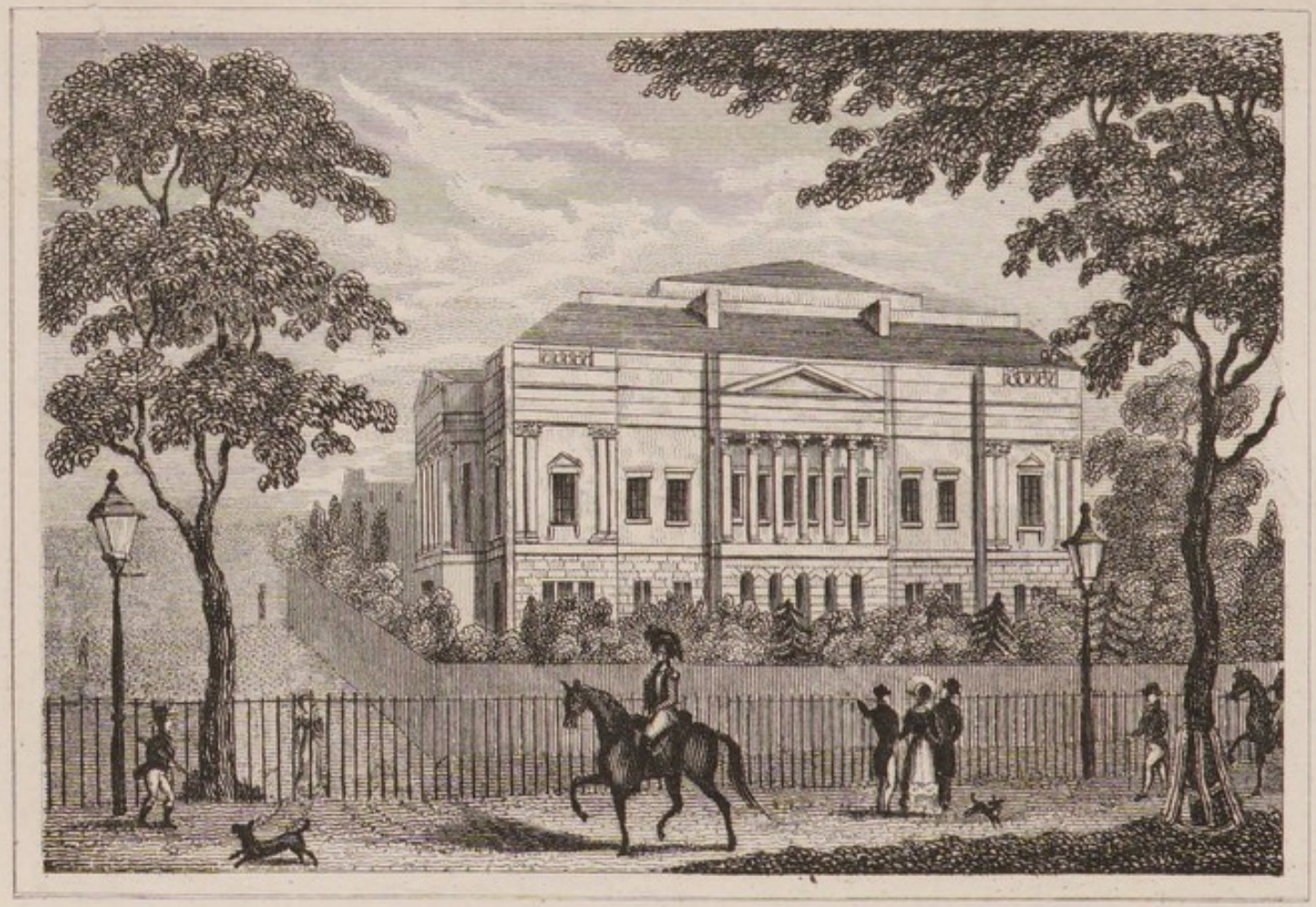
The *Society of British Artists*, Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall East is a new institution, having made its first public exhibition in 1824. This society, like the royal academy, admits the works of artists generally, whether belonging to its own body or not.—Admission 1*s*. Catalogue 6*d*.

Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square. — This exhibition consists of copies, in needle-work, by Miss Linwood, of the finest pictures of the English and foreign schools. The principal room is a gallery 100 feet in length.—Admittance 2*s*.

