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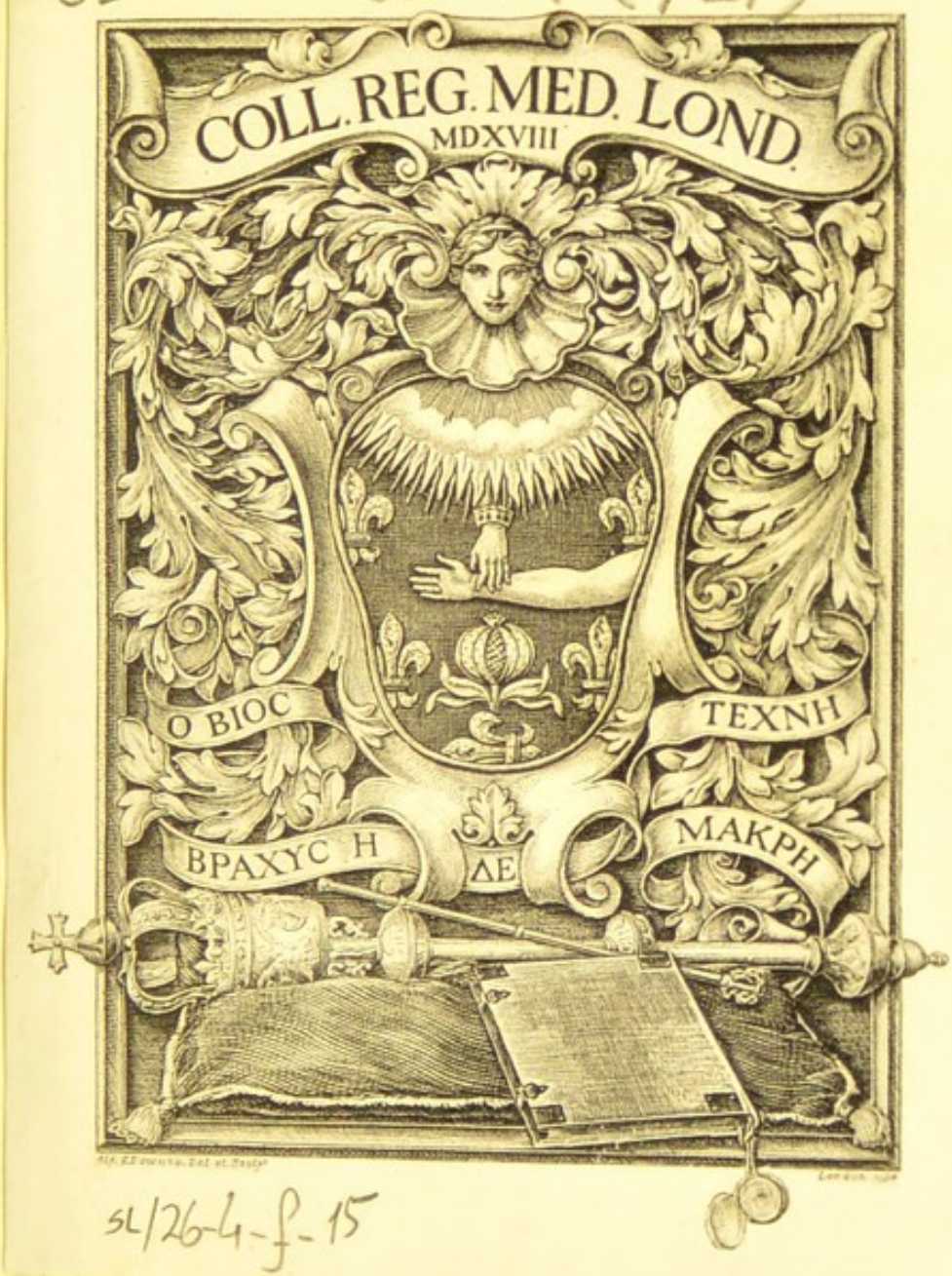

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THE

HISTORY, DESIGN, AND PRESENT STATE

OF THE

Public Charities

IN AND NEAR

LONDON.

PIETAS LONDINENSIS:

THE

HISTORY,

DESIGN, AND PRESENT STATE

OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC CHARITIES

IN AND NEAR

LONDON;

IN SIX PARTS,

I. Hospitals.
II. Dispensaries, Lying-In and Medical Charities.
III. Colleges.
IV. Alms Houses.
V. School Charities, Charities for binding Poor Apprentices.
VI. Miscellaneous Charities.

BY A. HIGHMORE, ESQ.
ELY PLACE,
AUTHOR OF THE LAW OF MORTMAIN AND CHARITABLE USES, &c.

LONDON:

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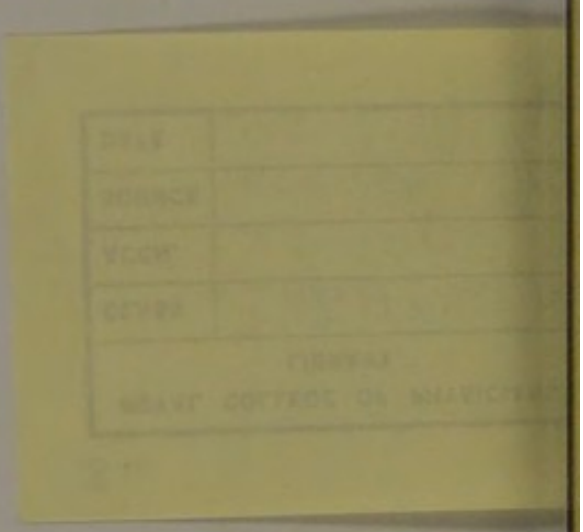

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TO

THE KING.

SIRE,

THE munificence and liberality of princes, combined with mercy and rectitude forms the chief lustre that irradiates their Crown, and transmits their names with honour to posterity. The numerous channels by which they may diffuse the sources of public good, afford them incalculable returns for the just estimate of their glory; and the proudest blazonry upon their banners does not

more expand their fame than the exercise of their beneficence for the welfare of their people.

In these principles your Majesty's character as a monarch and as a man has stood unrivalled; for amongst the numerous institutions of charity which your metropolis and its vicinity have established and support, the far greater part of them have been honoured with your Majesty's patronage. Suffer, therefore, that an humble individual, not less loyal than those of prouder fame or fortune, presume to lay at his Sovereign's feet the following work, as a silent tribute of the heartfelt gratitude of thousands of the lowly and the poor whose wants have been relieved and whose tears have been assuaged by this effect of your Majesty's sanction and munificent encouragement.

Accept,

Accept, Sire, the homage of my dutiful veneration and respect, and the grateful sense I entertain for the honour of your Majesty's most gracious permission to inscribe this humble offering to your protection.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest sincerity,

SIRE,

Your Majesty's

Dutiful subject,

ANTHONY HIGHMORE,

SOLICITOR.

No. 33, *Ely-place, March,* 1810.

PREFACE.

My chief object in the following compilation has been to furnish a means of familiar reference in regard to the rise, nature, and extent of the several principal charities of our metropolis and its vicinity: so that their utility may be readily seen and considered, their merits recommended to general patronage, their methods of reception more commonly known, and the requisites for the admission of patients obtained with greater facility. The qualifications of members and the names of the officiating conductors will also be found of considerable use to assist enquiry and procure needful information; but I hope it will not be deemed any disrespect to the persons who fill the offices of vice-presidents to the several

charities, that I have for the sake of brevity omitted them, and mentioned only such officers as are the most ostensible. If this little work should be favoured with general circulation, I trust it will be found at once an agreeable companion to the beneficent, and a serviceable friend to the afflicted and unfortunate.

I desire to acknowledge the polite and ready communication of the officers of institutions which I have visited for information, in addition to those authors whose previous researches have greatly facilitated my own labours; among whom the curious reader will recognise the names of Stowe, Strype, Tanner, Camden, Gough, Maitland, Lettsom, Lysons, Malcolm, &c.

I have endeavoured that this work should be complete in itself, and not omit any charitable institution of general utility, which is supported by voluntary contribution or by individual endowment; such as are maintained at the expense of the nation at large, as Greenwich Hospital, Chelsea College, and the like, did not on that account come within my design. Although fully sensible of the great utility of benefit clubs and friendly societies, I have purposely forborne to state them, as well from

their

their encreasing number, as from their not being absolutely institutions of charity; for the benefits arise only in proportion to the amount of the sums subscribed by their members, either for themselves or their own families, and are a sort of equitable assurance arising from a premium advanced. I have also omitted, except in a few instances, any account of workhouses and schools belonging to wards and parishes, which are entirely of local administration, and limit their benefits to certain qualifications of birth, residence, or parochial settlement: the same restriction applies to most of the alms-houses; but I found in my circuit, that some of these were of more general extent, were the fruit of great munificence, or had in the circumstances of their foundation something worthy of particular inquiry, and especially such as are connected with the Livery Companies of London; these, therefore, demanded a place, from which I dared not venture to exclude them.

In order to render my work more generally useful, I have adopted such a classification of all the subjects of charity, as, with an alphabetical arrangement of each class, may facilitate reference; except the history of the five Royal

Hospitals, which from their foundation, antiquity, and importance, justly claimed the pre-eminence. The distinctions of classes will be found under the following heads.

Hospitals or Infirmaries, where the sick are temporarily received, and provided with every assistance, food, nursing, and the most skilful medical and surgical advice which the metropolis affords.

Dispensaries, where the sick are furnished with medical and surgical skill, and medicines, and are visited when necessary at their own habitations.

Colleges and Alms-houses, where the aged, infirm, and indigent, are provided with habitation, pension, and, in some instances, with clothing, and coals; but no provision is made for them in case of sickness, except in very rare instances. At several of the former, in addition to these privileges, the education of youth is made a part of their establishment; who are clothed, instructed, domiciled, and relieved in sickness: such institutions, therefore, could not be conveniently placed in the following class.

School Charities, where youth are in some only educated and clothed; in others are also

also domiciled, nursed, and have medical and surgical skill provided for them in case of sickness; and in both are either put at a competent age to scholarships in the universities, or to domestic service, to sea, to trade, or handicraft, with apprentice-fees, or with exhibitions, according to the terms of their foundation.

Lastly, *Miscellaneous Charities*, which by voluntary contributions afford provision for the poor in various methods that do not partake of either of the preceding classes.

In stating the history and design of all these institutions, I have availed myself of their annual publications, and not unfrequently have presented them to the reader's notice in their own words. This may serve to account for a diversity of style throughout the following pages; and also for some religious expressions which I have purposely retained in the accounts of many, the more clearly to shew the object and tendency of such particular establishments, and in order that the reader in his reference to them might rather conceive himself to be addressed by their founders and promoters than by the author of this desultory work.

The

The great number of institutions having enlarged my labours far beyond my expectations, I have been obliged to forego the satisfaction of presenting the reader with the very interesting communications of those which are arranged under the sixth part: but I have given in few words the outline of their object, and references to their principal conductors; and I have preserved the manuscript, to await the public encouragement for a separate publication. Such has been my general plan and design, which I now submit to the public candour.

A. H.

INTRODUCTION.

THE investigation of the nature and history of Institutions of Charity obviously suggests a previous inquiry into the causes of their necessity, or at least of their origin; and into the particular state of public economy which has established their foundation, sanctioned their utility, and multiplied their extent. If the distresses of the poor and needy imperiously demanded them, it must be acknowledged that the benevolence of the opulent and powerful has not been backward to answer the call; if the increase of population may have enlarged the measure of public suffering on the one hand, it has no less augmented the public beneficence on the other; if the extension of foreign commerce and communication, and the general diffusion

diffusion of truth, have combined to open the numerous ports of this United Kingdom to the inhabitants of all other lands, and to afford reception to the citizens of foreign nations in the relations of peace and amity, the diffusion of wealth has also spread consolation; and the same asylum which cherished a fellow-countryman from despair, has alike opened its door to the wretched of all the nations of the globe.

But still the question remains unanswered, of the cause of that diversity between the rich and the poor, the powerful and the subordinate, the prosperous and the afflicted? Philosophers who have ventured to discuss this arduous inquiry have seldom been found to agree in any other point than one; they trace this condition of society finally to that Infinite Wisdom which inscrutably dispose of all events.

The varieties of rank, station, and condition, have, throughout the history of mankind, proved to be necessary for the purposes of effecting all the great bonds of the social union. So long as every rank preserves its respective place, the shades of difference between individuals of the same station are seldom

seldom felt, and thus a general harmony is preserved: on each side they verge gradually to the next rank, which by the same imperceptible gradations joins them, and thus the feuds and murmurs of jealousy are seldom raised on this account; the peasant has no envy against the opulent merchant, the merchant has no hatred to the peer, nor has the peer any want of allegiance to the throne. This general harmony seems to have been established upon the foundation of that principle which reserves to each their respective stations, for which in general their talents are most properly suited; and hence we find that the diversity of mental and bodily power bears a strict analogy to the diversity of stations, and these gradations form the ranks of subordination and power. The utility of all these to each other justifies the economy of the whole, and opens the mystery of different lots, as evidently calculated to effect the benefits of social intercourse and the moral results of sublunary probation, which no system of equality that has ever been suggested could have been capable of securing.

The afflictions of mortality and the depression of inferior talents are alike the subject of commiseration, eminently calculated to excite and to exercise the best affections and the noblest

noblest principles of human nature, and without which perhaps the most extensive and exemplary test of merit would have been lost.

What is commonly understood by the name of Charity, connects us with all mankind, and enables us to defend our country's rights without injuring those of society in general; for it teaches us to preserve our courage without the stain of cruelty, and never to tarnish the lustre of victory by inhuman actions *.

This disposition is now so generally diffused, that the rigours of war have been greatly relaxed; and strongly characteristical of the generous disposition of a British soldier towards a vanquished enemy, it dignifies human nature, and illumines the rugged front of war with the radiant emanations of philanthropy †.

It is thus that the differences of talents and of stations work together in the promotion of a system of harmony and good-will, which manifests itself in the midst of the most dire contentions that agitate the world and disgrace the Christian name: they produce qualifications which would else lie dormant; and secure by faithful exertion, if any thing can secure, the hope of eternal happiness.

* Vattel. † Heriot's Gibraltar.

It is one of the glories of the Christian era, that the spirit of benevolence and truth has not only taken its rise but has spread through every land and through every heart: the Jewish, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman Empires afford no instances of public beneficence; nor of any other national relief to the poor and distressed, than the transient and individual magnanimity of a conqueror, or the continence and justice of an upright Prince. Those who have had the power, and have been distinguished by their contemporaries and by posterity for integrity, clemency, and virtue, and even their most enlighted philosophers who inculcated the theory of private or public virtue, were not found to sympathise with distress, nor to yield to the duteous consideration of the miseries of man. The civic crown which was conferred by the voice of a partial people, the laurels which were accorded in the tumultuous field, and the more splendid diadem with which dominion and wealth adorned the brow of the monarchs of antiquity, were dim in comparison with that jewel, small but of inestimable price, which has dignified the reigns of succeeding times; and has shot forth a ray of mercy and benevolence through every rank,

rank, from the apostolic age to the dynasty of Charlemagne, and thence to the House of Brunswick: and I should deservedly forfeit the character of an Englishman were I not to bear testimony, however feeble my testimony may appear, to the superior lustre with which it has irradiated my country and the reign of my sovereign.

I believe it will be allowed on all hands not as a partial assertion but as a fact, that while the English are the most intrepid of all the nations of Europe, meet the approach of danger and of death in an upright cause with the greatest self-possession, they are at the same time the most devoted to sympathy and commiseration, most tenderly alive to the softest impressions of every affection, most given to those emotions which flow from disinterested pity and concern, and most absorbed in the amiable intercouse of domestic life. As in battle their gallantry is not questioned, so their liberality to a vanquished enemy has never been denied; their courage is national instinct, and their charity is national refinement.

The dissolution of monasteries, and the consequent abolition of monastic orders, after the Reformation, very happily opened the way to their

their conversion into charities on the present system of establishment. Those events unveiled all the mysterious management by which benefactions had been received and misapplied; and gave every benefactor not only the power of founding, but also of making rules for his foundation: hence these have become open to general inspection, and the intention of each benevolent donor is carefully fulfilled.

In England, private and public charity has become universal. It may be truly affirmed that private beneficence is too extensive and too diffident to be known; the highest and the lowest, the richest and the poorest, have alike a heart for pity. Thousands of cottages will produce an aged parent bending to the grave, hoary and blind with years, receiving the comfort and perhaps the only support of a dutiful son or an affectionate daughter, whose daily labour scarcely supplies sufficient food for the subsistence of themselves and their children. In some, mental or bodily imbecility will be found protected and cherished, and acting as an additional stimulus to industry and a sober life; in others, the desire of kind and neighbourly offices, the returns of acknowledgment, personal attention and in-

terest in sickness, assistance in danger and trouble, and above all, the salutary communication of religious consolation, have become so common that they are little noticed, and never recorded by the busy passing world; but they add to the glory of the age in which we have the happiness to live, and extend the beams of mercy and truth under which we may bend with reverence and gratitude.

The private benevolences of the rich and powerful are in England countless as the sand; an attempt to enumerate the gifts which every family and every individual of it bestow, would be vain. It is, alike, impracticable to tell the various channels in which the stream of benevolence flows among equals; all these the veil of humility and charity conceals, and if they are ever known it is by their effects. It is thus that the spirit to think and to do what is right is abroad amongst us, and has persuaded our hearts that we are entrusted with each other's welfare.

But the benevolence which is public in England is seen every-where. The legislative and parochial taxation for the poor is estimated at an annual amount of several millions; in addition to which, no part of the army

army or of the navy, the church, or any other establishment, not the smallest congregation for worship among the numerous denominations of Christians or of Jews, not the smallest district, not a hamlet or a village unknown to the passing traveller, and too insignificant to find a place on the map, not a city or town, parish or ward, throughout the United Kingdom, not a manufacture of the least extent, not a corporate association, or company for trade, agriculture, science, education, or medicine, not a club for the enjoyment of festivity, for the pleasures of the chace, or for the indulgence even of Luxury in her various folds, not even a theatre, will be found without their respective institutions of charity, to which a willing and prompt subscription flows almost without solicitation; and in all which, both the extent of opulence and splendor, and the parsimonious distribution of the scantiest means, alike afford for the necessitous a proportional tythe, and far more than a tythe, of all they possess. Thus, every individual in England becomes a benefactor to others, and thereby is the greatest benefactor to himself. In this character the metropolis is most pre-eminent; and well deserves

the elegant compliment long since ascribed to her by Camden, in comparison of all other places: "She rears her head like cypress among the bushes," *inter viburna cupressus* *.

The beneficent and charitable act upon the cheerful conviction that their wealth, their talents, and their power, are not entirely their own, but constitute a trust reposed in their hands, for assisting the indigent, succouring the oppressed, and instructing the ignorant. Every charitable act produces a satisfaction to the mind surpassing other pleasures: consequently, the more such acts are multiplied, the more the stock of pleasure is increased, and the more extensive and confirmed must be the hope of future recompence. One good bestowed on public charity, is diffused through so many objects, whose benefit or recovery is further extended to every individual of their respective families, that it may be compared to a small pebble, which being cast upon the smooth surface of a lake expands in successive undulation till it reaches the opposite shore!

From this copious source of commiseration,

* Virgil, Ecl. i. 26.

has

has arisen the numerous establishments of charity which the piety and benevolence of our countrymen have erected as lasting monuments of their praise; there is not a disease that can afflict human nature, nor a want which the varying condition of man can require; there is not a means of instruction, nor a course of life for which peculiar instruction is necessary; there is scarcely a calling in the exertions of which the vigour of strength and the labour of maturity have been exhausted; nor is there a casualty of evil accident, nor any one of the manifold visitations of adversity, in poverty or distress, and to these may be added, the interment of the dead, a principle always prevalent in our nature, but finds an open asylum, a resort ready prepared with every needful accommodation for reception, comfort, instruction, and cure, and, with the exception of a very few cases, entirely free of expense! And in these numerous instances of national benevolence, it is worthy of grateful remembrance, that, although some of the officers to whose attention the affairs of these institutions are committed, receive from their funds remu-

neration for their time and attendance, and some are benefited by a residence upon the establishment, yet the medical and surgical professors, except in very rare instances, have accustomed themselves to devote the ablest fruits of their study and skill, the best efforts of a long and expensive education, to the promotion of the chief object of these houses of mercy, without any other emolument than what their fame may justly acquire.

Hence it will appear a far too extensive labour to investigate the nature of each of these numerous institutions; the present work will be devoted to a concise inquiry into the Public Charities of our munificent metropolis.

In my work on the Law of Mortmain and Charitable Uses, I have endeavoured to elucidate, by the decisions of the courts of law and equity, and by the statutes of the realm, the careful interest which has been taken by the constitution of England, in the promotion and preservation of establishments of charity, consistently with a just limitation, which has been formed as a necessary barrier against superstition,

superstition, too often forgeting the charity that begins at home, on the one hand, and an indifference or neglect of a charitable trust on the other: and although it is an established doctrine that the intention of a testator must prevail, if consistent with law, and that effect must be given to all the words of a will, if possible *, yet I may be allowed to say, that where rank of life and ample fortune unite to enable the benefactor to confer his bounty in his lifetime, it is erroneous on his own account to defer it till his death; for then he cannot see the effects of his benevolence; he has lost the satisfaction of visiting and directing the operations of his own work; he cannot inspect the right application of his purpose nor excite by his example the essential co-operation of the means and the end; if every benefactor had pursued this mode of donation, very few of these foundations would ever have been raised.

In those hospitals which I have personally visited, and in those charities of whose affairs I have acquired any inspection, I shall ever exult with grateful satisfaction to declare, that I have found far more to praise than to

* Dougl. 308.

blame, or even to amend: indeed, I feel it my duty to say, what I firmly believe, that their object and design are for the most part faithfully and honourably fulfilled; the wants of the poor are tenderly regarded, and the benefactions bestowed are generally employed for their benefit; I have not found any thing which the conductors were interested to conceal, nor have heard complaints from patients of any partiality or defect in the distribution of such requisites as the nature of their cases might require; but due allowance must always be made for the infirmities of human nature; poverty and distress do not always produce gratitude to their benefactors, neither do servitude and dependence, in places of trust, always produce tempers and qualifications for the exercise of power.

Finally, whosoever will take the trouble to turn out of the high road, and visit but a few of the habitations of want and infirmity, which he is accustomed to relieve by his voluntary subscription to any of these charitable institutions, he will find his benevolent design amply justified, and see the necessity of his work; and while he seeks to hide an involuntary tear, which springs at the

wailings

wailings of sorrow or the praises of gratitude, he will perhaps, as he walks away, cherish the feelings they have inspired, and say within himself

"Teach me to soothe the helpless orphan's grief,
"With timely aid the widow's woes assuage,
"To misery's moving cries to yield relief,
"And be the sure resource of drooping age."

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

A DIGEST OF THE DOCTRINE OF BAIL. Cadell, 1783.

A PRACTICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE LAWS OF EXCISE, 2 Vols. 18mo. Butterworth.

A HISTORY OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY. White, 1804.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF IDIOCY AND LUNACY. Butterworth, 1807.

A Second Edition, much enlarged, of the HISTORY OF MORTMAIN AND LAW OF CHARITABLE USES, Comprising the Law relative to Devises, Visitation, &c. &c. of Public Charities. Butterworth, 1809.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE BILL FOR REGISTERING CHARITIES, 1810.

A LETTER TO W. WILBERFORCE, ESQ. on the same Subject, 1810.

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N. B.—The particular institutions comprised in each of these parts are alphabetically arranged, and will also be readily found on reference to the Index.

HOSPITALS.

THE FIVE ROYAL HOSPITALS.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL,

WEST SMITHFIELD.

THE original foundation of this extensive building has been traced from the earliest documents and records to the benevolence of *Raherus*, in A. D. 1102, who is said to have been, but on what authority does not appear, minstrel to Henry I.: he founded a priory of black canons, of whom he was the first prior, contiguous to it, with an endowment of 553*l. per annum;* and the estates which he also settled upon this hospital were then valued at 305*l.* He was afterwards buried in the church, where his tomb, still in perfect repair, affords a curious remnant of the ancient architecture in England. His history is preserved in Dugdale's Monasticon, Cot. MSS. &c. His establishment was for *brethren and sisters, sick persons, and pregnant women* *.

Amongst the estates with which this priory was endowed, it received a gift, in 1334, from Henry le Hayward and Roger de Creton, of 106 acres of arable land, and 4 of

* Gough's Camden.

meadow, in Iseldon (now Islington) and Kentyshton, valued at 21*s.* 6*d. per annum*, to pray for the soul of John de Kentyshton. A considerable part of this land was held under the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew. In the year 1443, the master and brethren of the hospital gave an annuity of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the prior and convent, on condition that they should have free use of an aqueduct, the head of which was within the precincts of Canonbury, which was the country residence of the priors; it is now vested in the Northampton family. The only remains of the old mansion is a lodging-house at the north-west corner of the site, which has a large brick tower 17 feet square and 58 in height, built probably by some of the owners for a prospect. On the wall of the stair-case, near the top, are painted in Roman characters, six Latin hexameters, comprising the abbreviated names of the kings of England from Wm. I. to Car. I. The tower is let out in apartments like those of a college stair-case, or those of inns of court. This place has been the temporary residence of several persons of literary eminence *.

But to return. In succeeding times considerable alterations and additions were made to the buildings, as may be discovered by an examination of the remains of the cloisters, chapter-house, crypt, and other parts on the east side of the present hospital: but on the general dissolution of monastic institutions at the time of the reformation, this priory and hospital, as connected together and under the same government, were also dissolved. Henry VIII. in the last year of his reign, granted a new charter of incorporation for the hospital to the *mayor, commonalty, and citizens of*

* 4 Lyson's, 132. Nichol's Canonbury.

London,

London, governors for the poor, called Little St. Bartholomew, near West Smithfield, for the relief of 100 poor and sick of the city of London, and endowed it with 500 marks per annum, subject to a condition that the city should add 500 marks more. The citizens received this conditional grant with all thankfulness; but when they took a survey of the property given by the king on this condition, they found that his majesty's annual rent of 500 marks to be secured only upon several old houses in great decay, and others in better condition leased out "upon terms and rents scarce reasonable for the relief of the poor," so that a considerable expense was incurred "in making them again worth the wonted revenue;"—pensions had also been charged upon this annual grant:—when the citizens extended their survey to the interior of the hospital, they found only so much furniture towards succouring the 100 poor persons, as served 3 or 4 harlots at that time lying in child-bed and no more, so much had the godly meaning of that king been abused *.

The citizens, who like their descendants were not to be discouraged in their benevolent zeal, speedily engaged in the measures necessary for the repair of the estates, and reformation of those defects, and bestowed not much less than 1000*l.* in perfecting the re-establishment of this first of charitable institutions, so that in the time of king Edward VI. they were able to receive the proposed number of patients, and to succour them with all necessaries.

Five years had scarcely elapsed before the discontented were heard to exclaim against the corporation, for having wronged the designs of the charity, under a mistaken im-

* 2 Maitland, 1319.

pression

pression that they were bound to receive all the poor and afflicted within its walls; the futility of this abuse was very soon apparent, for during the clamour there were no less than eight hundred patients who had received extraordinary cures, and were returned to their families and occupations to make room for others whom the hospital was continually receiving, besides about one hundred and seventy-two who had died and been decently interred.

To check this growing slander, the lord mayor, as chief patron, in the name of the city, published a report of the good administration of the hospital, which might convert the abuse into a contrary spirit of benevolence among well disposed persons; for the dissatisfied endeavoured to stop any further acts of charity towards it, and suggested that there was enough already for the maintenance of one hundred poor people; the report therefore declared,

"That the city, of their endless good will towards this most necessary succour of their poor brethren in Christ, although at the first they seemed bound to the precise number of one hundred, and no more, wished all men to be most assuredly persuaded that if by any means possible they might, they desired to enlarge the benefit to one thousand.

At the first erection of the hospital it was managed by two ranks of persons, viz. governors and officers; the latter of whom were hired at certain wages to pass necessary days in its service. Among the governors the lord mayor was the chief patron, the others were so changed that one half remained two years in the government, who were twelve in number, placed there by his lordship, four of whom were aldermen, and the rest commoners. The president was always a senior alderman, who had passed the chair; four surveyors, being

two

two aldermen, and two commoners; four almoners, being one alderman and three commoners; the treasurer, being a commoner; and two scrutineers, being commoners.

The officers were all continuable or removable at the pleasure of the governors, and consisted of one hospitaler, a renter clerk, a butler, a porter, a matron, twelve sisters, and eight beadles. There were also three surgeons at wages giving daily attendance, and a minister who was the visitor of Newgate prison.

The governors were always elected by the lord mayor and his brethren the other governors; who annually elected six, viz. two aldermen and four commoners, who were then admitted into the hospital. The admission of governors and the representation of the corporation in the general courts of this and the other four royal hospitals has been since altered, and finally adjusted by agreement sanctioned by act of parliament, which will be mentioned hereafter *.

The title of the hospital was then settled to be thus: "The mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, as governors of the house of the poor, commonly called St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near West Smithfield, London, of the foundation of King Henry VIII."

The following is the form of the charge which was used to be given to the new governors when they were admitted; which the whole company of the twelve old governors sitting in the assembly together caused the clerk to read unto the six newly elected.

"It may please you to understand, that ye are here elected and chosen as fellow governors of this hospital, to continue by the space of two years, by all which time ac-

* See my Tract on Mortmain, p. 531.

cording

cording to such laudable decrees and administrations as have been and shall be made by the authority of the lord mayor, chief patron hereof, in the name of the city, and the consent of the governors, for the time being; all your business set apart as much as you possibly may, ye shall endeavour yourselves to attend upon the needful doings of this house, with such a loving and careful diligence, as shall become the faithful ministers of God, whom ye chiefly, in this vocation, are appointed to serve, and to whom for your negligences or defaults herein ye shall render an account; for truly ye cannot be blameless before God, after you have set your hand to this good plough, and promised your diligence to the poor, ye shall contrarywise turn your head backward, and not perform the succour that Christ looketh for at your hands, and hath witnessed to be done to himself with these words: Whatsoever ye do to one of these needy persons for my name's sake, the same ye do unto me; and otherwise if ye neglect and despise them, ye despise me.

"We, therefore, require and desire of every of you on God's behalf, and in his most holy name, that ye endeavour yourselves, to the best of your wit and powers, so to comfort, order, and govern this hospital, and the poor thereof, that at the last day ye may appear before the face of God as true and faithful stewards and disposers of all such things as shall, for the comfort and succour of them (during the time of your office) be committed to your credit and charge. And this we do require you faithfully to promise, in the sight of God, and hearing of your brethren; and in so doing we here admit you into our fellowship."

And so also had all the officers, superior and inferior, their respective charges, in a certain form of words given them.

The

The patients also were instructed previous to their discharge, to repeat upon their knees in the great hall before the hospitaler, and two masters, a pious thanksgiving, the form of which Maitland has preserved, and which might well serve as a model for other charities, and with a little variation in expression would suit the sentiments of all grateful patients at this day.

The charges of maintaining this hospital in the reign of Edward VI. are stated by Maitland to have been divided into certain and uncertain. The former consisted of wages, repairs, fees, &c. among which the diet for one hundred persons is settled at 2*d.* per day, coals at 16*s.* per load, candles at 5*l.*, &c. amounting in the whole to 795*l.* 2*s.* And the latter consisting of apparel for the poor, flax for shirts, incense, "juniper ashes to buck their clothes," and money given at their departure, which was measured according to their journey and need, amounted to 60*l.*

	£.	s.	d.
To meet these expenses, the revenues arising from the royal endowment amounted only to	333	6	8
And the like from that of the city to -	333	6	8
	666	13	4
Which left a deficiency of - - -	128	8	8
	795	2	0

Sometime about the period of 1660, this hospital maintained above three hundred poor diseased persons at about 2000*l.* per annum.

The whole of its buildings happily escaped the general fire in 1666, but a considerable part of the houses which constituted its chief revenue were destroyed. The hospital

was repaired in 1691, and by the liberality of the corporation and citizens, its houses were rebuilt, and its income restored; the progress of the foundation was carried on uninterruptedly until the year 1729, when upon a general survey the buildings of the hospital were found by their antiquity to have become ruinous and dangerous; a subscription was therefore promoted for defraying the expense of an entirely new structure upon its present plan of a quadrangle, each side being detached from each other, and united only by stone gateways. To effect this the ancient cloister was removed. The first stone was laid by the lord mayor, in presence of divers aldermen and other governors, on the 9th of June, 1730, in which was affixed a plate of copper with the following inscription: "This building was begun by the voluntary subscription of the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the fourth year of the reign of king George II. A. D. 1730, in the mayoralty of sir Richard Brocas, knt., then president of the said hospital."

The north side of the quadrangle next to Smithfield is appropriated to the steward's room, counting-house, the houses of the master and secretary, and over them is a spacious hall for the reception of the governors and others on grand days.

The exterior of the hospital of St. Bartholomew may not unaptly be said to have been built according to the Apostle's definition, that it vaunteth not itself, for very little of it is to be seen unless sought for. The portal to Giltspur-street is a very good piece of architecture of the Doric order, in which is a large gate and foot way on each side, and two round windows, the casement rustic; four pillars support the entablature and pediment *.

* 1 Malc. 510.

In

In the centre is one handsome Venetian window and two plain windows; over them a circular and two attic windows; in the tympanum are some well sculptured enrichments.

On passing the gate a row of modern good houses lead to another with vases on it. The outside south front faces a number of walls, but is very handsome. It consists of a basement, twelve rustic windows, and one arched door, quoins at the corners, two stories rise above of the Doric order, with a cornice, balustrade, and vases. On entering the great court we find the earth slopes from the centre to each side, and an excellent pavement goes round the whole. The general character of the remaining sides of this noble structure may be imagined from the part just described: the architect has strictly adhered to what the painter terms keeping *.

The north portal faces Smithfield; if we view it as such to the extensive building just described it will appear too diminutive, though independently it is very excellent; the basement is rustic, through which is a very large arch. Over the key-stone stands the pedestal to a statue of Henry VIII. in a niche guarded by two pillars on each side, of the Corinthian order; on them a severed circular pediment. Two emblematic human figures recline on it. The pilasters which support the pediment, &c. are Ionic, with festoons suspended from the volutes. There are a clock, windows, and several tasteful ornaments. In the tympanum the royal arms. Amongst the pictures with which the hall is adorned, there is one in high preservation of the patron, Saint Bartholomew, holding the knife by which it is said he was flayed alive, by ; and another of king

* On digging the foundation of one of the sides in 1730, many silver coins were found at the depth of 20 feet.

Henry VIII. by Holbein, as it is said; another of Dr. Ratcliffe, who bequeathed a perpetual annuity of 600*l.* which the treasurer regularly receives; at the one end of the room there is also a portrait of Percival Pott, esq. who was many years surgeon of the hospital, by sir Joshua Reynolds; and the names and donations of the benefactors are painted in the pannels of the room. The staircase leading up to this hall was painted in fresco, by Hogarth, in 1736, in two pictures, the subjects are the Cripple at the Pool of Bethesda, and the Good Samaritan, for which he received the honour of election as a governor.

In a small court adjoining is a convenient house for the residence of the treasurer; the other sides of the square are appropriated entirely to wards, which since this enlargement are capable of accommodating four hundred and twenty patients, and an apartment called the president's buildings is particularly set apart for the operation of cutting for the stone.

The government of this charity has been, and particularly of late years, so well conducted and its revenues so faithfully applied, and the acknowledged diligence and skill of the physicians and surgeons so amply devoted to its objects, that it has attained the power of receiving patients from all parts of the kingdom, whether natives or foreigners, without limitation; and also of administering relief to out-patients to a very considerable extent; many of whom have been furnished with money for necessaries at their departure. In the year 1704 their number was two thousand two hundred and sixty-four, cured and discharged; one hundred and sixty-five buried, and three hundred and sixty-three under cure. In 1754 the number increased to six thousand seven hundred and three discharged, two hundred and eighty buried,

buried, and six hundred and forty-nine under cure, and one hundred and seventeen to whom trusses had been furnished: total, seven thousand seven hundred and forty-nine. I have seen an account of the year 1729, ending at Michaelmas, when their total was five thousand and twenty-eight, and the expenditure amounted to 10,425*l.* 6*s.* 11½*d.* In the year 1772 the amount increased to 10,846*l.* The report of the present year, 1809, is subjoined to this account of the five royal hospitals.

I have felt no small satisfaction in pursuing this detail, because it has sufficiently proved, that the example begun by the powerful and wealthy of our ancestors, has been pursued and enlarged by their no less worthy and liberal descendants: it has proved, also, that the revenues have been ably and honestly administered, and it has sanctioned the appeal which it makes to the hearts of all who are blessed with the power to augment its resources, and to aid the designs of its governors and friends.

Its present governors, officers, and conductors, consist of sir James Shaw, bart. M. P. for London, and alderman, lord mayor in 1807, president; Richard Baldwyn, esq. treasurer; the Rev. Samuel Birch, M. A. vicar; Dr. Roberts, Dr. Powell, and Dr. Haworth, physicians; sir James Earle, sir Charles Blicke, Ludford Harvey, esq. surgeons; John Abernethy, J. P. Vincent, and T. Ramsden, esqrs. assistant surgeons; John Wood, esq. clerk; Mr. Watts, renter; Mr. Gil. Eyre, steward, &c. &c.

Under the direction of this humane and extensive establishment, there was formerly another at Kingsland-road, in the parish of Hackney, (anciently used for the leprosy,) to which, as it was then deemed an useful appendage, patients were transferred for cure for the venereal disease by

salivation; to whose case the motto on the dial was designed to apply, and may be remembered as a warning to all others, *Post Voluptas Miserecordia**: but this part of the establishment has been discontinued for about fifty years past, and the premises are now held by lease from the hospital, and a carpet manufactory is carried on there; but the chapel adjoining is still retained by the governors, who present a clerk during pleasure.

There was also another hospital in Kent-street, Southwark, subject and belonging to St. Bartholomew's hospital, but it has been suffered to decline.

The application for admission to St. Bartholomew's hospital is greatly facilitated by the readiness with which all information is given to the poor and their friends at the steward's office, where the necessary petition is delivered gratis, in which the name and disease are to be inserted, and some housekeeper is to undersign an undertaking to receive the patient when discharged, or to bury him if he should die in the hospital.

There are certain fees payable upon his reception which I have already noticed elsewhere, and should rejoice to hear of their entire abolition. One peculiar recommendation of this great establishment is, that there are not in any one of its wards more than sixteen beds, whereas in several others there are many more, and in one there are twenty-four, a number far too great to facilitate recovery, especially in so many indiscriminate cases.

* 2 Mait. 1311

BETHLEM HOSPITAL,

MOORFIELDS.

SIMON Fitz Mary, a Sheriff of London, in the year 1247, 31st Henry III. founded a priory on the east side of the moor, from which it was divided by a large and deep ditch, which he endowed by deed of gift, a copy of which Maitland has preserved*, with lands not far from it, on which the street now called Old Bethlem stands: and he received from Edward III. in the 14th year of his reign, the grant of his license and protection, for the Brethren Militiæ beatæ Mariæ de Bethlem, within the city of London; they were of the order of Bethlem or the Star, and were distinguished by a star upon their mantles; they were subject to the visitation of the bishop of Bethlem, who was to be entered there when he should arrive in England. It does not appear whether the society was very numerous; but in the year 1403 it was reduced, says Mr. Camden†, to the master only.

This decline of the priory might probably give rise, in addition to its local contiguity to the city, to the desire entertained by the corporation for the purchase of it; they accordingly, in the following century, took some steps to procure it: and in 1523, Stephen Gennings, citizen and merchant taylor, bequeathed by his will 40*l.* towards the purchase.

At the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII. the value of the priory was estimated at 504*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* Sir John Gresham, lord mayor, petitioned the king for it with

* 2 Maitland, 796.

† 3 Gough, 22.

success,

success; in 1547 he granted its lands and revenues to the corporation of London, for the reception and maintenance of lunatics; and in 1549 letters-patent were issued to John Whitehead, proctor of the hospital, to solicit donations within the counties of Lincoln and Cambridge, the city of London, and Isle of Ely. In the reign of Edward VI. it was united to the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.

The confined limits and decaying state of the priory were little calculated for the reception of those who were the objects of its attention, and whose numbers unhappily encreased; as there was no limitation in the grant, they made applications for admission from all parts of the kingdom; it was therefore found necessary to remove it and enlarge its accommodations, which was begun in April, 1644, and the corporation allotted a large piece of ground near London-wall, on the south side of the lower quarter of Moorfields, for this purpose: the building was begun and completed by voluntary contributions, in 1676, at an expence of 17,000*l.* The design was taken from the Chateau de Tuilleries, at Paris; the center and wings of stone, with Corinthian pilasters, but the body of brick. Louis XIV. was so much offended at this copy of his palace, that he ordered a plan of St. James's palace to be taken for offices of a very inferior nature. The two lunatics upon the pillars of the front gates were the work of Caius Gabriel Cibber, a native of Holstein, who came into England some time previous to the restoration of Charles II. to follow his profession of a statuary; their great merit has rendered them so justly celebrated, that it is said the king of Denmark, in his visit to London, offered a considereble sum for them, but the governor had too high a sense of their value to listen to any inducement to part with them. I shall forbear

bear to discuss the taste of those who in subsequent days have ordered them to be painted. In 1708 a license was granted by Queen Anne to the corporation to purchase and hold in fee, or for lives, or years, or otherwise, in trust for this hospital any lands, &c. to the value of 2000*l.* per annum*.

The increase of applications rendered a further enlargement necessary, and in 1733 two wings were added, which enabled the governors to maintain one hundred incurable patients, fifty of each sex. The number of patients capable of relief amount upon an average to one hundred and seventy, and of these it has been found upon an average that nearly two out of three are restored to their understanding.

There are, however, generally about two hundred upon the Incurable list: when a patient after sufficient trial is judged incurable, he is dismissed from the hospital, and if he is pronounced to be dangerous either to himself or to others, his name is entered in a book that he may be received in turn among the incurables maintained in the house whenever a vacancy shall happen; but as the instances of longevity are frequent in such cases, they are usually obliged to wait six or seven years after their dismission before they can be re-admitted.

This encreasing and melancholy evil has induced many benevolent persons to appropriate their bounty to the necessities of incurables, and this has also led many erroneously to suppose that this hospital was connected with that of St. Luke.

It does not appear that in the early stage of this institution any other provision was made for the patients then received and retained than confinement and medical relief;

* 1 Malc. 354.

the

the friends of the patients, when there were any, and the parish to which they belonged, when there were none, were obliged to contribute to their support; and it appears from several entries in the old court books, that it was part of the duty and business of the treasurer of the hospital to make the best terms he could, either with the parish or with friends, towards their maintenance and support, by weekly payments; for the punctuality of which, securities became bound to the hospital. At that period there does not appear to have been any distinction between curable and incurable patients, the state of the funds not admitting of any separate appropriations for the two classes, and the patients were indiscriminately continued in the house as long as was thought proper, in the discretion of the committees or courts, according to the particular circumstances of the case.