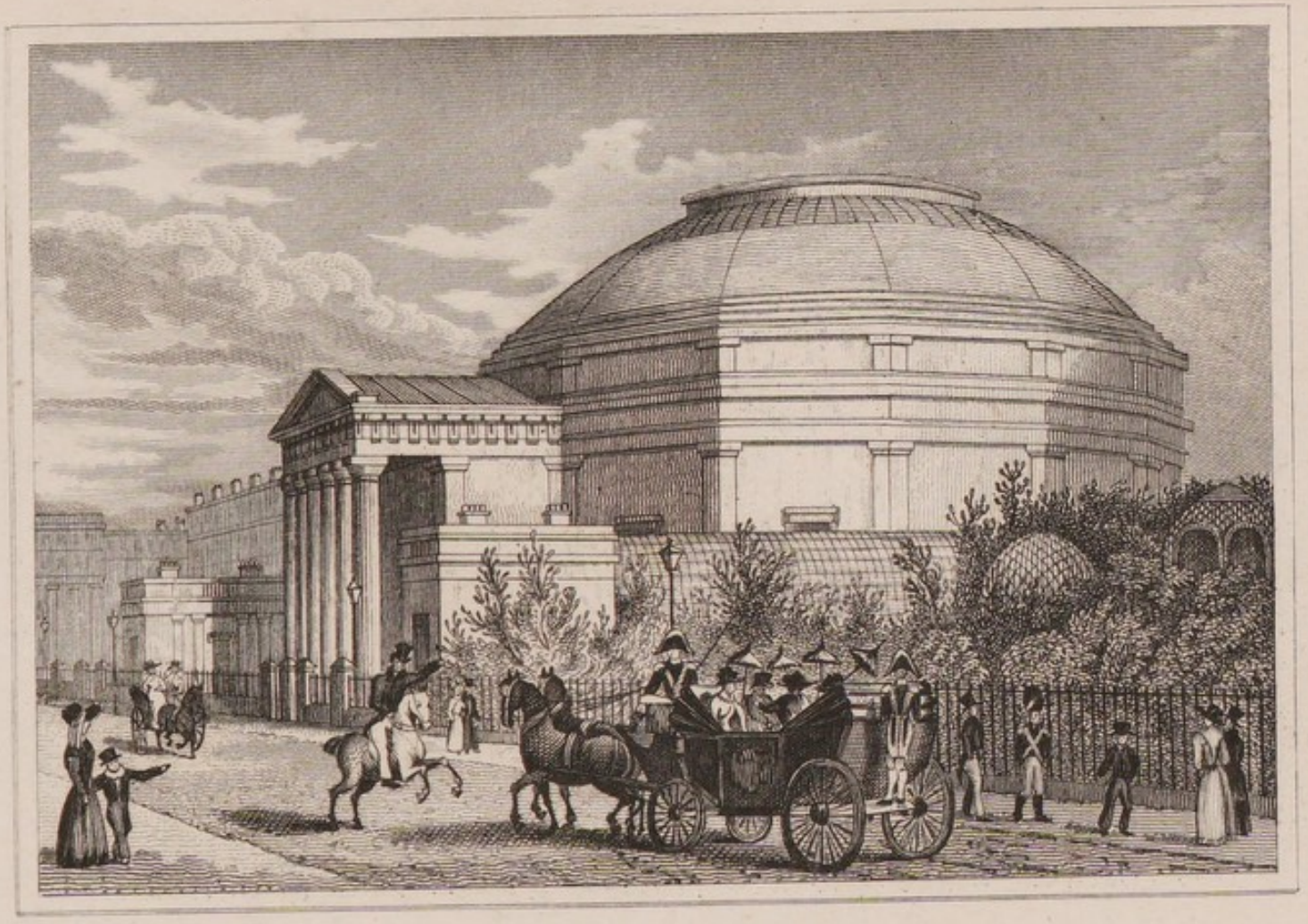
Among the private collections which are open to the public on proper introduction may be noticed the following:—

The *Stafford Gallery*, Stable-yard.—This is one of the richest and most numerous collections of the works of the old masters in England. The marquis of Stafford, its possessor, was the first patron of the arts in the metropolis who opened his valuable assemblage for the inspection of the public, an example which has since been imitated by many others, much to the advantage of the national taste. Admissions were first granted in May, 1806, since which time his lordship has appropriated one day in the week (Wednesday, from the hours of twelve to five o'clock), during the months of May and June, for the public to view his pictures. Tickets are obtained by application at the house, on any day except Tuesday, if the party is known to the marquis or to any member of the family, or is recommended by some distinguished person, either of noble family or of known taste in the arts. The mansion was erected for his late royal highness the duke of York, and is a large but heavy edifice.

The *Grosvenor Collection*, Grosvenor-street.—The first effectual foundation of this superb collection was laid by the purchase of the late Mr. Agar's pictures for 30,000 guineas, and it has since been gradually enlarged until it has become one of the finest in England. It is not confined to the works of the old masters, but embraces the best productions of some of the most celebrated modern painters in various ages and countries. The pictures are so disposed as to appear in due subordination as ornaments to the apartments, and the apartments, without having any exhibitional character about them, are of handsome proportions and splendidly furnished. The earl of Grosvenor has, for some years, been in the habit of admitting the public, in the months of May and June, to inspect his pictures, under restrictions similar to those at Cleveland House. A handsome gallery has recently been erected.



THE LATE DUKE OF YORK'S HOUSE.



THE COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.

Devonshire House, Piccadilly.—This noble mansion is adorned with some of the best pictures in England.

Thomas Hope, esq., Duchess-street, has a valuable collection of works of art altogether unrivalled, comprising paintings, antique statues, busts, vases, and other relics of antiquity.

There are many other private collections of pictures in the metropolis, but, like several of those just mentioned, they cannot be inspected without the special permission of the proprietors.

Gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's-park.—This society was instituted, in 1825, for the introduction of new varieties, races, and breeds of animals, for the purpose of domestication, or for stocking our farm-yards, woods, pleasure-grounds, and wastes. For this purpose, in 1827, the society obtained from government a grant of a large piece of enclosed ground in the north confines of the Regent's-park, covering about three acres, laid out in walks and parterres, and ornamented with rural edifices, from the designs of D. Burton, esq. In different enclosures and dens (all ample enough to give the animals full liberty, compatible with their safety), are bears, tigers, monkeys, racoons, Mackenzie-river dogs, lamas, kangaroos, and a great variety of birds and smaller animals. Indeed this garden is one of the most pleasant and fashionable promenades in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. Every member of the society has personal admission to the gardens and museum, with two companions; but if accompanied by more he must pay one shilling for each extra person. Members can also write orders of admission for their friends, but they are not received, either at the gardens or museum, except upon payment of one shilling for each person. The museum, which is very rich in subjects of natural history, is situated in Bruton-street, Bond-street. It is open every day from ten till four.

The *Colosseum*, Regent's-park, is one of the most extensive exhibitions in the metropolis. The building is almost circular, with a large dome, and the front towards the park is ornamented by a noble Doric portico, with a large door in the centre. On entering the edifice by this door, a staircase on the right leads to a circular saloon hung with coloured drapery. This room, which is the largest of the kind in London, occupies the whole internal space, or the basement of the building, with the exception of the staircase leading to the summit, which rises like a large column from the centre. This circular saloon is intended for the exhibition of paintings and other productions of the fine arts. The wall of the

building, above this room, represents a panoramic *View of London*, as seen from the several galleries of St. Paul's cathedral. The view of the picture is obtained from three galleries, approached by the staircase before mentioned—the first corresponds, in relation to the view, with the first gallery at the summit of the dome of St. Paul's; the second is like that of the upper gallery on the same edifice; and the third, from its great elevation, commands a view of the remote distance which describes the horizon in the painting. Above the last-mentioned gallery is placed the identical copper ball which for so many years occupied the summit of St. Paul's; and above it is a fac-simile of the cross by which it was surmounted. A small flight of stairs leads from this spot to the open gallery which surrounds the top of the Colosseum, commanding a view of the Regent's-park and subjacent country. The communication with the galleries is by staircases of curious construction, built on the outer side of the central column already mentioned. This column is hollow, and within it a small circular chamber is to be caused to ascend when freighted with company, by means of machinery, with an imperceptible motion, to the first gallery. The doors of the chamber will then open, and by this novel means of being elevated, visitors may avoid the fatigue of ascending by the stairs, and then walk out into the gallery to enjoy the picture. In extent or accuracy, the panorama is one of the most surprising achievements of art in this or any other country. The picture covers upwards of 40,000 square feet, or nearly an acre of canvas; the dome of the building, on which the sky is painted, is thirty feet more in diameter than the cupola of St. Paul's; and the circumference of the horizon, from the point of view, is nearly 130 miles. The grand and distinguishing merit of this panorama is the *unusual* interest of picturesque effect with the most scrupulous accuracy; and, in illustration of the latter excellence, so plain are the principal streets in the view, that thousands of visitors will be able to identify their own dwellings. On descending from this splendid view, we leave the building and enter the left-hand lodge door, where is a range of arched conservatories, in the centre of one of which is a Camellia Japonica, which produces thirty varieties of flower, and is, perhaps, the most magnificent specimen in England. Already here are several rare and beautiful plants—a large proportion of exotics, and some of the most curious plants of this country's growth. In the centre of one of the chambers is a circular tank of water, surrounded by small jets, which are to raise their

streams so as to form a round case of water, within which are to be aquatic plants, &c. At the end of this room aviaries are in preparation. Near this is a beautiful reading-room, with French windows and rusticated Gothic verandas. A passage thence leads from the saloon to a suite of small chambers representing a Swiss cottage. One of these rooms is finished. It is wainscoted with coloured (knotted) wood, and carved in imitation of the fanciful interior of the dwellings of the Swiss mountaineers. The immense projecting chimney, its capacious corners, and the stupendous fire-dogs, are truly characteristic charms of cottage life; and the illusion is not a little enhanced by the prospect from the windows, consisting of terrific rocks and caverns, among which a cascade is to fall from an immense height into a lake, which is to spread immediately beneath the windows. Admission to the saloon and panorama, 3*s.*; to the fountain, conservatories, and Swiss cottage, 2*s.*; or to the panorama alone, 2*s.* Open from ten till dusk.

The *Diorama*, near the last edifice, is an exhibition of architectural and landscape scenery, so arranged and illuminated, as to display changes of light and shade, and to represent, with surprising accuracy, the appearances of nature. The building consists of a vestibule, with doors opening into the boxes and saloon, the floor of which turns on a pivot, in order to bring the spectators, successively, opposite to openings like the proscenium of a theatre, behind which are the picture-rooms. Two large paintings, seventy-two feet by forty-two, placed in these, are lighted by windows behind, and by skylights in the roof. By the aid of transparent and opaque curtains before the windows, various effects of light, shadow, and gradations of colour are produced; and many others may be similarly executed. The elevation of the building was designed by J. Nash, esq., and the theatre, &c. by Messrs. Pugin and Morgan, and was executed at a cost of 9,000*l.* It was finished and opened in October, 1823. The pictures hitherto exhibited have been painted by Messrs. Bouton and Daguère. Admission to the boxes 3*s.*, pit 2*s.*

Burford's Panorama, Leicester-square.—Paintings of this nature may be fairly entitled the triumph of aerial and linear perspective. Here are two circles, an upper and a lower, in which are constantly exhibited views of great cities, of battles, &c. The illusion is so complete that the spectator may imagine he is present at the actual display of the objects represented. There is a panorama, also, at No. 168, Strand, in which either one or two views of

celebrated places may constantly be seen. The admission to each subject is 1*s*. Descriptive accounts, with an outline sketch, 6*d*.

The *Cosmorama*, Regent-street, is an exhibition for the display of views of celebrated remains of antiquity, combined with modern subjects, both of cities and particular edifices, and natural scenery. The galleries are elegantly fitted up with fourteen views, which, being seen through glazed apertures, have almost an effect of reality. Admission to each gallery 1*s*. Descriptions 6*d*. each.