After the erection of the present building, the first entry that has been discovered in the court books of a distinct classification of patients, occurs on the 15th of November, 1723, when two patients were ordered to be admitted as incurables, and separate cells are stated to be then in preparation for lunatics of that description. After the enlargement of the hospital in the year 1734, for the express purpose of receiving incurable patients, and in consequence of such additional room, as well as of the increase of the funds, many of those patients who had previously undergone a course of medical treatment for one year without effect, were continued in the hospital upon the footing and under the name of incurable patients.

The east wing was from decay necessarily taken down about three years since, for the purpose of a new one being erected; but the state of the building has never

prevented

prevented the reception and support of such patients: the report of the number of incurables a short time since was eighty two, being thirty-seven men, and forty-five women. And patients of this description paid, before a late regulation, the sum of 2*s*. 6*d*. per week if sent by friends; and 5*s*. per week if sent by parishes, in aid of their support; but by an order of court of the 3d of July, 1807, the rate was increased in the case of those sent by parishes to 7*s*. per week, and of those sent by friends to 5*s*. per week. From the period of 1734, when a distinct fund was known to be kept for the incurable patients, and a separate lodging appropriated to them, the charitable and well-disposed have made donations and bequeathed legacies expressly for the incurables, and the hospital has been notoriously and avowedly for the support of patients of that description as well as of the other. From this statement it is presumed it will appear that incurable patients have been in fact received and maintained in the hospital of Bethlem ever since it was founded, although not expressly distinguished till nearly two centuries after its foundation by the name of incurables; and that from the year 1734, when an alteration was made at the hospital for the express purpose of the separate maintenance and support of that description of patients, a considerable number have been constantly entertained there, for whom a distinct part of the building has been appropriated, and a distinct fund has been kept by the treasurer.

The *admission of patients* is attended with very little difficulty: It is first necessary to consider whether their case includes any of those circumstances which prudence has dictated to be objections; these are few in number,—mopes, idiots, women with-child, persons afflicted with the palsy,

palsy, blindness, lameness, subject to convulsive or epileptic fits, venereal disease, itch, and such as are weak through age and long illness: and, on the other hand, no person is considered as disqualified who may have been discharged uncured from any other lunatic hospital. The forms of the petition and of certificates of legal settlement are delivered gratis at the steward's office, which, when properly inserted, are to be accompanied by a governor's recommendation; and upon admission two housekeepers, resident in or near London, are requested to enter into a bond to take away the patient when properly discharged by the committee, and to pay the expense of clothes, and burial in case of death. As these instructions and certificates are of importance, I shall insert them at length after this account. If the lunatic is sent by a parish, or any other public body, 3*l.* 4*s.* is paid for bedding; but if he is placed there by friends, the sum is benevolently reduced to 2*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; a supply of clothing is also expected, on failure of which the hospital supplies that article and charges the amount to the bondsmen, one set of which for men amounts to about 3*l.* 8*s.* and for women to 2*l.* 6*s.*

Where the lunatic is judged a fit object for this charity, he is delivered to the steward, who, under the direction of the physician, assigns him such a degree of care and confinement as his case may require: the cells are visited early every morning by the servants of the house, who make their report to the apothecary, who is constantly resident in the hospital; he follows their report by his personal inspection; the physician visits three times every week; and certain days are fixed for the proper medical operations, and the hot and cold bath are used when necessary.

Every patient is indulged with such liberty of walking in the

the long galleries as may be properly consistent with his own and the general safety. In the winter season there are rooms with comfortable fires, defended by large iron guards, where the convalescent meet and associate; and in the summer time in the adjoining court-yards.

The hospital used formerly to derive a revenue of at least 400*l.* a-year, from the indiscriminate admission of visitants, whom very often an idle and wanton curiosity drew to these regions of distress; but this liberty was found to counteract the great design of recovery by tranquillity, and was therefore abolished in 1770 by express order, since which time the house has scarcely ever been opened to strangers, unless particularly introduced.

The friends of the patients are furnished with a ticket, authorising the bearer to be admitted on Mondays and Wednesdays between the hours of ten and twelve. The patients receive the ablest medical assistance, with the mildest and most humane treatment, and all their diet and provisions are of the best quality.

I cannot forbear my testimony of approbation to a practice which prevails here, and gives example to all other institutions of charity;—that at the patient's departure he is encouraged to apply to the medical officer for advice and medicines proper to prevent a relapse, and in cases of pecuniary distress, the treasurer and physician possess a discretionary power to relieve him with a small sum of money. These are most acceptable extensions of good!

Previous to the removal of the east wing, the whole length of the hospital was 540 feet, and its breadth 40 feet *.

* Bowen's Historical Account of Bethlem Hospital.

This

This hospital being united by the charter of Edward VI. to that of Bridewell, is conducted by the same governors, being members of the corporation, and others who come in by benefactions of 50*l.* each, as will be more particularly stated in the following account of Bridewell; the management is confided to a committee of forty-two governors, seven of whom, with the treasurer, physician, and other officers, attend every Saturday in monthly rotation for the admission of patients, and other concerns of the hospital; and these meetings are open for the attendance of any other governor. By the agreement and act of parliament in 1782, already mentioned, the stile of this hospital was settled to be thus: "The mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, as masters, guardians, and governors, of the house and hospital, called Bethelem, situate without and near to Bishopsgate, of the said city of London."

The antiquity and consequent decay of the whole fabric have for a considerable time past engaged much of the attention of the committee; and after a full investigation of estimates for a general repair of some and rebuilding of other parts of it, they have finally determined it to be far more advantageous to remove the hospital to some other place, and in this measure they have met with extreme difficulty in fixing upon such a spot as shall at once embrace convenience of situation, economy in the purchase, and substantial durability in the structure. As the leases of the Bridge-house estates in St. George's fields, and Lambeth marsh, will fall in at Lady-day, 1810, the corporation have treated, and finally agreed with the commissioners of those estates for a ground plot of nearly twelve acres, fronting the road leading from Newington to Westminster-bridge, on part of which are the house and gardens formerly known by the

sign

sign of the Dog and Duck, and now occupied by the School for the Indigent Blind. On part of this land it is intended to erect an hospital with suitable offices in all respects commodious for the reception and care of a larger number of patients than could ever have been maintained in the present building, and worthy of the munificence of the city of London.

By the accounts for 1808, ending at Christmas, it appears that the whole receipts of the fund for curable patients, including a large balance of the preceding year, amounted to 12,307*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, and for incurables to 4069*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, making a total of 16,377*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* The disbursements for the account of curables amounted to 2825*l.* 1*s.*, and for incurables to 9231*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, which amounted together to 12056*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* so that there was a balance in favour of the curables' fund of 9482*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* and a balance overpaid of the incurables of 5161*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, and the balance account of both hospitals stood thus:

	£.	s.	d.
Bethlem.—In favour of the curables' fund	9482	10	9
Overpaid on account of incurables	5161	10	9
	4321	0	0
Bridewell.—Overpaid on account of that hospital	3313	3	5
Net balance in the hands of the treasurer	1007	16	7

The

The income of Bethlem hospital appears to arise

	Curables.			*Incurables.*			*Total.*		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From rents, land-tax, and annuity-roll, net - -	3473	15	0	2470	15	10	5944	10	10
By dividends, on £. 35150, 3 per cents. 5000, 4 per cents. 5800, Orphan st. Long Ann.	1307	10	0	160	16	0	1468	6	0
	4781	5	0	2631	11	10	7412	16	10

The officers are the same as those of Bridewell hospital, except that the steward of this hospital is Mr. Peter Alavoine.

Instructions for the Admission of Patients into Bethlem Hospital.

ALL poor lunatics who have not been disordered more than one year before admission, may be admitted at all seasons, and remain till cured, provided the same be effected within twelve months; and all such as have been longer than that time, may be admitted (at the discretion of the committee) from Lady-day to Michaelmas only, when they are to be discharged, unless there be then a prospect of cure.

According to the regulations of the hospital, persons in the undermentioned situations cannot be admitted, viz. women with child; persons afflicted with the palsy, convulsive or epileptic fits; such as have become weak through age or long illness, mopes and idiots; those who are blind, or so lame that they are obliged to use a crutch or wooden leg; and such as are infected with the venereal disease or itch.

The petition which accompanies these instructions must be *faithfully* filled up, according to the directions contained

in

in the margin of it, and signed either by the parish officers, or by such relation or friend as may apply on the patient's behalf, and then countersigned by a governor.

The certificate must also be signed and *sealed* by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish where the patient's settlement is, in the presence of two witnesses, one of whom must make oath of the due execution thereof before two justices of the peace for the county or place, who are to allow the same under their hands.

When the petition and certificate are returned, they will be laid before the committee at Bethlem hospital, who sit there only on Saturday mornings at eleven o'clock, and who will make an order as soon as there is a vacancy for the patient to be brought to be viewed and examined by them and the physician, and to be then admitted, if a proper object.

But the patient must not be brought up till such an order is made. And three days before the time appointed for the examination, there must be left at the clerk's office, a note of the names of two housekeepers, in London or the suburbs, who must be present at Bethlem hospital at eleven o'clock in the morning, precisely, when the patient is to be admitted, and enter into a bond of 100*l.* to pay for clothes during the patient's continuance in the hospital, and to take him or her away when discharged by the committee; and to pay the charge of burial, if the patient dies in the hospital.—And some person must attend with the patient, who can give an account of the case.

N. B.—No governor, officer, or servant of the hospital, can be security for the patient.

PETITION.

To the Right Worshipful the President and Treasurer, and the Worshipful the Governors of Bethlem Hospital, London.

THE humble Petition of *on behalf of*
of the Parish of *in the County of* *a Lunatic,*
SHEWETH,

*That the said Lunatic is about** *Years of Age,*
has been disordered in *Senses about* *Months,*
is believed to have become deranged from *was*
so before *is in a* *Condition, has*
attempted to destroy *self, or another, is strong enough to undergo a course of Physic, and is a proper Object of your Charity.*

I, the undersigned Petitioner, knowing the truth of the above Particulars, do humbly pray your Worships to admit the said Lunatic into your said Hospital for cure.

And Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

I, the undersigned, a Governor of Bethlem Hospital, desire the said Lunatic may be admitted a Patient, if a fit Object.

CERTIFICATE.

To all whom these may concern.

WE, the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of *in the County of* *do hereby*

* The petition is to be filled up by stating—the age—for how long deranged—the probable cause of derangement—if ever so before; and in that case, when such derangement took place, and for how long it lasted—also if a dangerous patient, and if able to undergo a course of medicine.

own and acknowledge, That is an Inhabitant, legally settled in our said Parish. Witness our Hands and Seals this Day of in the Year of our Lord 180

Signed and sealed in the Presence of us who have hereunder subscribed our Names as Witnesses.

To wit. } *WE, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, do allow of the above-written Certificate. And we do also Certify, that one of the Witnesses to the said Certificate, hath made Oath before us, that he did see the said Churchwardens and Overseers, whose Names and Seals are to the said Certificate subscribed; And that the Name of him the said subscribed as one of the Witnesses, and of the other Witness attesting the said Certificate, are of their own proper Hand-Writing respectively. Given under our Hands, this Day of in the Year of our Lord* 180

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL,

NEAR BLACKFRIARS.

AMONG the most considerable of the buildings on the banks of the Thames anciently stood the palace where king John held his court; within the walls of which was a well, dedicated, according to the rites of those early times, to St. Bridgid, or Bride; and which, therefore, gave name to the palace, and subsequently to the parish and its church. This spot constituted part of the Arx palatina of the city,

which stood near the little river Fleet. In 1087 William the conqueror gave many of the best materials of it towards rebuilding St. Paul's cathedral, which had then been destroyed by fire; and Henry I. gave also as many stones from the walls of the castle-yard as served to inclose and to form the gates and precincts of the church. Notwithstanding this the dwelling remained, and became the residence of several subsequent monarchs. After this it was neglected, until Henry VIII. repaired it for the reception of the emperor Charles V., who visited England in 1522, at a considerable expense; but the emperor lodged in the Blackfriars, and his suite in the palace; and a gallery of communication was flung over the ditch, and a passage cut through the city wall into the emperor's apartments. Cardinal Wolsey afterwards resided there during his prosperity; and to this palace it was that he convened all the abbots and other heads of religious houses, English and Foreign, and squeezed out of them 100,000*l.* an enormous sum in those days; and from the Cistercians, who rejected his supremacy, he extracted 33,000*l.*

After Wolsey's fall Henry VIII. resided there, particularly in 1529, and during the agitation at Blackfriars of the grand question concerning his marriage with queen Catherine; after which it was suffered to decay, and the pious Bishop Ridley begged it of Edward VI. to be converted to some charitable use *.

Through some causes † not now thoroughly understood, the city of London had about the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. become the receptacle of thousands, whose idleness, want of regular employment, or other means had made them fit objects for relief or correction. After pro-

* Pennant's Lond. 218. † 2 vol. Mal. 554.

viding

viding for the necessities of children and the diseased, the citizens proceeded to found the subject of this article; which will be best explained by their own words, addressed to the king's council, in the year 1552.

"Now resteth for the *third sort* an house of occupations to be erected; wherein, as well the child when he is brought up and grown to years, and found unapt to learning, neither any honest person desireth or would have his service, may be there exercised and occupied; as also the sore and sick when they be cured, who shall not be suffered to wander as vagabonds in the commonwealth, as they have been accustomed, but shall there be exercised. And unto this shall be brought the sturdy and idle, and likewise such prisoners as are quit at the sessions, that there they may be set to labour. And for that the number will be great, the place where they shall be exercised must also be great.

"And this being (as it were) the perfection of our whole former travail is yet undone; and moveth us now to sue for the king's majesty's house of Bridewell; for that the situation and largeness thereof seemeth the most meet and convenient for this purpose, if it shall please the king's most excellent majesty, of his great clemency and goodness, to grant that it may be employed to the said use."

The use of the house.—"In this house shall be erected sundry occupations, wherein shall be trained all the former sorts of people, and these occupations shall be such as may be profitable to all the king's majesty's subjects, and hurtful to none, as the making of caps which shall be made as good, as well dressed and died, and more substantial than any are made in France; and yet shall be afforded at as low a price or lower than the French caps are; for there shall scarcely so much gain or profit be taken of their labours as shall countervail the charges and expenses. Also

the weaker sort of people, that is to say such as are lame of legs, and whole of hands, shall be occupied in making of feather bed-ticks, wool-cards, drawing of wire, spinning, carding, knitting, and winding of silk and other profitable devices: and the stubborn and fouler sort shall be exercised in making of nails and other iron work, even such sorts as are not made within any part of this realm."

On what grounds or stocks these occupations shall be founded. —" Such hath been, (most honourable lords), and we doubt not but it will increase the charity of the good citizens, who have given no small sum of money to the furnishing of the two houses already erected, that is to say, of Christ's hospital, which is the house of the fatherless; and of the hospital in Southwark, which is the house of the sore, sick, and impotent; (besides 500*l.* that the citizens bear yearly to the succour and sustentation of the poor creatures of Christ kept in the hospital of St. Bartholomew), that we doubt nothing of the matter wherewith the third house being the most needful and necessary shall be furnished. But yet somewhat to satisfy your honours, the foundation shall be this. Certain godly and honest citizens will deliver matter in stock, whereof the idle shall be set on work, as wool, yarn, flax, wire, leather, &c. And when the same shall be wrought to receive the same wrought wares in satisfaction of the stock, allowing for the workmanship thereof, and always as the wares are wrought to renew the stock. And thus shall there never lack matter wherein the idle shall be occupied."

Of the governors.—" Those to whom the whole charge and government shall be committed, as well of this house of occupations, as also of the other hospitals, are thirty in number, whereof six are aldermen, and two of the same six shall always be elected of those that have been mayors of

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the city, and twenty-four citizens of London, who shall be named and elected of the whole of the city. And the one half, as well of the aldermen as the commoners, shall yearly be removed, and as many others selected for them, so that the eldest shall remain but two years. Nothing shall be given, paid, nor ordered, but six at least of the said governors shall first give their consent thereunto, and two of the six shall be aldermen. The fees and profits that these governors shall have shall be such as Almighty God hath promised to them that travail in relieving of his needy members and none other.

"Among these governors one of the worshipful and wisest personage, and credible, shall be treasurer for one year and no more; and he to have the charge as well of the sums of money that are to be received and paid, as also of such stock and wares as in the said house shall be wrought and unwrought, and to account for the same, and to have for his labour and pains as is before recited, and none other.

Ordinary officers.—"The ordinary officers in this house shall be certain men to whom a convenient stipend shall be given, who shall be called taskmasters and mistresses; these shall be such honest persons as are expert in such sciences and occupations as there are exercised; and they shall take the charge of every man's task and proportion of work that shall be daily and appointed, and these shall have power to correct and punish such as are under their task if they loiter and be found negligent. There shall also be persons elected, (once of the number of poor artificers, such as have led an honest life, and of upright dealing), who shall put in surety to the treasurer for such stock of wares and stuff as shall be delivered unto them to be made and wrought. There shall also be other ordinary officers, as porters, cooks, stewards, &c.; to whom also shall be given convenient

stipends." After stating their hope for its continuance and utility, they proceed to the prayer of the petition.

"And this we promise your honours, that we will faithfully travail for the furniture of the said house, with implements, instruments, tools, and sufficient stuff to work upon, only for God's sake and for the relief of the miserable poor and needy, and for none other lucre, gain, or profit; and that under the pain and forfeiture (which we are loth to incur), that is, under the pain and forfeiture of God, his gracious favor and mercy; and under the pain and forfeiture of the said house, with all its appurtenances, unto the king's majesty's hands; and of all the great costs and charges which we shall then have bestowed upon the same. And if it shall seem unto the king's majesty, that so princely an house is not meet to be converted to the harbouring of so evil and miserable a sort of people, as of force ever must harbour; that then it may please your honour to be a mean for us unto his highness for the house and lands of the Savoy. And we beseech his highness to be the patron, as a perpetual memory to his godly zeal to the commonwealth in abandoning idleness, and relieving the poor, &c. &c."

To the above explanation of their intentions they added a pathetic supplication in the name of the poor, for the palace of Bridewell, which was most graciously received and acceded to by the king in his inner closet.

Edward VI., in June, 1552, by a deed between himself and the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, granted to them all the manor-house and palace of Bridewell, with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Bridget, Fleet-street, with other lands, and license to purchase four thousand mark lands, besides the lands given them by his majesty in London and elsewhere, and to purchase so much

land,

land, and that the lands so given them should be discharged of all tenths, and first fruits. And out of the suppressed hospital of the Savoy he gave a great part, (whose revenue was 700 mark land,) besides bedding and furniture for the maintenance and employment of vagrants and idle persons, and of poor boys; uniting it with Bethlem hospital *.

The king was so desirous that this grant should be carried into effect, that he directed by his will that it should be performed, and died soon after, on July 6, 1553: and thus the palace of the monarch who granted the first charter of British freedom was now converted into a house of correction.

In 1557 the citizens of London prescribed certain rules for the government of this hospital, and for the power of its governors and officers; these rules commenced with an impressive charge to them, reminding them that it is "an house of continuance for the suppression of idleness the enemy of all virtue, and the nourisher of good exercise, which is the conqueror of all vice;"—"to succour and relieve all the poor of the city, and banish and put away beggary, which in effect is idleness:"—"the remedy was thought meet first to train up the beggar's child in virtuous exercise, that of him should spring no more beggars; then to place the sore and aged person that he might have relief and succour; to yield alms to the poor and honest householder, being decayed; and last of all to force and compel the idle strumpet and vagabond to honest and virtuous exercise, so that the lewd and idle sort should remain in Bridewell to labor as long as they were whole, and being sick to be brought to St. Thomas's hospital, and recovering again his or their health to be returned from whence they came, and not set at liberty into the highways as it hath been accustomed, by

* 3 Gough's Camden, 6.

means

means whereof was made of a sick beggar a whole thief. And in like manner the child brought up in Christ's hospital, if he were of good capacity, then to be trained in learning; if he were not apt to learning, then to commit to some occupation or other; if he were sick, to be commended to St. Thomas's hospital, and when recovered to be returned to Christ's hospital; if he were lewd and idle, then to be brought to Bridewell. And thus three houses or hospitals, that is to say, Christ's, St. Thomas's, and Bridewell, are so linked together as the one serveth the other, and the one may not be without the other, and whoever thinketh well of the one must think well of the other. Thus is opened unto you the policy in erecting of these houses.

And now concerning the governance of the same: as the governors of the other hospitals and Bridewell are all incorporated and made one body, and whosoever is governor of one of them is governor of them all; and yet for order sake the said governors are divided to the several government of the said houses, so in like manner are yet appointed governors of Bridewell. And forasmuch as in the same house are used and exercised sundry faculties which must be diligently governed and looked unto, and that the governors of the same are skilled and have knowledge, some in one faculty and some in another; it is therefore requisite for the good order of the said house, that the governors be divided to the oversight of the several charges, as some to the oversight of cloth-making, and others to the smithy and nail-making, and some to the mill-house, and bake-house, &c. to the intent that every of them in their several charges may shew themselves before God and the honourable city as worthy and good governors of the same.

"Ye that are governors shall understand that ye have authority, by the king's majesty's grant, that whensoever

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two of you or more are present, ye may take into the said house all such suspect persons as shall be presented unto you as lewd and idle; ye may also examine and punish the same according to your discretion, but yet for order sake, it shall not be convenient that ye do proceed to the correction or punishment without the assistance of six of the governors of the said house, at the least whereof one to be an alderman. Ye have also authority to visit taverns, ale-houses, dicing-houses, bowling-alleys, tennis-plays, and all other suspect places and houses of evil resort within the city of London, and the suburbs of the same, and within the shire of Middlesex; and not only to enter into the said houses and places, but also to apprehend, commit to ward, and punish, at your discretions, as well the landlords or tenants of such houses as have any such lewd persons resorting unto them, whether they be men or women; and to take bond for the good abearing of such landlords, tenants, or suspect persons; which bond must be taken according to the words of the incorporation, which is, to "the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and grounds of the hospitals of king Edward VI., called Christ's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's the Apostle." Further ye have authority from time to time to make such wholesome statutes, laws, and ordinances, as shall be thought meet and expedient unto you for the good governance and better order of the said house, or any of the hospitals. But for order sake it is convenient that no law or ordnance be made but by the consent of a general court, at which must be present the comptroller-general, and surveyor-general, or one of them, and one alderman of every of the hospitals, and four commoners of every house at least, and then the same to be accounted for

a general court and not otherwise. Neither may you grant any lease, make any sale or purchase of land, place or displace any officer, build, or do any other act that may charge the house without a general court."

Cloth-making.—"Ye have the oversight and charge of the cloth-making of this house, and of all things that in anywise shall or do appertain and belong to the same, and also the placing and setting on work of such lewd women as from time to time shall be in the house in spinning, carding, or other matters appertaining to the cloth-making. And first and before all things for the knowledge of the state of the house, it is very necessary and requisite that ye take a true inventory of all such wool, &c.

"Ye have also like authority to call before you the clothier or chief workmaster of this house, and to peruse his understanding and knowledge in the workmanship of cloth, which if ye like not then to make the same known to the governors, that with their assent ye may provide and place a better.

"Also to comptrole and rebuke the said workmaster if ye see cause; and once every month at the least ye shall cause the said workmaster to make you a perfect account, &c. Farther, unto you shall appertain the oversight of all the wool-house, yarn-house, and spinning-house, and to comptrole and rebuke as ye shall see cause. Also unto you shall belong the payment of the weavers for weaving, the fuller for thicking, and the spinner for spinning, and for all the charges belonging to cloth-making. And in the like manner you shall allow unto the steward for the diet of such number as shall be found at the charge of this house, and are daily occupied in the said affairs, to the intent the whole account of making of cloth may plainly appear, out of your charge. And for your better help herein, ye shall at all times call unto you the

the clerk of the works, who shall enter into your affairs, and every week make a perfect account of your doings, and at the month's end to make a summary of your account, which shall be delivered unto the chief clerk that he may enter the same, and have in a readiness the true state of the house at all times to be declared to the governors. And finally ye shall, as the true stewards of God, and the careful travellers for the relief of the needy members, and removers of idleness, and destroyers of wickedness and filthiness, have an especial eye and regard to the maintenance of the stock, &c."

For the nail-house.—" Ye are assigned and appointed to have oversight and charge of the nail house, and of all the workmen to the same belonging. And for order sake ye shall first make a true inventory of all such iron and nails as ye shall find in the house, and severally as the stock and special matter of your charge to place the same in your account. And also you shall enter into your said inventory the number of smyths, hammers, anvils, bellows, or other tools and implements which in any wise belong to the same. Now for the setting on work of the idle: it shall be very requisite that with as much speed and as conveniently as ye may, that ye increase the number of apprentices being taught in the said faculty, and discharge the number of journeymen, to the intent the same apprentices being themselves perfect and absolute therein, may train and teach such of our poor children or other needy people as hereafter we shall call out of the hateful life of idleness.

" And further for order sake, the payment of all your workmen in that faculty shall be in your charge. And likewise ye shall allow unto the steward for the ordinary diet of this house, for so many persons as belong to the said faculty. Ye shall also make in due time, and to as much

advantage, provision of iron and sea-coal as will occupy the people. And ye have also authority to sell all nails made in the house according to the order of the company of ironmongers, which is, that (they giving to this house as the people of the same may by their travail reasonably live), shall before all men have all the nails that are made therein, and have a month's payment for the same. And ye shall make up your account weekly, and at the end of every month deliver the same to the chief clerk that he may enter it in his book, by which he may always inform the governors thereof."

The mill-house and the bake-house.—"Ye are appointed to the overseers of the mill and bake-house, and of the miller and bakers, and all the vagabonds and persons assigned to work in the said houses, ye shall have an eye and consideration of the number of such vagabonds as necessarily must work in said mills and bake-houses; ye shall neither permit any more of said vagabonds to loiter there than ordinarily shall be appointed unto them; if ye do find any there above the ordinary, then ye shall cause the same to be known to the clerk of the work, and see how he bestow them in some other exercise: ye shall also understand that the ordinary number of persons assigned to the mills are as follows: to the less mill eight persons, to the greater ten; and every of them shall grind daily two bushels, and in like manner if ye have not the full number before expressed, ye shall, as a rule and ordinary charge, appoint the task in this sort that every one working in the mill shall daily work two bushels; and so shall their charges be borne of their labour. Ye must also see to the good order of the said mills, that neither the vagabonds do use craving or begging to the great grief of good men, and slander of the house; neither

that

that they obstinately nor forwardly shall deny their aid and help towards lifting up and down of such grain as shall be brought into the said mill, but that they shew themselves ready and willing to offer their services without conditioning for any reward, &c. Ye shall every Saturday call the clerk of the works before you, and the miller likewise, and take a true account of him, and cause the same to be registered in the chief clerk's book of the affairs of the house. Ye shall also, for the good order of this house, have an eye to the lodging and chambers of the said vagabonds, and to assign two of them weekly to cleanse and make the beds, and to keep sweet the lodging; and forasmuch as this house is especially erected to the condemnation of idleness, and that such vagabonds continue in the mill, but the one half of their number at one time, and then ending their task do sit idle while the other half be a grinding of their task, that therefore ye shall cause the same number that cometh out of the mill to be forthwith occupied in the making of tile-pins, which is a work of no great labour, and yet commendable for the excluding that hateful enemy idleness, and also profitable to the house. The necessary tools for the said purpose are already in the house. Furthermore for better ordering and continual maintenance of the work of the said mill and bake-house, it shall also be your office and charge to have special eye and regard, as well unto the necessary provision of grain to be made in due season for the setting of the said mill on work, chiefly for so much as must necessarily serve for the use and service of the hospitals, which is ordinarily two hundred and fifty quarters a-year at the least, as also to see the same grain not only ground to the use of said house, but look unto the bake-house that the bakers do their duty in the workmanship thereof, and

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keeping of their size and weight assigned unto them, and also that one of you keep two tallies between the chief baker and you, the one talley to serve for such corn as shall be delivered to the baker from the mill, the other for such bread as the said baker shall ordinarily deliver to the use of the hospitals. Also the said baker shall keep several tallies between the stewards of every of the said hospitals, and him of such bread as he shall deliver to Christ's hospital by itself, and to St. Thomas's hospital by itself, and to the use of this house by itself. And every Saturday ye shall first account with the miller for so much grain ground to the use of the house, and so much ground for the town, and then charge the baker of the house with so much as was ground and delivered unto him to the use of the house, and call for the money of the miller for so much as was ground for the town, and then account with the baker for so much bread as he hath baken and delivered to the use of the hospitals that week, and then make the hospitals your debtors for the same.

" And farther, forasmuch as the charges of the said bake-house concerning the diet is by wages, and not ordinary provision of the house, therefore ye shall enter the same into your charge, and shall make payment of their wages, and likewise to the miller; and also ye shall in due time make provision for so much wood as necessarily shall appertain to the said bake-house, and have the same into your several governance, and not to be mixed with the ordinary fuel of the house, and ye shall diligently look thereto, that there be no spoil made thereof, and whatsoever other charges shall specially belong to the bake-house, or mill-house, the same shall remain within your charge, and ye shall cause the clerk of the works to make entrance thereof, and weekly to deliver

deliver the summary thereof to the chief clerk of this house, that the same may be registered accordingly, that he may always instruct the governors of the true state of the house, and every particular charge thereof. And finally, the steward shall charge you with the diet of so many persons as shall be found at the costs of the house, which work either in the said mill or bake-house; and the same charge shall ye allow out of your account, to the intent that it may plainly appear what profit and charge shall arise by the said houses."

Comptroller of the diet of this house.—"Your office and charge is to have the comptrollment and oversight of the steward, butler, and cook; and ye shall daily enquire for the true number of persons of this house, and shall call for the steward's book of admission and dismission of such as are dismissed or admitted, and cause the steward every Sunday to bring you the book of expenses of this house, that is to say, of bread, drink, flesh, fish, oatmeal, butter, or milk, and all other necessaries appertaining to the same, and cause the said steward to make delivery of such diet as ye by your discretion shall assign and appoint in such sort and order as your house is divided, that is to say, the number of persons at the diet of the house, working in the mill and bake-house, and their charge to be served out of the kitchen by themselves; that at the week's end ye may not only know the whole charge of the house, but also that ye may declare the particular charge of the diet appertaining to every of the said works, and to demand allowance of the same of the gains of every of the said works and charges.

"And further, to you only is committed the care and provision of victuals that shall be spent in this house, and to cause the same to be made and done in due season, and the steward to be as your servant to do that you shall assign him,

him; and also that ye oversee the same sometimes to be served forth of the kitchen, as well for them to keep order as to be truly and wholesomely fed. Ye shall also make provision for the use of wood, and not burn charcoal, it being unprofitable; and shall deliver to the kitchen every month such wood as shall be allowed, some for dressing meat and washing, and so much quarterly as is allowed to the matron and other officers, and keep the remainder under lock and key, the key whereof one of you to have in your possession.

"And finally ye are to be husbands and officers of the same, as well matron as others, to see that no spoil of any thing be made. And ye shall take a true inventory of every thing that belong to the house, and examine it once every year to see what may be defective.

"And this is your charge, which God grant you to perform and reward you for your pains."

These proceedings had however one consequence little to be expected: the new hospitals attracted numbers to London who wished to partake of their benefits; and an order was issued to remedy the evil against rogues, vagabonds, and masterly men. In 1587, an order of the governors enabled the public to receive the inmates into their service either as apprentices or servants, and churchwardens to send applicants to Bridewell for work to be done there or elsewhere. In 1598, Thomas Skarlet, son of Benjamin Skarlet, gent. was bound a regular apprentice for seven years to *Thomas Ellis* the glover, and the court books acknowledged the receipt of 5*l.* as a premium paid to the treasurer by *Nicholas Linge*, churchwarden of St. Clement's, Eastcheap. In the following year four governors were decreed to be appointed annually "to take view every month of their (the art-masters) apprentices, whether they had the just number which they ought

ought to have, and to place new in his or their rooms which should be wanting," particularly poor freemen's children.

In the year 1643, the governors of Bridewell made their report, that there had been brought to the said hospital within the space of one year, of wandering soldiers and other vagrants, and passed thence into their native countries according to law, to the number of one thousand five hundred and seventy-eight, to the great charge of the said hospital in their diet while they were there: besides other helps there ministered unto them in apparel, hose, shoes, bands, money, and such like, and which could not be avoided nor they thence passed without such charge, in respect they were to be examined and considered of to what country to be passed, whereof thirty-eight had been bound apprentices and sent beyond the seas, and fifty-four sent away for soldiers. And there were also maintained and kept in the hospital, in arts, occupations, and other such works at the charge of the said hospital, to the number of two hundred persons, apprentices, taken up out of the streets of this city.

At the court in 1645, it was ordered that no boys should be placed apprentices with any art-master of this hospital, at the mediation or intreaty of any art-master, but that vagrant boys taken up in the streets, which had no known place of settlement, nor friends to provide for them, should be placed there apprentices according to the constitution and usage of this hospital.

It was ordered, at Easter in 1657, that no children under the age of twelve years brought into this hospital as vagrants should be there received and kept, but the same should be forthwith passed according to law.

The hospital was nearly destroyed by the general conflagration in 1666, and many of the houses belonging to it.

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Immediately after this calamity places were provided by the governors for the reception of the arts masters, apprentices, &c.; and every possible effort made to restore the buildings, which cost upwards of 6000*l.*

In process of time the arts taught at Bridewell were necessarily changed, and it became requisite to inspect and compare its usual economy with its original design, and a committee was appointed in 1765, "to consider the constitution, institution, and utility, of the arts-masters, and the expediency of their continuation."

This arose from the "enormous misbehaviour of the boys," which was stated in the motion for appointing this committee. It was an established permission for them to attend all fires that might happen in the metropolis. Whenever intelligence arrived of a fire breaking out, (and it was always conveyed), whether at Wapping or at Westminster, the beadle at the gate immediately rung the fire-bell in the court-yard. If it were in the day time the apprentices immediately rushed forth from their work. If it happened in the night time, those who came down first went round knocking at the arts-masters' doors, till all the inhabitants were awakened, and the boys called out: they were assuredly active and serviceable, but the consequences to themselves were these: They were thrown among all those profligate people which a fire collects in the streets. They got liquor, they got money, and frequently roamed about the town all night without controul; the masters lost the benefit of the next day's labour, and not seldom the boys were hurt, and for a long time disabled from working. It is about twenty years since this very pernicious practice was restrained *.

* Bowen.

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The committee's report soon followed, thus: "We are of opinion, that considering the institution and foundation of the said hospitals, particularly of Bridewell hospital, which has been founded and established by the highest authority known in this kingdom, viz. a royal grant and charter, and confirmed by an act of parliament, in 7 Edw. VI. and considering that the bringing up children of riper years to occupations was one of the objects of the declaration, grant, and charter above-mentioned, and that the method of training up such children has for near two centuries been by placing them with arts-masters within the said hosspital: Also, considering the great sums of money given to answer and support the purposes for which this hospital was founded, particularly for the benefit of apprentices, in confidence that the same would be punctually and religiously applied to the uses for which the same was originally destined: Also, considering that a great number of apprentices have been brought up in this hospital from poverty and distress, many of whom are become useful members of society. We are of opinion, that the art-masters and their apprentices are of public utility, and that it is expedient to continue such a number of art-masters as to leave room for and to enable the governors of this hospital, by their charitable interposition, to rescue them from their destitute condition, and render themselves useful members of society, under the care and tuition of a task-master. And we are also of opinion, that as future vacancies as art-masters happen, they shall be filled up with such trades and manufactures as are most wanting in the city of London and the liberties thereof, and employ the greatest number of hands. As we are further of opinion, that in putting out apprentices

tices hereafter, a preference shall be given to those of London and Middlesex."

This report having been unanimously confirmed by the court, was rigidly acted upon till on 10th January, 1792, when a select committee of fifteen governors was appointed, "To enquire into the revenue, expenditure, the standing orders and management of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem, and to report to the general court as soon as possible what regulations and improvements may be adopted for the greater benefit of the two hospitals," who in their report, which was presented to the court, May 17, and then ordered to be printed, after frequent meetings, and an attentive consideration of the business, delivered in the following statement:

"As a leading guide to their deliberations, your committee judged it expedient, previous to all other enquiries, to inform themselves with precision, 1st, What were the primary and proper objects of the charity of Bridewell! 2dly, Whether the two hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem have been and are so united that the governors are justifiable in applying the revenues of the former to supply the wants of the latter. As a very important part of the reform which the committee recommend, not only as practicable but highly necessary, might otherwise be deemed an unwarrantable innovation, and perhaps by some an infringement on the charter, it is thought proper to state very particularly the result of that part of their researches. And, 1st, It appears to the committee incontestibly clear, that art-masters and apprentices are not required by or even mentioned in the royal grant of Bridewell to the city of London. But that the citizens of London petitioned for

Bridewell,

Bridewell, and Edw. VI. gave the same for a house of industry and employment; or, to use their own words, "a house of occupations." 1st, For boys of riper years who were found unapt to learning, and so inexpert in the trades which they had been thought competent to learn, as to be unable to get work. 2dly, For the sore and sick when cured and discharged from St. Thomas's, if able to work, that they might not beg or wander about as vagabonds, but have suitable employment. 3dly, For the lewd, the sturdy beggar, and the idle in general, who should be compelled to labour therein, and to serve the common weal. And, lastly, for prisoners discharged at the sessions, that they might have occupations, and not again become thieves and beggars. Accordingly the rules and ordinances established by the first governors in 1557, immediately after the grant, declared that Bridewell was "for the suppression of idleness, which is the enemy of every virtue; and for the nourishment of industry, the conqueror of all vice." But this is not all. Your committee find under the second head of enquiry, that the charter gives a discretionary power to governors to appoint and remove officers; to prescribe and alter rules and regulations as circumstances shall require. And they are fully warranted in adding, that however necessary and useful arts-masters and apprentices might be in times less enlightened, and in the infancy of arts, yet that now they are neither necessary nor useful; and upon the present establishment not in the least within the intent of the charter.

Nothing, indeed, can be more objectionable than the present very defective and expensive mode of educating a few boys, chiefly from the country, to inferior trades for no good purpose whatsoever, except it be praise-worthy to see

those

those very boys become beadles or fire-porters, or follow some mean occupation, which the committee have found in most instances to be the case soon after the usual gifts have been received. In fact, experience and common sense revolt at the very idea of educating and employing a number of youths, not merely in the metropolis, but as it were under the very roof with prostitutes and vagabonds of the most abandoned characters, with whom the utmost precaution and vigilance have hitherto proved insufficient to prevent an intercourse; so that if even apprentices were now thought objects of the charity (which the committee cannot perceive or admit) it would be an obvious and an easy improvement to bind them to useful trades, with masters out of the house; and incite them to excellence and good behaviour by the rewards which the well-intentioned benevolence of such individuals as Fowkes and Lock has enabled and directed the governors to bestow at their discretion. Under such a regulation four times the number might be well educated at the same expense which is now incurred; and the extensive and numerous apartments in the hospital, now occupied by arts-masters and their lodgers, and repaired to the minutest item by the charity, at an enormous expense, might be most usefully employed according to the improved practice of the best work-houses, or houses of industry, in furnishing the means of labour for the original objects: and as the committee think the only proper objects of the institution, of whom perhaps none call more loudly for attention than prisoners discharged every sessions at the Old Bailey; for how much soever they may be disposed to work, they have insurmountable difficulty in procuring employment, and it is to be feared are thus again driven to improper courses. It would not be doing justice to the benevolent

volent intentions of our ancestors, if your committee omitted to mention that many liberal donations have been made with a view to this very desirable object. Of these most considerable, as well as the most distinguished, was a legacy of 2000*l.* by Sir James Campbell, in 1641, which he limited by his will to the express purpose of setting poor people to work, especially such as should be from time to time delivered out of Newgate; and a part of that very sum was actually expended in enlarging the buildings at Bridewell, and making greater convenience for labour."

Having thus disposed of the two first preliminary enquiries, the Committee proceeded next to inform themselves "Whether the two hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem have been and are so united that the governors are justifiable in applying the revenues of the former to supply the want of the latter." After a careful perusal of the charter, and a scrupulous enquiry into the practice from the foundation until the present time, they are inclined to answer that question in the affirmative. And they have great pleasure in remarking, that no part of the revenue of Bridewell has ever been more usefully employed, or perhaps so unexceptionally, as that which has gone in aid of the poor lunatics at Bethlem. Concurrent with the grant of another royal hospital, the government of Bethlem was given to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, who committed the same to the governors whom they had applied for Bridewell, to which Bethlem seems even then to have been considered as an appendage; and, by their own reports, it was evidently used as a place of confinement for "the poor prisoners who were lunatic." For above fifty years the management was entrusted to three surveyors, selected from and deputed by the governors of Bridewell; and being thus

held

held as a branch of the same charity, it became from the first and has ever been the practice (and very naturally too to make good the deficiencies of Bethlem from the funds of Bridewell.

In fact, the first order for keeping the two accounts separate that the committee have found, was in November, 1630, which affords a strong presumption, that until that time they were intermixed and considered as one and the same.

And this is rendered further probable by the court books being kept under the head of Bridewell only, although the business of Bethlem is equally recorded in them; which is now the practice under the heads of the two hospitals. Should any further doubt remain, it will be completely removed by consulting an act passed in 1782, which recognises and ratifies the union of Bridewell and Bethlem, at the same time that it establishes or confirms the present method of appointing corporation governors."

The revenues of Bridewell hospital at that time, May 1792, amounted to 4505*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* and of Bethlem hospital to 7881*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* of which 2284*l.* 17*s.* belonged to the fund for incurables.

The court adopted the regulations recommended by the committee, who passed a series of propositions, amongst which were the following: "That there are many necessitous persons, who at the time of their being discharged from hospitals are without the power of labour or the means of support; and who for want of that establishment, which was one of the original objects of Bridewell, have been driven to solicit the charity of the public as street beggars. Such is the infirmity of human nature, they who have thus discovered a successful and easy trade, are not likely of themselves to discontinue it, and to return to a

course

course of labour; and if the pauper does not receive charitable relief in his distress, he is sometimes induced to prey upon the public for his subsistence; and to use the language of the rules of the hospital of Bridewell, drawn up in 1557, "being set at liberty in the highways, is made of a sick beggar a whole thief."