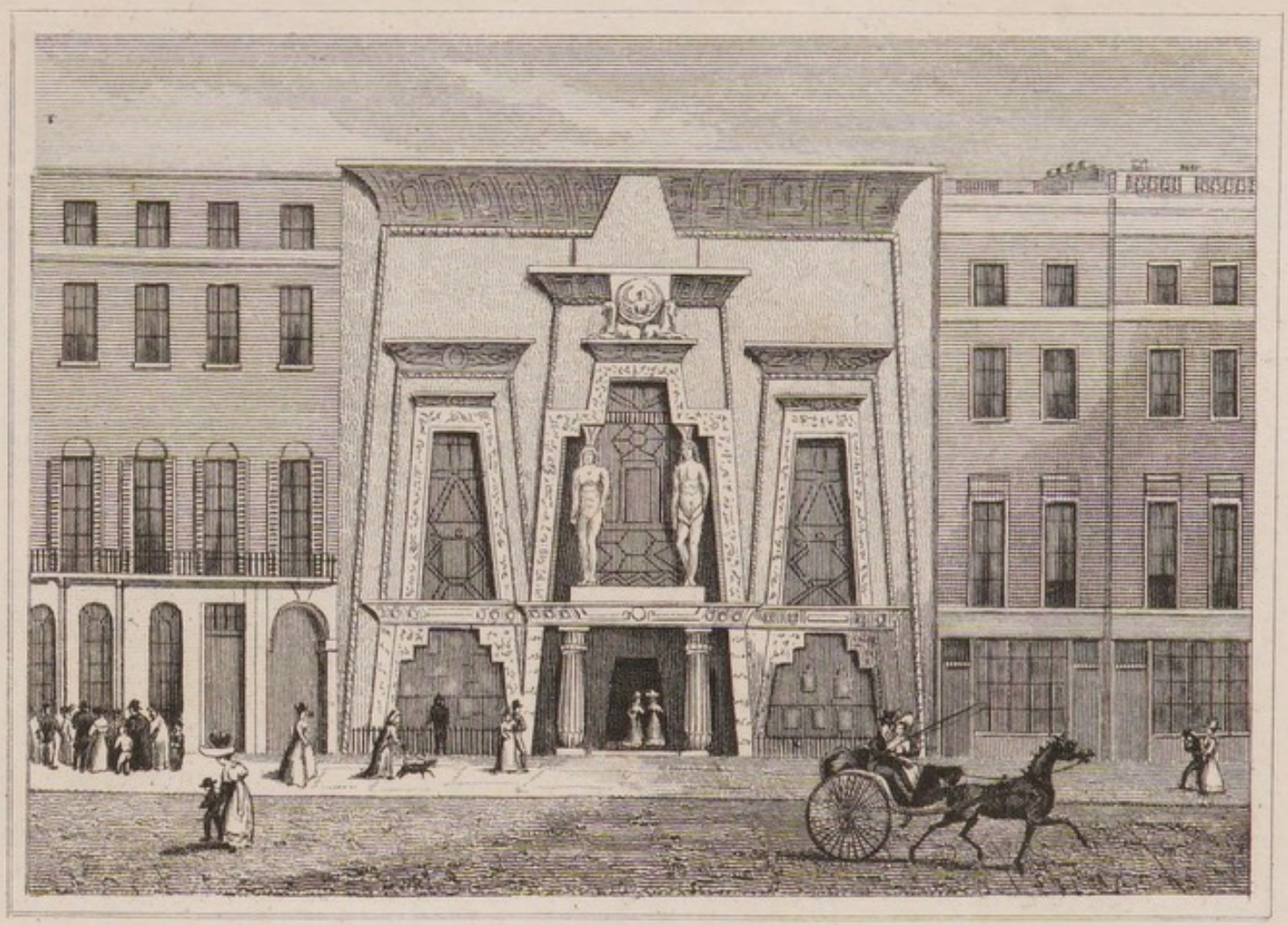
Missionary Museum, 26, Austin-Friars.—The London Missionary Society having procured from various parts of the world curious specimens of natural productions and of the manufactures of rude nations, have opened a room for their exhibition, to which admission may be obtained on Wednesdays, between ten and three o'clock, by tickets from the directors of the society.

The *Egyptian Hall*, Piccadilly, was erected by Mr. Bullock, in 1812, from the designs of G. F. Robinson, esq., architect, and it received its name from the elevation being in imitation of the style of architecture peculiar to Egypt. It was originally occupied by a curious collection of natural and artificial curiosities, called the London Museum, which has since been dispersed by auction. It has since been divided into several exhibition rooms.

Finn's Glass-working Exhibition, 129, Regent-street, is extremely curious, and well deserving notice. Open from eleven in the morning till eight at night; and specimens to the amount of the admission money (one shilling) are given to the visitors.

Wax Works, Fleet-street, formerly Mrs. Salmon's. These consist of nearly 300 figures, all of the natural size, and arranged in five rooms. Among the most remarkable persons here presented to the spectator are their late and present Majesties; her late Majesty, Queen Caroline, and the late Princess Charlotte of Wales; the Emperor of Russia; the Duke of Wellington; the Archduchess Maria Louisa; Buonaparte; Milton; the late ministers, Fox and Pitt; Daniel Dancer, the miser; Johanna Southcott, &c. &c. Admission 1*s*.

The *National Repository*, Royal Mews, Charing-cross.—This valuable institution, which was opened in 1828, is under the patronage of his majesty, and is governed by a board of management of noblemen and gentlemen. It is intended for the annual exhibition of specimens of new and improved productions of our artisans and manufacturers, and is conducted on a scale that commands the attention of the British public, resident in and



EGYPTIAN HALL.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

annually visiting the metropolis. Such an exhibition will not only prove a powerful stimulus in promoting the further improvement of our already successful manufactures, but will also bring into notice the latent talents of many skilful artisans and small manufacturers now labouring in obscurity, and sacrificing their inventions, valuable alike to the country and to themselves, for want of such an opportunity of introducing them to the British public. The upper story of the King's Mews is at present appropriated as a gallery, and for variety, interest, and utility, is second to none of the exhibitions of the metropolis. Admission 1*s.* Catalogue 1*s.*

The *Royal Menagerie*, King's Mews, formerly Exeter 'Change, Strand, consists of a fine collection of living beasts and birds, the most extensive and curious in the world. Among the more extraordinary quadrupeds is an elephant, several lions and lionesses, royal Bengal tigers, panthers, leopards, hyænas, the oriental bear, emews, the camelus pacos or alpacos, the bison, Ethiopian zebra, the condor of South America, kangaroos, the boa constrictor, cameleons, vultures, pelicans, &c.; the whole forming one of the most extraordinary exhibitions ever seen. Admission 1*s.* At four o'clock in the afternoon all the animals are fed, to be present at which no extra charge is made. The voracious and savage nature of the beasts is most interestingly displayed during the feeding time, and particularly as contrasted with their familiarity to their keeper before.

Various other exhibitions, of temporary interest, or but of short duration, are frequently opened in London: these are advertised in the newspapers, or rendered sufficiently public by placards in the principal streets.