These persons, it is to be observed, will require, and that only for a short time, an asylum, where, being many of them artizans instructed in a trade, and almost all of them habituated to employment, their earnings would in general be more than what the cost of their diet, if economically managed, would amount to: and there is reason to hope that the number of persons wanting this relief would very soon be diminished by the proper application of it; and that the hospitals in the metropolis would be thereby greatly relieved; as it is a known fact that many patients, for want of the means of entire recovery of health and strength, on quitting one hospital have soon been obliged to apply for admission even into another."

The prison was rebuilt several years since.

Mr. Waddington and Mr. Bowen have very ably considered this important subject; and Mr. Malcolm subjoins the following observations:

The governors of Bridewell have not been wanting in attention to the prisoners who come under their proper cognisance. To prevent an immediate return to habits either of pilfering or prostitution, leave is given to such prisoners as may desire it to remain in the hospital for a limited time after the period of their imprisonment is expired; and pecuniary assistance is afforded to those who appear to deserve it. During the last three years eight persons only have availed themselves of this permission; and fewer than half that num-

ber,

ber, it is known, have derived any benefit from it. At the end of whatever period they may continue, there will be the same difficulty in providing for unhappy prostitutes who have no friends. To put them into honest families, how low or mean soever, is not without danger. While we seek to reform the guilty, it is possible that we may spread corruption against the innocent. Those who being fixed in habits of prostitution are constantly known in the houses of correction, seem to be objects of further legal care and animadversion; and perhaps the benefit which the public might derive from their seclusion for a longer period than the law now permits would not be inconsiderable, as they are, for the most part, associates of the lowest depredators upon the public.

In the case of those prisoners who have been guilty of smaller acts of dishonesty, there is reason to think that much benefit is effected, as very many persons of this description are never seen a second time in this hospital. It is also probable that good is often done to the faulty apprentices committed by the Chamberlain of London. Each prisoner has a convenient solitary cell; he has prayer-books, and the opportunity of divine service, with prayers appropriate to his situation. Vagrants, sent for seven days previous to their being passed to their respective parishes, are a heavy expense to the hospital. It is not, perhaps, generally known or considered that the city of London enjoys the benefit of a house of correction from the revenues of the charity. In other places the expense is defrayed by a rate on the county or district, which is levied upon individuals.

The

The following is a statement of the different classes of prisoners committed in the year 1797:

Prostitutes, the first time,	55
Ditto twice, or many times,	133
Women for smaller acts of dishonesty, &c. first time,	36
Ditto twice, or oftener,	7
Men, first time,	79
Ditto, second time, or oftener,	16
Apprentices, first time,	21
Ditto second time, or oftener,	6
	360

I do not give this statement as quite accurate. There are about thirty others whom I knew not how to class, whether among the vagrant or disorderly poor. In the above year there were also 979 vagrants committed for seven days, according to act of parliament, and then passed. The total in 1797 was 1377.

The following is a statement of the number of vagrant and disorderly poor received into Bridewell hospital during the same space of time, at the distance of two hundred years.

In the year 1597, in February, March, and April,	710
In the year 1797, during the same months,	273

The front of this building, situated on the west side of Bridge-street, Blackfriar's, has not for many years exhibited any part of the original palace. At present there is but one vast quadrangle, as the remnants of the old structure which

crossed

crossed it north and south have lately been taken down, in order to be rebuilt. And the perfectly plain chapel which has risen upon the ruins has nothing to recommend it. The prison's gloomy front occupies the south-west corner; and the hall the greater part of the south side. This vast room is thirty-nine paces in length and fifteen in breadth, with a handsome chimney-piece at each end, and arcades at the sides. The cieling is horizontal, and without other ornament than two flowers, where the lustres depend. Facing each other on the north and south sides are bow-windows, ornamented with semi-domes, brackets, festoons, &c. &c. The other windows are arched, and rows of oval aperture are extended above them. At the west end, and over the chimney, is a large picture nearly square, by Holbein, representing Edw. VI. in the act of delivering the charter for this hospital to the mayor and citizens of London. The king holds it in his left hand, and rests the base of the sceptre gently upon it. He is seated on the throne, and clothed in robes of crimson lined with ermine, and is crowned. The doublet is of white cloth of gold, and the legs are covered by silk stockings. The lord mayor in scarlet robes kneels at the king's right hand, and receives the charter with the right hand crossing the left on his breast. The head, very much thrown back, is covered by a close back cap, and he wears a small ruff. His knees rest on the two steps of the throne, covered by crimson velvet; but the only two of his brethren shewn, kneel on the floor. Seven of the great officers of state are placed near the king, under the crimson canopy of the throne, which is drawn in an awkward manner across the upper part of the picture. On the left side of this painting is a seated whole length of Chas. II. and on the right another of his brother.

brother. They are both tolerably painted. On the north wall a whole length of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart. president in 1755, is full dressed with the civic robes. The city regalia are spread near him. Directly facing him is another whole length, and a very good picture, of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart. and alderman, president 1798, (son of the former). On the east wall is a large picture of William Withers, esq. lord-mayor, on horseback, preceding Queen Anne to St. Paul's cathedral, in 1708, under which is the following inscription: "Profligatis juxta Aldenardum Gallus Anna Regina Pia clemens Felix Augusta ad Ædem Divi Pauli processit, solennes Deo gratias actura, XIV. kal. Sep. 1708. præeunte *Gul. Withers*, milite domus hujusce præside Londinensi tunc temporis Prætore." The mayor is seated on a dark bay horse, richly caparisoned. The benefactions are painted on the intermediate pannels.

The precinct contained, in 1800, sixty-one houses, two hundred and nine males, and two hundred and forty-four female inhabitants. The few streets which compose it are respectably inhabited, though not very pleasantly situated.

From what has been said it appears that this foundation is of a mixed nature, partaking of the hospital, the school of industry, the work-house, and the prison for correction. Little can be said of the former department, as it does not receive sick patients; as to the school, it is conducted by six masters of different arts, who are elected by the governors, viz. a printer, bookbinder, ferret, orris, and galloon weavers, and a silversmith; to whom twenty-eight youths are bound from Christ's hospital, as apprentices; and these lads are clothed at the charge of Bridewell hospital, but maintained by their masters, who receive all the profit of their work; they were formerly habited in a blue jacket

and trowsers, with a white hat; but this singularity has of late years been judiciously abolished in favour of the usual clothing of other people: when they have served their apprenticeship of seven years they receive their freedom, and a gift of 10*l.* towards establishing themselves in business.

The workhouse and the prison for vagrants, idle, and disorderly persons of both sexes, are separated into solitary rooms, where employments are provided, which it is a part of their punishment to execute, and which are exacted by their task-masters, and sometimes accompanied with coercion. The chamberlain of London, to whom the administration of justice between master and apprentice is referred, has the power of committing the latter to this place for improper or unfaithful conduct, not amounting to fraud. In visiting these apartments I found in three adjoining rooms three apprentices to an eminent printer, who were committed for having joined with the journeymen in giving their master what is called the *grand wash,* or in other words, having upset all the frames, types, papers, and every apparatus in his printing office, when I saw them, they had a log of wood fixed by a chain to their leg, with a quantity of oakum to pick, and the addition of very little light and profound silence, for the occasion of rumination and repentance.

Great improvements have been made upon this estate, new houses have been lately erected in front of the hospital, at an expense of about 3500*l.*, which is thereby inclosed, and its grated windows concealed from view, reserving a handsome entrance from Bridge-street; over which is the treasurer's house. The stair-case leading to the chapel, the duty of which is regularly served by the chaplain and reader, and to the hall and court-room, where the names of the benefactors

factors are recorded; amongst which is the name of Nicholas Nixon, of Mincing-lane, wine-merchant, who gave 1000*l.* to Bethlem hospital.

Although the union of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals was established as is above-mentioned, yet it is to be observed that distinct accounts of their respective revenues are kept, although they are governed by the same members. The account exhibited at Christmas, 1808, stated a net income of 6201*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, arising from net rents of the estates and the dividends on 3000*l.* 3 *per cents*, to which legacies and donations are to be subjoined. The expenses attending the arts-masters and apprentices amounted to 645*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; the charges attending the vagrants, to 706*l.* 19*s.*; and the salaries and gratuities to the several officers and servants, and to those attending the vagrants and clothing for the beadles, including the surveyor's per centage and clerk of the works, amounted to 1586*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, making a total of 11618*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, which exceeded the receipt by 3313*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

The qualification of a governor is a donation of 50*l.* paid upon his election, which is in the general court. The stewards for the annual festival have the privilege of proposing two. But the president and treasurer have the privilege of proposing two others for election, gratis.

The foundation is under the direction of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart. alderman; Richard Clark, esq. chamberlain of London, treasurer; Rev. Henry Budd, chaplain; Dr. Thomas Munro, physician; John Poynder, esq. clerk; Mr. Bolton Hudson, steward; and other inferior officers.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

NEWGATE-STREET.

On the site of part of the ground now covered by Christ's hospital and Newgate market stood a small convent of *grey friars*, mendicants of the Franciscan order, founded by *John Ewin*, citizen and mercer; its value at the Reformation was estimated at 32*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* Henry VIII. vested it in the corporation of London, at the same time that he transferred to them St. Bartholomew's priory, which adjoined thereto, and founded the two churches of Christ and Little St. Bartholomew. Christ's church had been esteemed one of the most superb of the conventual; it was built by contributions of princes and great men, among whom was Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who gave twenty beams out of his forest at Tunbridge for that purpose *. In the following reign they began to repair and furnish it for the reception and maintenance of *poor fatherless children*, and it received the name of *Christ's hospital* from the charter of Edward VI. in 1552, who thereby incorporated the governors of the three hospitals of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas.

Edward VI. commanded that after reserving a sufficient quantity of the linen which had been used in the services of the Roman ritual, for the use of the respective churches in London and the suburbs, the remaining store, which was

* Pennant.

great,

great, should be delivered to the governors of Christ's hospital, for the service of the poor children under their care *.

Besides its first endowment and numerous subsequent benefactions, this hospital receives the benefit, by grant from the corporation, of superintending and licensing the carts of the city, and a duty of three farthings upon every piece of cloth brought to Blackwell-hall.

The general conflagration in 1666 reached and consumed the far greater part of this establishment, but the active zeal and liberality of the corporation and its fellow citizens restored it, by donations, by loans, and by the anticipation of its revenues, all which have been long since discharged.

King Charles II. on 19th of August, 1674, founded a mathematical school within its district, stiled the New Royal Foundation of King Charles II. to qualify forty boys for the sea, wearing badges appropriate, and whose classes are examined by the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, ten of whom are yearly appointed to ship masters, and ten others received into their places, who have attained a competency in writing and Latin; and the governors appoint forty more; all the other scholars are bound apprentices at fourteen or fifteen years of age, for seven years; or if properly qualified are sent to either University of Oxford or Cambridge, where they are maintained for a like term: one scholar is sent every year, except on the return of every seventh year when two scholars are sent; the scholars have their choice of the college to which they are to go, but Pembroke hall in Cambridge is generally preferred as most advantageous to them; and one scholar

* 2 Mait. 1292.

is also sent to Oxford in eight years. The allowance paid to each of them during the first seven years is 60*l.* per annum.

On St. Matthew's day, the 21st day of September, yearly, the lord mayor in state, with the president, aldermen, sheriffs, treasurer, and governors, and other company assemble in the great hall after divine service at Christ's church, to hear orations from the elder scholars; one of them speaks in Latin, and the other in English, the latter of these having spoken in Latin on the preceding year, is now elected off to college, and leaves the school in about a month afterwards; on this occasion a glove is handed about among the audience for their contribution.

In Camden's time this school maintained six hundred orphan boys, and one thousand two hundred and forty poor on alms*. One thousand poor children have been maintained at one time upon this excellent foundation, of whom from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty have been apprenticed every year to trades, and girls to service; but the numbers have fluctuated from various causes †: there are now about one thousand one hundred and fifty boys, and seventy girls: seven hundred boys are at the hospital in London, and the rest at Hertford ‡.

The two mathematical schools are now united, where practical mathematics, and particularly navigation, are taught; there are also a grammar school, and a writing school; and a school at Hertford for the girls, where they are taught to read, to sew, and to mark linen.

The masters and undermasters of these schools receive salaries of 100*l.* each, besides houses of residence; and the

* 3 Gough, 10. † 3 Gough's Camden, 28. ‡ Rees's Cyclop.

grammar

grammar master receives an additional 20*l.* yearly, for catechising the boys, and his usher is allowed 50*l.* A drawing master and music master are likewise engaged. Besides these there are two school mistresses.

As this foundation considerably encreased in its several departments, and its exceeding great utility manifested itself in the ability and conduct of a considerable number of very respectable members of society who were educated there, it became very advantageous to enlarge the original plan, and to provide reception for children of seven years old; and therefore in the year 1683, a handsome building was erected in the town of Hertford by the governors, for both girls and boys at a very early age, where they are nursed and instructed until they are rendered capable of receiving the more advanced tuition of the foundation in London *.

The children to be maintained at Christ's hospital were, by the original charter, described to be *poor and fatherless*. It is a long time since the limitation of them to orphans has ceased, though in one respect, viz. the decease of one of their parents, I believe the greater number of the scholars have come within that description.

Amongst the regulations prescribed by the charter and rules of this charity for the admission of children, there is one that "no children who have any probable means of being otherwise provided for shall be taken into the hospital on any account whatsoever, and that the minister and churchwardens, and three or four of the principal inhabitants of his parish, are required to certify the incapacity of the parents to maintain and educate them, and on these grounds the petitioner humbly beseeches their worships in

* 1 Gough's Camden, 344.

their usual pity and charity to distrest men, poor widows, and fatherless children, to grant admission to the child in question." The precision with which the qualification of the pupil is here marked has not always been observed, and its protection has in some cases been given to the children of those who were well able to afford protection to the institution itself; this has however very recently been fully and ably discussed, and some resolutions passed, which will most probably prevent the recurrence of a similar abuse. Nothing can more effectually shew what kind of children were formerly received as fit objects of the charity, than a precept to be found among the archives at Guildhall, dated on the 27th of September, 1582, by which the lord mayor required "the aldermen, or their deputy, not to subscribe any bill from any of the parishes of their ward for the admitting of any *child into Christ's hospital,* except that promise be made therein from a vestry of every such parish to receive such child back again from the charge of the hospital, at the age of sixteen years, (being required thereto by the governors), if in the mean time such child be not sent to service, dead, or otherwise provided for *."

The children are admitted by an order of committee, and treasurer, signed by the chief clerk †.

Their education consists of arithmetic, writing, reading, navigation, Latin, and Greek.

Their dress is the same as that used in the time of Edward VI., a blue cloth coat or tunic reaching to the feet, with yellow breeches and stockings, and a round bonnet or cap too small to cover the head, and is therefore most genetally taken in their hand.

* 4 Malcolm, 112. † 3 Malcolm, 362.

The

The children of the grammar school are examined in the months of March and September by an experienced person, who is appointed by the governors. The upper and under masters commence teaching at seven in the morning, from March 1 to November 1, and at eight during the remainder of the year, dismiss the boys at eleven, return at one, and conclude at five, or at four in the winter. No child is to be taught Latin till he can read English perfectly, and write it grammatically. The upper master examines the under master's highest form twice yearly, and takes thence such as he judges ready for his instruction.

A catalogue of the children with their forms is called over every morning and afternoon, and a copy delivered at the counting-house, previous to each visitation by the committee; and the masters are required to observe the dress of their scholars as to their cleanliness, and the propriety of their demeanor, who are not dismissed till the bell rings for that purpose.

The holydays allowed are eleven days at Easter, including Sundays; one week at Whitsuntide, and at Bartholomew-tide three weeks; and at Christmas fifteen days, and the usual Saint's days, &c.

The catechiser teaches the children the fundamental points of religion three times in each week, and at other times visits the wards for the instruction of the inmates. The English reading master is authorized to assemble all the children belonging to any two wards in the grammar school, from eleven to twelve, three time in a week, in order to obtain a knowledge of their progress. By this means every child in the twelve wards is examined once in fourteen days. He may substitute for this purpose under his own observation any boy intended for the university; and he

appoints

appoints a marker in the several wards, who is to observe and correct mistakes in the reading of prayers, &c. who reads himself occasionally for example. If the marker is approved of for his diligence he receives a silver medal of the founder.

There are two writing masters, whose labours commence and terminate as before-mentioned, and two ushers. The masters supply the boys with necessaries for their studies at discretion, but render a half-yearly account. In other respects they are governed as in the grammar school.

Ten boys who are upon the royal foundation must be qualified annually (in the opinion of the master and wardens of the Trinity-house) for the sea-service; but the master of the school is permitted to enter his protest against any boy admitted or recommended, who is not fit by the age of sixteen. Before boys are received on the royal or Mr. Stone's foundation, they must have proficiency in the English language, write well, and must have proceeded to the rule of three in arithmetic. The first class of the grammar school is asembled on Tuesday afternoon, and instructed in the mathematics. The drawing-master attends on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from one till five in the summer, and four in the winter, to instruct the boys upon the royal, and Stone's, and Stock's foundations, and any others that may be sent by the proper officers, from the writing or grammar schools. This master has power to reject boys whose powers appear insufficient. The reading master's employment needs no detail.

The music master teaches from one till three o'clock on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and attends at the hall at the public suppers.

An exhibition of drawing and specimens of writing takes

place

place in the hall on the 31st of March and 30th of Sept.; each boy is seated at the tables with his performances before him. Many of the latter are, says Mr. Malcolm, and what any visititor may corroborate, of superlative excellence, and the worst would procure the writer a situation in the most fastidious merchant's counting-house.

Among the peculiarities of Christ's hospital, a sight is exhibited from Christmas to Easter every year, which no other institution, lay, civil, ecclesiastical, or eleemosynary, has ever equalled in their grandest ceremonies, or which is more calculated to impress the heart of a spectator with the liveliest sentiments of sympathetic pleasure; I mean the supper of all the children on Sunday evenings at six o'clock, to which strangers are admitted by tickets.

The great hall, which was rebuilt after the fire of London, contains several tables which are covered with table-cloths, wooden platters, and buckets of beer, with bread and cheese. The treasurer and governors take their seats at the upper end, at a semi-circular table; the boys, attended by the nurses of their several wards, enter in order and arrange themselves on each side of the hall; strangers are then admitted, who go along the center of the hall to the upper end; the masters of the school, the steward, and the matron take their places there also; and the nurses preside at each table, on which a great number of candles are placed, and these, with many lamps and a large lustre, illuminate the room. The ceremony then commences by the steward striking upon one of the tables three strokes with a mallet, which produces a profound silence; one of the boys intended for the church, having ascended a pulpit on one side of the hall, then reads the second lesson for the afternoon service of the day, and an evening prayer composed

for

for the occasion, at the close of which the response of "Amen," from about eight hundred youthful voices has a very interesting effect; a psalm or hymn is next sung by the whole assembly, accompanied by the organ: the same youth then delivers the grace, after which the boys take their seats, and the supper proceeds. When the repast is concluded, the steward again strikes the table as before, and the boys instantly arrange themselves again on each side of the hall, and a grace is said from the pulpit: an anthem is then sung, after which the boys collect all the fragments into small baskets; and each ward, preceded by its nurse with lighted candles, marches in order past the upper table, where they bow to the governors, and file off to an adjoining school-room, the doors of which are thrown open to receive them, and the ceremony is closed.

There is no person who has ever witnessed this ceremony that does not feel the sublimest and the tenderest emotions: it is a combined offering of the gratitude of hundreds to the throne of Divine Mercy!

The institution is conducted in regular departments, the chief of which are as follows:

The *president* has the power of assembling general courts, and in his absence the committee of almoners, who seem to hold the superintendance of the whole institution. When any governor is elected, a charge of the most serious and impressive kind is addressed to him in the open court, reminding him that he is the distributor of good things entrusted to his care for many helpless children; warning him of any neglect, and that the children committed in some degree to his guardianship may be well provided for, attended, and instructed.

The *treasurer's* accounts are inspected by the auditors at pleasure;

pleasure; they are made up in December, and delivered before the 10th of February. He has a receiver to assist him, who renders to him a weekly account; and the treasurer is authorised to leave from 100*l.* to 1000*l.* in his hands for immediate demands. Inventories of all the effects in the care of the different officers are indented and deposited with him. His payments are authorised by the signature of three almoners, except for nursing, for pensions, wages, coals, and goods purchased by wholesale, and on which a discount is allowed. The treasurer and two almoners order all the necessaries for the children. He exercises the superintendance of the family; summons committees, and presides at them, &c.

A similar charge as that already mentioned is delivered to every governor when he becomes a member of the committee, and is required to attend their monthly meetings, particularly on those held within six weeks after Lady-day and Michaelmas.

A governor is appointed auditor to inspect and report the accounts; and also the capability of gentlemen who may be nominated as governors.

A governor is also appointed as *renter*, who attends all views, and assists in the valuation of estates; in letting and repairing houses; and takes care "that none of them, or the leases, are assigned to paupers or improper persons, and that no encroachment be made on any part of the hospital estates."

Another governor is appointed *almoner*, to examine the qualifications of the children who are presented for admission, according to the regulations, that they are legitimate of birth, and their parents not in prosperous condition: also to inspect the state of the hospital, and number of children;

children; and that not more are admitted than can be accommodated at the rate of two in a bed. Also, to attend the several visitations for examination of them, and to see that the masters perform their duty. And also at the meals to observe the provisions. And likewise to see that the wards are properly attended by the nurses, and furnished with bedding, and kept clean, &c. He is also to assist in the distribution of the pensions and gifts to the most deserving, without partiality. And the result of these duties are reported to a court, with suggestions for any new regulations.

A *physician* is appointed by a general court.

A *surgeon* attends at the admission of the children, and examines whether they have any defects or infectious disorders: and afterwards he visits the hospital daily. The physician and surgeon do not receive any other fee than their fixed salaries.

The *apothecary* resides in apartments appropriated for him. His practise is limited to the hospital; and he is not absent without the almoner's permission.

The *clerk* is also resident. He makes correct entries of the minutes of all meetings which he attends; and keeps a register of the children admitted, &c.; of all bindings of apprentices; values and views of the estates and property; and all contracts, &c. &c.

The *receiver* attends daily at the counting-house to receive and pay.

A collector, wardrobe-keeper, and other inferior officers have also their respective appointments: most of whom, as well as the treasurer, &c. have residences upon the foundation.

The *steward* is charged to prevent children eating in the wards;

wards, unless by express permission from the treasurer. He attends at breakfast, dinner, and supper, in the hall, at the ringing of the bell, where the children assemble thoroughly washed, cleaned, and combed. He prevents the children from wearing any other clothes than those given by the hospital, except a pair of shoes, one shirt, and a pair of breeches, at the charge of their parents or friends at first coming. He attends them to Christ church on Sundays, to morning and evening service, and on Saints and other public days, when he observes their behaviour, and enforces silence and attention. He prevents the boys from leaving the bounds of the hospital, by frequently calling them together at unexpected hours, and corrects absentees.

If a boy elopes for a whole or a part of a day, he receives public chastisement in the hall, and is confined the next holiday to his ward. Those who have leave of absence and return too late, are reported by the nurse to the steward, who gives the names to the treasurer; and if the nurse notices any repeated offence against these rules, or that they destroy their clothes, the steward is required to expel them, till they can obtain re-admission from the committee of Almoners. The remainder of this officer's duty may be readily imagined.

The BUILDINGS of Christ's hospital are very extensive but irregular, no part of which is seen in Newgate-street, but the entrance is through Christ church passage, into the ancient cloister of the priory of the Grey-friars; this is used as a burial-place for the hospital, and for a play-place for the children in wet weather, as also for a thoroughfare to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and to little Britain, across the yard where the grammar school, and the dwelling-houses

of

of the treasurer and some of the principal officers, are situated.

The great hall in which the Lord Mayor and his suite assemble on St. Matthew's day to hear orations from the senior boys, and where the whole school sup on Sunday evenings, to which strangers are admitted as already mentioned, is of considerable length, and is adorned with several valuable pictures; King Charles II. in his full robes, painted by Sir Peter Lely in 1662; and James II. with several of the courtiers of his time, receiving the president, several governors, and the children, all of whom are kneeling; one governor with grey hair, and some of the children's heads are well painted; Lord Chancellor Jeffries is standing by the King; it is painted by *Verrio*, who took care to place himself in a long wig in the company; the picture extends the whole length of the room: the founder, by Holbein (as supposed), in the court-room; a three-quarter of Edward VI. by Holbein, richly dressed with one hand on a dagger: there are several other valuable pictures*.

The court room is of the Doric order, and the wainscot is panneled, the cieling plain with a kind of fan in the centre. The president's chair is placed under a small canopy, surmounted with the arms of England.

There are two juvenile libraries, one consisting of classics, and the other of English books; these were the gift of twelve gentlemen, who having been scholars there afterwards became governors †.

The whole of the buildings both in London and at Hertford have from their antiquity become very much out of

* Pennant's Lond. † Malc.

repair

repair, and upon a review of the whole, the expense of rebuilding would be too great for the funds of the charity, and therefore in 1803, the governors published and circulated the following address and resolution.

Christ's Hospital, 28th Jan. 1803.

"The general court having resolved, if any surplus balance should arise, to appropriate such part of the same as may appear prudent, for the establishment of a fund for gradually rebuilding this hospital, the governors take this mode of stating, that the necessity thereof has arisen from the very heavy annual charge of keeping in repair, an annual erection which has been professedly declared incapable in many parts, of being long upheld, and from its having therefore been resolved, "That it is far more the interest of the hospital to expend any sums that may hereafter be voted upon a plan for the gradual and uniform rebuilding of the hospital, than to enter into any further repair of the present buildings."

The first object in view by the governors is, as much as possible, to prevent a decrease in the number of children annually admitted; the securing this object has hitherto prevented any appropriation to the building fund, and it is not probable that the general expenses will ever permit any considerable portion of the income of this house to be so applied: a former general court therefore

Resolved unanimously, "That a subscription be immediately opened, to render effectual aid to the fund, which may arise from the appropriation of the surplus revenue, towards the gradual rebuilding this hospital on its present site, and that which the governors are enabled to purchase under the authority of parliament, for the improvement and

enlargement

enlargement thereof in London, which resolution has already received the countenance of many governors whose names and the sums they have subscribed appear hereunder, and to whom the general court thus make their public acknowledgements.

Two other royal hospitals, those of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas, were rebuilt by public subscriptions, and after the liberal support this charity has experienced for two centuries and a half the governors entertain the confident expectation, that a loyal seminary rendered important to the kingdom at large by its magnitude and by the liberal education and maintenance it affords, will also receive favourable attention from the generous and opulent, upon so interesting an occasion; and this general court embrace the opportunity so easily afforded of voting,

"Their unanimous thanks to the corporation of the city of London, for their unanimous resolution to subscribe the sum of 1000*l.* towards the gradual rebuilding of Christ's hospital upon its present site, in which a further proof of the accustomed protection and attention of that respectable body to the orphans of this city and others is eminently conspicuous, and an example held forth worthy of imitation.

"By order of a general court held this day,

"Richard Corp, Clerk."

The qualifications of governors is 200*l.* and a present of 200*l.* more is expected upon election. The institution is supported by the revenues of its establishments and funds, and by legacies and benefactions. The present chief officers are Sir J. W. Anderson, Bart. Alderman, President; James Palmer, Esq. Treasurer; Richard Corp, Esq. Chief clerk.

The

The upright administration of this hospital has in no instance been more acknowledged than in the trusts which have been reposed in them, by those who have founded other charities, entirely unconnected with the nature of this foundation, and wholly without their previous knowledge. I mean, 1st, The alms-houses founded by David Smith, citizen and embroiderer, in 1584, which was destroyed by the fire in 1666, and afterwards rebuilt by Sir Thomas Fitch; the pensioners at first received only 1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* but the daughter of Sir T. Fitch added a further gift sufficient to allow them from the company of embroiderers 1*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* each*. And 2dly, The far more extensive and important trust of Mr. Hetherington's charity for blind persons, which will be mentioned in its proper place.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,

SOUTHWARK.

THIS hospital was established for the same purposes as that of St. Bartholomew, it is situated on the east side of the borough of Southwark; Camden and Maitland agree in stating, that it owes its foundation to a casual fire which happened in that neighbourhood in the year 1207, which destroyed the priory of St. Mary over Rhe; the Canons erected an hospital near the spot for the celebration of mass until the monastery could be rebuilt; this was soon after

* 2 Mait. 1324.

accomplished,

accomplished, but Peter de Rupebus, Bishop of Winchester, for the greater convenience of air and water, removed the hospital in the year 1215, and erected it in a place where Richard Prior of Bermondsey had only two years before built an almonry or alms-house for the reception of indigent children, and necessitous proselytes; and having dedicated it to St. Thomas the apostle, endowed it with land of the value of 343*l.* per annum, from which time it was held of the abbot of Bermondsey, and since of the bishops of Winton, who were its patrons at the time of the Reformation, when its value was estimated at 266*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*: it was surrendered to the crown in 1538, by Nicholas Buckland the then master *.

Besides the estates belonging to this hospital, was the site of an ancient mansion-house called Skinner's place, forty acres of land, with certain rents and services in West Greenwich in Kent, which was conveyed in 1349, by Ralph Nonthey, to William Bishop of Winchester and others, who conveyed them in the same year to this hospital. Mr. Lysons supposes this estate to have been included in Sir Frederic Evelyn's, and he states it to have afterwards passed through several hands into the possession of Ann Lady Parry †.

In the year 1551 the Mayor and Citizens of London having purchased of Edw. VI. the manor of Southwark, for the sum of 647*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* which comprised the site of this hospital, repaired and enlarged it at an expense of 1100*l.*, and in the following month of November, received into it 260 poor sick and helpless objects, upon which the King in 1553

* Dugd. Mon. Angl.; Stow's Survey; 2 Gough Camden, 27; 2 Mait. 1322.

† 1 Hasted. 7; 4 Lysons, 388, 654.

incorporated

incorporated it with those of St. Bartholomew, Bridewell, Bethlem, and Christ's hospitals.

Although the great fire in London did not reach this place, yet the revenues of this hospital suffered considerable injury by it, and also by three great fires in Southwark in 1676, 1681, and 1689, and further by the decay of some of its buildings, which were very ancient and in a low, damp, and incommodious situation, unfit for the reception of the sick; a subscription for the purpose of rebuilding them was accordingly set on foot, and this great object was accomplished in 1693, when the buildings were erected, consisting of three quadrangles, one facing the street, and two interior squares; the three wards on the south side of the first were erected at the charge of Thomas Guy, citizen and stationer, in 1707; and three on the north side by Thomas Frederic, esq. one of the governors in 1708; the whole containing nineteen wards and four hundred and seventy-four beds, which are always occupied; and many out-patients are also relieved *.

To this a new building was added in 1732, consisting of several wards, a brew-house, and offices, at the expense of the funds of the charity; so that it now consists of four quadrangular courts, in the first of which are wards for women; in the second two chapels, the smallest of which is for the private use of the hospital, and the largest is for parochial use; in the same court, and adjoining to them, are the houses of the treasurer and other officers; in the third court are wards for men; and the fourth contains wards, hot and cold baths, a surgery, theatre, apothecary's shop, &c.

Amongst the numerous benefactors to this foundation

* 2 Gough's Camden, 27.

Sir Robert Clayton is mentioned as one of the chief; and the society to commemorate his liberal character, erected, during his life time in 1701, a statue in the second court with appropriate inscriptions on the north and south sides of the pedestal, whereby it appears that he was a native of Northampton, was lord mayor of London, and having contributed 600*l.* in his life time, bequeathed by his will 2300*l.* to this hospital, besides having built the girl's ward in Christ's hospital, &c. He died in 1714, when the statue was repaired.

Although it does not appear that there were any estates annexed to the city's original purchase of this hospital, yet the beneficence of the corporation and their fellow citizens, and others, contributed to raise a very considerable endowment, so as to secure the permanent objects of it, and even to extend its designs; and its progressive utility has been proved by the increase of the numbers who have required its relief; their number, including out-patients, may be taken at an average of six or seven years at nine thousand, and the expenditure at about 10,000*l.*

By the last report they appear to have amounted to seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

The title of this hospital is the same as has been mentioned in the accounts of Bridewell.

The governors consist of the lord mayor, and court of aldermen, ex officio, and others, who qualify by a donation of 50*l.*: their number is unlimited.

They choose their officers and servants, who are a president, treasurer, hospitaller, a chaplain, besides the minister of the parish, who is remunerated by the hospital, three physicians, three surgeons, apothecary, clerk, receiver, steward, matron, butler, and brewer, baker, cook, assistant, and servant,

servant, an assistant clerk in the counting-house, two porters, four beadles, nineteen sisters, nineteen nurses, nineteen watchwomen, a chapel clerk, sexton, and one watchman.

The late Nathaniel Newnham, esq. alderman, colonel of the London militia, was the president; Abel Chapman, esq. treasurer; Rev. Servington Savery, B. C. L. hospitaller; Dr. Lister, Dr. Wells, and Dr. Turner, physicians; Dr. G. G. Currey, assistant physician; Mr. Chandler, Mr. J. Birch, and Mr. Cline, surgeons; apothecary, Mr. Whitfield; clerk, Oliver Cromwell, esq. &c. &c.

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AND THE ROYAL HOSPITALS.

THESE five royal foundations having considerably increased in prosperity and use, and commoners having contributed very largely towards their permanent establishment, the particular privileges of each, and the power of the corporation, who were governors officially, raised considerable question, and it became necessary that they should be very correctly and distinctly ascertained; and after many serious conferences they came happily to a final agreement in 1782; they concurred also in an application to parliament, where this agreement received legislative sanction, and passed into a law, 22 Geo. III. c. 77.

In my work on the Law of Mortmain and Charitable Uses, p. 534, I had occasion to state this agreement, and the act of parliament at length, to which I must, therefore, now beg leave to refer; where the reader will find the mode of electing governors, the stile of each hospital, the manner in which the corporation is represented at the general courts of these five hospitals, and the mode of sealing deeds, particularly detailed; it may be sufficient in this place to state that the common council at their corporation court after St. Thomas's day, or at any subsequent court, nominate forty-eight of their members, of whom the names of twelve are sent to each hospital, Bethlem and Bridewell being from their union considered as one, who thereby become governors, and act as such in all matters for so long and so many successive years as they shall continue to be members of the common council, or be re-elected

as such members: all vacancies are filled up by the common council.

The annual court for all these hospitals is held at Christ's hospital on St. Matthew's day, where the corporation is represented by the lord mayor, aldermen, and the above-mentioned twelve members. Under this agreement these affairs have been conducted until some time in the last year, when a different construction was urged upon some part of its clauses; these have been ably considered on both sides, but it does not appear that any repeal or alteration has yet been made in this conciliatory statute, which deserves every prudent consideration before it be disturbed.

Northouck in his History of London, has preserved (page 874) a curious record made in 1557 of ordinances and rules and charges to the governors, and to the respective officers; it will be very interesting to the inquiring reader, but I regret that its length prevents my inserting it in this work.

These hospitals of royal foundation are annually recommended to the public patronage by a sermon preached at Christ's church on Easter Monday by a bishop, and by another on Tuesday by a dignitary of the church, when a summary of the state of each hospital is printed for distribution; on this occasion the lord mayor and corporation attend in state, and the boys of Christ's hospital with their badges, and those of the mathematical school with their instruments, form part of the procession, and render it the most interesting of any in the year. The following hymn was sung by them last Easter during the service:

A Psalm of Thanksgiving sung by the Children of Christ's Hospital, on Monday and Tuesday in Easter Week, 1809, according to ancient custom, for their Founders and Benefactors. The words by the Rev. Arthur William Trollope, A. M. The music by R. J. S. Stevens.

'Tis finish'd:—thus the suffering Saviour said,
And meekly patient bow'd his dying head.
'Tis finish'd;—Yes, the awful scene is clos'd:
In human form his heavenly glories veil'd,
And on the Cross in writhing anguish nail'd,
The Eternal Lord of Life and Death
A willing victim yields his breath
And pays the mighty price for ruin'd man propos'd.

But short thy triumph, Death! in vain the tomb
Confines the God within its dreary womb:
Its glorious tenant soon to life restor'd,
Pure and incorruptible, takes his flight
To the blest regions of celestial light;
While the angelic host on high
With loud Hosannas rend the sky,
And swell the notes of praise to man's redeeming Lord.

And when the day shall come, when all who live
Before his throne the dread account must give,
And of their works the just reward await;
With him the band, whose gen'rous labours smooth'd
The rugged path of life, its sorrows sooth'd,
Whose mercy bade the orphan prove
The blessings of a parent's love,
In endless bliss shall reign in that immortal state.

A true

A true REPORT of the great Number of poor Children, and other poor People, maintained in the several HOSPITALS, under the pious Care of the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, *Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON, the year last past.*

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

CHILDREN put forth apprentices, and discharged from Christ's hospital, the year last past, 174, eleven whereof being instructed in the mathematics and navigation, were placed forth apprentices to commanders of ships, out of the mathematical school, founded by his late majesty King Charles II. of blessed memory - - - 174

Children buried the year last past - - 6

Children now under the care and charge of the hospital, in London and at Hertford 1033

To be admitted on presentations granted to this time - - 183 } 1216

The names of all which, as also when and whence they were admitted, will appear in the said hospital's books.

The support of this hospital principally depends upon benefactions and bequests. As that part of its income which is permanent is far short of maintaining the usual number of children, whose education qualifies them for the church, for naval service, and for every station in life according to their abilities; and as the principles of religion, as well as the due order of civil society, are points to which their

attention is constantly directed, it is hoped that all charitable and worthy good Christians will readily contribute to an institution which is not only of local but of national good. From the antiquity of the greater part of the buildings in London and at Hertford, they are become so ruinous as to be unfit for further repair, a circumstance which at this time specially calls for the pecuniary aid of the benevolent, to enable the governors to enter upon the great work of rebuilding.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS admitted, cured, and discharged during the last year, 3849 in-patients, and 4540 out-patients, many of whom have been relieved with money, clothes, and other necessaries, to enable them to return to their several habitations 8389

Buried this year, after much charge in their illness - - - - 279

Remaining under cure, { in-patients, - 440 / out-patients, - - 356

So that there have been during the last Year, and now are, under the care of this hospital, of poor, sick, and lame persons, destitute of all other relief, in the whole - - - 9464

This being the most ancient hospital in the city and suburbs of London, and having escaped the great fire in the year 1666, the buildings by length of time became so very ruinous, that in the year 1729, there was a necessity that great part thereof should be taken down; and a subscription was then entered into by many of the worthy governors,

governors, and other charitable persons, for defraying the expenses of rebuilding the hospital; which hath been progressively erected and finished, without any diminution of the number of patients on account of such building.

As the charge and expense of this hospital much exceeds the certain revenues thereof, and there not being a fund sufficient to admit and support the many poor, wounded, maimed, and sick objects, who daily apply for relief, the assistance of all persons is humbly desired, to enable the governors not only to support the present charity, but the enlargement thereof.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

THERE have been cured and discharged from St. Thomas's hospital, in Southwark, the last year, of wounded, maimed, sick, and diseased persons, 2789 in-patients, and 4322 out-patients, many of whom have been relieved with money and necessaries at their departure, to accommodate and support them in their journies to their several habitations 7111

Buried from thence, after much charge in their sickness - - - - 191

Remaining under cure, { in-patients - 417 / out-patients - - 210

So that there are and have been, during the last year, of poor miserable objects under the cure of the said hospital, and destitute of other proper care, in all - - - - 7929

The number of persons constantly relieved in this hospital being so large, as from the above and other annual accounts

appears, the expenses also, in all the following articles, being enormously increased; for instance, in food and physic;—for necessary repairs, both on the estate and in the hospital itself;—particularly for the late gradual repair of all the wards, and furnishing them with iron bedsteads, and other appurtenances to the same: Therefore many of the worthy governors of this charity, induced thereto by the benefit which must naturally accrue to the patients from such an alteration (as they will not now be so liable to be disturbed in their sick and restless moments, by the annoyance of insects common to most habitations, but particularly to hospitals) entered into a voluntary subscription towards defraying part of the charge: But, notwithstanding their additional bounties, the annual expense of this hospital far exceeds its certain annual income. On which account, it is farther humbly recommended to all charitable persons, that they would be pleased to enable the governors, by their contributions, to go on in relieving the distresses of the maimed and diseased poor, so that they may be made useful members of the community.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

RECEIVED into this hospital during the last year, under commitments by the lord mayor and the aldermen of this city, as vagrants or disorderly persons, who have been kept to hard labour (or received correction) - - - 279

Received into this hospital during the same period sundry poor persons who have been committed be-

Carry forward, 279

fore

	Brought forward,	279
fore they could be passed to their respective parishes, as required by a late act of parliament -		947
		1226

Apprentices now, for the most part, received from Christ's hospital, brought up in divers trades and manufactures, and maintained in and at the charge of this hospital - - - 35

1261

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

DISTRACTED men and women remaining in this hospital on the 31st December, 1807, -		126
Admitted during the year 1808 - -		85
		211
Cured and discharged - -	52	
Buried, after much charge during their lunacy	12	
Patients in the hospital 31st Dec. 1808	147	
		211
viz. Men under cure	38	
Ditto incurables	37—75	
Women under cure	27	
Ditto incurables	45—72	
	147	

The governors inform the public, that a committee meet every Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock, at Bethlem hospital, at which it has been always customary to admit

and discharge distracted men and women from any part of Great Britain or Ireland, without expense to their relations or friends. By the report, however, of eminent surveyors, the building of the present hospital (which was erected shortly after the fire of London) has been proved to be in so decayed and dangerous a state, as to render it necessary to pull down a considerable part of it, and to limit the number of patients. It is intended immediately to erect a new hospital for lunatics, which will have the advantages of an airy situation, and may be rendered far more suitable to the purposes of its erection than the old hospital, even in its best state, which was constructed in haste, and the plan of which is very capable of improvement. To effect this desirable purpose, however, it must be obvious, that nothing short of a liberal subscription on the part of the public at large can suffice, which the governors most earnestly solicit, and are fully convinced they shall not solicit in vain, in a country whose greatest characteristic is its noble and generous solicitude to alleviate the miseries, administer to the necessities, and heal the diseases of its people.

בֵּית חוֹלִים (BETH HOLIM),

HOUSE of INFIRM, or HOUSE for INFIRM PEOPLE,

MILE-END OLD TOWN.

AN hospital or infirmary for receiving the sick, poor, and aged men and women, and lying-in women, of the community of Spanish and Portuguese Jews, was instituted by the voluntary contributions of several members of their congregations, in Lemon-street, Goodman's-fields, in the year A. M. 5588, and A. D. 1748. The Jews reckon by beginning the year with the lunar month Tisri, which corresponds with our September, or sometimes, though not often, the first week in October. On 11th of September, 1809, they reckon the creation to be 5570 years of duration.

It was not limited to any numbers, but relieved about one hundred and twenty persons yearly, besides giving to out-patients medicine and advice; and the subscriptions then amounted to 500*l.* per annum.

The increasing benefit of this hospital rendered an enlargement necesssary, and therefore in 1792 a more commodious building was erected at Mile-end, Old Town, which contains accommodation for fourteen sick men, and fourteen sick women, and for eight lying-in women; besides twenty-one beds for the old and indigent. The beds for the sick are in four wards, those for lying-in women in a separate apartment, and those for the old and indigent in ten rooms, with a long sitting-room, which has two fire-places.

Mr. Lysons, in noticing this hospital *, states several

* 3 Lysons, 482.

instances

instances of great longevity amongst the pensioners. The contributions are general throughout the Portuguese congregations by offerings made at the synagogue, and their elders grant from their general charity fund from 270*l.* to 300*l.* annually towards its support; they have a small capital also in the funds; their poor members are very numerous.

This hospital also dispenses medicines to all persons who hold any employment under their synagogue, and to all the poor of their congregation. There is not any printed account of the state of the institution, or of its funds.

This community likewise support another asylum adjoining their synagogue in Bevis Marks, consisting of twenty-four rooms for poor women past their labour, who receive a monthly allowance, and a certain number of sacks of coals in the winter season; this establishment is entirely independent of the Beth Holim, and is not maintained by any of its funds.

Three general charity schools in the yard of the synagogue for the education and clothing of poor boys, and another for poor girls, and a house for the maintenance, clothing, and educating twelve poor orphan boys, are also maintained by the same congregation. The whole of these institutions are conducted by committees, of whom Mr. De Castro, of Bevis Marks, is the secretary.

It is a duty which I owe to both these, and the German and Dutch congregations, from my own experience of their liberality, to say that they are in no respect deficient in the gift of charity; many have falsely conceived that this sympathetic virtue was confined to Christians; it is a virtue which the Christian era has brought to perfection, it has diffused itself into all denominations of mankind, and has co-operated with Christianity itself to humanise every heart;

heart; the Jews have partaken of its influence, and present a noble example of liberality in uniting with us in all our institutions, at the same time, that from a delicacy much to be admired, they forbear to mention, far less to solicit our aid to any of theirs: surely no sight can be more grateful than to see men of very different persuasions in religion all uniting and sitting together with unanimity of heart to foster the poor and friendless, and to bind up the wounds of distress, without waiting to question any other circumstance than how to relieve them. This is worthy of the precept, "go and do thou likewise!"

HOSPITAL

OF THE

GERMAN AND DUTCH JEWS,

MILE-END, OLD TOWN.

בּוֹה צדק *(Naivay Tsaideck)*,

DWELLING-PLACE of JUSTICE, (or of CHARITY);

The word צדקה *(Tsaidaucau)*, justice, being also used among Jews to signify Charity.

The inscription is, viz.

שִׁמְרוּ מִשְׁפָּט וַעֲשׂוּ צְדָקָה כִּי קְרוֹבָה יְשׁוּעָתִי לָבוֹא

Read it thus in English pronunciation;

Shimroo Mishpaut Vongausoo Tsiadaucau, Key Kairobau. Yeshoongautee Caubeau.

"Keep ye judgment, and do justice (צְדָקָה *Tsaidaucau*,

or charity,) for my salvation is near to come." Isaiah, chap. lvi. v. 1.

The letters pointed thus ··· are those which if used as numerical figures denote the year in which the establishment commenced.

As the front of this hospital is undergoing a repair, I do not know what may be the English inscription; the former one was not a translation of the Hebrew, nor bore any allusion to it; probably the future one will be more correct.

This establishment arose from the philanthropic exertions of Benjamin and Abraham Goldsmid, esqs. who in the year 1795 commenced a collection among their friends for a fund, whereon to found a charitable institution of more extent that than of Beth Holim, already mentioned, for the benefit of the Jewish poor of the class denominated *German Jews*; the sums contributed by Jewish and Christian benevolence amounted in 1797 to sufficient to enable them to purchase 20,000*l.* imperial annuities of 3 per cent., and by the continuation of subscriptions, and accumulation of the dividends and interest, the aggregate sum in 1806 amounted to the value of 22,000*l.* stock at the then current price. Thus provided, a meeting was held to determine on the best plan of application of this liberal bounty: and the result of mature deliberation was, to establish an hospital for the reception and support of the aged poor, as well as for the education and industrious employment of both sexes: 10,000*l.* consols of 3 per cent. were purchased, and which, with the former stock, was transferred to trustees as an inviolate fund for its endowment, yielding 900*l.* per annum. It was therefore founded on the 17th of February, A.M. 5566, A. D. 1806, the freehold on which the hospital was afterwards erected was purchased for 2,300*l.* including all fixtures, and

and a leasehold ground adjoining; the house was completed and opened on the 28th of June, 1807, A. M. 5567, for the reception of five aged men, five aged women, ten boys, and eight girls. The adjoining freehold was also purchased for 2000*l.* and on which it is intended, as soon as the term of the present tenant shall expire, to erect an enlargement of the hospital to admit a further number of patients, and for which good purpose the subscription has been continued.

Previous to the committee's framing any rules for its government, they made it their study, by personal attention, to see what was most likely to be effectual towards the design of the institution, and after an active experience of many salutary regulations, they submitted a set of rules for the sanction of their friends. To all these in their respective departments the community, by very impressive resolutions, conveyed their thanks; but they likewise bore the most grateful testimony to the attention which several ladies had devoted in personally visiting the establishment, interesting themselves in its arrangements and domestic economy, and suggesting improvements which have tended considerably to render its accommodations more beneficial to the poor persons for whom it was designed. Here I cannot forbear cordially uniting in this laudable and useful zeal, and recommending the practice of it; I for one have not unfrequently lamented that houses of charity, particularly those parts of them which are devoted to female patients, should very seldom receive female inspection; bedding, clothing, diet, air, washing, and numberless comforts, which the eye of a fellow female can order to be administered, are perhaps often omitted for want of female inspection: some institutions have a female committee, who purposely visit the wards and look into cases and wants

which

which men, who administer only the finances and the building, cannot through delicacy enquire into, and therefore never hear of.

It is fortunate for mankind that charity may be well administered, unfettered by religious distinctions; it is a bond of union amongst us all, and in England we are accustomed daily to see, as in the list of subscribers to this hospital also, persons of every denomination, of every party, of every religious persuasion, the Jew and the Christian, the churchman and the sectary, all uniting in the grand cause of relieving their fellow-creatures.

Towards the promotion of this benevolent design Dr. Myers, on the 24th of March, 1806, offered to fulfil the duties of a physician *gratis*, which was gratefully accepted: Mr. Van Oven likewise united in this example, and offered his able services as surgeon: they were accordingly deemed members of all committees.

A subscription of five guineas annually gives a right of voting on all occasions, and three votes at elections; three guineas limits these votes to two; and two guineas to one vote; and one guinea confines the vote to officers only; twenty-five guineas constitute a governor for life; subscriptions of half-a-guinea do not confer any privilege. Donations of life governors, and legacies are added to the permanent fund, and those in any firm or company entitle one of them to act as a governor; general meetings are held in March, and ten governors are competent for business; elections are then made of officers, and a house committee of twenty-four, and two auditors; and any special meeting may be called by the requisition of five governors: the offices of physician, surgeon, &c. are elected by the court.

A general

A general committee of twelve governors, five of whom are a quorum, meet every quarter, to enquire into the affairs of the hospital, to hear the reports of the house committee, and regulate the manufactories, apprentice the boys, determine on the employments carried on in the hospital, inspect its accounts, investigate the conduct of all parties, and reward the deserving; to recommend additional objects to the court, order repairs not exceeding 100*l.* direct any further investment of stock, and prepare lists of the committees and officers for election; and when any girl is within three months of fifteen years of age, they direct proper measures for finding a situation to place her in, either as a servant in a good family for a certain time, or to some employment.

The house committee attend at the hospital on Sunday weekly, and five of the general committee are associated with them, and take the general supervision of the house, of the supplies necessary, and the conduct of every person therein, and a special meeting of the whole committee may be called upon requisition of the attending members, and the expenditure of any sum above 5*l.* must be ordered by the whole committee summoned, who are not empowered to expend a sum exceeding 20*l.* without the concnrrence of the general committee.

Two auditors inspect the accounts and sign them for the general committee; all subscribers are requested to visit the house, and to enter their remarks in a book; four trustees are chosen by the general court to accept the investments of stock. Among the regulations for the internal government of the house, the number of persons admitted may be increased in such proportion as the funds will allow: no person can be admitted but who has been resident in

London

London not less than ten years: nor any youth, of either sex, unless their parents have resided in London not less than ten years. Nor can any be considered as a proper object of this charity, unless he shall belong to one of the three established synagogues of German Jews in London, and who shall produce proper certificates thereof. Those are preferred who shall prove that they have been reduced in life, from a respectable situation; and if the number of equal claims exceed the number of vacancies, the election is then determined by lot, subject to the regulations made for the different classes. Printed blank petitions may be had of the secretary, which comprise a description of the party, signed by themselves, and a certificate of their synagogue-officers. Seven of the general committee examine them, and appoint a day for the election: and the candidates also procure medical certificates that they are free from such disease or infirmity as would render them unfit inmates; and that they have had the small-pox, or been inoculated. Any temporary disorder only prevents their admission until recovery. At admission each patient is examined as to cleanliness by the matron or superintendant. Some industrious occupation is provided as a constant source of employment in the house, independent of the trades or manufacture. The males and females are most scrupulously kept apart, except at prayers and meal-times: and particularly the younger ones. No one, unless he be a governor, is admitted without an order to visit the persons in the house, except on Wednesdays, between three and five in the winter, and four and six in the summer; a parent or relative to an orphan, in case of sickness, excepted, and then at stated times. Every boy and girl producing at the anniversary meeting a certificate

ficate of complete good conduct during the twelve months preceding, receives a reward of five shillings, to be disposed of as their earnings.

The men must be of fifty-five years of age at the least, of good character, either widowers or bachelors; to have one suit of clothes annually, one great coat, two shirts, two pair of stockings, three neck-cloths, two pair of shoes, one night-cap, one hat, three handkerchiefs; and the committee may order others. They wear a uniform.

The women must be also fifty-five years of age at least, and belong to one of the three established synagogues in London, and be widow or daughter of some person who has been resident at least ten years in London, or must have herself resided that time, and be either spinster or widow of good character: they must knit stockings for the house, for which allowance is made them. They are to be clothed with two gowns, two petticoats, three caps, two pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, two aprons, two handkerchiefs, two neck-handkerchiefs, one bonnet, two shifts, two shawls, and one cloth cloak, if required.

The boys are admitted from ten to thirteen years of age, and kept till the expiration of their apprenticeship. They must be from parents of good character, belonging to one of the three established German synagogues in London, or born in and resident ten years in London—able to read Hebrew prayers; and those are preferred who add thereto a knowledge of English reading. They are likewise taught English, writing, reading, and arithmetic, and employed in some industrious occupation till fit to be apprenticed at twelve or thirteen years. They are annually clothed with two shirts, one hat, two pair of shoes, two pair of stockings,

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one suit of clothes, and an extra suit and shirt on first entrance: they clean their own shoes at night, and also those of the men. The profit of all the work that a boy can do more than the task set him daily, is disposed of by saving half for himself, to accumulate till out of his time; but one-fourth of this portion is paid to him weekly, and at the expiration of the apprenticeship he receives the rest.

The girls are admitted from seven to ten years of age, and kept till fifteen, under similar limitations as the boys: are taught to read the prayers, read, write, and cypher; needle-work, knitting, washing, ironing, household-work, and plain cooking. They are annually clothed, except as to sex, similar to the boys. All the other internal regulations seem to be very laudable, and well calculated to preserve good order and harmony throughout the family: and those for the matron, superintendant, schoolmaster, secretary, who is not resident, the diet, table, and the committees, combine a code of such rules which are seldom found in houses of charity; and which, if they are punctually observed here, are well calculated to render this one of the best governed of any house of charity in the metropolis.

The first account for the year, closing in March, 1808, stated the receipts from Messrs. Goldsmid at 6503*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; contributions at 1849*l.* 8*s.* which, with sundries, amounted together to 8492*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; out of which the freehold at Mile-end was purchased, with furniture, internal expenses, land-tax, insurance, and the purchase of 3333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* consols. all which amounted together to 2497*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* leaving a balance in their banker's hands of 635*l.* 2*s.* Legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurer for the use of the hospital.

The

The present officers are, Abraham Goldsmid, esq. patron; Asher Goldsmid, esq. president; Samuel Joseph, and Moses Samuel, esqrs. vice-presidents; Assur Keyser and L. de Symons, esq. treasurers; Dr. J. H. Myers, physician; Mr. Von Oven, surgeon; Mr. Joseph Jacobs, solicitor; Mr. J. J. Bing, secretary.

INSTITUTION

FOR INVESTIGATING THE NATURE AND CURE OF

CANCER.

In the month of June, 1803, a charitable society was formed in London for the above important purpose. The cancer bears more hardly on the poor than on the rich, as wanting that alleviation of pain, and that degree of attention and assistance, which an evil so hopeless and so aggravating require. Dr. Denman, whose medical practice has placed him very much in the way of knowing and seeing the dreadful consequences of this disease among the female sex, had the merit of proposing a meeting on the subject, and became a most active member of this charity. A committee of superintendance, consisting of twenty-one gentlemen, was appointed, together with a medical committee to direct its affairs. The medical committee consisted of fourteen practitioners in medicine and surgery of the first eminence. Each committee had the power of electing its own members, and of encreasing the number to a limited extent.

Dr.

Dr. Denman was the secretary of the medical committee, and the person to whom all communications on the subject were and may still be addressed. There were above fifty corresponding members in different parts of the world: and the object of the society being to draw into one focus every information as to symptom or remedy which could be obtained, the number of correspondents was of course unlimited.

The subscriptions, including a donation from the infant asylum, had been invested in the funds. A donation of thirty guineas constituted a governor for life. Any benefaction was accepted, without expectation of its being repeated, unless the donor should at any time think fit. But as it was known that in poor families, where one of its members is afflicted by cancer, it is absolutely impossible that they should be supplied with the means even of decent and tolerable cleanliness, it was in contemplation that as soon as the funds of the charity would authorise it, a house should be hired for the sole reception of cancerous patients; to be admitted for a certain period without any expense, and afterwards, in peculiar cases, to be continued at a limited and moderate charge; so as to relieve the poor from a burthen, not merely exceeding their means of expenditure, but requiring a constancy of attention incompatible with their call to business or daily labour for their support. In this establishment a resident apothecary was necessary; competent by his integrity, intelligence, and industry, to make the experiment of any mode of cure which it might be thought proper to adopt: and a physician and surgeon elected for three, five, or seven years, to whom an acknowledgment should be made for extraordinary attention to the objects of the institution. No experiments were to made,

nor

nor any medicine tried without the express authority of the medical committee.

Dr. Denman in his able and humane address to the public on the opening of this society, states it as a fact, that "little is at present known of cancer but as an incurable disease, as if science and art were exhausted, or were unequal to the differences they have to encounter, and that this institution was formed not merely with a design of affording an asylum for the distressed, but professedly for the purpose of experiment and discovery *."

The officers chosen were Stephen Aisley, esq. and Thomas Philip Hampton, esq. treasurers; the medical department was to be conducted by Dr. Willan, Dr. Pelham Warren, Dr. Denman, and Dr. Young, physicians; and by Mr. J. Pearson, surgeon. A house was taken for this benevolent purpose, and numerous subscriptions were received, but after a short time it was judged expedient by the managers to close the accounts of the institution at Christmas, 1805; its finances were not wholly exhausted in the experiment, and the remnant was invested in the funds in the names of trustees to await a more favourable opportunity for renewing the progress of the charity; it is however to be remembered that in several of the established hospitals wards have been wholly appropriated, and part of their medical practice devoted, to the cure or relief of cancer.

* Rep. Soc. B. C. Poor, iii. 259.

EMANUEL HOSPITAL,

TOTHILL-FIELDS, WESTMINSTER.

THIS estbalishment owes its foundation to the benevolent design of Gregory Lord Dacre, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, who intended to have given 110*l.* in money towards building it, and 40*l.* a-year in lands for ever towards the relief of aged people, and bringing up of children in virtue and good and laudable arts; in this plan his Lady, Anne Baroness Dacre, concurred, and prepared an application to the queen for an act of incorporation, but his lordship dying before his intentions were executed, his lady took up the plan and carried it into effect. By her will, dated the 20th of December, 1594, she devised that out of the revenues of her estates her executor should, in case she should not live to accomplish it herself, build a neat and convenient house with rooms of habitation for twenty poor folks, and twenty other poor children, employing and bestowing thereupon 300*l.*, and to apply for an act of incorporation, and then to assure the manor of *Brainsburton*, in Yorkshire, and all her other estates in that county, with some exceptions, to that corporation for ever, and to grant leases thereof for one hundred years or less at their discretion at the yearly rent of 100*l.*, and she gave the reversion to the corporation for ever, and also to complete the purchase of four acres of land in Tothill-fields, Middlesex, for which she was then in treaty with Edward More, esq., and whereon the hospital should be built, and then that it should be called "Emanuel hospital in Westminster," and appointed Edward Fenner

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one of the judges; Drue Drury, knt., George Goring, and Edward More, esqrs. executors.

Soon after her decease the executors proceeded to effect her lord's and her own intention, completed the purchase and erected the hospital; and a charter of incorporation, dated the 17th of December, 43 Eliz. was accordingly obtained at the humble suite of Thomas Lord Buckhurste, lord high treasurer of England, brother and heir of Lady Dacre, and at the suite also of her executors, that the house should remain an alms-house and hospital of poor, and be called "Emanuel Hospital, in or near Westminster;" that the executors should name and place therein twenty poor aged people to dwell and inhabit therein, and twenty poor children to be brought up there in virtue and good laudable arts, according to the charitable and good meaning of the foundress, and to have perpetuity; and that during their lives and after their decease the lord mayor and aldermen of London should for ever be called governors of the hospital, and of the lands and possessions thereof, and that the poor people should be in deed and name one body corporate and political of themselves for ever, by the name of "the poor of Emanuel Hospital, in or near Westminster, in the county of Middlesex," with all corporate powers to receive and purchase the manor of Brainsburton, and the house, and four acres of land; have a common seal; and to sue and be sued, &c. the executors to nominate pensioners; and after them the lord mayor and aldermen to make rules for elections and government, salaries, pensions, &c., and to purchase lands, &c. not held *in capite* or by knight's service, nor exceeding 150*l.* a-year, without any writ of *ad quod damnum*, &c. the statutes of mortmain notwithstanding.

On the 18th of February, 44 Elizabeth, Sir Edward

More,

More, knt., of Odiham, Hants, conveyed to the corporation "the poor of Emanuel Hospital, in or near Westminster, in the county of Middlesex," the hospital then lately built, and the court-yard and garden containing one acre, and three acres of pasture land adjoining to the West. To accompany this grant another deed was executed, dated the 20th of the same month, of confirmation, and bargain and sale, from the same parties, the executors, to the corporation confirming the establishment, and granting to them and their successors for ever the manor of Brainsburton, &c.—The original deed is deposited in the Rolls chapel.

During the lives of the executors they exercised the rights of governors, and upon the decease of the last survivor in 1623, the court of aldermen succeeded; but it appears by the records of that court that the inhabitants or parishioners of Chelsea, of Hayes, and of St. Margaret, Westminster, used the practice of presenting upon every vacancy two candidates for the choice of the court; and by the language of the entries in their repertory, it seems that certain rooms were appropriated to those parishes, (see July 16, 1657; December 3, 1686; March 22, 1688;) which was acceded to upon their repairing the houses.

The hospital continued thus until 1728, when the court having appointed a committee to inspect its state, it did not appear that any provision had been made for twenty poor children, as directed by the will, the revenue having become inadequate to that charge; that the hospital had been rebuilt when this was intended, and a part of the ground left for a chapel and rooms, the allowance paid to the twenty pensioners out of the chamber of London was then only 100*l.* The lease of the manor expired, and a new lease was granted at a clear rent of 360*l.* to Samuel Hassell,

esq.

esq. of Thorpe, upon the lives of two of his sons, and one grandson; and at that time the revenues had accumulated to 4588*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; the court therefore ordered the building to be completed, and provision to be made for twenty poor children.

In the year 1601, the court as governors constituted a code of rules and statutes for the government of the hospital, viz. that the twenty poor aged people shall consist of ten men and ten women, and never be exceeded; the children to be ten boys and ten girls, to be elected by the court of aldermen out of the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster, and of Chelsea and Hayes in Middlesex, in the proportion of sixteen from Westminster, two from Chelsea, and two from Hayes: that all the poor men and women should be and continue *single and unmarried, and of fifty-six years* of age at election; to be such as are decayed and become poor by casual means, and not through a dissolute life, and have lived soberly and honestly, nor any common beggar, swearer, drunkard, or otherwise debauched in their manners, nor any that is blind, or so impotent as not to be able to come to prayers daily in the chapel, nor any idiot, nor that hath land, fee, or annuity above 5*l.* yearly, or goods exceeding the real value of 100*l.*; and if after their admission they come to any above that amount, to be removed; to be continually resident except on leave obtained, and then of good behaviour, &c. The gates to be shut a certain hours, and the rooms and chapel kept clean. To deter them from enormities or offences, if any be guilty of atheism, heresy, blasphemy, adultery, or fornication, or draw any manner of weapon to strike any person within the hospital, or do or offer any enormous injury or affront to the governors, or raise or stir up any mutinies or factions, or commit any offence, damage, or

scandal, they should be discharged for ever by the visitors to be appointed by the court, who are to determine all matters in dispute. That one of the poor men should be called *warden*, after whose death or removal another of the poor men, the most sober, honest, and discreet amongst them, should by the visitors be appointed, and continue during the pleasure of the court, receive the rent given by the founder, being then 200*l.* per annum, and immediately pay to the rest of the pensioners their shares amounting to 50*s.* every quarter, without deduction, except fines for misdemeanors; to have a continual eye to the good government and demeanor of all the members, and on every Saturday presently after evening prayers, before the gates be opened, to enquire if any one of them have any wrong or injury by another, or any duty omitted, and acquaint the visitors therewith, and all fines to be detained out of the stipends.

That upon their decease all their own goods should be left, until the funeral charges and debts which might come to light within a month after the death be paid; that before admission of any person the churchwardens of their parish or some other sufficient persons should enter into a bond of 20*l.* to the chamberlain of London, to receive them again if found unqualified, or be expelled for any misdemeanor; and that the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, should be indemnified from all charges by reason of their residence there.

That some honest, sober, and industrious clergyman of the church of England, having a wife, should be annually elected by the court to instruct the children, the boys to read and write, and the girls to read, write, and work plain work; and if they be confined by sickness to appoint a proper person; to have a proper apartment in the hospital,

and

and continue there during the pleasure of the court, and be removed when they think fit; to read the service of the liturgy morning and evening in the chapel, and if prevented by sickness or any other necessary occasion, then the prayers to be read by the warden; to preach a sermon or read a homily every Sunday morning, and also to read a prayer prescribed in the rules.

The children to be provided with one full suit of clothes, one pair of shoes, and two pair of stockings, annually, at the charge of the charity, and their friends to provide them with all other wearing apparel, and to mend it.

That the persons to instruct them be paid 10*l.* yearly for each child, in consideration whereof they should find them bread, meat, drink, fire, candle, and washing; and the diet to be as prescribed in the statutes; the master and mistress to be allowed 20*l.* yearly each. If any of the children be absent above a week in any quarter, a proportional sum to be deducted out of his next qaurter's allowance, and the warden to give notice to the town clerk.

That the master, mistress, and children, be lodged in the apartments built for that purpose, and the bedding provided for the children out of the revenues.

If the master or mistress neglect their duties, they were for the first offence to be admonished and sharply reproved by the court or visitors; for the second forfeit 5*l.*; and for the third be dismissed, and rendered for ever incapable of re-admission.

That none of the children be capable of admission under seven years of age, nor be maintained there after fourteen, but be then returned to their friends or parish.—School hours are prescribed.

The master is to read the statutes to them all quarterly.

The rental of the manor of Brainsburton and the lands given to this foundation have from time to time been encreased; and so much beyond the founder's expectation, as to yield an income exceeding the plan and intention of distributing it to such a limited number of the class of people who were the objects of her benevolence.

The governors not having the power of themselves to encrease the number, and being at the same time desirous of applying the income of their trust to the intended purpose, preferred a bill to parliament in 1795, stating the nature and documents of the foundation, and that the income and revenues were more than sufficient for the maintenance and support of the objects directed by the will and charter, and that it was probable they would be further increased by granting building leases and other means. The statute therefore empowered the court of aldermen as governors to extend and encrease the number of objects of the charity, by electing and admitting, as members, such additional numbers of poor aged persons, and poor children, or either of them, according to their directions and descriptions, as the governors should think proper objects, and as the revenues should be found adequate to maintain and support. In consequence of this act further statutes were immediately made by the court, whereby five men and five women were admitted as out-pensioners, with such allowances as the court should think fit; and the parish of *St. John, Westminster,* was added to those out of whom they were all to be chosen; out of every ten, eight from St. Margaret's and St. John's, one from Chelsea, and one from Hayes; and the age and qualification remained the same, except that they were not to be possessed of goods exceeding 200*l.*, nor of any annuity exceeding 10*l.* The vacancies of in-pensioners

to

to be filled up by out-pensioners, so that every one to be elected shall be an out-pensioner in the first instance. That besides the twenty children in the hospital eight other poor boys shall be clothed and educated at the hospital's expense, at such place and manner as the court may direct: their ages at the time of election to be from seven to ten, and to be taken out of the same parishes in the same proportions as the men and women. Upon every vacancy the Aldermen and the Lord Mayor, taking his turn according to his seniority as an Alderman in rotation, may recommend a proper object in writing. And the Town Clerk is to give notice to the alderman, whose turn it is to recommend, describing the particular object for which the vacancy shall happen; and if no recommendation be made in three months, the court proceed to election. Prayers to be read on every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday morning by the master, who is to visit the sick and administer the sacrament. That no allowance be given for placing out any child apprentice, unless he be bound by indenture for seven years; half to be paid at the binding, on the certificate of the Alderman who presented the child, and the remainder when half the service shall have expired. In all other respects the former statutes remain in force.

Thus, by the powers of the above act, the number of girls in the hospital have been extended from ten to twelve, and five poor men and five poor women directed to be received as out-pensioners, each to be paid 10*l.* per annum, till houses in the hospital became vacant, when in due succession they are received, and other out-pensioners elected to supply the vacancies.

A school was opened at Brainsburton, whereto eight poor boys were sent, and there clothed, maintained, and edu-

cated; these boys were taken from the same parishes, and of the same class of poor as invariable custom had directed the choice of the governors to select for the hospital at Westminster, and they were clothed, maintained, and instructed at an expense far short of what attends those received here; but a question arose whether this was not rather an extension of this charity beyond the limits either of the charter of foundation, or of the statute which determined the residence of its objects to Emanuel Hospital itself.

The accommodations of the ten poor men, and ten poor women, are convenient and comfortable houses; each is allowed one chaldron of coals and 18*l.* yearly, and the out-pensioners are allowed 10*l.* yearly. There is room to accommodate fifteen boys and fifteen girls, besides a small chapel and school-room, and a comfortable and convenient house, with a garden, for the master and mistress, who are a clergyman and his wife, who superintend, provide for, and instruct the children. There are also some separate tenements, and several small gardens let to a tenant at will for 85*l.* per annum, and the land-tax, which has been purchased for 4*l.* 10*s.* making the annual sum 89*l.* 10*s.* but let to under-tenants for about 170*l.* per annum; and it appears to have been the founder's intention to have preserved a space of open ground about the hospital for free air, essentially necessary, in a low situation, to the health of its inhabitants.

In the year 1807 the lease of the manor of Brainsburton expired, when the gross rent was 1649*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* from which was deducted, for drainage, tythes, and out-goings, on an average of four years 534*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* so that the net produce of the estate then was 1114*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* and a considerable

encrease

encrease was then expected, and has since been made principally by letting the estate at advanced rents in separate terms of fourteen years, except three or four farms which have been let for seven years; the present annual rental of the whole manor amounts to about 2965*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; but a considerable encrease of tythes has been since demanded, and is still unsettled between the Court of Aldermen and the Rector. The agent for the estate and steward of the manor is Mr. John Singleton, who resides at Givendale, near Pocklington, who was appointed by the Court in 1807.

The school at Brainsburton was attended with an easy expense: for the rent of the school, food, raiment, washing, lodging, and education, amounted only to 128*l.* a year, which is only 16*l.* a year for each boy; whilst those at Emanual Hospital cost yearly 39*l.* each, exclusive of repairs.

In addition to the rents already mentioned the interest of 3500*l.* orphan stock at 4 per cent. and of a legacy of 200*l.* consols by Mrs. Stonehouse, fixes the income at 3111*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* and the necessary out-goings including 23*l.* 15*s.* for apprenticing children amounts to 2058*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* and thus the annual expenses are amply provided for with a surplus of 1053*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

The origin of the claims of the parishes to presentations cannot be ascertained, but they have claimed them as rights and the governors have acquiesced therein, and therefore they are now firmly established, on the condition that the houses are to be repaired by the parishes whose parishioners they receive. The encrease of the expenditure is accounted for by the pensions having been augmented from 5*l.* each to 18*l.* and a chaldron of coals, amounting together to about 20*l.* and upwards. And it was ordered by the statutes in 1784, that the master having a wife, and being elected annually,

should be paid 10*l.* yearly for each child, in consideration whereof they should provide them bread, meat, drink, fire, candle, and washing, according to a bill of fare, making 200*l.* a year for twenty children, and a further stipend of 20*l.* each for himself and his wife: this allowance of 240*l.* has from time to time been encreased since 1784, although only two children have been added to the twenty in the hospital at that time; and there was, until 1802, paid yearly to the master 550*l.* and he was allowed ten chaldron of coals, making together about 570*l.* from which, if the stipend to himself and wife, 40*l.* be deducted, there remained 530*l.* for the maintenance of twenty-two children which is 24*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* for each child, exclusive of cloathing, medicines, and other incidental charges; while the boys at Christ's hospital were fully educated, maintained, and clothed at an expense, not exceeding 18*l.* a year.

In the year 1802 the court referred the whole subject of this foundation to a committee of inquiry, from whose report I have been enabled to extract the foregoing information—who recommended that the premises near the hospital should be let at a running lease of seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, at a fixed rent, free from all deductions; that the sending boys to Brainsburton should be gradually discontinued; that the master and his wife should be allowed 50*l.* each, for instructing the children, which, with the house and garden free of taxes, would be a sufficient inducement to a respectable couple to accept the trust, and discharge its duties; that the diet should be continued as proper; and that the articles wanted should be contracted for, and be received and issued by a steward to be elected out of the poor men at 10*l.* a-year, and the provisions dressed, and the washing, &c. done by one of the poor women,

aided

aided by the girls, under the superintendence of the clergyman's wife, for which she should be allowed 10*l.* yearly: and they conceived that these arrangements would encrease the revenues, and so reduce the expenses, as in a short time to enable the governors to augment the number of children.

In consequence of this report, the court of aldermen, on the 30th of November, 1802, issued new ordinances and regulations similar to the last in 1795, except that the provisions for eight additional scholars are omitted; and the steward is appointed to have the charge of provisions, clothing, and necessaries for the children, subject to the master's direction: also, that one of the women in-pensioners, of the most sober and exemplary behaviour, should be appointed by the court, or their committee, to be matron during their pleasure; and have the charge of dressing the provisions for all the children, and washing their clothes, under the superintendance of the mistress, who should monthly appoint one of the six senior girls to assist her, so that each girl be assistant for two months in the year, and also one of the boys; and that the four parishes should keep in substantial repair the houses allotted to the poor, taken from their respective parishes according to ancient custom. The salaries and allowances to the master and mistress, and to the warden and steward, matron, and poor men and women in the hospital, as also to the out-pensioners, was settled during the pleasure of the governors; and has since been encreased; and the court undertook to pay all the bills of expenditure.

	£.
The master, with the house and garden free of taxes The mistress, ditto - - - - - -	110
The poor men and women in-pensioners, with a chaldron of coals - - - - - -	18

The

The poor men and women out-pensioners - -	£10
The warden and steward, in addition to the 18*l.* as in-pensioners - - - - - - -	10
The matron, ditto - - - - - - -	20

All payable quarterly, and the coals delivered at Michaelmas. A diet table is also prescribed, and, with the rules, is printed and hung up in the chapel, and in each alms-house, and is publicly read by the master on Whitsunday in every year, and a copy delivered to every alderman, and to every poor person elected a pensioner.

The present master is the Rev. Dr. Waters, and his wife is the mistress, who were elected by the court of aldermen on the 18th of October, 1803, upon the resignation of the Rev. Wm. Beloe and his wife. The present warden is Mr. Henry Voss, also elected by the court from among the in-pensioners.

Thus the whole charity now consists of a master and mistress, and twenty in-pensioners, viz. ten men, of whom one is the warden; and ten women, of whom one is the matron—whose allowances have been lately encreased: five men and five women as out-pensioners: also, ten boys and ten girls, who are in-pensioners, and have a school-room, who are all apprenticed to trades, with a premium of 10*l.* half of which is paid at the time of their binding, and the remainder when they have served half their apprenticeship.

The pensioners are admitted in the following proportions from the four parishes:—

Ten Men	Eight in-pensioners from St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster. One ditto from Chelsea. One ditto from Hayes, Middlesex.

Five

Five Men	Four out pensioners from St. Margaret and St. John. One ditto from Chelsea.
Ten Women	Eight in-pensioners from St. Margaret and St. John. One ditto from Chelsea. One ditto from Hayes.
Five ditto	Four out-pensioners, from St. Margaret and St. John. One ditto from Hayes.
Twenty Boys and Girls.	Eight each from St. Margaret and St. John. One ditto from Chelsea. One ditto from Hayes.

Applications for candidates, and every other information, is to be referred to the Town Clerk's Office, at Guildhall, London.

THE FEVER HOSPITAL;

OR,

INSTITUTION FOR THE CURE AND PREVENTION OF CONTAGIOUS FEVER IN THE METROPOLIS,

NO. 2, CONSTITUTION-ROW, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD.

It is not a little remarkable that it should have been left for the opening of the nineteenth century, before an hospital for the cure and prevention of contagious fever should have found an establishment in either the police or the liberality of this metropolis. Infectious fevers, as well as small-pox

small-pox, or other disorders, have always been incidental to those who reside in narrow places where the air is confined, and where several families inhabit one house, and from whence contagion is widely spread among all who communicate with them. Some very judicious arrangements have long since been made in the Marybone Workhouse and Infirmary, under the direction of Dr. Rowley, and by Dr. Haygarth at Chester, whereby the infection has been stopped, and for which they well deserve the admiration of the public. Dr. H. therefore, in his work on this subject, urgently recommended the benefit of such plans to the metropolis, by six or eight of the established hospitals opening a spacious ward for each sex: and his attention was extended to the form and structure of them. Manchester followed the example; Liverpool in 1801*; and the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor communicated to the public by T. Bernard, Esq. the most powerful inducements for a general adoption. Dublin and Waterford took the next turn in this important work; and Dr. Rollo pursued it in the barracks at Woolwich. From the enlightened experience of these and other medical practitioners, it was seen that no hospital or infirmary could be secure from typhus or the hospital fever without the establishment of a distinct ward for infectious fevers †.

A house of recovery for the metropolis was therefore called for, where the extent of the deprecated evil is immense: and although the removal of the patients from their own infected chamber may afford the opportunity, it would be very advantageous if the means could be adopted of purifying their walls, bedding, and furniture, during their absence, by white-washing and cleansing, at the expense of

* 1 Dr. Lettsom's Hints, 283. † Ibid. 292.

the

the parish or the landlord, and "filling up the crevices where infection lodges *."

If the reader will refer to the correspondence of Mr. Neild, the worthy treasurer of the Society for Discharge of Prisoners for Small Debts, published by Dr. Lettsom, he will more certainly see † evidence of the effects of confined air, and, what I am sorry to add, he will be shocked at the neglect of the official directors of counties, magistrates, sheriffs, &c. when he reads the account described of the Borough Clink, the Colchester Borough Gaol, the Maidstone Bridewell, &c. in 1801.

The Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, in a communication from Tho. Barnard, Esq. traced the subject of the progress, and means of prevention, of contagious fevers, and pressed the example of the Manchester hospital upon the public attention: and the subsequent measures are to be traced to that committee, at whose request Dr. Murray, one of the physicians of the Public Dispensary, in Carey-street, prepared and published his "Remarks, with a Plan for the Institution of Houses of Recovery." The pressure of the existing scarcity delayed for a few months the progress of any active measures; but a meeting on the 1st of May following was held, to take steps for forming the institution in the metropolis.

The attendance at this meeting was such as, from the nature of the case, might have been expected. The Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Pomfret, Bishop Porteus of London, and Bishop Barrington of Durham, who was called to the chair, together with many respectable inhabitants were present; after the certificates from several physicians of hospitals and dispensaries in London as to the prevalence of infectious fever

* 1 Hints, 295. † Ibid. 304.

had

had been read, they adopted unanimously, upon the motion of Lord Sheffield, the resolutions declaratory of the prevalence of fever, and that it might be prevented by cleansing and purifying the clothes, furniture, and apartments of persons attacked by this disease; and by removing them from situations where, if they remain, the infection of others is inevitable; and that a subscription should be immediately set on foot for the purpose of forming an Institution for checking the progress of the contagious malignant fever in the metropolis, and for removing the causes of infection from the dwellings of the poor, upon a plan similar to that which had been adopted with great success and effect at Manchester.

"In the common cases*," adds Dr. Lettsom, "of infecfectious fevers, if we suppose that only one in eight dies, and the proportion is sometimes one in four, yet we must take into consideration that, of the other seven, many are nearly ruined in health and circumstances, and hardly any have the infection entirely removed from their houses." These patients are sought for in their wretched habitations, and brought in at all times, not upon the interest of a governor, but as an act of free benevolence; the encreased mortality from this cause, within the last eighteen months previous to this establishment, more especially evinced its necessity.

The Institution may thus be dated from the month of May, 1801; and in July following the directors considering that the sufferings occasioned by contagious fevers in the dwellings of the poor were enhanced and continued by their inability to provide for the cleansing the apartments in which the fever had subsided; that in consequence the contagion is accumulated, so that persons no sooner recover

* 1 Hints, 322.

from

from one attack of the disease than the infectious poison is again applied, and they thus become liable to continual relapses; and that instances of this frequently occurred, many houses being known not to have been clear of fever for a very great length of time; and in one particular house in Parker-street, Drury-lane, a poor man and his wife, inhabiting a small dirty back-room, had been each attacked by the fever four times since the preceding January: influenced by these circumstances the committee appropriated a sum for immediately whitening with hot lime, and otherwise cleansing those dwellings of the poor in which infectious fever had lately prevailed. Hence the poor are obnoxious to every cause that can generate, diffuse, and perpetuate contagion, and almost to every circumstance which renders it destructive. It is sometimes so malignant as to prostrate the strongest without warning, and cut him off almost without respite. When fever has depopulated a building by death and terror, poverty and ignorance bring new inhabitants, who sicken and die, or linger and relapse; and after being carried to the workhouse or the grave, leave the same pestilential apartment to their ill-fated successors *.

The average of deaths from fever, from 1791 to 1800 was 1988; and during the year 1800 was 2712.

To facilitate such desirable objects as have been here stated, the admission of patients is not delayed by any formalities of recommendation, or any stated and distant periods for their reception, so that if early application be made at the first fever hospital, *No.* 2, *Constitution-row, Gray's-Inn Road*, the disease may be taken in the commencement and easily cured: and the assistance being extended beyond the walls of the hospital to the infected

* Dr Stanger's Address.

apartments

apartments of the sick, those who have not already suffered are preserved to their families, and the patients once recovered, escape the danger of a fresh infection on their return home.

The useful and benevolent purposes of this institution might be essentially promoted by the co-operation of medical practitioners, especially of those who visit the parish poor, and also if overseers and parish officers could be induced to take active measures to obtain the *earliest* information of the existence of fever in their districts, and direct immediate notice to be sent to the physician of every case of typhus fever that may fall within their knowledge; and when the patient will be visited, or if the patient has already been visited by any medical practitioner, a certificate from him, stating the case to be typhus, is sufficient to ensure an immediate admission.

The patients admitted since the hospital was opened in 1802 amounted in May last to 711; the number received in 1808 were 69, besides three on cure, of whom 60 were discharged cured, eleven died, and one remained under cure; of these eleven instances of death, nine only were occasioned by typhus, and in these nine cases the fever had already advanced to a late period, and the patients were almost all in a hopeless condition at the time of their admission. The cold weather which commenced early in October, 1808, appeared suddenly to arrest the progress of the then prevailing fevers; and among the small number of patients admitted since that time no fatal case had occurred. The yearly average of deaths by fever within the bills of mortality during the last century has been 3188 *.

Let me be allowed to direct the reader's attention to Dr.

* Dr. Willan's Reports, 332.

Stanger's

Stanger's Remarks on this subject, prefixed to the rules of the fever hospital in 1802, wherein the evil and its remedies are combined with facts uncontrovertible and eloquence the most impressive.

The removal of every case of common fever, from a confined, poor, and dirty habitation, is a measure of importance to the public health, being the probable suppression of a new source of contagious matter. The importance of such a measure is indeed greater when an epidemic disposition prevails: but it will at all times, if actively adopted, contribute to postpone the general prevalence, and to mitigate the severity of an epidemic disease. These considerations, and the remedies proposed, however extensive, well deserve the attention and investigation of the legislature, whose interference and authority, in carrying the measures here recommended into general effect, would form a new and happy era in the history of modern times, and in the practice of medicine.

The processes of fumigation and white-washing have been employed, with the usual good effect, wherever circumstances rendered them necessary. It may not be improper to describe the process of fumigation, which is extremely simple, and easily performed. Take an equal quantity of powdered nitre and strong vitriolic acid or oil of vitriol (about six drams of each are sufficient); mix them in a tea-cup, stirring them occasionally with a tobacco-pipe or piece of glass; the cup must be removed occasionally to different parts of the room, and the fumes will continue to arise for several hours. The oil of vitriol should be in quantity, not weight.

The annual income of this institution, by subscriptions and dividends amount to nearly 600*l.* and the whole ex-

penses

penses of supporting it last year amounted to 695*l.* which was covered by a balance at the opening of that year's account.

The regulations recommended by the society for general benefit are so judicious that I cannot render this account of it complete without inserting them.

Rules of the Institution for the Cure and Prevention of Contagious Fever in the Metropolis: to be observed in the apartments of those who are confined by Infectious Fevers.