CHAPTER XV.

Theatres and Places of Public Entertainment.

Drury Lane Theatre.—This extensive and superb edifice was rebuilt in 1811, on the ruins of the former theatre, which had been burnt down in 1809. The architect was B. Wyatt, esq. The front, towards Bridges-street, which is exceedingly plain, has pilasters of the Doric order, with a portico. Previously to the commencement of the season of 1822, the interior of the theatre was entirely new mo-

delled by Mr. Peto, from the designs of S. Beazley, esq. architect. The house was originally built to afford sitting-room for 2810 persons, viz. 1200 in the boxes, 850 in the pit, 480 in the lower gallery, and 280 in the upper gallery; but, since the above alterations, it will contain 3060 persons. The house was completed for 112,000*l.*; including lamps, lustres, furniture, &c. 125,000*l.*; and including scenery, wardrobe, and other properties, nearly 150,000*l.* The chief entrance to the boxes is from Bridges-street, through a spacious hall, which also communicates with the pit entrances. This hall opens into a handsome rotunda, on each side of which are passages to the great staircases, which are remarkably spacious and grand. The saloon is eighty-six feet long, circular at each extremity, and separated from the box corridors by the rotunda and principal staircase. The ceiling is arched, and the general effect of two massy Corinthian columns, painted in imitation of variegated marble, at each end, with eight duplicated corresponding pilasters on each side, is peculiarly magnificent. At the extremities of the saloon are refreshments. The interior of the theatre has been altered to the lyre or horse-shoe form, as seen from the stage. There are three circles of boxes, with family, or private boxes behind them. The *coup-d'œil* is extremely imposing, especially since its effect has been heightened by suspending from the ceiling a most magnificent glass chandelier with gas-lights. A competent judgment of the extent of this concern can only be formed by persons, who, on a proper application for the purpose, obtain permission to see the vast interior in the day-time. The Drury Lane company usually commence their performances in September, and close in July. The prices of admission are 7*s.* to the boxes, 3*s.* 6*d.* to the pit, and 2*s.* and 1*s.* to the galleries. The doors open at half-past six o'clock. The performances commence at seven o'clock. Half-price is taken after the third act of the first piece, which is generally about nine o'clock.

Covent Garden Theatre.—This theatre, which, like the preceding, was destroyed by fire in September, 1808, was rebuilt from the designs of Robert Smirke, esq. R.A., and opened in September, 1809, about ten months only having been occupied in its erection. The portico consists of four columns, of the Greek Doric order, supporting a pediment. Near the lateral extremities of this front, are niches, containing statues of Tragedy and Comedy, by J. Flaxman, R. A., and over the windows, on each side of the portico, are compartments, containing emblematical representations, in basso-

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

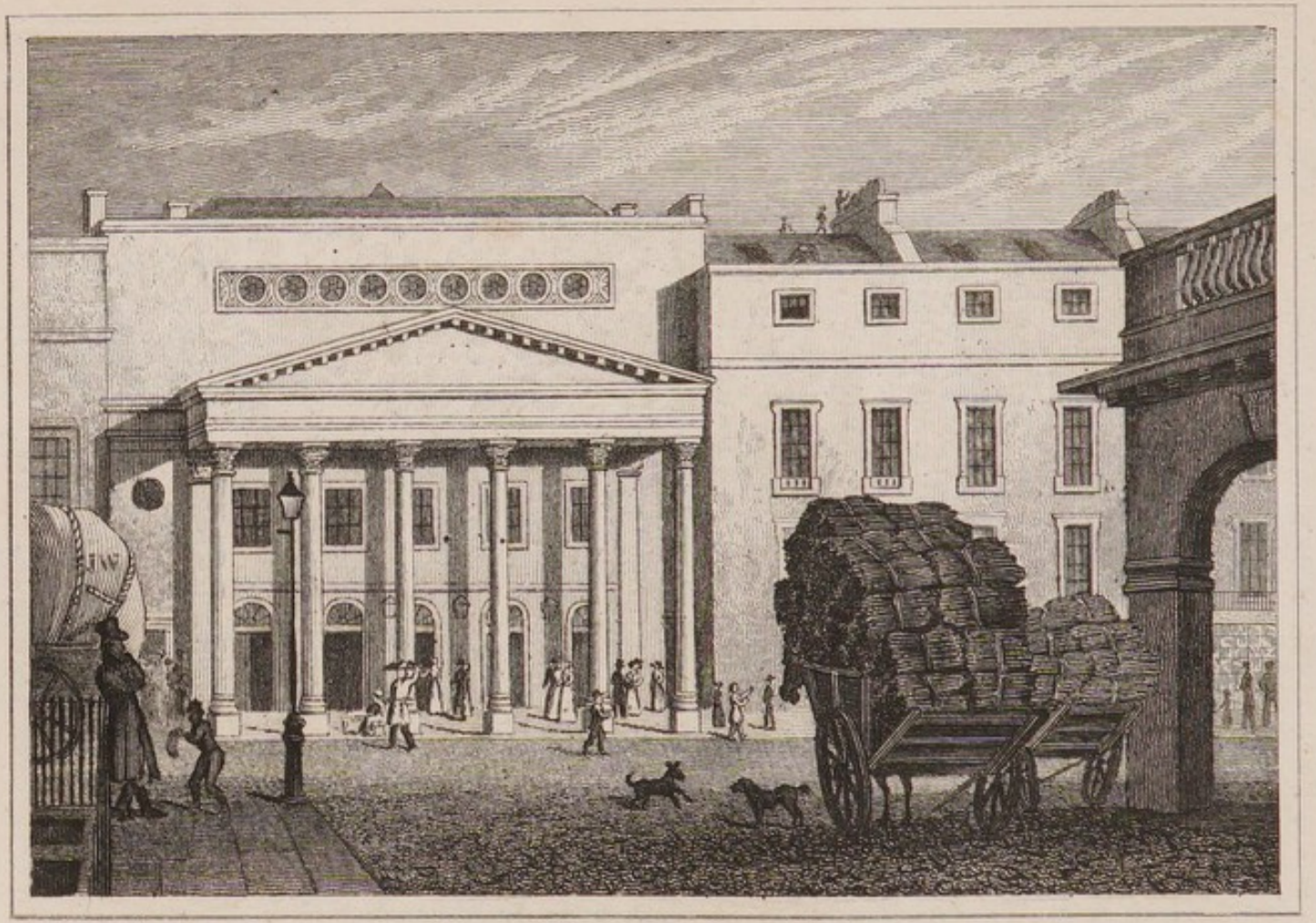
KING'S THEATRE.

relievo, of the Ancient and Modern Drama. The interior is particularly elegant; the vestibule grand; and the staircase, ascending between two rows of Ionic columns, has a splendid effect. At the head of the staircase is the ante-room, surrounded with Ionic pilasters, in which is a statue of Shakspeare. The lobby to the lower tier of boxes is in the same style of architecture, and is divided by arched recesses. The fronts of the boxes are rich, without being gaudy. Slender pillars, richly gilt, separate these boxes from each other. From the centre of the ceiling, over the pit, depends a superb gas-chandelier. The stage is large, and well calculated, by its depth, for the exhibition of processions and extensive scenery. Two very elegant and lofty pilasters support a semi-elliptical arch, over which are the royal arms. A crimson fall of drapery, in rich folds, appears within the arch, and covers the supporters of the curtain. The ceiling is painted to resemble a cupola, divided into compartments, and surmounted by the figure of an ancient lyre. The shape of the house before the curtain is that of a lyre, which is continued from the bottom to the top of the house, with an unbroken uniformity, and by that means every sound as it enters is regularly diffused. The width of the *proscenium* is such as to present the scenery complete to the view of even those at the sides of the pit, or in the side boxes. The prices of admission, and time of commencing the performances, are similar to those of Drury Lane.

The *King's Theatre*, or *Italian Opera House*, is one of the public places chiefly resorted to by the members of the fashionable world. The stage of this theatre is exclusively devoted to music and dancing, a prevailing taste for which, in this country, seems to have originated towards the commencement of the last century, when a theatre on the site of the present edifice was erected by Sir John Vanbrugh, the celebrated architect. The principal part of the existing edifice was built by Novosielski about 1790, and no important changes have been made in the interior since it was finished. But the exterior was completed in 1820, from the designs of J. Nash and G. Repton, esqrs. Three sides of the theatre are encompassed by a colonnade of the Roman Doric order; and on the west side is a covered arcade. The front towards the Haymarket is decorated with a long panel filled with groups of emblematic figures, in basso-relievo, illustrative of the Origin and Progress of Music and Dancing, executed in artificial stone, by Bubb. In dimensions, the Opera House nearly approaches the great theatre

at Milan. The stage is sixty feet deep, and eighty feet wide. From the orchestra to the centre of the front boxes, the pit is sixty-six feet in length, and sixty-five in breadth, and contains twenty-one benches, besides a passage, about three feet wide, which goes round the seats and down the centre. It will hold 800 persons. The height is fifty-five feet, from the floor of the pit to the dome. There are five tiers of boxes, and each box is about seven feet in depth, and four in breadth, and so constructed as to hold six persons with ease, all of whom command a full view of the stage. Each box has its curtains to enclose it, according to the fashion of the Neapolitan theatres, and is furnished with six chairs, but these are not raised above each other like the seats of the English theatres. The boxes hold nearly 900 persons. They are private property, or let for the season. The gallery is forty-two feet in depth, sixty-two in breadth, contains seventeen benches, and holds 800 persons. The lobbies are each about twenty feet square. The great concert-room is ninety-five feet long, forty-six broad, thirty-five high, and is fitted up in the most superb manner. The opera usually opens for the season in January, and continues its representations, on the Tuesday and Saturday of every week, till August. The attractions of this house, in a musical point of view, have been already noticed. It remains to be added, that the ballets are got up in a superior style of splendour; and the dancing is by the most celebrated performers. The doors are open at a quarter before seven, and the performance begins at eight o'clock. Admission to the boxes and pit are each 10*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* to the gallery.

Theatre Royal, Haymarket.—The present theatre was erected from the designs of J. Nash, esq., and opened for dramatic exhibitions, July 4, 1821. The front is a handsome Corinthian portico of six columns; and above the pediment are nine circular windows, connected by sculptured work, in a tasteful manner. The auditory is very convenient. The fronts of the boxes are decorated with gold lattice work, on a purple ground; and the whole interior is elegantly fitted up. This house opens during the summer months, for the representation of plays and farces. The term of its performances, formerly restricted to the period within the patent, viz. from the 14th of May to the 14th of September, has been recently extended to seven months. The price of admission to the boxes is 5*s.*, to the pit 3*s.*, to the first gallery 2*s.*, and to the second gallery 1*s.* The doors open at half-past six o'clock, and the perform-



HAY MARKET, THEATRE.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

ance begins at seven. Half-price is not taken at this as at the large theatres.

English Opera House.—This theatre originated with a society of artists, who, previously to the institution of the royal academy, erected a room on its site for the public exhibition of their paintings, and called it the Lyceum. In 1790, a theatre was first built here, which, in 1808, was purchased by the present proprietor, S. A. Arnold, esq. The house was subsequently appropriated to the use of the Drury Lane company, on the destruction of that theatre by fire. The present English Opera House was erected from the designs of S. Beazley, esq., and opened as a summer theatre for dramatic performances in 1816. The interior of this theatre is decorated in a neat and elegant style. There are two spacious saloons, one of which is adorned with flowering shrubs, and with paintings on the walls. The English Opera is under the management of Mr. Arnold, the proprietor, and the system pursued evinces superior taste and great public spirit. But the patent limits them to a short season, and any attempt to enlarge that season has been warmly, and hitherto successfully, opposed by the managers of the larger theatres. In the winter and spring it has, for a few seasons, been occupied by French comedians, who have exhibited dramas, *vaudevilles*, &c., in their native language, to fashionable and crowded audiences, the admission to which is, by subscription tickets, boxes 7*s.*; pit 3*s.* 6*d.* The summer prices of admission are, boxes 5*s.*; pit 3*s.*; lower gallery 2*s.*; upper gallery 1*s.* Half-price commences about nine o'clock.