1. It is of the utmost importance to the sick, and their attendants, that there be a constant admission of fresh air into the room, and especially about the patient's bed. The door, or a window should therefore be kept open both day and night, care being taken to prevent the wind from blowing directly on the patient.

2. An attention to cleanliness is indispensable. The linen of the patient should be often changed; and the dirty clothes, &c. should be immediately put into fresh cold water, and afterwards well washed. The floor of the room should be cleansed every day with a mop, and all discharges from the patient should be immediately removed and the utensils washed.

3. Nurses and attendants should endeavour to avoid the patients' breath, and the vapour from the discharges, or when that cannot be done, they should hold their breath for a short time. They should place themselves, if possible, on that side of the bed, from which the current of air carries off the infectious vapours.

4. Visitors should not come near to the sick, nor remain with them longer than is absolutely necessary; they should not swallow their spittle, and should clear their mouth and nostrils when they leave the room.

5. No

5. No dependence should be placed on vinegar, camphor, or other supposed preventives, which, without attention to cleanliness and admission of fresh air, are not only useless, but by their strong smell render it impossible to perceive when the room is filled with bad air or noxious vapours.

If these rules be strictly observed, an infectious fever will seldom, if ever, be communicated; but, if they be neglected, especially where the patient is confined to a small room, scarcely one person in fifty who may be exposed to it can resist the contagion:—even infants at the breast do not escape it, though providentially less liable to be affected than adults.

Since infection originates in close, crowded, and dirty rooms, those who make a practice of admitting the fresh air, at some convenient time, every day, and of frequently cleansing their apartments, bedding, furniture, &c. and washing the walls with quick-lime, mixed with water, in the room, may be assured they will preserve their families from malignant fevers, as well as from other diseases.

Subscribers of one guinea a year or upwards, or of ten guineas or more in one donation, are governors of this institution.

All poor persons labouring under infectious fever, and residing within limits hereafter to be assigned, are considered as proper objects of this charity.

Houses of recovery are provided in airy situations, and in the neighbourhood of a populous district of the town, for the reception of those whom it may be thought necessary to remove from their own habitations.

As far as may be practicable, the houses are divided into separate apartments, to be appropriated to patients in the different stages of fever.

Upon

Upon the recommendation of any one for relief by this charity, notice is immediately given to the physician, and the patient may be admitted into the house by an order for that purpose, signed by him.

A chair, provided with a moveable lining, or some other means of conveyance, is kept at the house, in which all persons ordered by him to be removed are carried thither at the expense of the institution.

Means of destroying contagion in the houses of the poor.—When the physician shall think the removal of a fever patient unnecessary, or when the fever shall have ceased in a dwelling-house, measures are adopted for the purpose of checking the progress of contagion, or preventing the renewal of its effects. The apartments are cleansed and white-washed, and infected bed-clothes and apparel purified or destroyed.

A stock of bed-clothes and apparel is provided, to consist of such articles as the committee may direct, from which the objects of this charity are supplied, when it may be necessary.

General meetings are held half-yearly in May and November, at the former of which all the officers, and a committee of thirty-two with power to appoint sub-committees and directors of each house, are elected.

The committee meet at the hospital on the last Friday in every month; they appoint all the officers and servants, and frame regulations for management until the next court, and publish a report of their transactions; they also appoint directors of each house, who continue in office until the next meeting of the committee.

The directors give orders for the purifying of clothes and apartments, where the physician reports it to be necessary: and when application is made for a supply of clothes, they

give

give an order in writing for such articles as they may deem requisite.

They order a reward to such amount (subject to the regulation of the committee) as they may think proper, to be given after the cessation of fever, on condition that the rules prescribed for cleanliness, ventilation, and the prevention of infection, have been faithfully observed. The reward is proportioned to the degree of previous danger, and the success of the measures by which it shall have been counteracted.

The directors, before every meeting of the committee, cause the bed-clothes and apparel belonging to the institution to be examined, and report thereon to the committee.

The attending physician upon receiving an application in behalf of any object of this charity, ascertains the state of the sick person, either by personal inspection, or by obtaining a satisfactory statement of the case from a physician or an apothecary. If it be necessary, either on account of the extreme poverty of the patient, or of the crowded state of his habitation, that he be removed to the house, the physician gives an order to that effect.

The physicians visit each house at such times as may be deemed necessary by the committee; and attend at their own houses those patients whom they may not think it proper to remove.

They keep accurate registers of the cases of all in-patients admitted under their care, and of the remedies employed; and report the measures necessary to be adopted in places where the contagion subsists, or has appeared.

And the committee allot the portion of duty to be undertaken by each physician.

An apothecary is appointed for each house, and re-

sides

sides near the hospital, which he attends at least once every day, and at such other times as the physician shall appoint, and on all cases of emergency; and receives such compensation for his attendance as may be fixed by the committee.

An inspector is entrusted generally with the care of the clothes and other things belonging to the institution; He superintends the execution of the measures enjoined for cleansing and purifying clothes and apartments: he reports to the directors the physician's opinion as to the articles of clothing required, and delivers none out of his custody but in consequence of an order signed by the directors. He delivers wine only to those who produce an order signed by the physician, specifying the name of the patient for whom it is ordered, and the exact quantity required; and from time to time visits the apartments of any person to whom it shall have been found necessary to entrust bed-clothes or apparel, and ascertains whether they are applied to the intended purpose, and in case of any misuse of them, he is immediately to report the same to the directors; he is to lay before the committee at each meeting an account of the articles of clothing, &c. in his possession, and a list of those lent, or given by order of the directors, and of those returned since the preceding meeting of the committee; and before entering upon his office, he gives security for his good conduct to such amount as the committee determine.

The servants of each house consist of a matron, who superintends the domestic concerns, and of so many ordinary nurses as may be absolutely necessary, together with a porter, and such extra attendants as from time to time the committee shall think requisite.

All legacies and donations amounting to 50*l.* and upwards,

wards, are funded, and laid out at interest for the benefit of the Institution; and may be bequeathed to the treasurer for the use of the charity.

The officers of this Institution are—President, his Grace the Duke of Somerset; six vice-presidents; treasurer, Rich. Phillips, esq. East-street, Lamb's Conduit-street; thirty-two committee. Physicians extraordinary—Robert Willan, M.D. F.A.S. No. 10, Bloomsbury-square; and Christopher Stanger, M.D. Gresham Professor, and physician to the Foundling Hospital, Lamb's Conduit-place; physician, Thos. Bateman, M. D. F. L. S. No. 13, Bedford-street, Bedford-row; apothecary, Mr. Matthew Wigham, corner of Featherstone Buildings, Holborn; secretary, Mr. Charles Murray, 13, Bedford-street, Bedford-row; inspector and collector, Mr. John C. Mathews, 3, Mount Pleasant, Gray's Inn Lane.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL,

HYDE-PARK CORNER.

THE site of this hospital was formerly the seat of James Lane, Viscount Lanesborough, who died there in 1724; it faces Hyde Park, being on the south-side of the road without the turnpike at Piccadilly.

Lanesborough house formerly occupied only the central part of the present building; the wings were added when it was converted to its present purpose.

His Lordship is recorded by Pope to have persevered in

his favourite amusement of dancing in spite of the infirmities of old age.

> Old politicians chew on wisdom past,
> And totter on in business to the last;
> As weak, as earnest; and as gravely out
> As sober Lanesb'row dancing in the gout.
>
> MORAL ESSAYS, i. 230.

Mr. Lysons says, that the golden gallery upon the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral was gilt at his lordship's expense a few days before his death *.

This undertaking was set on foot soon after Michaelmas, 1733, by some gentlemen who were before concerned in a charity of the like kind in the lower part of Westminster. They judged this house convenient for their purpose on account of its airy situation and nearness to the town, procured a lease of it, and opened a subscription for carrying on the charity. The subscription encreased so fast that on the 19th of October they were formed into a regular society, and actually began to receive patients on the 1st of January following.

The patients consist of all such poor sick and lame, being recommended according to the rules, as the hospital will contain. They are supplied with advice, medicine, diet, washing, lodging, and some of the poorest with clothes also. The physicians visit their patients on Mondays and Fridays, and on intermediate days whenever occasion requires; and the surgeons every day: and on every Friday morning there is a general consultation of all the physicians and surgeons.

No security for their burial is required, nor any money, gift, or reward, taken of them, or their friends, on any account whatsoever. Those who die, if their friends are unable, are buried at the charge of the society. And the

* 2 Lyson's Middlesex, 178.

money

money collected in the poor-box at the door is kept as a separate fund, and bestowed in small sums among those whose distance from their habitations, or other particular necessities, require it.

The visiting apothecaries are appointed to see that the apothecary of the house takes due care of the medicines and utensils of the shop. A chaplain of approved diligence and piety is also appointed, with board and salary, for the performance of religious offices; prayers are read daily to the patients, and a sermon is preached every Sunday; he administers communion every month; and attends at other times to catechise, and to perform such other religious duties as may be required; and the patients are supplied with religious tracts during their continuance in the hospital.

No persons are entrusted with the care of the patients, either in physic, or surgery, or in any other matter of importance, but those who are previously elected by the general board, and who are thereby answerable to them for their conduct.

Patients are admitted by a note or recommendation from a governor; all cases of accident are received without any; the general day of admission is every Wednesday by ten, and none are admitted later than eleven o'clock. If any out-patient neglect to apply for two weeks successively at the hour directed, he is discharged from the books for irregularity, unless the physicians have given him permission so to do: and when so discharged, he is not re-admitted by any recommendation whatsoever. No patient is suffered to go out of the hospital without leave in writing; and to avoid offence, leave is never given to go into St. James's Park, or the Green Park, called Constitution Hill. When there is

not room for all the patients recommended at one time, the board select the objects best entitled to preference, and the rest are admitted as out-patients until there is room. The most consumptive and asthmatic cases are deemed more capable of relief as out-patients than as in-patients.

By the account of the year 1808, it appears that from the first institution the patients discharged amounted to 209,430; and there were in the hospital on the 31st of

December, 1807		146
The in-patients recommended		963
Those received on account of accidents		487
		1,596
The number of out-patients (of whom 134 remained on the books)		1,121
So that the patients relieved in 1808 were		2,717.

The whole expense during the same year amounted to 5,880*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; to supply which amount, in addition to the current income of funds, rents, and subscriptions, it was necessary to sell a considerable part of their capital; after which the account at Messrs. Drummonds appears to have been overdrawn 284*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

The annual subscriptions are stated at 2378*l.* 9*s.* a sum much larger than those of any other charity which I have hitherto noticed: they are, like others, paid in advance, and many of them are sent to the treasurer at the weekly board, or paid by a standing order on a banker or agent.

A board of governors meets every Wednesday morning to receive the visitors' report, to admit and discharge patients, and transact all other business of the hospital. And a general board meets regularly five times in the year; and any special meeting may be called on the requisition of five

governors:

governors: every governor has the privilege of being present, and of voting, unless any claim of his is under consideration; and all differences are decided by ballot. The governors now amount in number to about 350.

No person receiving salary, fee, or reward from the hospital is capable of becoming a governor, but every other person subscribing five guineas or upwards a year, or 50*l.* although he be not an annual governor, is put in nomination, and at the first general court that is held in one lunar month afterwards is ballotted for by the governors present.

The accounts are submitted to public inspection once in every year, and are kept by the secretary, with a register and state of the transactions of the whole establishment. The treasurers, physicians, surgeons, and visiting apothecaries, are all governors, and add to their contributions the more important charity of their gratuitous offices in their respective stations.

The government of this extensive and useful institution is vested in a President—the King's most gracious Majesty; six vice-presidents: two treasurers—John Chamier, esq. and Colonel Harnage; four physicians—Dr. Pearson, Dr. Nevinson, Dr. Warren, and Dr. Bancroft; four surgeons—T. Keate, esq. John Griffiths, esq. Edward Home, esq. and John Gunning, esq.; assistant-surgeon to Mr. Keate, Rob. Keate, esq.; assistant to Mr. Home, B. C. Brodie, esq.; and six visiting apothecaries; and Mr. Joseph Gunning, secretary.

To this hospital is annexed a society similar in its purpose and effect to that at the London Hospital, as follows:—

THE CHARITY FOR CONVALESCENTS

OF

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

It cannot have escaped the observation of those who conduct the business of a public hospital, that there occur among the poor Patients many circumstances of distress, besides the mere accidents, or sickness, on account of which they may have been admitted. For many labouring persons have previously been obliged to relinquish part, or, it may be, the whole of their business, and have already consumed all they had, in the fallacious hope of relief, or have pawned their clothes, or otherwise run into difficulties, from which they are unable to extricate themselves. Even after they have been cured of their diseases, or restored from their accidents, they must often continue, for a time at least, disabled and infirm; and must in many instances unavoidably be dismissed without the means of helping themselves, without employment, and without an home. These are not speculative refinements, but truths drawn from experience and reality. And it is obvious that they must be felt with accumulated severity by such as have families dependent on them for support.

The idea of affording some relief to such objects of just humanity is not new. A charitable institution for this purpose was formed some years ago at the London Hospital, and still continues, by the name of the Samaritan Society. And it is with the view of extending the same benevolent design, that it has been proposed to open a separate subscription

tion at St. George's Hospital, under the following regulations:

At a Quarterly General Court, held at St. George's Hospital the 13th of January, 1809, the following Report was read:—

AT THE GENERAL COURT, held the 14th of October, 1808, a proposition having been submitted by Dr. Heberden to the Governors, containing the outline of a plan for the relief of the poor, who are often obliged to be discharged from the hospital in a convalescent state, under circumstances of great distress, arising from the joint effect of infirmity and poverty; and the said court having referred the subject to the consideration of a committee, the committee have agreed to the following resolutions:—

1. That it be recommended to the General Court, to open a subscription for a separate institution, to be denominated "*The Charity for Convalescents of St. George's Hospital.*"

2. That the proposed institution shall in no degree interfere with the original establishment of the Hospital, which shall with regard to the subscriptions, and all other matters, continue the same as heretofore.

3. That the business of the Convalescent Charity shall be transacted by the governors of the hospital at large, provided always that at least two subscribers to this institution be present.

4. A donation of ten guineas, or upwards, shall constitute a life subscriber.

5. A donation of one guinea per annum shall constitute

an annual subscriber, and all smaller sums will be thankfully received.

6. All legacies and donations of ten guineas shall be invested, so as to form a perpetual fund for the future support of this institution.

7. The annual disbursement shall on no account exceed the annual income arising from the annual subscriptions or donations of sums under ten guineas, and from the interest of the invested money.

8. To prevent as much as possible all improper applications for relief, recommendations shall be received only from, or through, the physicians, surgeons, and chaplain of the hospital, whose situations must in general render them most competent to point out the real objects of distress; and these recommendations shall be presented to the weekly board, with whom shall rest the power of determining the merits of the petitioners, and distributing the funds of the institution.

9. Poverty alone shall give no claim on a charity, whose object is to promote the original intention of the hospital, by affording some additional relief to that species of distress only which is the consequence of sickness or of accidents.

10. A separate account shall be kept of the subscribers to this charity, and also of the receipts and disbursements, of which an abstract shall be included in the printed lists of the hospital.

11. That the Treasurers of the hospital be requested to undertake the office of treasurers likewise to this institution.

The following particulars are subjoined in order to shew the manner in which it appeared to the Committee that subscriptions may be usefully employed :—

The purchase of flannel waistcoats.

The

The purchase of linen.

Expenses of removing into the country.

Boarding convalescents in some poor families in the neighbourhood till they are able to work.

Sending poor to the hospitals at Bath or Margate.

The purchase of trusses, or other instruments, for the security or convenience of the sick.

Remuneration to the collector for extra trouble, or salary to an additional officer for looking after the concerns of the charity.

This report was printed and circulated among the governors of St. George's Hospital; and the collector was authorised to wait upon the governors, in order to ascertain their dispositions on the subject.

Subscriptions to the Charity for Convalescents of St. George's Hospital are received at the Hospital every Wednesday morning, or at Messrs. Drummonds, Charing-cross.

GUY'S HOSPITAL,

SOUTHWARK.

In detailing the history of this munificent structure of individual liberality, I shall hope to be pardoned for having indulged a curiosity excited by the great work itself, to enquire a little into the life of the founder, at whose sole expense it was founded, endowed, and maintained.

Thomas Guy was the son of Thomas Guy, a lighterman and coal-dealer, in Horsleydown; he had arrived at his

eighth year only when his father died. In the year 1660 he was put apprentice to John Clarke, a bookseller and binder, in the porch of Mercer's hall, in Cheapside: on the 7th of October, 1668, he was admitted by servitude a freeman of the stationers' company, and in 1673 was sworn of their livery.

He began business with a stock of the value of about 200*l.* in the house which still forms the angle between Cornhill and Lombard-street. English bibles being at that time very indifferently printed, he engaged in a scheme of having them printed in Holland, and imported hither; but this traffic being detrimental to the university, and to the king's printer, they took every means to subvert it, in which they succeeded by several seizures of the goods as they arrived; he therefore proceeded to form a contract with that university, and in consequence carried on a very extensive and lucrative bible-trade for many years.

Being a single man he spent little of his profits, he dined on his counter, with no other table-cloth that a newspaper, and was not more nice about his apparel. But a still more lucrative concern was opened to his active mind in the continental wars of Queen Anne, and in which he is said to have acquired the bulk of his ample fortune, this was by the purchase of seamen's tickets.

The public are indebted to a trifling circumstance for the application of this fortune to charitable uses; 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 had 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

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 bid you, and he will not be angry." But she too soon learnt how fatal it is for any one in a dependent situation to exceed the limits of their authority, for her master on his return was enraged at finding that they had stretched beyond his orders, renounced his engagement to his servant, and devoted his ample fortune to public charity.

In 1707 he built and furnished three wards on the north side of the outer court of St. Thomas's hospital, and gave 100*l.* to it annually for eleven years preceding the erection of his own.

In 1710, when the debt of the navy was increased to many millions, an act of parliament was made to provide for the payment of that and other sums due from the government by erecting the South Sea Company, into which the creditors of divers branches of the national debt were empowered to subscribe the several sums due to them from the public, among whom Mr. Guy being possessed of such securities to the amount of many thousand pounds, subscribed them into the company, for which he and the rest of the subscribers were to receive an annual interest of 6 per cent. till they should be discharged by parliament.

In the year 1720 Mr. Guy was possessed of 45,500*l.* of the South Sea stock, which gradually arose to 1050*l.* per cent., when he wisely considering that the great rise of the stock was owing to the iniquitous management of a few, prudently began to sell out his stock at about 300*l.*, and

continued

continued selling till it arose to about 600*l.*, when he disposed of the last of his property in the said company.

He served in several parliaments as member for Tamworth, in Staffordshire, where his mother was born, and where on these causes of local attachment he founded almshouses for fourteen men and women, and a library, and bestowed many liberal benefactions; but the burgesses at length forgot these public services, and gave their suffrages in favour of an opposing candidate: they soon afterwards repented of their ingratitude, when it was too late to repair it, and sent a deputation to conciliate his pardon, and to intreat his permission to re-elect him for the next parliament, but he rejected this offer, and as his age was considerably advancing, he never represented any other place *.

In the seventy-sixth year of his age, being then possessed of a vast estate, he determined to found an hospital for the cure of sick and impotent persons, for which purpose he took of the president and governors of St. Thomas's hospital, a lease of a piece of ground opposite that hospital for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, at a ground rent of 30*l.* per annum. This spot of ground being covered with a number of small houses inhabited by poor people, they were removed in 1721, and the foundation of the intended hospital laid in the spring following; the building was carried on with such expedition, as that it was roofed before the death of the founder, which happened on the 27th of December, 1724, in the eighty-first year of his age. The charge of erecting and furnishing this hospital amounted to the sum of 18,793*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, and the sum left to endow it was 219,499*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* Some time previous to

* 2 Maitland.

his

his death he removed the frontispiece of St. Thomas's hospital which stood over the gateway, and erected it in the place where it at present stands fronting the street; and having enlarged the gateway, rebuilt the two large houses on each side, and erected the stately iron gate between them, all at the expense of about 3000*l.*

The founder by his will, dated 4th of the preceding month of September, devised the residue of his estate, (which his executors computed at about 200,000*l.*) unto Sir Gregory Page, bart., Charles Joy, William Clayton, Thomas Hollis, John Cenrick, John Lade, Richard Mead, Moses Raper, and John Sprint, esqrs. whom he appointed executors (till an act of incorporation could be obtained), with a power to finish and furnish the structure begun by him for his intended hospital, (out of the profits arising from his estate,) for the reception and relief of upwards of four hundred sick and diseased poor objects, besides twenty lunatics to be maintained in a separate hospital, and all of them to be provided with proper diet and other necessaries during life, or the discretion of his executors, whom he invested with full power of discharging or continuing such sick and distempered persons in his intended hospital, according to their discretion, and not as some have vainly imagined, that he designed his hospital for incurables; for the obviating of which he, by proper instructions to his executors, declared that they should in all things as near as possible regulate his intended hospital according to the practices of that of St. Thomas; and for better managing its affairs, and perpetuating the intended charity, he entreated his executors after his death to endeavour by letters-patent or act of parliament, to get themselves, and the fifty-one gentlemen whom he had nominated as governors, to be constituted a

body

body, politic and corporate, of perpetual succession, for the effectual settling and applying the residue part of his estate; and for the good government of his intended hospital, a president, treasurer, and other officers as should be deemed necessary to be elected and admitted into such offices as to his majesty or the legislature should seem proper, and by such name or names, to have perpetual succession, and a common seal, with power to take and dispose of the residuary part of his estate, aud with the money arising therefrom to purchase lands, messuages, or other estates of inheritance to the like or the yearly value, as to his majesty or the legislature should seem convenient, with a power to sue, implead, and answer, in any court of record or elsewhere, with such privileges in law as should be thought fit to be granted. He further desired that his executors and trustees should by application to his majesty or the legislature endeavour to obtain, by letters-patent or act of parliament, that a committee be appointed of twenty-one members of the intended corporation for the more immediate dispatch of its affairs, and that seven of them might be annually left out, and the like number of members nominated by the committee to supply their places, to be chosen by a general court of the governors; and that by the incorporative power it should be provided that the transactions of the committee should be subject to the inspection and control of a general court of governors, who on that and all other occasions should be summoned by the president or treasurer; and that his executors and trustees should endeavour to obtain, that by such an incorporating power Sir Gregory Page, bart. be appointed the first president; Charles Joy, esq. the first treasurer; and the other gentlemen nominated by him (the founder,) the first committee;

and

and that the future elections of president, treasurer, physicians, surgeons, clerk, solicitor, and chaplain, should be in the general court of governors, who should likewise have the right of removing all such officers at pleasure; and that the election of an apothecary, steward, butler, matron, cook, sisters, &c. should be vested in the committee; and that as soon as said corporation should be obtained, that his executors should assign to them all the residuary part of his estate to the use of his will, and that the president, treasurer, committee, and governors, should with all possible convenience lay out the residuary part of his personal estate, in the purchase of lands, messuages, or other estates of inheritance for a perpetual provision, maintenance, and cure, of poor objects in the intended hospital, and all necessary expenses; and if the profits arising from the residuary part of his estate should amount to more than sufficient for maintaining the above-mentioned number of poor sick and impotent persons, and other necessary charges, then they are empowered to dispose of the surplus for the relief of such sick, impotent, and poor distressed persons, as they shall judge the greatest objects of commiseration, or to other charitable uses, according to their discretion.

He also bequeathed to Christ's hospital a perpetual annuity of 400*l.* for receiving four children yearly, at the nomination of the governors of his own hospital, preference being given to his own relations: to his poor relations he bequeathed annuities for life to the amount of 870*l.*, and among his younger relations and executors 75,589*l.*, and 1000*l.* for discharging poor prisoners within the city and counties of Middlesex and Surry, who could be released for 5*l.*; by which legacy and good management of his executors above six hundred poor prisoners were set at liberty.

And

And in addition to these bequests he also left a perpetual annuity of 125*l.* for the further support of his fourteen alms-houses, and putting out apprentices.

The executors accordingly applied to parliament, who by an act* passed *nem. con.* granted them, and the fifty-one persons named in the will, all the powers of a corporation, by the name of "the president and governors of the hospital founded at the sole cost and charges of Thomas Guy, esq." to have perpetual succession, and a common seal, with power to alter and change the same at discretion; and have, receive, and possess the estates, real and personal, of the late Thomas Guy, to be vested in them for the purposes mentioned in the will; and be capable in law, by the said real or personal estates, or the produce thereof, to purchase in perpetuity, or for any term of years, any other estate, whatsoever, not exceeding 12,000*l.* per annum above reprizes; and to sell, exchange, or lease out the same, as they should see convenient: and by that name to sue, implead, and answer, and to be sued, &c. in any court of record or elsewhere; and to transact all affairs relating to the premises, according to the will; and that there be one president, one treasurer, and twenty-one committee-men, to consist of persons nominated in the will, to have management of the whole estate devised by the founder, and vested in the corporation for the support of his hospital; and that the president and treasurer should continue during their lives, or until respectively removed by a general court of the corporation, convened for that purpose by the president, treasurer, or seven of the committee-men, or until they resign, and in either case the vacancy to be filled by a member of the corporation, to be elected at a general court of the governors

* 11 Geo. I. c. 12. 1724.

ors within forty days after such removal, resignation, or death.

But the committee of twenty-one are to continue only for one year; seven whereof being annually to be left out and seven other members to be elected at a general court to supply their places. And that the president or treasurer with any seven or more of the said committee, legally assembled, should be deemed a full court of committees, with power as aforesaid to sell, demise, or otherwise dispose of all or any part of the above-mentioned estate, provided that all the money arising by such sales be forthwith reinvested in some other purchase of lands of inheritance for the use of the corporation, not exceeding as aforesaid the yearly rent of 12,000*l.* clear of reprizes. And for the more effectually transacting the affairs of the corporation, the committee are empowered to chuse and remove all officers and servants (other than physicians, surgeons, clerk, and chaplain, as are elected by the general court; and to appoint such salaries or rewards for their respective services as they shall judge proper; and to take in such poor, sick, and maimed persons under their care as they should judge objects of compassion, and to make such promises for their maintenance and care as they should think necessary; and to manage and determine all affairs by themselves or their deputies as are necessary for the carrying on so great and good a work: provided that the transactions and accounts of the president and treasurer and committees and persons deputed by them be subject to the inspection and control of such governors as should be appointed by the laws of the corporation.

And that there never might be wanting a sufficient number of governors for perpetuating the succession of the corporation

tion and for supplying the several places of president, treasurer, and commissioners;

It is further enacted, that it should be lawful for a court of commissioners of the corporation to chuse persons to be governors for a continual supply of vacancies, so as the number of governors never exceed sixty. And in case it should happen that the number of governors exceed not forty, then the Lord Chancellor, Lords Chief Justices of the King's Bench, and Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or any two of them, at the request of five or more of the governors, are to appoint so many as shall make up the number of fifty; that the president and governors in a general court may make bye laws; and that at all general courts and committees the president and treasurer may not only act and vote as members, but likewise, in case of an equality of votes, the president, or, in his absence, the treasurer shall have the casting vote. And the president and governors are empowered to erect a statue, or monument, perpetuating the memory of the generous and charitable acts of Thomas Guy, at an expense not exceeding 2000*l.*

This corporation was no sooner established by Parliament, than the president and governors set heartily about the work by finishing and furnishing the hospital; choosing the officers and servants; and receiving patients, whose number at first amounted to four hundred and two; and the average of their numbers, received during the first seven years of the foundation, was 1770 every year. The salaries to officers amounted to about 1350*l.*

After the decease of the founder, the governors obtained a lease of an additional piece of ground, for which, with the former, they still pay to St. Thomas's Hospital the sum of 100*l.*

100*l.* On this ground they erected two handsome wings; in the centre of one wing there is a spacious hall and rooms for public business, and opposite to it, in the other, a neat and elegant chapel, in which there is a finely executed statue of the founder by Bacon.

The corner house in one wing is for the residence of the treasurer; and the other houses are for the chaplain, steward, and apothecary. This institution is under the medical inspection of three physicians and three surgeons, who are allowed 40*l.* a year each; and an apothecary, who has a salary of 90*l.* for himself and assistant, and a house *.

The officers are a clerk, chaplain, steward, accomptant, matron, butler, and assistant surgery-man, porter, beadle, keeper of the lunatic men, and keeper of the lunatic women. It contains at this time thirteen wards, and four hundred and eleven beds; and behind the hospital is a small neat building for lunatic patients. The day of admission is Wednesday.

Guy's hospital is joined with the universities and colleges of Eton, Winchester, and Westminster, the royal hospitals, and the Foundling, in the act of 1708, in the clause of exemption from the tax on servants †.

I have endeavoured to shew, in another place, ample grounds for a general act of exemption ‡ of all charities from this and other taxes; and I may add, that it was not for want of time and trouble that such a measure was not effected.

The buildings are airy and well calcuated to promote recovery; the hospital stands in the centre, and the houses of the principal officers on each side; there is also a theatre

* Rees's Cyclop. † 48 Geo. III. c. 55, Sched. C. No. 2, 3.
‡ Mem. 493, 478.

for

for medical lectures, and on Saturday evenings medical subjects are debated there for the improvement of the science and practice. A library is also a part of the establishment, well furnished with professional works, and a collection of anatomical preparations.

The present officers are—Benj. Harrison, Esq. F. S. A. treasurer; Rev. Henry Hutton, B. D. chaplain; Dr. Babbington, Dr. Marcet, and Dr. Chomley, physicians; T. Foster, William Lucas, jun. and Astley P. Cooper, esqrs. surgeons; Mr. Samuel Welchman, clerk and registrar; Mr. Richard Stocker, apothecary; Mr. Thomas Callaway, steward; and Mrs. Tinley, matron.

The petition for patients' admission is delivered gratis, stating the complaint, "and being in low circumstances, and destitute of friends, whereby to obtain a cure:"—this is to be countersigned by a housekeeper undertaking to remove him at his discharge, or death, or pay 1*l.* for burial to the steward. The expenses of admission amount to 3*s.* 3*d.* for a clean patient, and 7*s.* for a foul patient.

THE LOCK* HOSPITAL,

HYDE-PARK-CORNER.

THIS hospital was instituted on the 4th of July, 1746, for the relief of *venereal patients* only: however just may be the claim of suffering virtue to a preference on the commiseration of the benevolent, still the severity of suffering

* The word Lock is derived from Loke, a House for Lepers.

vice

vice, aggravated by the sting of inward reproof, seems to urge that none should be left to perish; and perhaps a timely cure may effect a double reformation of mind as well as of body.

Many victims of this malady, if left destitute, would, in the progress of their lives diffuse the misery and entail it upon a numerous race; and to abandon them to their fate would not operate as a discouragement to others: many innocent women of irreproachable character themselves have received infection from the profligacy of their husbands, and many pure infants from that of their nurses or parents; and thus the operations of a licentious life may visit the innocent with a severe and disgraceful scourge, which, in cases of poverty, asks for the boon of charity to relieve its sting.

At the period when this hospital was instituted venereal patients were excluded from most other public charities, and they are still inadmissible to many of them; and "though some have seen it necessary to make some provision for them, yet the deposit required by their rules, and the expense incurred in case of admission, operates to the exclusion of the most destitute; the expenses usually amount to *1l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and in some instances much more, exclusive of an engagement to remove the patient when discharged, or to bury in case of death. Friendless through misconduct, and reduced to extreme indigence, in part by trying other methods of cure, many never seek admission till their last garment is pawned, the rags excepted in which, scarcely covered, they are said to appear at the Board of this Society"—But here no deposit is required; and even the necessary garments, and change of linen, are in urgent cases supplied during the cure. The house is always full, and

many

many remain some time upon the list as candidates for admission, for want of room. In order to obviate an objection to this hospital as a penitentiary house, that it operates as an encouragement to vice, no patient is ever admitted a second time, and the religious instructions which they receive during their stay is unremitted, and well calculated to produce a lasting sense of shame for past irregularity, and of reformation for the future.

A clergyman officiates in the chapel twice every Sunday, when all the patients who are able to leave their wards are required to be present; and though they are placed out of sight, they have every advantage of hearing. They are also attended by the chaplain in their wards, who twice in the week preaches both to the men and women separately, on such topics, and in such a manner, as are peculiarly suited to their state and character. These instructions are accompanied by prayers offered with and for them, adapted to their situation, and the various cases that are found among them. This is so managed, that even the patients who are confined to their beds have, most of them at all times, and the rest in succession, the benefit of the instructions; while such other private assistance as they need and require, and their cases will admit of, is also afforded. The wards are likewise furnished with books on the most important and religious subjects, some of which are given to all who apply for them when discharged.

It is impossible to ascertain the degree in which these endeavours have been crowned with success; but sufficient information has been received to know, that many have returned to their employments so reformed and amended as to become a comfort to their relations, and useful members

bers of the community: while it is a satisfaction to have used the utmost endeavours with the rest: and it may be hoped that far more good is eventually done than can be ascertained.

The hospital, thus conducted as a reformatory, has always answered important purposes; and as far as the men were concerned, (of whom more are admitted than of women,) the plan was complete. But it was lamented, that many of the women had no other resource on leaving the hospital, but in returning to their former dissolute conduct. This defect, however, has at length been remedied. An asylum was instituted in 1787, and has since been supported by a separate subscription, into which all who appear truly desirous of such a refuge find a ready admission. These are protected, maintained, employed, and instructed, till they can be restored to the community, with a fair prospect of becoming useful members of it in future. No destitute female cured in this hospital is now compelled to a licentious life by stern necessity; and no one is deserted on any account, except for pertinacious ill-behaviour.

Several women, some years since rescued from the lowest scenes of vice, now consistently support the character of true penitents and real christians: many appear to be permanently restored to society; and affecting instances have occurred, in which previous evidences of deep repentance have terminated in a peaceful and happy death.

But another material improvement has lately been adopted; four small wards have been built, by additional contributions of the governors, for certain patients, who have long been observed to stand in need of such relief. Persons attacked in the hospital by infectious diseases, or

labouring

labouring under extensive mortification, not only need a purer air for themselves, but also contaminate the wards, and endanger the lives of the other patients. There are likewise certain persons so peculiarly affected, that the air of the hospital generally proves fatal to them; yet they had often only the dreadful alternative of staying to die, or of going away without hope of recovery. And some others, after receiving their cure, are left in such a state of extreme debility, as renders their lives in the last degree precarious, if they be left destitute of proper support and medical assistance. As there are only a few of each of these descriptions, they will henceforth be fully provided for, with very little additional expense to the charity.

Every person subscribing five guineas a year, or upwards, becomes a governor of this hospital; and whoever gives a benefaction of 50*l.* at one time is a governor for life.

A committee meets every *Thursday* at eleven in the forenoon, to admit and discharge patients, adjust the weekly accounts, and examine the affairs of the house.

Every governor may have one patient in the house at a time; and a preference is always given to those who subscribe the largest sums, so far as the case of the patient will admit. And by a rule made on the 9th of November last, every person subscribing five guineas, or upwards, has the privilege of recommending patients subject to the same restrictions as those recommended by governors until the expiration of the year 1810.

The following gentlemen attend in their several stations, *gratis*.—Dr. James Hervey, physician; John Pearson, esq. F. R. S., and William Blair, esq. surgeons; Patrick Macgregor, esq. assistant surgeon.

The privilege of annual governors commences from the time

time of subscription, except that in elections they cannot vote until three months afterwards.

Two of the governors are appointed weekly by the committee to visit the sick and enquire into the treatment of the patients, and examine the provisions, &c. This regulation is proper in all ordinary cases, but in such a house as this and all other penitentiary institutions where seclusion and penitence are in a great degree the objects in view, a different mode of enquiry should be adopted.

Quarterly general courts are held, and special courts at the requisition of five governors, and all extraordinary business is to be previously specified in the summons, and affixed over the chimney-piece; and ten governors constitute a court.

No patient is admitted without a recommendation signed by a governor, and these are received every Thursday morning until eleven o'clock.

No security is required for burial; but when any patient dies in the hospital, the burial is at the expense of the Society, unless it be otherwise desired by the friends of the deceased. The patients do not stir out of their respective wards, during the time they are under cure, without leave from the house pupil, nor go out of the house without leave in writing from one of the surgeons, (the Green Park and St. James's are excepted in their leave to take the air, to prevent offence.) They assist the nurses when required, if the physician or surgeons are of opinion it will be no ways injurious to them. Swearing, playing at cards, or gaming of any kind, quarrelling or any indecencies are strictly forbidden. No patient is allowed to send for victuals or drink of any sort into the hospital, but to adhere strictly to the house diet; nor to give to any nurse, officer, or servant of

the hospital, any money, gratuity, fee or reward. They go to bed by seven in the winter, and eight in the summer. And any patient transgressing in any particular of the rules and orders, is liable to be expelled by the physician, surgeons, or visitors, or the next weekly board, never to be readmitted by any recommendation whatever.

When their cases require any particular diet, such as fish, chicken, jellies, &c. they are allowed it at the expense of the charity, therefore it is hoped that no person will attempt to bring any victuals or drink to the patients, as they will see by their table of diet it is unnecessary, as well as contrary to the rules of the house.

The house pupil constantly resides in the house, and does not attend any private practice whatsoever to the detriment of the patients in the house, on pain of being expelled by the board; nor divulge any of the practice of the hospital, either directly or indirectly. He attends the surgeons daily from eleven till three—afterwards makes up the medicines prescribed, and delivers them as soon as possible. He dresses the patients himself, unless one of the attendant pupils is directed to do it by one of the surgeons. He superintends the apprentices, and attendant pupils, and reports any misbehaviour to the weekly committee. He does not permit the porter or messenger to make up any medicines, or be present at any examination or dressing of any of the patients of the hospital. No pupil stays in the wards after the surgeons have quitted them; and they wait in the house pupil's room till the surgeons come. Any apprentice or pupil, transgressing any of the rules, is liable to be suspended by the weekly committee, or even expelled the house. He lays before the weekly committee every *Thursday*, a list of such patients as are reported proper

to

to be discharged by the physician or surgeons; likewise what number of beds are vacant; and also a note of what medicines are wanted, signed by the physician or one of the surgeons. The hospital is never left without one of the gentlemen appointed as house surgeons, on any pretence whatever. The pupil has his board, washing, and lodging, as an encouragement to behave well to the patients. And at his admission these rules being read to him, he shews his consent to the observance of them by signing the same.

The matron superintends the hospital, and to the utmost of her power takes care that the several rules, and directions of the governors, physician, or surgeons, be strictly complied with by the nurses, patients, and servants; she takes care of all the houshold goods, furniture, &c. according to an inventory delivered to her, &c.; she daily inspects the several wards, and enquires both of the nurses and patients, if there are any complaints; and makes her report to the visitor or weekly committee; she takes care of the clothes, money, &c. of any patient dying in the hospital, and reports the same to the next weekly board, to be disposed of as they shall think proper; she reads on every Monday morning, in the different wards, the rules relative to the patients. Among the regulations for the conduct of the nurses, it is directed that the night nurse do visit the several wards every hour; that they do not permit any visitor to the patients or others to bring in any kind of meat or strong liquors for them, or to stay longer at any one time than twenty minutes, or half an hour at most; that they do not go out of the house without leave from the house pupil or matron, and take care to return sober and in due time, and that the night nurse do attend in their absence.

The funds of this charity consist of 500*l.* in 3 per cent.

consols, 1000*l.* reduced annuities, and a reversion of 250*l.* 3 per cent consols; the dividends on this very slender capital are aided by annual subscriptions, amounting to nearly 800*l.*, by annual sermons in the chapel, which produced last year about 70*l.*, by the letting of seats and tickets for the chapel to 380*l.* 11*s.*, to sacraments about 88*l.* besides the sale of music and hymn books, and the produce of poor boxes always fluctuating. The whole expenditure last year was 2416*l.* leaving a surplus within the whole receipt of 228*l.* The following return will best shew the extent and utility of this hospital, by which it appears that it has afforded relief to 479 patients during the last year; which is equal to 5*l.* each.

Patients discharged from January, 1746, to the 25 of March, 1808, cured - -		30222
In-patients cured, from March 25, 1808, to March 25, 1809, including sixty-six who were in the house March 25, 1808 - -	355	
Out-patients cured, including five on the books, March 25, 1808 - - - - -	20	
Eloped after cure, without being regularly discharged - - - - - - -	40	
Discharged for ill-behaviour - - -	11	
Dead - - - - - - -	6	
Patients in the house, March 25, 1809 - -	67	
Out-patients then on the books - - -	4	479
	Total	30701

By a report circulated by order of a special court, held on the 9th of November last, it appears that the number of patients perfectly cured to that time amount to 30,577; many persons of both sexes restored to their families, who might otherwise have lingered out a miserable and loathsome existence;

existence; many abandoned characters reclaimed by the religious instruction afforded them; and the progress of the contagious disease, dreadful to the sufferer and destructive to posterity, materially arrested.

In order to furnish new beds and bedding throughout the hospital, a voluntary subscription was then solicited as absolutely necessary.

THE LOCK ASYLUM.

In reviewing the establishment of the London Hospital, the City of London Lying-in Hospital, and one or two others, I have had the satisfaction of noticing the benefit of an appendage subscription, by which patients discharged therefrom receive an assistance of which they stand greatly in need, but to which the trustees are not warranted to extend the funds in their hands, which are devoted solely to their recovery. The Lock hospital affords another instance of such a subscription, and perhaps there is no institution where it is of more benefit.

Young women, having been seduced, deserted, and banished from their friends, are frequently left without any other resource than that of entering the recesses of debauchery; the general consequences of which are increasing wickedness, a ruined constitution, a premature death, and as far as we can see, everlasting destruction.

In the mean time they throng our streets, lie in wait for the incautious, and corrupt the rising generation; evil habits are early contracted, ruinous connections formed, conscience and the sense of shame subdued, and our youths led on to profligacy. Here especially they learn extravagance; hence they sally forth to make depredations to support the ex-

penses of licentious indulgence; and many of those unhappy men (whose frequent executions are the grief of every feeling heart) confess that in the company of harlots they were trained up for this fatal end.

Moreover, when we consider the influence of such women on population, and the health of the people; and on the conduct of children to their parents, and husbands to their wives; and that commonly the seducers of virtuous young women (whose conduct is so generally and justly execrated) are trained up for such seductions in the company of the licentious: we may without exaggeration assert, that a common prostitute is an evil in a community not dissimilar to a person infected with the plague; who, miserable himself, is daily communicating the contagion to others, that will propagate still wider the fatal malady.

There is therefore scarce a motive that can influence the feeling heart which doth not powerfully urge us to attempt something, in order to check the progress of this enormous evil.

The Lock Hospital having been established for the cure of that disease with which it hath pleased God to chastise this vice, when numbers through poverty could obtain no effectual relief; various methods were taken to prevent an abuse of such an institution, and among the rest, a plan was formed for converting the hospital into a penitentiary, by the religious instruction given to the patients in their wards, by a minister of the established church, while actually smarting under the effect of their vices; and there is the clearest evidence that the plan has been in many instances successful.

But whilst the male patients, when cured, return to their former occupations, without any very peculiar obstacle to their reformation, *most* of the women are of that class whose misery

misery and baleful influence have been noticed; many of them have no method of subsistence, but by prostitution; and can procure no lodging but in a house of infamy. These have scarce any alternative but starving or a prison on the one hand, or returning to their former practices on the other. Should, therefore, any serious impressions be made upon them, they would need the faith and constancy of a martyr, in steadily preferring the greatest hardships, to a ready relief by sin, in the very onset of a reformation.

Some few, indeed, have been taken out of the hospital by their relations, others have been induced to return home, and have been received. But many parents have positively refused, after repeated applications, to harbour their own children; many have no relations who are in circumstances to relieve them; and doubtless some would gladly enter an asylum among *strangers*, who would recoil at the idea of appearing emaciated by *disease*, and covered with *infamy*, amongst the *companions of more prosperous days*.

In order to do them real good, they must, if possible, be kept from ever seeing or conversing with their former abandoned companions; an immediate asylum alone can promise success: together with the continuation of those instructions, which have excited any seriousness in their minds, or remorse in their consciences, that time may not be allowed for such impressions to wear off; but that they may have all the advantages that can be given them, for producing an abiding change.

The ingratitude and ill behaviour which some have witnessed in attempting the reformation of such women discourage them; and the mind should be armed to expect multiplied instances of this kind. But if amidst *reiterated disappointments*, success is obtained only in a *few instances*,

and a very small number be brought to true repentance, and a christian conversation, the honour done to the gospel, the benefit accrueing to society, and the salvation of their immortal souls, will be an abundant compensation: and as some of these poor creatures are not more than *thirteen* years of age, and others are but just entered on this course of life, when they begin to feel the painful effects, it will not be deemed too sanguine in expecting at least thus much success.

SOME INSTANCES OF REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

A young woman of decent family, and previous good character, having been seduced, and finding herself both pregnant and diseased, was strongly tempted to destroy her life; and when about to leave the Lock Hospital, on some new aggravations of her distress, had actually formed this desperate design. This was suspected, from the fixed melancholy in her countenance; but being spoken to in a friendly manner, and having a place of refuge and retirement, with needful provision offered to her, she was brought to confess, and relinquish her purpose; and has now, for more than eighteen years, behaved with such decorum, fidelity, and industry, as have entitled her to the most entire confidence, in a situation in which she is enabled to support herself and child.

Another young woman of reputable parents in the country went to service in London, and in a few weeks after came into the Lock Hospital. When discharged she was admitted into the Asylum; afterwards her father being applied to received her home, and some months after expressed his entire satisfaction at her conduct, and his warmest gratitude to the charity. She has since been married and settled in an advantageous manner.

A young woman who had continued in the Asylum above a year,

a year, and behaved so well for the greatest part of that time as to gain the confidence of all concerned with her, was taken home by her parents, where she almost immediately caught a fever, of which she died in a few days. In that short time, however, her behaviour and conversation were so remarkably humble, pious, and exemplary, as greatly to impress her relatives and those who had formerly known her, and to leave no doubt but that she died a real penitent.

Another who had lived long in vicious courses of various kinds gave satisfactory proofs of repentance while in the Asylum, and after continuing to behave well there, and in service for thirteen years, is now married and comfortably settled.

A young woman who left her place very improperly is known at present to earn her living by a trade to which she was brought up. She makes a very reputable appearance, and attends statedly at a parochial chapel in the neighbourhood: and one who, after continuing some time in the house, was sent to her parents in the country, as incapable of service, and disqualified for needle-work through weakness of sight, is since married and lives very creditably.

A poor destitute object, reduced to the utmost wretchedness by want and disease, having been with great humanity relieved by one entirely unacquainted with her, was admitted into the hospital, and from thence into the Asylum. After having behaved well there for a considerable time, she was received into a most respectable family, where her whole conduct is truly exemplary, and evidential of unfeigned repentance.

There are, also, several others in the neighbourhood in creditable services, who attend at the Lock Chapel; some of whom are communicants at the Lord's table.

The number of women admitted from July, 1787, to Lady Day, 1809, have been 500, of whom

61 have been received by their friends,
142 have gone to service,
15 have died in the house,
18 remain in the house.

236

Of the remaining 264 many have been sent to their parishes; others have eloped, and some have been expelled for ill behaviour: but of several, even of these, favourable accounts have since been received; some of them are now known to be married, and living creditably; and many others are earning an honest livelihood, who not long since were the pests of society.

The distinct funds of this Asylum consist of 400*l.* 3 per cent. cons.; annual subscriptions of nearly 200*l.*; the work done by the women produced last year 110*l.*; two sermons preached in the chapel produced 115*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; besides benefactions, 69*l.* The whole receipts in 1808, amounted only to 639*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; and the whole expenditure, including 63*l.* 19*s.* for the women's apparel, and 28*l.* 12*s.* for rewards to them, amounted to 580*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

His royal highness the Duke of York is the patron of the Asylum; the Marquis of Hertford, president; three vice-presidents: the Rev. Thomas Fry, A. M. chaplain; and Mr. Nicholas Meredith, secretary.

The exertions of the late Rev. Mr. Madan, author of Thelyphthora, for the benefit of this hospital, in the cause of its suffering patients, will be remembered with grateful acknowledgment.

THE

THE LONDON HOSPITAL,

WHITECHAPEL-ROAD.

THE numerous accidents which occurred in the eastern parts of the metropolis, without the provision of an hospital to relieve them, suggested the necessity of establishing one there: this charity was therefore instituted on the 3d of November, in the year 1740, chiefly by John Harrison, esq. its first surgeon, a bust of whom is placed in the committee room, with this inscription—"John Harrison, principal founder, A. D. 1740." Mr. Latour also was a generous benefactor to it by his will, whose bust is placed in the same room. Four houses were taken on lease, or agreement, in Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, and furnished with 136 beds; but the beneficence of the public enabled the managers to contract for the purchase of a large piece of ground, on the south-side of the road leading from Whitechapel to Bow, on which they proceeded to erect the present extensive building. The institution thus derived its origin from the practice of surgery, and the chirurgical character has ever been its predominant feature. The work was wholly completed by the power of voluntary contributions, and remains a monument of the virtue and charity chiefly of the inhabitants of the eastern part of the metropolis, the shores of the Thames, and their vicinity.

The subscribers then felt that a charter of incorporation would tend to secure permanence to their labours, and promote the benefits intended to the poor; they, therefore, applied

plied to King George the Second, who was graciously pleased to accede to their solicitation, with some expressions of his sanction and support. The charter bears date the 2d of December, 1759, 32 Geo. II. and empowers the governors, by the title of the "Governors of the London Hospital," notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, to purchase and hold, and likewise to alienate lands in fee, and in perpetuity, or for lives, or years, not exceeding the yearly value of 4,000*l.* so far as they are not restrained by law, and also all goods and chattles, for the better support and relief of the poor under their care: with full license to any persons or corporations to give, sell, devise, and bequeath to, or in trust for them, any lands, &c. sums of money, goods, and chattels whatsoever, not exceeding the above yearly sum for the same charitable purposes; and not repugnant to the statute of mortmain of Geo. II. c. 36, with the usual corporate powers, and a seal.

The patients whom this hospital is supported to relieve consist of sick and wounded seamen, watermen, coal-heavers, ship-wrights, rope-makers, and labourers in the several docks and on the quays, for whom its situation, contiguous to the river Thames, is of peculiar advantage in the frequent cases of sickness or evil accident; besides these, the very numerous classes of manufacturers of all kinds in Spital-Fields, Bethnal Green, and the eastern parts of the metropolis, who stand in serious need of every means of support, find here a ready asylum in their sickness, as well as for their wives and children.

They are readily admitted upon any governor's recommendation, free of expense. All accidents are received at any hour without recommendation. No security from their friends is required, as in case of death they are buried at the

the expense of the charity, if not removed by their friends. The in-patients are supplied with advice, medicine, diet, lodging, washing, and every other kind of comfortable assistance; the out-patients receive medicines and advice daily. No persons able to pay for advice are allowed to partake of this charity, which is established solely for the comfort of the poor. None are admitted into the hospital with infectious distempers, or the venereal disease, or who are asthmatic, or consumptive, or deemed incurable or improper by the physicians or surgeons, but such persons may be relieved as out-patients.

The average number of patients in the hospital at any one time is about 180, but if the finances would permit all the wards to be opened, which consist of 18 in number, they would contain nearly 400, which is a number not greater than the petitions for admission require: for its proximity to the River, and to the new West India, East India, and London Docks, together with its situation on one of the most public roads near the capital, renders it liable to more applications for the reception of accidental patients than any other hospital in the cities of London or Westminster.

In point of air, situation, and structure, there has not hitherto, perhaps, been erected in the kingdom any asylum for the relief of the distressed and sick poor better calculated to answer that important end; to which may be added, that its wards are large and its cielings lofty, and the elevation of the ground on which it stands appears to be no less than thirty feet above the level of the river at high water.

The hospital has subsisted during a period of sixty-eight years, and in that time has given relief to 507,802 to the 1st of January, 1809, which is an average of 7460 persons in each

each year, an extent which seems to supersede any argument of its utility. During the last year the in-patients amounted to 1,406, and the out-patients to 877. The encrease of applications for admission, in consequence of the circumstances above-mentioned, far exceeded the accommodation which the funds of the charity could relieve; only seven out of the eighteen wards were furnished, and many afflicting cases were often rejected; the governors therefore in March, 1807, made a very interesting appeal to the public benevolence; they stated these facts in several addresses, which were received with unexampled liberality; their object was to become enabled, by a permanent fund, to open all, or, at least, as many as possible of the unfurnished wards, in which they could receive nearly 250 more patients, at a very little encrease of expense than what would arise from maintaining the patients themselves, as the building itself was complete, and the officers and attendants were appointed. The society felt a just confidence that the generous compassion prevalent in all classes, and in many public companies, would manifest itself towards this pious and useful work: and that the metropolis would hold forth on this as on many other occasions, a glorious example of useful beneficence; and in this they have not been disappointed; a special committee was chosen to superintend and manage the necessary solicitations; and in less than one month from the date of that appeal, they were enabled to form arrangements for opening *two* other wards.—Amongst the leaders of the subscription were men of the first opulence, many of whom subscribed in their partnerships, and also in their own names, and in those of their families; persons of all designations seemed to enjoy an unspeakable

unspeakable pleasure in pouring forth their munificence; underwriters individually, and as subscribers to Lloyd's Coffee-house; bankers, singly and in their firms; the gentlemen at the Stock Exchange, who are always prominent and liberal in such cases; directors of the East India and other companies; the clergy also were industrious, and very instrumental in recommending and largely augmenting the benefactions, by sermons from the pulpit: the first of which was preached in the church at Whitechapel, in which parish the hospital stands, by the Rev. Edward Robson, which produced a collection of 70*l.* 0*s.* 6¾*d.*; another at Wanstead, by the Rev. Dr. Glasse, produced 112*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; and a third at Leyton, by the Rev. Charles Laprimaudaye, produced 82*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* It will be readily seen how great an accession was thus made to the general plan, as well towards the object as to the solemn and public declaration of the utility of the house for which the solicitations were made.

The committee were enabled immediately to discharge the hospital debts, amounting to 3824*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, they proceeded in their plans for effecting its ultimate object; they sent addresses to the several presidencies in the East and West Indies; they presented their appeal with success to the court of common council, and to the most opulent of the livery companies; and when they had carried their efforts to an extent not before equalled in the metropolis, except in that of the Patriotic Fund, they closed their trust on the 1st of September, 1807, in the full confidence of having fulfilled the charge reposed in them, and of seeing the prospect of establishing the London Hospital upon a basis of permanent prosperity adequate to the origin

of

of its benevolent design. The presidency of Calcutta has since remitted 800*l.*, and Bombay 1000*l.*

I feel a grateful pleasure in recollecting the liberal and able manner in which his royal highness the *Duke of Gloucester*, as president of the charity, was pleased to interest himself in all these arrangements, and in the progress of the contributions in which his Highness joined, during the time that I was officially called to assist in them as agent to the special committee; and I shall not be ready to forget how much the lustre of royalty and elevated rank is increased, when it irradiates the character of unshaken integrity and amiable benevolence.

The whole subscription to the time when the special committee resigned their trust amounted to 20,434*l.* 4*s.* in cash, to which are to be added what they received in transfers of stock of 5000*l.* 3 per cent. consolidated bank annuities, from the subscribers at Lloyd's coffee-house: several considerable annual contributions then promised; the anniversary collection of 4140*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; and several sums since received by the house-committee; so that after beginning with the admission of thirty-seven in-patients, they have been progressively augmenting the establishment according to the extent of their power. In commemoration of this contribution, which forms the principal epoch in the history of this hospital, a tablet has been placed in the committee-room with the following inscription:

This

TABLET,

Expressive of the Unanimous Sentiment

Of

A General Court,

Commemorates

Commemorates
The Eminent Services rendered to the
London Hospital,
In the Year of our Lord
MDCCCVII.
By
Thomas Rowcroft, esq. Alderman ;
Samuel Thornton, esq. M. P., Vice President ;
Henry Hinde Pelly, esq. Treasurer;
Charles Hampden Turner, esq. Chairman of the House Committee ;

Henry Charrington, esq.	Joseph Marryat, esq. M. P.
John Cope, esq.	R. H. Marten, esq.
Joseph Cotton, esq.	William Mellish, esq. M. P.
William Davis, esq.	William Mellish, esq.
William Fry, esq.	Honourable P. B. Pusey
George Goodwin, esq.	John Roebuck, esq.
Abraham Goldsmid, esq.	Claude Scott, esq.
Henry Goodwin, esq.	Edward Simeon, esq.
Sampson Hanbury, esq.	John Wells, esq.
Quarles Harris, esq.	Sir Robert Wigram, bart.
Samuel Jackson, esq.	and
Robert Mangles, esq.	John Woolmore, esq.

A Special Committee of Finance :
Who,
Under the Auspices of
His Royal Highness William Frederick Duke of Gloucester,
The President,
Planned
An Additional Fund of Endowment ;
Suggested
Various Improvements, and Regulations of Economy,
For the Purposes of Extending and Perpetuating its Utility ;
And also,
By their Representation of its Wants,
By their own Munificence,
And by their Appeals
To the Reason and Sensibility of Opulent Individuals,
And the Justice and Policy of Public Bodies,

Raised,

Raised, toward such Fund, the Sum of
Twenty-Four Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy-Eight Pounds,
And,
In Permanent Annual Subscriptions,
Four Hundred Pounds;
Having thus
Through the Favour
Of
DIVINE PROVIDENCE,
Fulfilled their Benevolent Intentions,
And set an Animating Example of Successful Endeavours
In the Cause
Of
HUMANITY.

The funds of the hospital, at the close of the year 1808, consisted of 3000*l.* bank stock; 225*l.* 5 per cent. navy subscription of bank on bank-stock, 1804; 200*l.* 4 per cent., 65292*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, 3 per cent. consols; 9779*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* 3 per cent. reduced; 400*l.* 3 per cent. old South Sea annuities 450*l.* 3 per cent. new ditto; 310*l.* India stock; 571*l.* 10*s.*, South Sea stock; 500*l.* 3 per cent. 1726; 50*l.*, bond of James Cox, esq. of 50*l.*; 338*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* cash at the several bankers; land and houses near the hospital *ad valorem*, &c.

The regulations of this charity have been framed with a wise regard to the impartial administration of its blessings, and the several official departments are arranged so as to facilitate its progress without interruption, and to carry on its designs with the utmost attention to its poor objects.

A house-committee of thirty governors is annually elected at the quarterly court in December, who at their first meeting elect a chairman for the year. Their meetings are held at the hospital every Tuesday, at eleven o'clock; their general business is to receive and discharge patients, to inspect the necessary supplies, to examine and direct the conduct of the servants

servants and patients, and to give general regulations on all other affairs.

A committee of accounts, consisting of twelve governors, is appointed at the quarterly court in June for one year, who meet there quarterly to examine and audit the bills and accounts, which are always open for the inspection of the governors. A medical committee, consisting of such governors as practise physic, surgery, or pharmacy, or are conversant in the knowledge of drugs or medicines, are elected annually at the court in December; and all the medicines and drugs used in the hospital pass their previous examination.

Two or more visitors are appointed by the committee to visit the hospital in the intervals of their meetings. The chaplain is a clergyman of the church of England, who preaches every Sunday, reads prayers morning and afternoon, administers the communion every month, reads prayers four times during the week, and is ready to visit, pray by, and administer the communion, to any patient in the wards who may require it.

Three physicians attend alternately, one daily at noon precisely; and three surgeons also, one daily from eleven till one: their services are without fee or reward, and they give their advice and assistance to all such objects as apply within those hours, whether recommended or not; the surgeon in waiting has constantly two pupils in the house to receive, and if necessary, to call him to, any accident as should be brought there at any hour of the day or night. An apothecary is resident there, and solely attends to the business of the hospital.

A steward is also resident, has the charge of the whole house, superintends the men-servants, and takes account

of

of every article brought to or expended in the house. A resident matron also takes the direction of the nurses and women-servants; and particularly superintends the administration of the diet and medicines. Proper diets are settled by the physicians and surgeons, and an account of them is affixed in the wards. No officer or servant is permitted to receive any gratuity on pain of expulsion.

Every governor has the privilege of recommending one in-patient, and four out patients, at a time.

The qualification of a governor is 31*l.* 10*s.*; subsbribers of a less sum are permitted to send out-patients; five guineas constitute an annual governor, and legacies may be left to the treasurer.

The chapel is in the east wing, where divine service is regularly performed by the Rev. Andrew Hatt, the chaplain, who is a resident officer, and whose attention to and commiseration of the condition of the patients in general renders the religious services which he administers peculiarly consolatary. The east end of the chapel is adorned with two whole-length portraits, one of the late Duke of Gloucester, many years president of this corporation; and the other of his son the present duke, who succeeded his father in that office.

The general courts are held in the centre of the chapel. A considerable want of economy in the arrangement of this hospital has been the cause of that urgent necessity for the patronage and protection which has been mentioned; the interference of a generous public has in great measure restored its prosperity, but by no means has met the extent of its demands; the unexampled exertions of its friends will finally secure a permanent fund which will embrace all its benevolent purposes; with this view and to co-operate with its benefactors, the Rev. Edward Robson undertook the entire

entire supervision of the hospital in all its departments; his decision of character, his strict regard to duty, and his own wish to see every good regulation fulfilled, joined to that urbanity which softens all his commands into persuasion, singled him as the fit object of the committee's request, on whom they could repose this confidence with satisfaction; that this confidence has not been misplaced is sufficiently proved by the concurrence with which the officers in the house have met his regulations: and here I cannot omit the unremitted exertions of Charles Hampden Turner, esq. the present chairman of the committee, as well in the great subscription as in all other subjects that concern this establishment, particularly his scheme for warming the rooms by means of steam, which is likely to prove completely successful, besides its answering various other purposes, with a great saving of coals; his suggestions in the appointment of a superintendant were judicious, and shewed a mind much devoted to the welfare of the institution over which he was called to preside.

Such is the outline of an institution which demands peculiar protection and support; many poor persons labouring for their daily bread, and afflicted with diseases the most malignant, and with accidents from dangerous situations of employment, or laudable exertions, have been happily restored to their industrious families, and enabled to continue their usual work; and it must ever be considered as a general benefit to the community that the fruits of their labours are widely diffused through all ranks, that their cure has saved them and their families from poverty, and from the consequent evil of being burdensome to their parishes.

His royal highness the Duke of Gloucester is president: Earl Moira, William Mainwaring, esq., Samuel Thornton, esq.

esq. M. P., Sir Thomas Coxhead, bart., Sir William Curtis, bart., alderman, M. P., vice-presidents: Thomas Windle, esq., treasurer; Charles Hampden Turner, esq., chairman of the house committee; Rev. Andrew Hatt, M. A., chaplain; Dr. Frampton, Dr. Buxton, and Dr. Yellowly, physicians; Sir William Blizard, Thomas Blizard, esq., R. C. Headington, esq. surgeons; Major Wright, esq. solicitor; and Mr. Jones, of New-court, Crutched-friars, secretary, &c. &c.

THE SAMARITAN SOCIETY.

I SHALL be excused for introducing in this place the plan of a society which was formed as an appendage to the London Hospital; and though it is confined to the patients discharged therefrom, yet it may be received and cherished as an example to be adopted by the friends of all other principal hospitals in such proportions as may be found necessary. I have had the pleasure of introducing something very similar to it at the London Lying in Hospital, which will be mentioned in its proper place, and have seen its good effects.—*Bis dat qui cito dat*—he who gives soon, or where his gift is really wanted, gives twice.

"In the year 1791 a society was established by some of the governors of the London Hospital, for patients of that charity whose relief was not within its general regulations. There had been in many cases of servants, artisans, and labourers, who had received the benefit of the hospital, but

but upon being discharged had no service or employment ready for them, or if there had been such, they were not sufficiently recovered in point of health and strength to resume their places or employment; others were disabled by operations from exercising their former occupations, and were driven to pawn their clothes, or were exposed to various temptations: to relieve such cases as these is the object of this appendage society. Five guineas is found to be a sufficient qualification for a governor for life, and one guinea for an annual subscriber: a treasurer and a committee of twelve, who meet every Tuesday at noon, enquire into the circumstances of the patients, and receive no recommendation in behalf of any one further than as it may be explanatory of the case; a register is kept by a secretary of these particulars; the expenditure is guarded never to exceed the annual income; and every proceeding is reported to a general court.

The utility of this society was satisfactorily proved in the first seven years of its history, for in that space it found two hundred and twenty-one distressed persons, to whom its relief was peculiarly seasonable; they were put in a course of livelihood, and must otherwise have been driven to beggary, if not to criminal courses, for subsistence; the benefit was not less to their families than to themselves, and the success which it met with in subscriptions to support its demands gave encouragement sufficient to gain adoption at the London Hospital, and to recommend it to others, and also to every county gaol. "One circumstance which contributed very much to the establishment of this society deserves to be mentioned, as it exemplifies the cases which have been relieved by it: One of its earliest members passing along the Uxbridge road, observed a man of a very decent appearance, reclined on a bank by the way-side, with

a pair

a pair of crutches near him; his account of himself was that he was a Gloucestershire manufacturer, had been a short time in London, where he had the misfortune to break his leg, and had been admitted a patient into an hospital, that his leg had been well set, and all proper care had been taken of him, and upon his discharge that morning some gentleman had kindly given him a shilling, on part of which he had subsisted so far; that he was going to his parish in Gloucestershire, but had not the means of paying for his carriage by a waggon. This story was not related in vain; I leave it to the reader's consideration what course of life remained to this poor man, had he not unexpectedly met with friendly assistance, but to beg, to steal, or to perish*."

Dr. Lettsom in reciting the benefits of such societies, and recommending them for general adoption, traces with his accustomed vigilance the same idea to have prevailed in the mind of the governors of the royal hospitals, and particularly of Bridewell, who in their declaration to the privy council of Edward VI. state one of the objects of that house to have been "for the sore and the sick, when they be cured," in order that they may be protected and employed until their entire recovery, and "not be suffered to wander as vagabonds in the commonwealth as they had been accustomed†."

By the committee's report it appears that several destitute foreigners have been relieved according to their wants; several poor seamen, labourers, and others, have been furnished with changes of linen and clothing, with money to forward their journey home, and to resume their usual occupations; apparel and working tools in pawn have been

* Dr. Glasse's Account of this Society. 2 Hints, 23.

† 2 Hints, 13.

redeemed

redeemed or new ones purchased and delivered to them; trusses supplied in cases of ruptures; and in many instances their families, deprived of the fruits of their industry during their confinement, have been also relieved with money and necessaries. Young women whose only resource was that of pawning their apparel, or yielding to an irregular life for subsistence, have also been saved by this timely assistance; those who had suffered amputation; and others who were suffering blindness, the consequence of their disorders, have found in this society a true friend in their otherwise destitute distress. Similar aid has also been administered to the out-patients, where perhaps the cases have been more numerous and equally urgent; and thus many a poor individual and many a family have been raised by this society from wretchedness and despair!

The consulting room in the hospital was allotted in 1792 for its meetings and business; and the following inscription is placed there:

THE SAMARITAN SOCIETY:
An Appendage to
The London Hospital,
For the Relief and Prevention
Of various Circumstances of Distress
Not within the Provision of Publick Hospitals:
Instituted A. D. 1791;
Depends,
For its Means of Administering Comfort
And obtaining Permanency,
Upon Donations and Bequests.
Contributions of One Guinea from Annual Members;
And Benefactions of Five Guineas from Members for Life.

The affairs of this society are conducted by a committee of nineteen for general purposes; a committee of seven for public communications and correspondence; seven auditors;

and also by the Rev. Dr. J. Parsons, treasurer, No. 20, New-road, East; J. Rohde, esq. almoner; Mr. S. Rutherford, secretary; and Mr. E Hunt, collector.

N. B.—Since the preceding pages were printed, Quarles Harris, esq. has been elected chairman of the committee of London hospital; the superintendant and steward have resigned, and the governors are now engaged in the election of a gentleman qualified to unite both those offices.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL,

OLD-STREET.

The goveruors of this charity express the reasons and motives for establishing it in the following terms:—"The advantage accruing to the public from hospitals in general is sufficiently proved by the great and increasing number, and the propriety and necessity of a separate establishment for the care of lunatics must be equally obvious to any person, who considers the nature of the accommodation and attendance which they require.

This institution was set on foot in the year 1751, by a few benevolent persons, who observing that the hospitals then established were not capable of receiving all the patients of this description who applied for relief, and that by this unavoidable exclusion or delay in the admission of objects of this sort many useful members had been lost to society, either by the disorder gaining strength beyond the reach of physic, or by the patients falling into the hands of persons utterly unskilled in the treatment of the disorder, or who had found their advantage in neglecting every method

method necessary to obtain a cure; that many families (in no mean circumstances) through the heavy expense attending the support of one object of this sort, had themselves become objects of charitable relief, and thereby doubled the load and loss to the public; that the most fatal acts of violence on themselves, attendants, and relations, had been often consequent on the unavoidable delay of placing the afflicted with this disorder under the care of persons experienced in guarding against and preventing attempts of this kind; that no particular provision had at that time been made by law for lunatics; that the common parish workhouses were no ways proper for their reception, either in point of their accommodation, attendance, or physical assistance; and that the joining this to any other hospital would have deprived it of two of its principal advantages, the being under the immediate inspection and government of its own patrons and supporters, and of introducing more gentlemen of the faculty to the study and practice of one of the most important branches of physic; it was therefore determined to open a subscription for a new hospital, under the name of *St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics*, which has since enjoyed so a large portion of the patronage and support of the public, that the president and governors are willing to consider it as a proof that the institution has answered the end proposed."

Such were the motives which raised this extensive foundation; and the unfortunate encrease of the malady which it is intended to relieve has since sanctioned and proved its utility.

The original institution was on the north side of the Upper Moorfields, called Windmill-hill, where a mill formerly stood, facing what is now called Worship-street, which

bounded those fields on the north; many will remember that after the new pavement of the streets of London the refuse stones were laid there, where they remained until the land was excavated and levelled for the building of Finsbury-square.

The first stone of this hospital was laid by the late Duke of Montague, as president, on the 30th of July, 1732; it was completely finished and opened for the reception of patients, on the 1st of July, 1737; the estate was leasehold, held of the corporation of London, and as the accommodations were not sufficiently extensive to receive more than one hundred and ten patients, it was deemed most advantageous to suffer the lease to expire, and to seek a larger ground plot where a more commodious building might be erected.

The limitation of the old hospital sufficiently appears by the regulations which were then formed respecting patients; in 1754 the general committee were empowered to admit by rotation such patients as had been discharged uncured not exceeding ten, at the rate of *5s.* per week, until the charity should be enabled to lessen that expectation, and at eleven general courts from that time till 1795, they were authorised to admit one hundred and ten more such patients at the same sum. The encrease of the number of patients as well curable as what are deemed incurable, or desirous of returning to the hospital in that state, sufficiently shews the necessity of the present improved and enlarged establishment in Old-street.

This extensive building was erected at an expense of 5,000*l.* raised by voluntary contributions, upon leasehold ground belonging to St. Bartholomew's hospital; the lease is held for a term of forty years, renewable every fourteen years

years on payment of a fine of 200*l.*, and at the yearly rent of 200*l.*

It was compleatly finished at the close of the year 1786, and on the 1st of January, 1787, which was exactly fifty years after the first foundation, the patients were removed into it. The house accommodates three hundred patients, who are distinguished by two lists or classes, two hundred on the curable list, and one hundred on the incurable list. There are at this time upwards of thirty waiting for admission on the former list, and more than six hundred of the latter also waiting for admission. From the year 1754, to this time, there always have been a great number of such uncured patients entered upon the incurable list, waiting admission by rotation, as vacancies happen. Many persons have conceived that this hospital is designed exclusively for incurable patients of this malady, and various legacies have been bequeathed to it upon that impression, for the sole purpose of being applied to *their* cure: but the fact is, that the institution receives patients for cure and recovery, as well as for protection, who are deemed incurable.

Very explicit instructions are published for the proper applications for admission, and are delivered by the steward, Mr. Dunston, at the hospital, whose attention to his duty is too well known to require any mention of it from me; these instructions are comprised under the following concise heads:

1. That no person shall knowingly be received as a patient into this hospital, who is not, in point of circumstances, a proper object of this charity, that is, poor and mad.

2. Or who hath been a lunatick more than twelve calendar months.

3. Or who hath been discharged uncured from any other hospital for the reception of lunaticks.

4. Or who is troubled with epileptic or convulsive fits.

5. Or who is deemed an idiot.

6. Or who is infected with the venereal disease.

7. Or any woman with child.

8. Nor any child under the age of 12 or any person above the age of 70 years.

And every such person who through mistake or misinformation shall be received into this hospital, will be discharged immediately, on a discovery of any of the above disqualifications.

Therefore, if the patient is not disqualified by any of the above rules, upon applying to Mr. John Webster, the secretary, in Queen street, Cheapside, or at the hospital, the forms of two printed certificates, together with a petition, may be had; the first of which certificates (after it is filled up) must be signed by the minister and churchwardens or overseers of the poor of the parish or place where such patient resides; and the other by some* physician, surgeon, or apothecary, who hath visited such patient; after which the person or persons who saw them sign must go before one of his majesty's justices of the peace, or some other person authorised to take affidavits, and make oath, (or in case of quakers, an affirmation) in the manner as is printed at the bottom of the said certificates.

When the certificates have been thus signed, and oath

* It is particuiarly desired, that such physician, apothecary, or surgeon, do (by letter directed to Dr. Simmons, physician of this hospital, to be delivered at the weekly committee) send a state of such patient's case, and an account of the methods, if any, used to obtain a cure.

(or

(or affirmation) made thereof as aforesaid, the applicant must fill up the petition, and annex the certificates thereto, and apply to a governor to sign the same; which being done, both the petition and certificates must be left with the secretary; and the petitioner must not fail to attend at the hospital the next Friday morning precisely at eleven o'clock, when the same will be laid before the committee; and, if approved, the patient's name will be put upon the list, to be admitted in turn, as soon as a vacancy happens: and the petitioner must, at the same time, leave a direction with the committee, where to send for the patient: and, upon notice being sent from the committee for the patient to be brought for examination, there must be left in writing with the secretary, as above, within three days afterwards, the names, business, and places of abode of two substantial housekeepers residing within the bills of mortality, who must be present precisely at eleven o'clock in the morning, when the patient (not being parish poor, or receiving alms or support from any public body or community) is to be admitted, upon the payment of three pounds; and if such patient is parish poor, or has received alms or support from any public body or community, then upon payment of the sum of six pounds, and to enter into a bond of one hundred pounds to take the patient away when discharged by the committee; which sums of three pounds and six pounds are not returnable, unless the patient dies or is discharged within one month after admission.

N.B. No governor of the hospital can be security for any patient.

To this it may be proper to add that the patients are not exposed to view: and the general committee are empowered to receive again immediately into the hospital any

patient who shall have been discharged cured, in case such patient shall relapse within two months.

The physician is at liberty to take pupils.

The general committee are empowered to take in by rotation such patients as have been or shall be discharged uncured from this hospital, not exceeding in future one hundred, at seven shillings per week each.

The friends of the patients are allowed to visit them every Wednesday morning.

THE FORMS OF THE TWO CERTIFICATES.

To the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Governors of St. Luke's Hospital for Lunaticks.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, the minister and
of the parish of in the county of
do certify to the best of our knowledge and belief, that
who has resided in this parish for
or upwards now last past, is a lunatick, and in point of circumstances a proper object of your charity. That became so disordered about the day of last. That hath not been discharged uncured from any other hospital for the reception of lunaticks. That is not deemed an idiot. And that hath received alms from parish. Witness our hands, the day of* 180

†

* Here insert the name, and whether the patient hath or hath not received alms.

† To be signed by the minister and churchwardens or overseers.

I the

I the under-written ‡ *of the parish of in the county of do certify, that of the parish of in the county of is a lunatick, and in point of circumstances a proper object of charity. That is not troubled with epileptic or convulsive fits, or deemed an idiot. Witness my hand the day of*

---

§ *maketh oath, that he did see the said severally sign their names to the above certificates.*

Sworn the day of before }

N.B. It is particularly desired, that such physician, apothecary or surgeon, who hath visited such patient, do (by letter directed to Dr. Simmons, the physician of this hospital, to be delivered at the weekly committee) send a state of such patient's case, and an account of the methods, if any, used to obtain a cure.

THE FORM OF THE PETITION.

To the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Governors of St. Luke's Hospital for Lunaticks, London.

THE humble Petition of on the behalf of of the parish of in the county of

SHEWETH,

That in regard the said is a Lunatick, and a proper Object of your Charity, as appears by the annexed Certificates

. . . . . .

‡ This certificate is to be signed by the physician, apothecary, or surgeon, who hath visited the patient.

§ Here insert the names of the persons who signed both the certificates above,

Your Petitioner humbly prays, that the said may be admitted a Patient into your Hospital, in order to h cure.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

His Signature.

I desire the said Lunatick may be admitted a Patient into St. Luke's Hospital for Lunaticks, if a fit Object.

Governor's Name.

The Patients received into St. Luke's Hospital for Lunaticks, from the opening on the 30th of July, 1751, to the 21st of April, 1809, inclusive, amount to 9042, of whom those discharged uncured and received again at 7*s.* a week, 323.

Patients in the house on the 21st of April -	199
discharged cured - -	3915
discharged uncured - -	3101
discharged as idiots and unfit -	783
dead - - -	748
taken away at the desire of friends -	251
discharged, their friends not having complied with the rules of the hospital -	3
discharged, in point of circumstances, as improper objects - - -	2
having been discharged uncured from another hospital for the reception of lunaticks	3
having been disordered above twelve months before admission - -	3
not proving to be a lunatick -	1
having the venereal disease - -	7
having since appeared to be with child at the time of their admission - -	26
	9042

Patients

Patients in the house at seven shillings a week -	100
taken away at the desire of friends -	56
dead - - - - -	145
cured - - - -	18
discharged, their friends not having complied with the rules of the house -	3
discharged, in point of circumstances, an improper object - -	1
	323

THE PROPERTY OF THE HOSPITAL

CONSISTS AS FOLLOWS.

No. 1.—The Building and Premises in Old-street, held under Lease from St. Bartholomew's Hospital for forty Years, from Michaelmas, 1804, renewable every fourteen years on payment of a fine of 200*l.* and at the yearly rent of 200*l.*

No. 2.—*Funds*—64,000*l.* Consolidated Three per Cent. Annuities, in the names of Edward Darell, Thomas Raikes, and David Powell, esqrs.

38,100*l.* Reduced Annuities, in the names of ditto

22,500*l.* Old South Sea Annuities, ditto

5,000*l.* Four per Cent. Annuities, ditto

220*l.* New South Sea Annuities, in the names of David Powell, John Clark Powell, and David Powell, jun. esqrs.

1,000*l.* Reduced Annuities, in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery.

No.

No. 3.—Divers Legacies unreceived, besides contingent and reversionary Legacies.

No. 4.—*Annuities or Yearly Payments.*

	£	s.	d.
Oct. 16, 1773. An Annuity bequeathed by Mrs. Elizabeth Hanmer, payable as long as the Hospital subsists, of - - -	5	5	0
A perpetual Annuity, granted by the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. deceased, charged on his Estate in Chiswell-street, by Deed, dated June 11, 1788,	105	0	0

The income of this property is considerably encreased by casual benefactions and legacies, and by cash received from the board of incurables, all which, with a balance in hand, amounted in 1808 to 9,053*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* and the expenditure amounted in the whole to 7,934*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

The hospital is governed by a president, the Duke of Leeds; four vice-presidents; David Powell, esq. treasurer; a general committee of thirty, besides the above officers; seven auditors: Dr. S. F. Simmons, physician, Poland Street; George Vaux, esq. surgeon, Austin Friars; Mr. Meadows, resident apothecary; Mr. John Webster, secretary, No. 25, Queen Street, Cheapside; a master, a matron, and an accountant.

This hospital in the year 1761 tried the question, whether it was generally chargeable to parochial rates, and the decision of Lord Mansfield was so just that it has not only formed the precedent for all subsequent modes of assessment, but has been sanctioned by many acts of parliament for levying the revenue: his lordship determined that no hospital is rateable in respect of its site, except those parts of it which

which are inhabited by its officers, and these are to be rated as single tenements, of which those officers are the occupiers; not that the property is not of itself rateable, but that the officers are the only persons who can be said to occupy, and they occupy no more than their own apartments; and the legislature meant only that beneficial occupiers should be rated. I have treated this subject very fully in mywork on Mortmain, p. 483, to which I must beg leave to refer the enquiring reader.

The qualifications for a governor is 31*l.* 10*s.* or upwards; or 7*l.* 7*s.* and signing an agreement to pay to the treasurer 3*l.* 18*s.* yearly, for the four next succeeding years, except the medical officers and secretary.

A general court of nine governors at least is held on the third Wednesday in February, when the officers and seven auditors are all elected; the principal officers, or twelve governors, may require a special general court in fourteen days; governors for life are entitled to immediate vote at elections. The general committee consist of the president, vice-presidents, and treasurer, and of five governors named as lessees in the lease of the ground on which the hospital is built, and of all persons who pay in their own right 100*l.* or upwards, who are standing members of it, and of such other thirty governors resident in the bills of mortality as are elected at the court in February. They meet monthly or oftener if convenient, and take the charge and oversight of the whole institution, appoint a house-committee and sub-committees; they make all their purchases of provisions, &c. by contract, to which no member can be a party, and they report their proceedings to the court; they have the power of relieving any patient at his discharge with any sum not exceeding 1*l.*

The

The physician and surgeon attend on every committee day, and one other day in the week, and as often as occasion requires. The apothecary is resident and is precluded from any other practice; and no other can officiate for them without previous permission of the committee. No fees are taken by any officer.

THE QUEEN'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

BAYSWATER.

In the year 1752 this Hospital was first established at a house in St. George's-row, near the Turnpike, entering upon the Uxbridge Road, where it was instituted to embrace the twofold benefit of receiving poor pregnant women, as well married as unmarried, and also of attending them at their own habitations, within a limited circuit.

About sixteen years since it was removed to the house still occupied for the charity at Bayswater, and was honoured with the patronage of her present Majesty, whose name was accordingly prefixed to its title. The house stands at a short distance from the high road, sufficiently retired for the necessary quiet of such a purpose, and is surrounded by a garden of sufficient extent to allow of part for a pleasant avenue and an agreeable shade on the one side, and of vegetable cultivation on the other. It had until lately fallen almost into disuse, but is now rapidly advancing to prosperity, for which the public are principally indebted to the highly meritorious exertions, and judicious arrangements

ments of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge, whose benevolent zeal on this occasion has added lustre to their characters, and furnished a worthy example to all around them. It is computed that upwards of 45,000 women have received the benefit of this hospital in its respective branches; and the new plan, which has lately been submitted to public inspection, offers to the poor women themselves every prospect of additional comfort and utility.

The government of the charity has been vested in a president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, and a committee of eighteen governors.

An annual subscription of three guineas constitutes a governor, entitled to recommend one in-patient, two to be delivered at their own habitations, and six for advice; and to vote at elections and in all matters relating to the government and management of the hospital.—Five guineas entitles the subscriber to double these privileges.—And of thirty-one guineas at one payment, to recommend yearly one in-patient, six at their own habitations, and twelve for advice, besides voting, &c. This latter class of subscriptions is from time to time to be laid out, in the names of five trustees, in the purchase of three per cent. Cosolidated Bank Annuities, until it amount to 2,000*l.* the interest of which is in the mean time to be applied towards the current expenses of the hospital.

A subscriber of two guineas annually is entitled to recommend four patients to be delivered at their own habitations, and four for advice, but has no vote at elections, or in the management;—of one guinea annually, entitles to recommend two patients at their own habitations, and four for advice;—and of ten guineas entitles to the same privi-

leges

leges during life as an annual subscription of one guinea, with the title of honorary governor.

No subscriber can have more than one patient in the hospital, or on the books for admission at one time; nor can any annual subscriber be entitled to recommend or vote at any meeting, unless his subscription for the current year be paid within three months after the quarterly day on which it became due. Governors are entitled to their privileges from the time of becoming subscribers, except that of voting on any question relative to the elections, which they cannot do until their subscriptions have been paid six calendar months, except those of thirty guineas, which entitles to an immediate vote on all questions. Ladies and members of parliament vote by proxy.

Legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurer for the time being for the use of the charity by its proper name.

Persons who have rendered essential service to the charity may be elected honorary governors for life at any general meeting, with the sole privilege of voting at elections.

Quarterly meetings are held at the hospital on the third Tuesday in July, October, January, and April, at twelve precisely, and any special meeting may be called by requisition of nine governors; ballots may be required by three governors. The committee meet on every Tuesday at noon at the hospital, three of whom are a board, and other governors may attend but they cannot vote; they take the whole superintendance of the affairs of the charity, declare vacancies, and appoint elections; and no payment is made by the treasurer, unless a draft be signed by the chairman and two governors present.

The consulting physician must be a member of the Royal

Royal College of Physicians, London; the physician in ordinary must be a licentiate in physic, of the same College; the surgeon must be a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, not practising pharmacy: they attend the weekly board in rotation; and in cases of imminent danger the consulting physician is sent for, in conjunction with the attending physician, or surgeon. If any patient in the hospital is afflicted with any disease, not resulting from pregnancy, notice is sent to the physician in ordinary to take charge of her. No physician or surgeon receives any gratuity from the funds of the hospital, nor interferes in any other than the medical department. An apothecary is appointed at a suitable salary to compensate him for providing the medicines.