Adelphi Theatre, Strand.—This theatre opens under a license from the Lord Chamberlain, for the performance of burlettas, ballets, and pantomimes. The pieces presented here are generally of considerable merit, and the performers are of the first-rate talent. Boxes 4*s.*; pit 2*s.*; gallery 1*s.* Doors open at six, performance commences at seven. Half price at half-past eight.*

Royal Amphitheatre, late *Astley's.*—This theatre is situated in the Westminster-road, near the bridge, and the building contains one tier of boxes, a pit, gallery, and ride. It opens on Easter Monday, and its amusements continue till October or November. Feats of horsemanship, form the grand attraction of this house. The prices of admission are, boxes 4*s.*; pit 2*s.*; gallery 1*s.* The doors open at half-past five, and the performance begins at half-past six.

* Half price, at the above hour, is taken at all the minor theatres.

The *Surrey Theatre* was originally erected for equestrian exhibitions, and was called the Royal Circus. Here, under an annual license from the magistrates of the county, burlettas, melodrames, dances, and pantomimes are performed in a good style. Admission: boxes 4*s.*; pit 2*s.*; gallery 1*s.*

The *Cobourg Theatre*, built in 1818, stands on the east side of the road leading from Waterloo-bridge; and, in attraction, for spectacles and melodrames, it fully equals most of those called minor theatres. Admission: boxes 4*s.*; pit 2*s.*; gallery 1*s.*

Sadler's Wells.—This theatre is situated a little to the south of Islington, near the New River Head. Its amusements are limited to burlettas, ballets, pantomimes, melodrames, &c. Formerly the pieces finished with a concluding scene, on a large sheet of water, extending the entire length and width of the stage, on which vessels of large size, aquatic pageants, &c. were produced: no other theatre here, or on the continent, presents an exactly similar attraction. This theatre opens on Easter Monday, and continues open till October.* The doors are opened at half-past five, and the performances commence at half-past six. Admission: boxes 4*s.*; pit 2*s.*; gallery 1*s.* Wine is sold at 3*s.* 6*d.* per bottle, from the wood, or in proportion for larger quantities, in the saloon and wine-room. This is an old custom, which had been discontinued in 1807, but was revived at the commencement of the present season.

The *Olympic Theatre* is a small building, which was originally erected by P. Astley, the equestrian, and is neatly fitted up for burlettas, under a license from the magistrates. Boxes 4*s.*; pit 2*s.*; gallery 1*s.*

West London Theatre.—This house was formerly termed the Regency Theatre. The summer performances are analogous to those at the other minor theatres. Prices of admission: boxes 4*s.*; pit 2*s.*; gallery 1*s.*

The *Royal Pavilion*, Whitechapel-road, is situated in a part of the metropolis where it encounters no rivalry; for it is the only place for dramatic amusement in the eastern suburbs of London, a circumstance that does not seem to have a favourable influence on the exhibitions which take place here, and which are chiefly melodrames and other light pieces. Boxes 4*s.*; pit 2*s.*; gallery 1*s.*

Vauxhall Gardens.—This delightful place of summer amuse-

* All the minor theatres, except Astley's and the English Opera House, have winter seasons.

SURREY THEATRE.

ROYAL COBURG THEATRE.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

ment, which was the great resort of the fashionable world even in the early part of the last century, is situated about a mile and a half from Westminster-bridge, on the south side of Lambeth. The gardens are extensive, and contain a variety of walks, which are brilliantly illuminated, on public nights, with variegated coloured lamps, and terminated with transparent paintings; the whole disposed with so much taste and effect as to produce sensations bordering on enchantment in the visitor, who, on entering, might suppose himself to be suddenly transported to one of the terrestrial paradises described in the Arabian Tales. Facing the western entrance is a large and superb orchestra, decorated with a profusion of lights of various colours. This edifice is of wood, fancifully ornamented; and here, in fine weather, the musical entertainments are performed by a select band of the best vocal and instrumental performers. At the upper extremity of this orchestra, a very good organ is erected, and at the foot of it are the seats and desks for the musicians, placed in a semi-circular form, leaving a vacancy at the front for vocal performers. A concert is opened in the saloon, with vocal and instrumental music, at eight o'clock; and to this are added several songs, with sonatas or concertos between each, by celebrated performers, till the close of the entertainment, which is generally about twelve o'clock, though the company seldom depart till one or two o'clock in the morning. Extensive spectacles have been recently introduced into the gardens; the battle of Waterloo, in which many hundred horse and foot soldiers are engaged; a new theatre for ballets, and light pieces, transparencies, hydraulic exhibitions, slack and tight rope dancing, &c. Fireworks of the most splendid kind are profusely displayed in these gardens: and the glitter of upwards of 20,000 coloured lamps among the dark green tints of the trees, the sound of music in various directions, the promenading, or dancing, and the groups of company all add to the delightful enchantment of the scene. The gardens were purchased, in 1821, by Messrs. Bish, Hughes, and Gye, since which period various improvements have been made in the exhibitions. In cold or rainy weather, the musical performances are given in a great room or rotunda, which is seventy feet in diameter, and contains an elegant orchestra. The roof is so contrived, that sounds never vibrate under it; and thus the music is heard to the greatest advantage. Adjoining it is an arcade of five arches, which opens into a semi-circle, with a temple and cupola at each end, where refreshments are served. The original price of admission to these

gardens was 1*s.*; but of late it has been raised to 4*s.* a sum comparatively trifling, when we consider the great nightly expenditure of the proprietors to render the gardens convenient and attractive. The best refreshments are provided, with the utmost attention, and charged according to a bill of fare, with the prices annexed. From 5000 to 16,000 well-dressed persons are frequently present. The gardens open early in June, should the weather be promising, and close about the end of August. The doors open at seven o'clock, the concert begins at eight, and the fire-works are let off at twelve. These gardens are only opened on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, with the exception of one evening, on a Saturday, for the express entertainment of the juvenile class.