The physician and surgeon in ordinary have the privilege of taking pupils, who have attended at least two courses of lectures on midwifery; two of them are for the present to reside in the hospital for not less than three or more than six months, and board at the matron's table, paying to the treasurer one guinea per week merely for board; not more than one pupil is allowed to go into any ward at once, nor without the physician, surgeon, or matron, unless in cases of emergency, on pain of immediate dismissal; and any woman may attend for instruction, if there be no male pupil in the house. The medical officers may dismiss any of the servants, except the matron.

The matron acts under the direction of the medical officers, and sends for them in all cases of difficulty, takes care that no spirituous liquors be brought into the hospital; is excluded from private practice without leave of the committee; she keeps a registry of the patients' admission, delivery, and sex of their children; reads prayers

in

in the wards every evening at seven o'clock to the patients before their bed time, which is at eight in the winter, and nine in the summer.

The nurses are subject to the control of the medical officers and matron, have the care of the patients and of the wards; and in case of death deliver to the matron the clothes and money of the deceased. The night nurse visits the patients every hour; and any of their visitors are allowed to stay with them not longer than one hour, nor are ever permitted to go into the wards.

The regulations for the patients have been formed upon the best considerations for their benefit and comfort, and the facility of procuring the use of the hospital; they are to be recommended by the signature of a subscriber, and present their letters at a weekly board, who may admit any of them without any letter; they must be clean in person and apparel, with proper change of the latter for themselves and their children, and free of any infectious disorder; their recommendation continues in force for three months, after which time it must be renewed; after admission they are not allowed to leave the hospital, without permission of the medical officers; the convalescents are expected to assist the matron, and nurses, and to make and mend linen for the hospital; they are to suckle their own children, unless otherwise directed by the physician, and are not suffered to leave the hospital without their children or before their baptism.

Separate wards are preserved for the married and the unmarried women. Their friends are allowed to visit them for half an hour after the third day from delivery.

The out-patients are also recommended in the manner above-mentioned, they are attended by a skilful midwife,

recommended

recommended and approved by the physician, and surgeon, as near as conveniently may be to their residence, and in cases of necessity the physician, or surgeon, also attend them. The limits of this part of the institution extend to Temple Bar, and Holborn Bar, East; Hammersmith, West; Fulham, South; and Hampstead, North.

Elections are held at the quarterly or special courts by shew of hands, or ballot, if demanded, by three governors, from one to three o'clock. Vacancies are to be declared at the next committee, and the election is then appointed at the distance of one month, and not more than two, from that time; and all candidates must offer themselves and be accepted as a candidate at the board next preceding the day of election.

Fees to any of the nurses or servants are forbidden.

The foregoing is the substance of the regulations which were established at the general meeting on the 21st of October, 1809, and are indebted for much of their correctness to his royal highness the Duke of Sussex, who presided on that occasion, and by whose hand they were signed. The renovation of this society may, therefore, be dated from that day, and the encouragement which it has since received opens a fair prospect for its entire establishment. An hospital of this nature has been much wanted for the poor in that part of the north western district: they had no house of refuge nearer than that near Westminster-bridge, to the south; or Brownlow-street, to the north; and if they found any difficulty of procuring recommendation for admission there, they were obliged to proceed so far as to the Lying-in Hospital in the City Road: many of which cases have not unfrequently occurred, and the serious consequences are very apparent, when their pregnant situation is considered,

dered, besides the entire loss of a whole day from their customary occupations—these are among many other cogent reasons in favour of this hospital at Bayswater.

The officers are—Her Majesty, patroness; his Royal Highness Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex, president; the Earls of Shaftesbury, Hardwicke, Moira, and Grosvenor; vice-presidents; the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge, Thomas Hammersley, esq. Nicholas Selby, esq. and A. D. O'Kelly, trustees; Dr. Denman, consulting-physician; Dr. De Courcy La'ffan, physician in ordinary; Mr. C. M. Clarke, surgeon and man-midwife; Mr. John Badger, of No. 33, St. Alban's-street, apothecary, and secretary *pro temp.*; Mr. Brennan, collector; Mrs. Daws, matron.

THE BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

BROWNLOW-STREET.

This Institution was established in November, 1749, in the name of "The Lying-in Hospital for Married Women," under the patronage of the late Duke of Portland. The first patients were received on the 7th of December. The addition of the word "British," was added to its name in April, 1756.

The success of the practice at this hospital is a remarkable feature in the practice of midwifery in general, some of which may be fairly ascribed to its skilful management, which claims for it more patronage than it has received; for the committee have preserved a scale of those who have died, which is a considerable risk lest their publication should

should at any time be discouraging; but it has fortunately happened that the result has surpassed their best expectations; in the first ten years of the institution one woman died in forty-two; in the fifth ten years, one died in two hundred and eighty-eight; in the sixth and last ten years, one in 216, and from the 20th of September, 1806, to the 25th of March, 1808, not one woman died out of five hundred and one.—In the first ten years, one child died in fifteen; in the fifth ten years one died in seventy-seven; and in the last nine years and a quarter, one died in ninety-two: this has encouraged the directors to keep and to publish a table of twins, still-births, and deaths, by which are seen the gradual improvements in this important part of the medical art. The proportion of boys to girls born is about eighteen to seventeen; of still-born children, is about one to twenty-five; of women bearing twins, one to eighty-four, the whole of them being three hundred and forty-two. I have not room to insert the table; and the facility with which that and any other information is given by the joint-secretaryship, Messrs. Yewd and Trewhitt, of Lyon's-Inn, renders it unnecessary. The table may be useful in calculations on population, as far as the progress of one institution will be any guide; but other institutions of a similar kind have not published tables from different motives.

The hospital in Brownlow-street is leasehold, subject to a rent and taxes amounting to about 92*l.* And the stock belonging to the charity in the public funds, consists of

	£.	s.	d.
Bank Stock	500	0	0
Three per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities	1,430	0	0
New South Sea Annuities . . .	100	0	0

(Carried forward.)

Three

Brought forward.	2,030	0	0
Three per cent. Reduced Annuities .	50	0	0
Navy Five per cent.	12	10	0
Total .	£. 2,092	10	0

The expenditure seems to be about 1,100*l.* per annum, and their resources, in addition to the dividends arising from the above-mentioned funds, consist of annual subscriptions, amounting to more than 900*l.* per annum, besides benefactions and legacies, and board of women and pupils.

A committee conduct the affairs at their meetings every Friday, at noon, at the hospital.

Women who are the most deformed, or who are in very bad health, in general take the most pains to procure letters of admission into this charity, which certainly must add to the number of deaths: as of those who have died after childbirth, many would have died from disease, if they had not been pregnant.

As it was very early foreseen, that, from so large a number of lying-in women, opportunities would undoubtedly occur of greatly improving the practice of midwifery; and, in order that all parts of the kingdom might be benefited as much as possible by this institution, it was determined that a school should be opened for female pupils in midwifery, on the following plan:

The pupils are approved of by the weekly committee, who are satisfied of their character, as to sobriety, &c. before their admission; they remain in the house three or four months, that they may have an opportunity of delivering women themselves, under the direction of the matron.

Lectures are delivered to them by the gentlemen of the faculty; and, in order to completely illustrate the subjects

of

of which the lectures treat, a large apparatus of preparations is provided.

When the pupils are properly qualified, they receive a certificate of their qualification and behaviour, signed by the physicians and surgeon.

At a general court, held at the hospital at the commencement of the present war, it was resolved, that, as an encouragement to soldiers and sailors, the wives of all such as were abroad, in the service of their country, should be admitted.

From the considerable increase in the price of all the articles of housekeeping, and of every thing used in the house, and from the general good character acquired by this hospital, more women applied weekly than could with propriety be received: the governors, therefore, by their late regulations, abolished the former mode of admitting women by ballot, and in lieu thereof allowed every governor for life, subscribing forty guineas, or annual subscriber of five guineas, a right of presentation of two women in the year.

During the continuance of the women in this hospital they are provided with good, wholesome, and sufficient provisions, besides proper medicines, and every care and attention necessary and proper both for themselves and children; also washing, and the use of proper clothes and linen for both.

After delivery they are churched, and the children baptized by the chaplain, and duly registered. They are allowed three weeks for the time of lying-in and recovery; and they pay for their board during their remaining in the hospital, previously to and after that period: and this constitutes a part of the yearly revenue.

The hospital is under the patronage of her Royal High-

ness the Duchess of York; the late Duke of Portland was president; four vice-presidents; Henry Hoare, esq. Fleet-street, treasurer; Rev. Wm. Heydon, chaplain; Dr. Garthshore, Dr. Coombe, and Dr. Batty, physicians; R. Simmons, esq. surgeon; and Messrs. Yewd and Truwhitt, solicitors, No. 4, Lyon's Inn, joint-secretaries; and Mrs. Martha Buttress, matron.

THE CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

CITY-ROAD.

THE first annunciation of this charity was in the year 1750, by the title of the "Hospital for Married Women in the City of London and parts adjacent, and also for sick and lame out-patients in physic and surgery," but it does not appear whether it had any particular founder. A few gentlemen, desirous of promoting an object so benevolent, hired apartments in London-house, Aldersgate, which they converted into wards; an example, which it would be wise if modern institutors of charities would acknowledge, rather than disburse the first encouragements they receive in expensive buildings.

Dr. Tho. Sherlock, then bishop of the diocese, gave the use of his chapel there, during one year, for the service of public baptism of the children born in those rooms.

In the following year, 1751, the hospital was removed to Shaftesbury-

Shaftesbury-house, in the same street; the directors curtailed the original plan, discontinued the reception of out-patients, and assumed a new title which the institution still retains, of "The City of London Lying-in Hospital for Married Women."

The success and continual applications for the benefits of the hospital had spread so far in the space of the first eighteen years, that its accommodations were found unequal, while the finances were competent to the relief of more patients than Shaftesbury-house could receive, and the object, therefore, was to erect a new hospital on that or some other spot: for this purpose a general court of subscribers, in June, 1769, invested a special committee with full powers to treat and contract with the Earl of Thanet for the purchase of that place; they were not able to agree with the terms required, and were therefore directed to apply to the governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital for a lease of ninety-nine years, of the piece of ground at the corner of Old-street, contiguous to the Fox and Goose ale-house, and the late Dr. Hulme, then one of the medical governors, and since one of the physicians, offered a plan for the intended building.

In the following March, 1770, the governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital consented to grant a lease for forty-two years, at a rent of 50*l.* per annum, renewable for a like term every fourteen years, at one year's rent by way of fine. Mr. Robert Mylne, the surveyor, was then retained to furnish a plan and estimate.

A common pathway led across this ground nearly to the space now remaining between this and St. Luke's Hospital; the committee obtained leave of the trustees of the highway to stop it up.

The present building was then proceeded upon under the direction of a special committee of twenty-six governors, who were restrained from any application of the hospital funds then invested for the general purposes of the institution, and which were at the same time necessary to carry it on; the whole was therefore performed by voluntary contribution; the estimate was computed at 3,500*l.* and in the following September a contract was signed for completing it before Lady-day, 1771, at 920*l.* The reader will look with some surprise at this estimate, when he passes the building and compares the price of every necessary article of timber, &c. at the present time.

On the 10th of October, 1770, Barlow Trecothick, esq. lord mayor and president, laid the first stone, having placed under it a guinea, with some silver and copper coins of that date; he gave six guineas to be distributed among the workmen, and afterwards entertained the building-committee at the Mansion-house. To these marks of his patronage he added a donation of one hundred guineas, and twenty-one pounds due to him as a fee from a sealer of leather.

The progress of the building was not more expeditious than the liberality of the public encouragement, for in the space of nearly two years only notices were sent to the governors, that on account of the expected removal to this new house, no more recommendations of patients were to be received at Shaftesbury-house after the 6th of August, 1772. There were, however, some unavoidable delays in the preparation, and the new hospital was not opened until the 4th of April, 1773, by divine service, and a sermon in the chapel, by the Rev. Joseph Cookson, the chaplain.

This hospital was recognised by the legislature by the act passed in the same year, 13 Geo. III. c. 82. which acknowledged

ledged the great relief afforded by most hospitals in times of great distress, and that, therefore, they required every due support and encouragement, but that some inconveniences having been found to arise from the number of bastard children born in them, it directed that a license should be obtained from two justices, at their quarter-sessions, and that, on pain of making void such license, an inscription should be affixed or painted in large letters upon the front of the building, in these words, "Licensed for the public reception of pregnant women, pursuant to an act of Parliament, passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of King George the Third."

The license was accordingly procured at Hick's Hall, on Thursday the 21st of October in the same year, to the president, vice-presidents, in behalf of themselves, and the rest of the governors, and signed by four justices of the peace for Middlesex.

This hospital, thus established under the most favourable auspices, has long continued to diffuse its comforts, without any limitation of place, or of any denomination of person, to the widows and wives of seamen and soldiers, many of whom are absent from home in the service of their country, also of those of industrious mechanics, and laborious poor; of men who have brought the arts of England to their present splendour, refinement, and perfection; who have added unsullied glory to the monarch's brow, solid union to his people, and unrivalled honour to themselves; who have carried our national commerce to the most distant shores of the habitable globe, and who perhaps have at last fallen in their country's cause. In such situations, pregnancy presents an irresistible claim to humanity and justice; to provide comfortable reception, skilful assistance in the hour

of peril, diet, nursing, and medicine for the mother, and every requisite for their helpless infants during the first period of infancy, afford a satisfaction to every liberal mind that cannot fail to reward him for his efforts towards their support; indeed there are few institutions of charity which can unite so many essential advocates in its recommendation, or more satisfactory testimonies of utility; and inasmuch as the benefit to each mother and child is diffused through the rest of her family, and is felt during the rest of their lives, it may be truly said, that the continuance of the beneficence of the original subscribers by its present benefactors, has rendered them the ministers of multiplied blessings, which may be deemed incalculable. The hospital has subsisted 59 years, during which time it has relieved 24,902 poor married women, and of whom 25,196 children have been born. During the last year, ending at Lady-day, 1809, their number was 413, and the male children born were 227, and the females 186. Out of the whole number, 292 women have been delivered of twins, and two women had three children at the birth.

The records of midwifry do not furnish many instances of such extraordinary parturition, though I have found them in parochial registers, and have generally seen that such children are of short lives; except one instance within my own knowledge, where all the three children are now living at about six years old. The register of Uxbridge records several cases of three children, and one in 1630, of four at a birth. In all such instances, the mother is in great danger, and the children are very weak, and sometimes not wholly formed, and the danger of their rapid departure may have furnished one of the reasons of a practice now wholly discontinued, of permitting midwives to perform the

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rite of baptism; which I shall beg leave to recite from Mr. Lyson's survey of the environs of London, as a curious relic of the days to which it refers.

"It was the practice formerly, for *midwives* to baptise children where their lives where in danger, and in Bishop Bonner's register, the form of the oath is preserved, which they took previous to their being admitted to practice. "Ye shall nother cause ne suffer any woman to nayme, or put other father to the chylde, but onely hym that ys the verey father in dede thereof. Item, ye shall not suffre any woman to pretend, fayne, or surmyse, herself to be delyvered of chylde, which is not in dede, nother to name any other woman's chylde for her owne. Item, ye shall not suffre any chylde to be murdered, or maymed, or otherwise hurtyde, as nygh as ye may. Item, ye shall not in anywyse use or exercyse anye manner wychecraft, charmes, sorcerye, invocations, or other prayers than may stand wyth Goddes lawes, and the Kynges. Item, ye shall have perfectly the woordes appointed for baptysme of chyldren, and use noone other but the same, that ys to say:—'I chrystyn thee, N. &c.' Item, when of necessitie ye shall chrystyn any chylde, ye shall use pure and cleane water, nother mixte with rose water, damaske water, or otherwise altered or confected. Item, that ye shall not ynforce any woman by paynes, or any other ungodly wayes, or means, to give you greater reward for bryngynge her a bedd, than she would otherwise doo. Item, ye shall never consent nor agree that any woman be delyvered secretly, but in the presence of two or three honest women, and that there be two or three lyghtes if shee do travell by night. Item, if eny chylde be dead-born, ye shall see it buried in such secrete place, as nother hogge nor dogge, nor any other beaste,

may come to yt; and ye shall not suffer eny such chylde to be cast into the jaks, or yn eny other inconvenient or unhonest place."

All midwives were to be licensed, and sworn before the Bishop of Westminster. This see was created by Henry VIII *, and soon afterwards abolished.

The qualifications of governors have varied but little since the commencement of this institution; 31*l.* 10*s.* constitute a governor for life, and where any legacy of 100*l.* or upwards, in money or stock, is paid or transferred, the committee have power at their discretion to elect one executor an honorary governor; of 300*l.* or upwards, two executors; and of 500*l.* or upwards, three executors. Each governor for life has the privilege of relieving eight patients in a year, and of having two of them on the books at a time. Annual subscribers of five guineas may relieve five patients, and those who subscribe three guineas may relieve two patients; any smaller benefaction is thankfully received, but does not confer any privilege; any double subscription acquires a double privilege.

The recommendations remain in force during six weeks from the date of their being entered on the books, and may then be renewed for six weeks longer.

A general court is held every half-year, previous to Midsummer and Christmas, and any three governors may by requisition in writing cause a special court to be called. Annual subscribers cannot vote at any election, unless their subscription shall have been paid six months previous to that day.

The affairs of the hospital are conducted by a committee of twenty-four, of whom the treasurer is one, and of which

* 4 Lysons, 409.

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the president and vice-presidents are deemed members, and every meeting is open to all the governors. The committee meet at the hospital every Wednesday at noon, and always deliver a report in writing to the general courts, of all their transactions, and the state of the charity. Four of them preside by rotation, for two successive months, at the public baptisms: and those six who have attended the committee least thereby vacate their seats at the Midsummer court, when others are elected, and if more than that number should be in the same predicament, then six retire by ballot.

The officers of this hospital are a president, who is generally an alderman, who has past or is in the office of lord mayor; twelve vice-presidents, six of whom are aldermen, and six merchants and commoners, a treasurer, a preacher, and a chaplain, four physicians, two of whom practice more particularly in midwifry, a surgeon, an apothecary, a secretary, and a matron, who is a skilful midwife, and resides in the house, receives and superintends the patients, and deliveries, hires and discharges all the servants and nurses, and takes the general oversight of the whole family and domestic economy of the hospital. And here I must be allowed to indulge a tribute of respect, justly due to Mrs. Ann Newby, the present venerable matron. She has filled this office for more than thirty-six years, to which she was elected on 3d November, 1773, immediately after the hospital received its license, having then filled with great satisfaction the office of assistant matron for four years preceding that time; during all which period the labours of her duty have been incessant and unrelaxed, her zeal perhaps greater than if the family had been her own, her government strictly just, and all the subjects of economy committed to her

charge faithfully administered. Her activity has been in no case more essentially displayed than in the difficulty of saving what are too commonly called still-born children, and in this she has frequently succeeded, at an exhaust of personal strength, and assiduous efforts, which has not met with any example, and for which in the year 1803 she received the acknowledgments of the Humane Society, by a silver medal. I shall ever remember the singular pleasure which I experienced in presenting her to a numerous anniversary meeting of that excellent institution, of the same year; where she received the most affecting testimonies, due to her merit. During so long a service, she had in this respect saved the lives of more than five hundred infants; and many mothers had acknowledged to the committee, and to myself, that their lives were spared through her maternal, and skilful attentions.

The communications on this subject are preserved in the reports of that society as follow:

Dr. Walker, Dr. Dennison, Dr. Milne, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Highmore, to the Managers of the Royal Humane Society.

Gentlemen,—As the medical gentlemen of the City of London Lying-in Hospital, we take the liberty to inform you that we consider and recommend Mrs. Ann Newby as deserving of a share of those honorary rewards, which the Royal Humane Society with the most benevolent intention confer upon those who are so happy as to succeed in the recovery of adults, children, and infants from suspended animation.

Mrs. Newby has been matron for nearly thirty years, during which period she has recovered more than five hundred,

dred, some of whom for five, others for ten, and some for twenty minutes, did not discover any signs of life; but by her judicious exertions were restored to their mothers; and some we may hope have long survived as useful members of society.——We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servants, *Sayer Walker*, M. D.; *Richard Dennison*, M. D.; *William Lucas*, surgeon; *Colin Milne*, preacher.

Several parents can be produced to prove the propriety of the above allegations. *A. Highmore*, sec.

The silver medallion of the society presented to Mrs. Newby represents on one side a boy blowing the expiring flame of a torch; the legend on the exergue is "*Lateat scintillula forsan*;" and underneath this inscription, "*Soc. Lond. in resuscitat. Intermortuorum instit. MDCCLXXIV.*: on the reverse the legend is "*Hoc Pretium cive servato tulit*; and within a civic wreath the appropriate gift is thus expressed, "*Regia Humana Societas, Anna Newly, pro Vitis Infantum Conservatis Dono dat*, 1803."

In November, 1801, principally through her recommendation, a small subscription was proposed and readily entered into, as well by members of this hospital as by others, of 7*s*. each, for the purpose of alleviating the distress of many poor patients of this hospital who were destitute of necessaries for themselves or their infants, and were suffering by sickness, misfortune, or distance from their family, or the want of procuring comforts on leaving this hospital; the funds of the charity could not be applied to their relief. The subscription was begun at this trifling sum in order that it should not interfere with that which supports the hospital itself; it was however extended by many till it amounted to 46*l*. before the close of the year.

By this little fund many have been assisted with some

additional clothing, some with money, others with bedding, and others with conveyance home.

The patients are admitted every Wednesday morning from ten till eleven o'clock, upon the recommendation of some governor, and production of a certificate or note in writing of their marriage, of which they take an oath as directed by the act above-mentioned, before a magistrate of the county, and in this respect the society is favoured in an essential manner by the punctual and gratuitous attendance of one of the governors, who is in that commission.

The recommendatory letter and affidavit are in the following form:

To the Committee of Governors of the City of London Lying-in Hospital, City-road.

Gentlemen,

I recommend the Bearer, *believing her to be a proper object of this Charity.*

Dated the Day of

Governor.

"The committee meet every Wednesday at noon precisely, for the affairs of the institution, and for the admission of women properly qualified and recommended.

"Every governor for life may recommend and relieve eight patients within each year, two of these at a time. The officers and members of the committee may also recommend and relieve two at a time.

"The women are to take notice, That no woman having any infectious distemper will be admitted. That the women admitted by the committee, are received at any hour of the night or day; they are churched, and their children are baptised and registered; and all due care taken of both until they are sufficiently recovered to return home.

home. That the woman hereby recommended, must attend at the hospital on any Wednesday morning by ten of the clock at furthest, to be examined relative to her parochial settlement; and if she has none, to bring security of one housekeeeper; and also produce this paper with a certificate or note, in writing, of her marriage, and be sworn (by a magistrate, who obligingly attends for that purpose) to the following affidavit according to the statute of 13 Geo. III. chap. 82."

The Affidavit to be taken by the Married Women or Widows.

late now the Wife of*
maketh Oath, That she was lawfully married to her said
Husband in the Parish-Church of on or about the Day of
in the Year of our Lord
Sworn at the City of London Lying-in Hospital, the Day of before me,

A card of admission is delivered to the patient at the time of her being thus entered and sworn; on one side of which is printed the title of the hospital, and on the reverse is written her name and a number, which corresponds with the number set against her name in the register; as soon as they have been presented to the committee, and received a charge from the chairman of the regulations required of them, and proper instructions from the matron, they are directed to keep this card, by which alone they will be entitled to admission at any hour of the day or night. The register contains the names and dates of their admission, delivery, baptism, name of their children, and their final departure. And here I cannot avoid stating as the best testimony to the excellence of this house, that many of those women have been admitted four or five times, some eight, and some nine times.

* The woman's maiden or widow's name.

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No patient is admitted with any infectious disorder, or who receives parochial alms: soon after the hospital was instituted they made a practice of taking up their residence and living upon the establishment for a considerable time before their delivery, the uncertainty of which was the pretence for this imposition; a rule was therefore made, that if they remained undelivered after one month from their admission they should be sent away; in 1753 this rule was softened in some degree by assessing a fine of 20*s.* if they so remained longer than a month; but in the following year this rule was again altered, that they might be received in six weeks from the date of their recommendation; but as the funds and principle of the institution are for protection at the time of delivery, and not for unnecessary previous support, the regulation was afterwards made and is still in force, that if they remain there more than forty-eight hours previous to delivery, they must pay 1*s.* 6*d.* per night towards their board and lodging; during their residence their husbands are not admitted to their wards, unless in cases of dangerous illness; they are not allowed to see any visitor in their wards, but only in the hall, and of those only one at a time, when they are sufficiently recovered to encounter such a change of air.

The first restriction was, that only five patients in a week should be admitted, but the subsequent prosperity of the society has enabled them to admit any number that apply. During their residence they have every attendance, nursing, and food, that their case requires, and washing has lately been added; and until they are sufficiently recovered to attend divine service in the chapel, some suitable prayers, and some parts of scripture or of a sermon, are read to them in the matron's apartment; after which they attend

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the churching service and their children's baptism in the chapel previous to their returning thanks to the committee and leaving the hospital; all spirituous liquors are strictly forbidden, as peculiarly injurious to a state either of pregnancy or of suckling.

The rite of baptism is administered twice in every month, on the second Wednesday, at two o'clock, and on the last Sunday evening, at which a sermon is delivered by the Rev. Dr. Milne, whose earnestness and eloquence have long been well acknowledged in the cause of charity and the Christian faith, and a collection is afterwards made; admission to the chapel on this occasion is procured by tickets, for which applications are made at the hospital during the previous week.

The property of this hospital consists, besides its leasehold premises, of 11,000*l.* 3 per cent. consols, and 10,000*l.* reduced annuities, and also an annuity of 5*l.* by the will of Mrs. Ann Savil, and another of 25*l.* during the life of his royal highness the Duke of York, by the will of Coverdale Richardson, esq. deceased. The whole annual expenditure amounts in general to about 1500*l.* which is to be supplied by the interest on its capital, by legacies, subscriptions, collections at the chapel, and at an anniversary meeting, and other incidents which seldom produce altogether the sum required. An audit is held every quarter to ascertain the amount of the debts incurred in the management, and the resources to discharge them, and the bills are soon afterwards paid. All these accounts are annually made up and published after Lady-day.

Pupils are allowed to be received, who pay to the charity for their lodging and board during their stay in the hospital, besides some fees to the matron and medical officers. The benefactions

factions for this charity are commemorated on a tablet in the hall, and in the chapel, some of the principal of which are the following:—In 1781 George Hayley, esq. alderman and president, gave 400*l.*; he had expressed an intention of continuing his donations until he had completed 1000*l.*, but he died before the next anniversary returned, when his widow being desirous of fulfilling his intention, presented a further benefaction of 600*l.* In 1783, 1000*l.* legacy of John Barnes, esq. In 1800, 2000*l.* legacy of Benjamin Kenton, esq. whose active services had during his life-time constituted a principal source of the prosperity of this hospital, a zeal which has since been very liberally displayed by his truly respectable residuary legatee. In 1809, 1000*l.* legacy by Mrs. Rebecca Wright, late of Hampstead. And among the legacies of stock, I cannot forbear mentioning 500*l.* 4 per cents. bequeathed by the late Thomas Wright, esq. alderman, lord mayor in 1786, and president; he had, in addition to his qualification as a governor, always presided at the annual meetings, and handsomely contributed to the collection then made; his widow some time after his decease gave 100*l.* and by her will a legacy of 100*l.* more; and very lately John Baker, esq. a liberal contributor on several former occasions, conferred another gift of 1000*l.* Such marks of patronage supersede any reasoning on the merit and utility of an institution; persons of judgment and discrimination never bestow the largest of their beneficence undeserved.

The present officers who are all elected for life are, Sir John William Anderson, bart. alderman, president; twelve vice-presidents; William Lushington, esq. Mark-lane, treasurer; Rev. Dr. Milne, preacher; Rev. William Lens, chaplain; Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Walker, Dr. Orme, and Dr. Dennison, physicians;

physicians; William Lucas, jun. esq. Hatton-court, surgeon; Mr. W. Wheeler, apothecary; Mr. A. Highmore, solicitor, Ely-place, secretary; and Mrs. Ann Newby, at the hospital, matron and midwife.

WESTMINSTER LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

NEAR THE BRIDGE.

THIS hospital, which was instituted in the year 1765, was principally designed as an asylum for the wives of poor industrious tradesmen, or distressed housekeepers, who either by unavoidable misfortunes, or the burthen of large families, might be reduced to want, and rendered incapable of bearing the expenses incident to the pregnant and lying-in state: and also for the wives of indigent soldiers and sailors; the former, particularly, being very numerous in and about the city of Westminster.

These were the purposes for which this Hospital was originally intended; but the governors having received many representations of the severe hardships sustained by unmarried women, in the state of pregnancy, who are not admitted into other hospitals, and reflecting on the numerous instances where unfortunate women of this description, overwhelmed with shame, and destitute of friends, have been tempted to destroy themselves or their infants, unanimously resolved to admit such of them to participate of the benefits of this charity as are found to be objects of real distress.

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That the benefits of this charity may be extended to pregnant women in every degree of distress, the governors have directed that such as shall prefer remaining with their families, or who cannot conveniently be removed, shall be delivered *at their own habitations,* and receive all necessary medicines and medical assistance. And to render the institution more extensively useful, one of the physicians attends at the hospital every Tuesday and Friday, from eleven till twelve o'clock, to give advice in the several disorders incidental to child-bearing and infancy.

The patients are admitted by letters of recommendation from a subscriber, at the weekly board before eleven o'clock; they must be clean in their person and apparel, free from any infectious disorder, and furnished with a proper change of linen for themselves and their children. If they do not go into the hospital within three months, from the end of the time of their reckoning, they are struck off the list, and not admitted without a new recommendation; after admission they must not go out without leave of the physician or matron, and if they lie out of the hospital without leave of the board, they are immediately discharged for irregularity; those who are sufficiently recovered assist the nurses, and make or mend the linen. Every mother suckles her child during her stay there, unless otherwise directed on account of health, and never is suffered to go out without her child, nor before its bapsism: no liquors or provisions of any kind are permitted to be carried in by any of their friends, without the leave of the physician or matron.

In case of their deaths, the matron gives immediate notice to their friends; and if they do not bury them, that is done by the hospital in the most frugal manner.

Separate wards are appropiated for the reception of such

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as are single women, who are not allowed to associate with the other patients, except during divine service; and in order that this part of the institution might not be charged as an encouragement to irregularity, these patients are not admitted a second time.*

The out-patients are recommended in the same manner as the others. They are afterwards attended by a skilful midwife, whose residence is near their own, appointed by the board, and to whom they send by virtue of a ticket delivered to them at admission on the books, and in cases of necessity, one of the physician men-midwives in ordinary attends also.

Visitors to the in-patients are allowed after one week from their delivery to stay half an hour in the hall, but not in the wards. None of the officers, servants, or nurses, are permitted to take any reward, on pain of dismission.

The qualifications of governors are various, and calculated to meet the various wishes of subscribers: an annual subscription of three guineas is entitled to recommend three in-patients, three out patients at their own habitations, and any number for advice, and to vote at elections.

An annual subscription of five guineas entitles the governor or governess to recommend five in-patients, five to be delivered at their own habitations, and any number for advice; and to a vote at elections, and in all matters relating to the government and management of the hospital.

A subscription of thirty guineas, at one payment, constitutes the subscriber a governor or governess for life, entitled to recommend, yearly, three in-patients, three to be delivered at their own habitations, and any number for ad-

* Pennant, 36.

vice;

vice; and to a vote at elections, and in all matters relating to the government of the hospital.

The privilege of recommending patients is extended in proportion to the subscription.

A subscriber of two guineas annually is entitled to recommend one in-patient, one to be delivered at her own habitation, and one for advice; but has no vote at elections, or in the management of the hospital.

A subscriber of one guinea annually may recommend six out-patients, to be delivered at their own habitations, and any number for advice.

A subscription of twenty guineas, at one time, entitles the subscriber, during life, to the same privileges as an annual contribution of two guineas; and

A subscription of ten guineas, entitles the subscriber to the same privileges, during life, as an annnal contribution of one guinea.

No governor or subscriber can have more than one patient in the hospital, or on the books for admision, at one time.

No annual governor can be entitled to recommend patients, or vote at any meeting, unless his subscription for the current year be paid within three months after the quarterly day on which it became due.

No governor can be entitled to vote on any question in which he is personally concerned; nor can persons who serve the hospital with any article (medicine excepted) sit or vote at any weekly board or general court.

Their privileges commence from the time of their becoming subscribers, except that of voting on any question relative to the election of officers, which they cannot be entitled to do, until their subscription shall have been paid

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six calendar months, subscribers of thirty guineas or more at one time excepted.

No officer receiving salary, fee, or reward from this charity, are capable of voting on any question as a governor.

Ladies may vote by proxy, but no proxy can be received at any election unless such proxy be signed and sealed by the lady who gives it, and unless the name of the governor who is to deliver it, and the name of the candidate in whose favour it be given, be specified in the hand-writing of the lady who gives the proxy.

Persons who have rendered essential service to the charity may be elected honorary governors for life, at any general meeting; and such honorary governors shall have the same privileges as persons giving a benefaction of thirty guineas.

Benefactions of thirty guineas, or upwards, at one time, are inscribed on the tablets placed in the board-room; and are invested in such government securities, in the names of trustees, as a quarterly general meeting direct; of which trustees the treasurer is one; and the dividends and interest thereof are received by him, and applied towards the current expenses of the charity: but the governors at any general meeting, have power, on any emergent occasion, to direct the application of any part of the capital to the necessary expenditure of the hospital.

There are four quarterly general meetings at the hospital in the year, viz. on the the third Tuesday in January, April, July, and October.

Special general meetings may be held by appointment of the quarterly general meetings, or the weekly board, or on the requisition of the treasurer, or any five of the governors. No business is transacted until five governors at the least be present.

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A weekly board, consisting of any number of the committee annually appointed in January, is held at the hospital every Tuesday at noon, for the general affairs of the institution, and every draft for payment is signed by three governors present.

The chaplain baptizes the children born, and keeps the register; churches the women, and administers the communion.

The consulting physician is a member of the Royal College of London; the other physicians attend by rotation.

The matron, on whom much of the welfare of this and all such societies depends, must be a single woman, or widow, not under thirty, nor more than fifty years of age, well skilled in the practice of midwifry, constantly resident in the hospital, to direct its economy, and attend the deliveries, but not to practice out of the hospital without special leave of the board; she superintends all the nurses and servants, and sees that the patients are fit for admission; she reads prayers in the wards morning and evening, and sees that all the regulations of the house are strictly observed.

The physicians practising midwifry are allowed to take pupils previously qualified by attending two courses of lectures on the theory and practice of midwifry; two pupils are permitted to reside there at a time for three months, and to board at the matron's table, paying in advance at the rate of 10*s.* 6*d.* per week, exclusive of tea, wine, or porter; female pupils are also allowed on like terms: and both of them are under various strict regulations.

One of the nurses is properly instructed, so as to officiate for the matron in case of her sickness or absence.

This society has some other very wholesome rules for elections, and for their general management, which cannot

fail,

fail, with sufficient benefactions, to secure its benevolent designs.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York is the patroness. The officers are—the Earl Grosvenor, president; four vice-presidents; John Wallace, esq. treasurer; Dr. Poignand and Dr. Thynne, physicians and accoucheurs; Dr. M. Macqueen, physician extraordinary; Mr. Matthias, surgeon; Mr. Pilliner, apothecary; Rev. G. Gibson, M. A. chaplain; Mr. C. Hillyard, secretary.

THE MAGDALEN HOSPITAL,

ST. GEORGE'S-ROAD.

THIS institution was founded in the year 1758 by several persons, for the reception, maintenance, and employment, and with a view to reclaim penitent prostitutes, in a building hired for the purpose in Prescott-street, where the support it received, and the applications for reception so much encreased, in the first ten years, that it became necessary to remove it. Robert Dingley and Phillip Milloway, esqrs. were among its considerable benefactors, and in their names several pieces of land, containing together about six acres, but lying dispersedly in St. George's-fields, were purchased out of the funds of the charity, and conveyed to them as trustees, for the erection of a new hospital; but the governors not having power to make such exchanges as were necessary to possess the whole in one plot, and many

persons

persons having a general right of common there at certain seasons of the year, they were encouraged to apply to Parliament for an act of incorporation, which was granted in 1769, by the name of "the president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and governors of the Magdalen Hospital, for the reception of Penitent Prostitutes;" they were vested with all the usual powers of a corporation, of taking any lands without license in mortmain, with full power to make exchanges, &c. and all right of common was extinguished*. Amongst the expenses of the building, that of draining and sewering was of considerable amount, for the whole of Lambeth Marsh consisted of very low and damp ground, intersected in many places by broad creeks leading to the river Thames, which not only served to bring the waters from the upper country, but also as a vent for the high tides which continually overflowed their banks. I well recollect to have traversed these fields when a boy, and to have suffered by their damp situation; but the improvements in architecture, and the encreased value of every property, have since continued to cover these dykes with arches, and those arches with comfortable habitations.

This hospital has long been honoured with the patronage of her majesty, and this high example has been followed by many of the first rank and condition in the kingdom: "and what can possibly be an object more worthy of their care than the rescuing from the deepest woe and distress the most miserable of their fellow-creatures, leading them back from vice to virtue and happiness, reconciling the deluded and betrayed daughter to her offended parents, and restoring unfortunate young women to industry, again to become

* Mortmain, 376.

useful

useful members of that community in which Providence has placed them?"

The new hospital is calculated to receive about eighty penitents every year, which is thirty more than the former hospital could provide for. This hospital was opened in the year 1758. During the period that it has subsisted, more than two-thirds of the women who have been admitted have been reconciled to their friends, or placed in honest employments or reputable services. Of this number, some undoubtedly have relapsed into their former errors; but many who left the house at their own request have since behaved well; and several of those discharged for improper behaviour have, to the certain knowledge of the committee, never returned to evil courses. A very considerable number are since married, and are, at this moment, respectable members of society; and could their names and situations be disclosed (which for the most obvious reasons would be highly improper) the very great utility of this charity would appear in the strongest light.

A probationary ward has been instituted for the young women on their first admission; a separation of those of different descriptions and qualifications has been established; and apartments have been fitted up in the lodge for the residence of the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Prince, and his family, that he may with the greater facility continue to devote his time and attention to the instruction of the women, in the same most satisfactory manner in which he has hitherto performed all the duties of his situation.

Each class is entrusted to its particular assistant, and the whole is under the inspection of the matron. This separation, useful on many accounts, is peculiarly so to a numerous class of women, who are much to be pitied, and to

whom this charity has been very beneficial: viz. young women who have been seduced from their friends under promise of marriage, and have been deserted by their seducers. They have never been in public prostitution, but fly to the Magdalen to avoid it. Their relations, in the first moments of resentment, refuse to receive, protect, or acknowledge them; they are abandoned by the world, without character, without friends, without money, without resource, and wretched indeed is their situation! To such especially this house of refuge opens wide its doors; and, instead of being driven by despair to lay violent hands on themselves, and to superadd the crime of self-murder to that guilt which is the cause of their distress, or of being forced by the strong call of hunger into prostitution, they find a safe and quiet retreat in this abode of peace and reflection. To rescue from the threatening horrors of prostitution such victims of the most base and ungenerous arts, whose ruin has frequently been more owing to their unsuspecting innocence than to any other cause, to restore them to virtue and industry after one false step, and to reconcile their friends to them, are considerations of the greatest magnitude. The committee generally give these young women the preference, because they are almost certain of the best consequences: for it scarcely ever happens but their relations relent, when, by taking shelter in this house, they have given so strong a proof of their determination to quit a vicious way of life.

The method of proceeding for the admission of women into this hospital is as follows:—The first Thursday in every month is an admission day, when sometimes from twenty to thirty petitioners appear, who, without any recommendation whatever, on applying at the door to the clerk, receive a printed

form

form of petition *gratis*, which is properly filled up. Each petition is numbered, and a corresponding number is given to the petitioner herself. They are called in singly before the board, and such questions are put to them as may enable the committee to judge of the sincerity of their professions, and to ascertain the truth of their assertions. If a parent, relation, or friend, has accompanied them, (which, though not necessary, is very desirable, and is very frequently the case) these are also called in separately and examined, with a view to confirm and strengthen, if true, or to disprove, if false, the account given by the women themselves. The committee take particular pains to select for admission the most deserving; as it often happens that there are but few vacancies. In the next place, they endeavour, to the best of their ability, to assist such other petitioners as appear thoroughly resolved to amend their lives. Many are reconciled to their friends, by the interposition of the committee, even without being admitted into the house; and others are supported until a vacancy takes place, that they may not be compelled by want to return to their evil ways. Women, whilst diseased, or pregnant, are not admissible, being objects for other hospitals.

The treatment of the women is of the gentlest kind. They are instructed in the principles of the Christian Religion, in reading, and in several kinds of work, and the various branches of household employment, to qualify them for service, or other situations wherein they may honestly earn their bread. The chaplain attends them daily, to promote and encourage their good resolutions, and to exhort them to religion and virtue. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered on the great festivals, and at other stated times; when many of the young women, who have been

some

some time in the house, and who, after having themselves expressed their wish to be instructed in this duty, have been considered by the chaplain as sufficiently informed and prepared for it, receive it with the most serious attention.

The time they remain in the house varies according to circumstances. The greatest pains are taken to find out their relations and friends, to bring about a reconciliation with them, and, if they be people of character, to put them under their protection: if, however, the young women are destitute of such friends, they are retained in the house till an opportunity offers of placing them in a reputable service, or of procuring them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood. No young woman who has behaved well during her stay in the house is discharged unprovided for.

Four general courts are held in every year; viz. on the last Wednesday in January, April, July, and October, when every governor may be present.

At the general court in April, the committee and all officers, except the president, are elected.

The committee, consisting of thirty-two governors, meet at the hospital every Thursday, at twelve o'clock precisely, except on the first Thursday of every month, when they meet at eleven; and two of them, in rotation, attend at the chapel every Sunday, at morning and evening service, when a collection is made previously to admission. The hours of divine service are a quarter after eleven in the forenoon, and a quarter after six in the evening.

A subscription of twenty guineas or more at one time, or five guineas per annum for five successive years, is a qualification for a governor for life; and an annual subscription of five guineas, for a governor for one year; but smaller subscriptions or donations are thankfully received;

and

and legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurer for the time being for the use of the hospital.

Subscriptions are received by the treasurer, Alexander Bennet, Esq. Exchequer Office, Temple; and by the Rev. John Prince, chaplain and secretary, at the hospital.