CHAPTER XVI.

Royal Parks, Monuments, Statues, Relics of Ancient London, &c.

St. James's Park was a complete marsh till the time of Henry VIII., who, having built St. James's-palace, enclosed it, laid it out in walks, and, collecting the waters, gave the new enclosed ground and building the name of St. James's. It was afterwards much improved by Charles II., who employed Le Notre to add several fields, to plant rows of lime trees, and to lay out the Mall, which is a vista half a mile in length, at that time formed into a hollow smooth walk, skirted by a wooden border, with an iron hoop at the farther end, for the purpose of playing a game with a ball, called a mall. He formed the canal, which was 100 feet broad, and 2800 long, with a decoy and other ponds for water fowl. Succeeding kings allowed the people the privilege of walking here; and King William III., in 1699, granted the neighbouring inhabitants a passage into it from Spring-gardens. In 1814, the return of peace was celebrated here by fireworks, boat races, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy. In 1827 and 1828, very extensive alterations were made in this park; the canal was entirely altered, and now presents a beautiful and picturesque piece of water, with serpentine walks on its banks. The public are admitted to promenade from ten in the morning till dusk.

The *Green Park* adjoins the last, and is a favourite promenade for the genteel inhabitants of the metropolis. On the north side is the lodge of the deputy ranger of St. James's and Hyde parks.

THE MONUMENT.

Hyde Park is a royal demesne of considerable extent, but was formerly much longer than it is at present, having been greatly reduced by the inclosure of Kensington-gardens, from which it is separated by a wall. In 1652 it contained 620 acres, but at present it has only 395. This park is adorned by a very noble piece of water called the Serpentine river, although formed into a wide and almost straight canal in 1730. Hyde-park is occasionally used for the field days of the horse and foot guards. On the south side of the park is a broad foot path, from Hyde-park corner to Kensington-gardens; this, on a Sunday, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon, is generally crowded with well-dressed people, and the carriages in the drive are equally numerous and fashionable.

The *Regent's Park* contains about 450 acres, laid out in a pleasing style. The public are however excluded from the interior of this park, contrary to engagements made by the leading members of parliament that it should be open to the inhabitants of the metropolis. It is adorned with a piece of water and numerous villas of the nobility and gentry, exhibiting every style of architecture.

Monument.—A magnificent column, erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in memory of the great fire, which, in 1666, broke out at a house distant about 202 feet (the height of the column) eastward from this spot, and destroyed nearly all the buildings of the metropolis, from the Tower to the Temple church. It is fluted, and of the Doric order; the diameter at the base is fifteen feet, and the height of the shaft 120 feet; the cone at the top, with its blazing urn of gilt brass, measures forty-two feet; and the height of the massy pedestal is forty feet. Within the column is a flight of 345 steps of black marble; and the iron balcony at the top commands, of course, a very extensive prospect of the metropolis and the adjacent country. The charge for admittance is 6*d.* Catalogue 6*d.* The column occupies the spot where formerly stood the parish church of St. Margaret. It was begun in 1671, and completed in 1677. On the north and south sides of the pedestal are inscriptions, in English and Latin, descriptive of the conflagration which consumed the city, and of its subsequent restoration. On the cap of the pedestal, at the angles, are four dragons (the supporters of the city arms), and between them, trophies, with symbols of regality, arts, sciences, commerce, &c. On the west side is an emblematical group of sculpture in alto and basso-relievo executed by Cibber.

Among the isolated statues which adorn the metropolis the following are most deserving notice:—

Charles the First, Charing-cross, a fine bronze equestrian statue, the work of Hubert le Sueur, by whom it was cast, in 1633, was erected at the expense of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel. During the civil war it was ordered by parliament to be destroyed, and, for that purpose, it was sold to John River, a brazier, in Holborn, who, instead of breaking it up and melting it, as he was directed, concealed it underground till after the restoration of Charles II. In 1678 it was re-erected on a pedestal, ornamented with sculpture of the royal arms, trophies, &c., executed by Grinlin Gibbons.

James the Second, Whitehall.—Between the Banqueting-house and the Thames is placed a bronze statue of King James, cast by Grinlin Gibbons, in 1687, the year before that misguided monarch abdicated the throne. It is is said to be a good likeness and is extremely well executed.

Edward, Duke of Kent, Park-crescent.—In the garden, at a short distance from the north end of Portland-place, is a statue of the late duke of Kent, erected by public subscription.

Temple Bar, the only remaining city gate, stands at the western extremity of the corporate jurisdiction. It was erected by Sir C. Wren, during the years 1670-71 and 72. It is a composition of the Corinthian order, of Portland-stone, with a rusticated basement. Over the central arch, on the western side, are statues of Charles I. and II., in Roman habits; and to the east, on the city side, are those of Queen Elizabeth and James I. Temple-bar is still closed, on certain occasions, against the official agents of the court, and it is re-opened only by the special order of the lord mayor, who, as governor of the city of London, thus maintains his peculiar privileges.

St. John's Gate, St. John's-square, is a relic of the ancient priory of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell. It consists of a large pointed arch portal, with a window above it, and a square tower on each side.

The *London Stone*, near St. Swithin's church, in Cannon-street, is supposed to have been the Milliarium of the Romans, from which they commenced the measure of distances to their several stations throughout Britain.

FINIS.

TEMPLE BAR.

THE LONDON STONE.

St JOHN'S GATE CLERKENWELL.

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