I have been favoured with a correct statement, from the books, of the progress of the society during fifty years since its foundation, by which the reader may be enabled to judge of the real good it has effected, and of the great proportion which the women reclaimed bear to the whole number admitted, from the 10th of August, 1758, to the 7th of January, 1808.

ADMISSIONS				DISCHARGES		
Previously to 1807.	*In 1807.*	*Total.*		*Previously to 1807.*	*In 1807.*	*Total.*
3775	90		Reconciled to friends, placed in service, or other reputable and industrious occupations	2468	64	2532
			Lunatic, troubled with fits, or incurable disorders	101	1	102
			Died	72	....	72
			Discharged at their own request ..	560	13	573
			Discharged for improper behaviour	498	8	506
				3699	86	3785
			In the house January 7, 1808	....	....	80
		3865				3865

In the year 1791, great pains were taken to trace out the situation of all those women who left the house during four years, from May 1786 to May 1790; and the result of that inquiry, which was made with the utmost accuracy, shews that, during that period, about two-thirds of the

whole number of women admitted were permanently reclaimed.

Discharged, in the said four years, of every description		246
Then behaving well . . .	157	
Behaving ill	74	
Insane, in confinement . . .	4	
Dead	1	
Situation unknown . . .	10	
	——	246

The women, when discharged from the house, are, for the most part, under twenty years of age; and it is an invariable rule not to dismiss any woman (unless at her own desire, or for misconduct) without some means being provided by which she may obtain a livelihood in an honest manner.

I cannot subjoin to this account a better recommendation of the charity than an extract from the will of Charles Wray, esq. formerly of Fleet-street, London, lately deceased:—

"I give and bequeath to the president, vice-presidents, and treasurer, for the time being, of the Magdalen Hospital, in St. George's-fields, in Surrey (of which I have been a governor from its original institution in Goodman's-fields, serving in many committees, and ever esteeming it one of my principal duties to promote its interest) £.500, as a farewell token of my affection, and of my sincere good wishes for the everlasting success and prosperity of that humane and truly Christian Institution; which, from my own knowledge, founded on many years' experience, and beyond my most sanguine expectations, hath restored a great number of unfortunate young women to their afflicted parents and friends,

friends, to honest industry, to virtue, and to happiness. And may the blessing of heaven ever attend it, and the liberality of the good and considerate never be wanting to support it! Amen. Amen."

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL,

BERNERS-STREET.

THIS hospital was instituted in August, 1745, for the reception of sick and lame patients, and in July, 1747, an additional provision was made for the relief of lying-in married women; also to supply the indigent and laborious poor of both sexes with advice, medicine, diet, lodging, and other necessaries, when afflicted with disease, or rendered by accident incapable of supporting themselves and families: and further, in the year 1792, through the munificence of a very humane benefactor, an establishment has been provided for patients afflicted with cancer.

All patients recommended by governors are admitted to be in or out-patients as the weekly board determine; and cases of accident are received at all times without recommendation.

Children, persons already blind, or in danger of losing their sight, persons afflicted with palsy are not admitted without such security for their removal as the Board may require.

All patients dying, unless removed by their friends, are buried at the charge of the hospital, except they be patients

from any parish workhouse; the officers of which are required to give security to the Board upon admission.

Their visitors are received between the hours of four and seven from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and between three and five during the other half year, unless otherwise allowed on sufficient reason by the medical officers.

All patients are directed to attend with their letters of recommendation by eleven in the forenoon, and no letters are received after that hour. All out-patients provide fillets for bleeding, phials and gallipots for medicine; and neglecting to attend one week, when ordered, are discharged, unless satisfactory excuse be made. No person is suffered to bring liquors or provisions to the patients. No patient is suffered to talk out of the windows, nor in bed after nine o'clock. Male and female patients never go into each others wards, without leave of the matron. No gaming or smoking is suffered in the hospital. All patients when aggrieved complain to the weekly board, or visiting governors.

All patients fit to be employed in scraping lint, or who may be otherwise serviceable, must comply with all orders they may receive from the apothecary or house-surgeon, or on refusal be discharged. All patients must behave orderly, decently, and regularly, and attend prayers when able. And when they are to be discharged, they return thanks to the weekly board, and to the recommending governor or subscriber. And no patient leaves the hospital without a written order for that purpose.

Lying-in Patients.—The Board is at liberty to admit such number of lying-in married women, to be delivered at their own habitations, weekly, as they may judge proper. The women who are admitted attend the physician man-midwife, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the day following their admission,

admission, to receive his advice and instructions. A sufficient number of midwives are appointed to attend the women at their own habitations, during the time of labour, and are enjoined to call in the physician man-midwife, in every case of danger or difficulty. Every woman after admission, is, in case of need, supplied with medicine from the hospital, provided the physician man-midwife gives directions for the same in writing, but not otherwise. The physician man-midwife every Board day, or as often as he conveniently can, reports the women who have been delivered in the preceding week, specifying the name and place of abode of each woman, by whom delivered, and the sex of the child or children. For every woman so delivered, five shillings is allowed to defray the charge of midwives, coach hire, and other incidental expenses. The boundaries to which this charity extends are settled, from time to time, by the weekly board.

Cancerous Patients.—Proposals having been made to appropriate part of this hospital for the reception of persons afflicted with cancer; which the governors having agreed to, a ward has been fitted up at the sole expense of *one* benefactor; who, actuated by the purest motives of benevolence towards this particular class of distressed individuals, and wishing only to make a handsome beginning, in the hope of many contributions from the charitably disposed, to the farther extension of the plan, has settled the interest of 4000*l.* in the three per cent. consolidated bank annuities for ever, by way of endowment, and given 400*l.* for fitting up a ward on the following conditions:

1. That a ward, capable of holding ten or twelve beds, shall be completely fitted up and furnished.

2. That the ward having been fitted up, and patients

received, at least six, if so many shall offer, shall there be constantly maintained. And the number of patients whether male or female hereafter admitted shall be regulated by the fund of the new institution, as that fund shall from time to time increase.

3. That all governors of this hospital may recommend persons afflicted with cancer, as well as other patients.

4. That persons labouring under cases of cancer, requiring operation, spreading ulcerated cancers, and cancers returning after operation; shall remain an unlimited time, until relieved by art, or released by death, unless it should be necessary to discharge them for ill behaviour.

5. Out-patients afflicted with cancer to be relieved with advice and medicine.

6. Any person making a donation of fifty pounds, or upwards, to the particular establishment for patients afflicted with cancer, shall be a governor of this hospital for life.

7. That all benefactions of twenty pounds and upwards, given for this express purpose, shall be funded, and that all sums of less amount, shall be applied towards immediately extending this institution; and a separate account shall be kept of all monies received and expended for this establishment.

8. That in conformity to the particular wish of the donor, the name of every patient admitted into the wards fitted up for the reception of patients afflicted with cancer, shall be entered on a journal, and when in the judgment of the medical gentlemen of the hospital any extraordinary circumstance shall occur, or any remedy be discovered, a record shall be made and kept of the same, for the inspection of the public, agreeably to the spirit of the original paper,

paper, contained in the plan and deed of settlement of this institution.

9. That no patient afflicted with cancer, and usually resident in the country, shall be admitted, unless previous application be made to the weekly board, to know whether there is room; and that with such application, a certificate shall be sent from one or more medical gentlemen of reputation of the case being cancerous, as the patients will be subject to rejection if it be found otherwise.

10. That all patients received into the hospital under this establishment come decently clothed, have a change of raiment, and find security, if required, for a future supply.

11. That no pauper be received from any parish, without security fur maintenance in the hospital, and removal when required.

Diet.—The diet of the officers and servants of the house is daily a pound of meet; butter and cheese, of each two ounces; with such allowance of bread and beer as shall be thought necessary. The diet of the patients is under the direction of the medical gentlemen; subject always to the approbation of the weekly board.

Qualifications, &c.—Every subscriber of thirty guineas at one time, or three guineas annually, is entitled to recommend three sick or lame in-patients, and eight out-patients yearly, two of which may be pregnant women. Every subscriber of fifty pounds at one time, or five guineas annually, is entitled to recommend five sick or lame in-patients yearly, besides any number of out-patients, three of which may be pregnant women. Of one hundred pounds at one time, or ten guineas annually, is entitled to recommend any number of sick or lame, in or out-patients, yearly. Of

three guineas, or more, annually, is a governor; and of thirty guineas or upwards at one time, is a governor for life. Of two guineas annually, may recommend one sick and lame in-patient, and three out-patients yearly. All honorary governors have equal rights and privileges with other governors subscribing thirty guineas at one time. The consideration of making honorary governors is referred to a quarterly general court. The annual subscriptions are paid in advance for the current year, within twelve months after they become due; and every subscriber in arrear is not entitled to recommend any patient, nor to any privilege as a governor, until this arrear be paid. The president, vice-presidents, and every governor, besides the power of recommending patients as before limited, have likewise a right to attend every general court, weekly board, or committee; and to debate and vote on any question. No governor can vote on any point wherein he is personally interested. Every new governor has a right, on paying his subscription, to recommend patients, to attend all meetings of the governors, and to debate and vote on all questions, except in the election of officers; in which case, no such governor has a right to vote, unless his subscription shall have been paid at least twenty-eight days previous to the day of election. Nevertheless, every perpetual governor is entitled exclusively to all rights and privileges of other governors, immediately on payment of his benefaction. Every lady, being a governess, has a right of voting on all elections by letter or note, specifying the name of the candidate for whom her vote is given, dated and signed by the lady herself.

A quarterly general court is held at the hospital, at eleven in the forenoon, on the first Thursday in the months of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

Intermediate

Intermediate special general courts may be called at any time either by order of a quarterly court, or of a weekly board, at the demand of the treasurers, or any five of the governors. All general courts, and weekly boards, may appoint committees, necessary for carrying on the business. Twenty-four governors are appointed for a weekly board, to meet every Tuesday; and twelve for a medical committee, including the physicians, physician man-midwife, and surgeons of this charity, to meet every Saturday in each week. Each committee meets at the hospital, at eleven in the morning precisely, or at any other convenient time; and their proceedings are reported, separately, to the next quarterly court. The proceedings of all special general courts, weekly boards, and committees are referred to the next quarterly general court. Before the chair is taken at every general court, and weekly board, the following form of prayer is first read by the chaplain, if present, and in his absence by the secretary.

Let us Pray.—"Almighty and everlasting God, who has "taught us that all our doings without charity are nothing "worth, pour into our hearts that most excellent gift of "charity, the very bond of peace, and of all virtues; with- "out which, whosoever liveth is counted dead before thee. "We most earnestly beseech thee to send thy blessing on "the president, vice-presidents, and governors of this hos- "pital, and on all those who are engaged in this great la- "bour of love. Let thy favor and loving kindness distill "upon us as the dew of heaven; and prosper all our endea- "vours with continual success, through Jesus Christ our "Lord; in whose most holy name and words we further "call upon thee, saying, *Our Father*, &c."

The president, vice-presidents, treasurers, chaplain, physicians

sicians, man-midwife, surgeons, apothecary, secretary, collector, and matron, are elected at a quarterly or special general court. The president is chosen for life, and the vice-presidents and treasurers are annually elected, or continued in their offices at the quarterly general court in February. The general courts, weekly boards, or committees, appointed for the purpose, order, contract, or agree for all buildings and improvements, as well as for all necessaries. All drugs, medicines, materials, and necessaries, are of the best qualities and bought from persons who will furnish them at the cheapest rate. The names of all benefactors by will or otherwise of 100*l.* and upwards, together with their respective benefactions, is inscribed on a tablet prepared for that purpose. All sums arising from benefactions for particular uses, and invested in the public funds, are kept as a separate account, to be applied according to the intention of the benefactor. A quarterly or special general court only is impowered to apply all other monies belonging to the hospital, (except such as are set aside for particular purposes.) The current expenses are supplied, as far as possible, from the annual subscriptions and interest of the several sums belonging to the hospital. All buildings or alterations, the expense of which may appear by estimate to exceed the sum of ten guineas, are made by contract, and are not undertaken without the concurrence of a general court. The physicians and surgeons are allowed pupils, who are admitted by the weekly board, and their names entered in the minutes. The house-surgeon is to be recommended by the surgeons of the hospital, and approved by the weekly board. The apothecary, secretary, matron, and all menial servants, besides their wages, are provided with lodging, washing, and board: an annual feast is held at the direction of a committee.

mittee. The servants have inventories delivered to them by the matron of such things as may be committed to them and are answerable for furniture, utensils, and necessaries, in their respective departments; and when any thing is broken, spoiled, or worn out, they report the same to her. All servants on being hired are acquainted that they are to do any business the necessity of the charity requires, though not immediately belonging to their particular station. No officer, servant, or patient discharged for misconduct or ill behaviour, is ever re-admitted. No officer, servant, or other person belonging to this hospital, on any pretence, directly or indirectly, is suffered to take a fee, reward, or gratuity, from any person whatever, on pain of immediate expulsion.

The meeting of all quarterly general courts is at eleven in the morning; and in cases of an election, they consist of fifteen governors; but on all other occasions, nine are deemed a court.

Three governors present constitute the weekly board; at the hour of eleven, the secretary examines the recommendatory letters whether they come from governors who have complied with the laws of the hospital: and such governors as appear not to have conformed to the laws, are acquainted therewith, as a reason for their recommendation not being received; when the recommendatory letters have been examined, they are delivered to the attending physician, or surgeon, who shall determine, whether the persons recommended be proper for in or out-patients; the board discharges all patients reported fit for dismission; and then admits the patients recommended; with particular attention to such objects as appear to stand most in need of immediate relief: no patient is to be deemed incurable

curable and discharged as such, without the approbation of the majority of the medical gentlemen; when the business of discharging and admitting patients is finished, the board proceeds to the other affairs of the hospital. Every quarter they appoint two governors, or subscribers, who are not officers of the house, to visit the hospital.

Medical Committee.—Three of the committee constitute a board; to whose immediate direction all medical business whatever shall be submitted; with a power of making rules and orders necessary for conducting the same: the committee inspect the surgery, laboratory, and apothecary's shop; and have the right of examining and ordering all medicines, drugs, utensils, and other necessaries belonging to such department; samples of all drugs from different druggists, with the prices affixed, are laid before this committee; they examine and give directions concerning the diet of the patients.

A *committee of accounts* consisting of twelve governors meet according to the summonses of the weekly board; and three governors constitute a committee; they examine and audit all bills; once in every year, not less than fourteen days before the quarterly general court to be held on the first Thursday in February, they meet, and audit the several payments and receipts of the treasurers to the 31st of December preceding, inclusive; take an account of the balance in their hands, or invested in the public funds or other securities; draw up and return in writing a general state of the debts and credits of the hospital; and previous to the printing of the annual accounts they prepare a correct copy for the inspection and approbation of the quarterly general court in February.

The *treasurers* receive all interest due, all monies paid

for

for the use of the hospital, and keep a regular account thereof, &c.

The *chaplain's* duty is to read prayers in the hospital on Wednesdays and Fridays; and to preach every Sunday at six in the evening; to attend and visit the patients when called upon, read prayers to them, and instruct them in their duty, according to the principles of the protestant religion, for which he is allowed a salary.

Every *physician*, eligible to this hospital, must be either a fellow, candidate, or licentiate of the College of Physicians, or a medical graduate of the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. The man-midwife must have a degree of doctor of physic; every surgeon must have been bred to that profession, and a member of the surgeon's company; he is not at the time of election, or at any time during his continuance in the hospital, suffered to practice either as an apothecary or man-midwife; the physicians, man-midwife, and surgeons, do not belong to any hospital, or institution for sick and lame, while they continue to officiate in this charity; nor are to be employed in any public capacity that may render them liable to be called away from their attendance on the hospital, except physicians and surgeons in his Majesty's service. One physician and one surgeon attend at eleven every Tuesday morning; the physicians and surgeons meet for consultation every Monday at eleven in the morning; but no consultation is to be held on any patient, unless desired by the person who has the care of such patient. On every Monday, the physicians and surgeons deliver to the apothecary in writing, an account of patients fit to be discharged at the next weekly board; in case of any medical person being prevented by illness, or other accidental cause, from attending his duty,

the

the patients are taken care of by some other of the medical gentlemen belonging to this hospital; no gentleman of the faculty belonging to this hospital absents himself without acquainting the weekly board, and unless his duty be provided for in the manner before directed; no surgeon is to perform any capital operation without a consultation with the physicians and surgeons, summoned for that purpose; except in cases of absolute necessity.

The apothecary resides in the hospital, receives a salary, and is allowed the privilege of taking one apprentice, and one pupil, or two pupils; one of whom only may reside in the house, and pay in advance twenty-five guineas per annum for his board and lodging, unless otherwise ordered by a general court; the apothecary does not attend lectures, nor visit any private patient; nor be engaged in any other business than that of this charity, without leave of the physicians. He never quits the hospital at the stated hours in which the medical gentlemen attend, nor at any other time without leaving a proper person in his department, nor is absent after twelve o'clock at night without leave of a weekly board; he keeps a regular account of all drugs, medicines, and necessaries brought into the apothecary's shop, and laboratory, according to the bills of parcels delivered; and he takes care the utensils, medicines, &c. under his inspection be neither wasted nor misapplied, &c.

The *secretary* must be a single man, reside in the hospital, and follow no other employment: for which he receives a salary, and gives such security as a weekly board may think sufficient.

The matron resides in the hospital, and has a salary; she inspects and takes proper care of all houshold goods and furniture; and on the weekly board day preceding each quarterly

quarterly court, or at any other time when required, she makes out an inventory of all such goods and furniture, specifying the condition they are in; she takes care the provisions be good, not wasted nor conveyed out of the house; she superintends all servants under her; &c. she visits the wards once every day at least, sees that the nurses keep them clean, and in every respect decent; and that they do their duty.

All governors and subscribers visiting the hospital have white wands delivered to them by the porter, as a mark of their being on that duty. The visiting governors are requested to inquire, whether the patients have been carefully attended; whether provisions have been duly distributed; and whether the patients or servants have been guilty of any improper or disorderly behaviour; and their report is laid before the next weekly board.

The person to be appointed *house-surgeon* must have served an apprenticeship in the profession, and have been regularly entered as a pupil or apprentice of this hospital. He resides in the hospital, and pays on admission twenty-five guineas for his board and lodging for one year; and at the same rate for any remaining term; he never quits the house without leave of the surgeon of the week; nor, on any account, until a proper person be deputed to act for him; he must not attend lectures, nor visit any private patient, out of the hospital, without leave of the principal surgeons; he attends the surgeons when they visit the house, minutes down all instructions respecting the patients, and strictly observes the directions of the medical gentlemen; he never performs any operation without the direction of the principal surgeon. Whenever a patient is brought into the house, whose case, in his opinion, may require an operation,

he

he without delay informs the surgeon, by letter, of the nature of the case and the particular circumstances attending it; he superintends the pupils and apprentices during their stay in the hospital; takes care that they dress the patients properly before one o'clock, if possible, and sees that their conduct be decent and orderly agreeable to the rules and orders; and reports any negligence or misbehaviour to the medical gentlemen or the next weekly board: and, in default of which he is liable to be censured or expelled, as the weekly board may think fit. He makes a return to the apothecary every Monday evening of all accidents received into the house within the week; of the in and out-patients under the care of the surgeons, and of those ordered to be discharged; and gives the proper note to the out-patients, who are to return thanks at the weekly board, and discharges them from the surgeons' books; he signs the tickets for leave of absence to the surgeons' patients; he keeps the key of the dead house; sees all deceased persons deposited therein: and he never suffers any patient, dying in the hospital, to be opened, except in the presence, or by order, of one of the physicians or surgeons; and for every patient to be buried by the house, he fills up and signs an order to the undertaker for that purpose.

No pupil or apprentice is, on any account, permitted to enter the women's wards, but at the stated time of dressing the patients; they never enter the apothecary's shop or laboratory, nor stay in the hospital after the business is finished, without leave; and while there, they are to behave orderly and regularly, in strict conformity to the laws of the hospital, on pain of expulsion.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is patron.—The present officers are—the Duke of Northumberland, president;

president; twelve vice-presidents; John Morris and Wm. Fowler Jones, esqrs. joint-treasurers: Dr. Gower, Dr. Satterley, and Dr. Price, physicians; Dr. Merriman, accoucheur; Messrs. Howard, Witham, and Joberns, surgeons; Dr. Mayo and Mr. Howard, physician and surgeon of the cancer ward; Mr. H. Ashness, house-surgeon; Mr. James Clayton, apothecary; Rev. David Lewis, chaplain and secretary.

THE
LONDON FEMALE PENITENTIARY,
PENTONVILLE.

The wretchedness of female prositution is too obvious to require discussion; the most active and persuasive means for reclaiming its unfortunate victims are, in addition to the severest punishments upon their seducers, one of the first duties of a well regulated state, and is indeed a test of good government; whether these means have been hitherto effectually adopted in this metropolis may be seen by a reference to fact: if we are to give credit to Mr. Colquhoun, whose magisterial authority has enabled him to speak with more certainty than other writers, there are not fewer than 30,000 women living here in this capacity, and that in the space of thirteen years from eighty thousand to one hundred thousand died the wretched martyrs of seduction from innocence! I will not enquire into the accuracy of so distressing a calculation, nor into the data on which it was formed, but if it amounted to less than one-third of that number,

number, this would amply justify and applaud institutions for their refuge and reformation, if they can be persuaded to seek them.

It has been assumed that there have been more applications for reception at the Magdalen Hospital than it could receive, and therefore instead of forming any plan to extend its accommodations, this institution was founded in the year 1807.

If the whole of the number thus received should not be reclaimed, it can offer no disparagement to a most important effort which is successful with the greater part; and the encouraging example exhibited by the return stated in the previous account of the Magdalen Hospital affords a satisfactory incentive to the progress of this. I conceive that many of these persons might have been saved from utter ruin and an abandoned life, if austerity had not accompanied parental disappointment at the first discovery, and tenderness had overcome unutterable shame; the victim of seduction and not the seducer has been viewed with detestation, and infamy has usurped the softer claims of compassion: instead of the secret delicacy of a parent's roof, where penitence and sympathy might at once have soothed the bitterest anguish and raised the desponding soul, vice and fashionable gaiety have offered the only substitute for loss of honour, and penitentiary houses have become the last resort of disease, remorse, and despair! Such institutions as these are however not to be deemed encouragements to profligacy, as they are purposely limited in the period of the retreat which they afford, and are shut to those against whose long continuance in irregular life has too far hardened their course to render reformation practicable, but is always open to her who in the temper of genuine penitence, in the first

first stages of prostitution, with a deep sense of shame is convinced that her first seduction allows her no justification for an abandoned life, is disgusted with the sensuality of folly, and recurs with unfeigned concern to the loss of that tranquility which she enjoyed in her days of innocence, duty, and virtue, earnestly longs to return to the road she has lost, and sighs for the mercy she has bartered away!

These sister charities, therefore, devoting themselves to the most probable means of invitation, to objects such as I have alluded to, by attentive observation, by pointed examination, by ever wakeful vigilance, by a zealous and maternal superintendance, and by a judicious domestic economy and discipline, supply the place of better fortune, and will have the blessing of those amongst whom there is joy over one sinner that repents.

This penitentiary house was established upon the benevolent principle, which it is hoped will never be forgotten, to afford a prompt reception of applicants; and the only pre-requisite which is expected is, that they are *desirous* of being reformed.

A meeting was held at the London tavern on the 1st of January, 1807, when the plan of the institution was resolved, the qualifications were limited, and the external management confided to a committee of thirty-six gentlemen, and the interior to a committee of twenty-four married ladies. After many diligent inquiries, the committee fixed the establishment at *Cumming-house, Pentonville,* by the purchase of a long lease of the house and adjoining ground, to which they have since added a contiguous building for a temporary infirmary.

The penitentiary-house is divided into six apartments: a temporary ward for cases of emergency, two probationary

wards,

wards, wards for persons fully admitted after probation, a ward for diseased subjects, a sick ward, and a refractory ward; a part of the house is appropriated to divine service, which it has not been deemed expedient to open to the public.

Not fewer than three of the committee of gentlemen at a time are permitted to visit the wards, and that only in cases of urgency and necessity, being always accompanied by the matron: with this and similar exceptions the wards are rigorously closed to all but the matron and members of the female committee, who daily visit and superintend them; it does not appear why the male committee should ever deviate from the propriety of establishing a female committee and visit the wards themselves.

Females who apply in a diseased condition are not on that account rejected, provided they appear in other respects to be suitable objects of the charity, but no encouragement is given to those who seek this asylum more from the pressure of want than from any virtuous or moral choice, unless no others offer who have fairer pretentions for reception.

When they enter the house they are received in a manner least calculated to wound their feelings, and are afterwards treated with the utmost delicacy and tenderness; in cases of misconduct the most lenient measures are employed in order to correct and reclaim, but when every means of reformation have proved fruitless, expulsion is the last resort. Suitable encouragements are afforded for the cultivation of the social affections, by promoting the association of such as possess a congeniality of mind and disposition, or whose qualifications and pursuits resemble each other. A system of employment is also established, each

female is gradually inured to industrious habits, she is instructed in some branch of useful and profitable labour, best suited to her capacity and turn of mind: this is not only highly important as connected with the support of the institution, and with its immediate object, but also as it relates to the security of the individual after she has left the penitentiary; for by holding the means of procuring her subsistence in her own hands, and having acquired industrious habits, she will be less likely to fall into those temptations that result from the pressure of severe necessity.

Add to these that the subject of a religious instruction, and the mode in which it has hitherto been communicated, is a leading feature in the arrangements of this institution; there is another which deserves considerable praise, that after a suitable period of probation, every prudent means will be used to induce the friends of the reclaimed female to receive her into their protection, and to provide a proper situation for her; in case such a reconciliation is found to be impracticable, then the superintendants are to endeavour to place her in a safe and respectable situation, and after she is thus stationed the charity will still continue its protection, and testify its approbation of her good conduct by pecuniary rewards at the termination of each of the two or three first years, subsequent to her leaving the institution. Thus philanthropy, patriotism, and religion, combine their powerful recommendations of an institution of this kind.

Since its establishment the number of applicants have not been less than four or five in a week; more than one hundred applied within the first year; and its utility and importance are well proved by the fact, that of all those who have hitherto been admitted, the greater number are under twenty-one years of age, one of them was only fourteen,

and several only fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen years; but the age of sixteen seems to be the average of the time of life of those who have solicited refuge. Each of them has a separate bed, and is allowed a portion of her earnings in the industrious employment allotted to her.

Although the experience of two years is but a short period to form a decisive judgment of any institution, yet even this has already afforded to its benevolent conductors ample testimony to be satisfied that their regulations are well adapted to give effect to its plan, and the serious impressions which have been happily made by religious instruction, private and social worship, have afforded an encouragement far beyond any other part of their arrangements. The industry uniformly prevailing throughout the house encourages the hope that many females once devoted to vice and its concomitant indolence, will be restored to prudence, and become useful members of society. Their works are plain work, child-bed linen, fancy work, spinning thread and worsted, knitting, making ladies shoes and slippers, dress-making, glove-making, corsets, washing, and clear-starching, specimens of all which may be seen, and orders given at the house.

By the committee's report on 15th May, 1809, it appears that one hundred and twenty-five females had applied for reception, thirty-one of whom had been received: since the opening of the charity seven have been put out to service, and five have been happily reconciled to their families; four of whom were sent home, and the other being too ill to undertake a journey remained as an inmate.

For want of room at the first opening of this house, the managers were unfortunately induced, they state that they were "obliged to send diseased objects to hospitals;" a step

step which they have since had cause to lament, as the consequence terminated in what they might have easily foreseen, "three absconded, and one was discharged for irregularity;" these four were thus lost to the benefit of reform, in addition to four others who eloped from the institution; two only have died in the house, and both left ample testimonies of contrition; one of them had subsisted six days, prior to her reception, on water and a scanty supply of bread, rather than yield any longer to the way of life which she loathed. The number of females under protection of the society on the 15th of May last was forty-seven, whose good deportment gave every hope of future reformation.

The institution is greatly indebted to the ladies' committee for their constant attendance and supervision; and also to the gratuitous and active services of *Mrs. Stibbs*, the resident matron; and the very punctual attention of *Dr. Pinkard*, as physician, and of *William Blair*, esq. as surgeon, which has most essentially tended to promote the cause of humanity; and the British and Foreign Bible Society have by a liberal supply of bibles enabled the matron to present one to every female upon her admission.

Among the benefactions for the purpose of enlarging the building, the corporation of London led the way by a donation of 200*l.*, and several clergy have already advocated the appeal of this society so as to produce very liberal contributions, which have been partly invested in eleven Exchequer bills, towards which the secretary advanced 418*l.* A mortgage on the house amounting to 1773*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* has been paid in lieu of any rent for thirteen years to come, and the current expenses of the whole establishment has amounted to 2593*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

The printed correspondence which has passed between one of these females and her parents, by whom she was kindly received and readily forgiven, affords a lasting testimony to the good effects of parental sympathy above-mentioned, as well as to the excellent methods adopted by this charity towards accomplishing one of its principal objects; the pious exit of another female in the house shewed the effect of the religious instruction which she had received, an entire reliance on that mercy which she had once rejected, and a confirmed hope in future forgiveness; three of the women joined her in prayer, from which she expressed the comfort she received. I am compelled to shorten my reference to this valuable and interesting communication, but it has been printed anonymously and well deserves the regard of every considerate mind.

Among the regulations of the house, what appears to me most material for general use are, that no woman can be received in a state of pregnancy; no petitioner habituated to vicious courses is attended to, while there is any other whose motives, age, and appearance, will justify a preference, unless the sub-committee of ladies, and all the sub-committee of gentlemen join in her recommendation.

The mode of reception is by a petition stating her name, age, and last residence, and undertaking to observe a decent deportment and conformity to the regulations; and a note signed by the chairman is an authority to the matron for her *full* admission.

Any woman who has been seduced, whether recommended or not, may apply for reception to the committee of ladies, who converse with her, avoiding all unnecessary inquiry, and report thereon.

During the interval between reception into the house (confirmed

(confirmed by the sub-committee of gentlemen) and full admission, the case of each woman is reported by the sub-committee of ladies, previously to being received into the probationary ward; and the case of each is reported on by the general committee of ladies, previously to their being fully admitted; but they must always be two months, at least, in the state of probation.

Every petitioner is examined as to her state of health, or as to her being pregnant, by the matron, previously to her reception; and if necessary by the physician or surgeon, but not otherwise.

No woman after she is received is allowed to go out of the premises, until discharged, but on very urgent and extraordinary occasions, and then not without leave from two of the ladies' committee, to be preceded by a request in writing signed by the matron; and even when such leave shall have been obtained, no woman is allowed to go out, except accompanied with a trust-worthy female.

No woman, if possible, is on reception at first permitted to associate with the others, but is kept as separate as circumstances will allow.

Every woman on full admission is presented with a bible, and is permitted to take it away with her.

The women are classed according to their employments and different capacities for work.

In the same class attention is paid in separating those whose tempers do not agree, and to encourage the exercise of kind affections, by gratifying them in the preference of particular associates; provided this preference appears to be founded on commendable principles.

Every penitent who may be received is required to give her name and circumstances; but all unnecessary ques-

tions respecting her former illicit connexions are carefully avoided.

On the full admission of any petitioner her apparel is converted into suitable garments for the use of the family, under the direction of the ladies' committee; but during her probation, her own apparel is ticketed and laid by in order to be returned in case of non-admission, but in no case whatever to be returned after having been fully admitted.

The ladies' committee appoint and provide plain and neat dresses for the use of the penitents.

Each woman is employed in such work as is suited to her abilities.

The female committee endeavours to give them such work as may qualify them for service.

The women in rotation according to their appointment, and at the discretion of the matron, have the care of the kitchen; and each in rotation in like manner have the care of the public rooms, wards, matron's rooms, and stairs.

Each compartment in the dormitory is cleaned by the woman who sleeps in it.

A part, not exceeding one-sixth, of the profit of each woman's work, is given to be expended or reserved for her, at the discretion of the female committee and matron.

The women who have the care of the kitchen and rooms, &c. are allowed at the rate of the average amount of earnings per week of the females employed, in lieu of their share of the profits for the time they shall be so employed.

Their employment is needle work, washing, and all the business of a laundry, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—The above have been found to answer best in a similar institution.

And

And they are allowed half an hour each time for breakfast, tea, and supper, and an hour for dinner.

The directions and orders of the matron are to be at all times instantly obeyed.

The women are to preserve a becoming silence and decent deportment. Reproaches for past irregularities, railing, and all envious and angry expressions by any of the women, are punished by their removal into the refractory ward.

Lying, swearing, dishonesty, indecorous behaviour, and repeated disobedience are punished with expulsion by the committee, unless any alleviating circumstances may induce a mitigation.

No woman is to leave her employment without the matron's permission.

The father, or other relation of a penitent (being known to be such) may be permitted to see and converse with her, in the presence of the matron, in one of the committee rooms; but no such person, whether male or female, is admitted into the wards.

No letter or message is conveyed to or from the house, without previous inspection by the matron.

No persons, who are officers of the institution, or others attending on the penitents, are permitted to go into the wards without being accompanied by the matron.

If any gentleman of the medical profession is prevented from attending, by illness or unavoidable absence, one of the other gentlemen of that profession may attend in his stead, subject to the foregoing rule; but no pupil, apprentice, or servant, or any other person whatever is allowed to go into the wards, on any pretence whatsoever, except as is otherwise set forth.

If a surveyor or any workmen go into the wards, on ac-

count of any necessary repairs, great care is taken that the women are not seen, and all such repairs are to be executed with all possible dispatch.

The friends and relations of the matron, or her assistants, may visit them; but are not to be permitted to go into the wards.

The society use all their influence, by correspondence with the friends of such of the women as are penitents, and by requesting ministers, or others, who may have influence with them, to interfere in order to bring about a reconciliation. When a reconciliation takes place, at the request of the woman the committee discharge her, care being taken that she is safely given into the hands of her friends.

If any housekeeper, of sufficient credit and known piety, applies for a servant, the matron recommends to the committee a penitent whose good conduct and qualifications render her suitable for the situation; and if such intended service is approved and recommended by the committee of ladies, and confirmed by the general committee of gentlemen, the penitent is discharged accordingly. But an account is required of her conduct and behaviour from the housekeeper, accompanied by a letter from the party once a year.

Services out of town are to be preferred.

Every woman who is placed in service and behaves well, if recommended by her master and mistress to the satisfaction of the general committee of ladies, and reported on by them to the general committee of gentlemen, receives from the society, at the end of the first year, one guinea, as a token of approbation; at the end of the second year, two guineas by way of encouragement; and afterwards such further gratuity as the committee think fit.

On

On the discharge of those who behave well, whether they go out to service or to their friends, if their parents or friends are unable to furnish them with clothes, each female is permitted to take with her the clothes that have been provided for her use in the house, or such other necessaries as the ladies' committee may appoint.

When any woman behaves so ill that the committee think it necessary to expel her, it is done immediately, on the report of the general or sub-committee of ladies. All the women in the house are to be made acquainted with the offence and the punishment, before whom she is to be admonished, and an extract of the minute of the expulsion is to be entered in a book, to be kept by the matron.

Women desirous of leaving the asylum before it shall appear suitable for them to do so, after proper means have been used without effect to induce them to remain, are to be discharged. But the committee may, if they think proper, give them an allowance in money for their immediate support, and endeavour to get them into some employment whereby they may earn their bread; unless their motives for leaving the asylum, or their conduct, may have rendered it inexpedient.

The time that the women are permitted to remain in the house will vary, according to circumstances; in general, however, a shorter period than two years does not seem sufficient to form habits of industry, to break off those of vice and indolence, and to establish a character on which any dependance can be placed.

And in order to prevent the evil consequences which must inevitably ensue, from inadvertently permitting any of the particulars of the past conduct of any of the penitents to transpire, it is an inviolable rule, that no member of

either committee shall divulge any of the circumstances relating to the former life of the penitents, which may happen to come to his or her knowledge.

No woman after having been discharged, can be received into the penitentiary a second time, upon any account or pretence whatsoever.

Each subscriber of one guinea, or more, annually, becomes a member, and of ten guineas, or more, a member for life.

The external management of the affairs of the institution is entrusted to a committee of twenty four gentlemen, together with a treasurer, a secretary, and an assistant secretary. A committee of twenty-four ladies have the exclusive management of its internal economy.

The general committee of gentlemen appoint the committee of ladies, and all officers except the treasurer.

Six members of the general committee of gentlemen are annually chosen at the general meeting of the society, to be held the Monday after the second Wednesday in the month of May, in the room of the six members of the general committee who have been least frequent in their attendance; but who after having been out one year, may be re-elected.

The general committee of gentlemen meet monthly, with liberty to hold extra meetings.

A sub-committee of five are chosen by the general committee of gentlemen out of their own body, every three months: who meet weekly, or oftener if requisite.

The treasurer and secretary are ex officio members of the general committee; but no person deriving any emolument from the society have that privilege.

Trustees are nominated for all investments of money in the public funds, or other real securities, for the use of the institution,

institution, and no part of the funded property is disposed of but by the consent of a meeting of the general committee of gentlemen.

The committee of ladies annually present a list of thirty-six to the gentlemen's committee, from which they nominate twenty-four to be the female committee for the year ensuing.

The gentlemen's committee consider the report of the committee of ladies, and determine on the cases reported for full admission, and other matters brought before them.

They do not fully admit any petitioners until after two months' probation, and may dismiss them as occasion shall require.

The committee of ladies meet monthly, or oftener; a sub-committee of six, is chosen every half year, who report on the cases of females received, and of probationers.

The general committee of ladies, after the usual probation, decide on the eligibility of the petitioner for full admission, and transmit their opinion in writing, signed by the lady then presiding, to the general committee of gentlemen for their approbation.

They superintend the employments, diet, and dress of the women; examine their work, converse with them, or read for their benefit some serious or useful book, or tract. Two of them visit the house daily, go through every ward, inspect every department, and enter a weekly report in a book to be kept for that purpose, and suggest such improvements as occur to them—these reports are laid before the general committee of gentlemen.

They are empowered to purchase such articles, wearing

 apparel,

apparel, and linen, as may be requisite; which are delivered, as they shall be wanted, to the matron, who keeps the clothes of all the females, locked up, in her own custody.

A sub-committee of gentlemen consist of five, any one of whom may, in cases of emergency, permit petitioners to be received into the temporary ward.

This committee has power to admit females, as probationers, in all cases reported on by the sub-committee of ladies; audits bills and reports them to the general committee for payment; conducts the correspondence, and contracts for the supply of the house with provisions and all other articles.

The physician must be a married man, or widower, not under thirty years of age, who will perform the duties of his office gratis. He is not permitted to attend any patient except in the presence of the matron, or assistant matron.

The surgeon and apothecary also must be married men, or widowers not under thirty years of age; attend as often as required in the presence of the matron, or assistant matron; and perform the duties of their office gratis, except the funds of the society should enable them to receive diseased women, in which case there will be a salary.

A certain number of preachers, who are married men, are appointed by the general committee of gentlemen, to preach in rotation on Lord's days and Wednesday evenings in the chapel.

The matron is examined and recommended by the general committee of ladies, previously to her being finally chosen, or elected to that office, by the general committee of gentlemen. She resides in the house, and directs its

economy,

economy under the superintendance of the general committee of gentlemen and ladies; visits the rooms, frequently observes the progress of the work and general deportment, and inspects the reports of the other assistants; receives the materials for work, and attends to the same being safely returned when the work is finished—of all which she keeps a regular account. She also takes the charge of all the linen committed to her care by the female committee, and also keeps the clothes of the women, and delivers them out to them as they are wanted; reads the regulations to every woman the next morning after her full admission; delivers a copy to her, and takes care that the same shall be read once a month in each ward; she also reads a chapter in the scriptures to them daily; and performs all the other duties of a matron.

Legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurer for the time being of the London Female Penitentiary for the use of the charity.

The officers of this Penitentiary are—Richard Lea, esq. chairman; Wm. Alers, esq. No. 7, Fenchurch-street, treasurer; Thos. Pellatt, esq. Ironmongers' Hall, secretary; Dr. Pinkard, physician; Wm. Blair, esq. surgeon; Mr. Samuel Griffith, apothecary; and Mrs. Stibbs, matron.

THE HOSPITAL

FOR

POOR FRENCH PROTESTANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS RESIDING IN GREAT BRITAIN,

OLD-STREET.

THIS hospital was built by the French protestant refugees in Great Britain, upon a plot of ground in the parish of St. Luke, Middlesex, purchased of the Ironmongers' Company, on the 27th of March, 1716, for a term of 990 years.

To this they added, in the year 1736, another piece of ground contiguous to it, where the ancient building called the pest-house formerly stood, which they purchased of the city of London for a term of 970 years, so that these terms will both expire together in the year 2706. These two purchases contain together about four acres and a half, near the footway leading from Old-street to Islington.

This foundation owes its rise to the charity of the late Mr. De Castigny (master of the buck-hounds to King William the Third, as Prince of Orange) who by his will bequeathed the sum of 500*l.* sterling, for the building near the Pest-house an hospital for poor French Protestants, refugees in England, and a further sum of 500*l.* the interest whereof was to be applied for its maintenance.

The interest of this 1000*l.* having, (by the care of those gentlemen who were the distributors of the royal bounty to the poor French Protestants,) for the space of eight years, been accumulated in increase of the capital, until an opportunity

tunity offered of laying it out pursuant to the will, the first purchase of the said piece of ground was made, and the building of the hospital was begun in the year 1716.

Upon the most humble petition of the distributors, his Majesty King George the First was in the fourth year of his reign, graciously pleased to encourage this undertaking, by granting his letters-patent under the great seal, dated the 24th of July, 1718, for erecting the petitioners into a body corporate and politic for ever, by the name of "the governor and directors of the hospital for poor French protestants and their descendants, residing in Great Britain.

The 1000*l.* with the accumulation of eight years' interest, being insufficient to build and maintain an hospital capable of relieving the necessities of the poor refugees; such of their members as were settled in the metropolis, set on foot a voluntary contribution, which proved very considerable; and many of the English nation themselves charitably concurred in this laudable design: by such joint assistance and supply a fund was raised sufficient to erect a building for the reception of about fourscore poor.

The corporation, being completely settled, consecrated the first proceedings of their establishment, by their religious duties in the chapel, wherein divine service was first performed on the 12th of November, 1718; by the Rev. Mr. Philip Menard, Minister of the French Chapel at St. James's, and then Secretary of the Corporation.

These happy beginnings moving the refugees with a lively sense of compassion towards their poor brethren, induced them to extend their charitable benefactions and legacies, whereby the corporation has been enabled, at different times, to enlarge their buildings, so as to admit 200 poor, who are either very aged, or disordered in body or mind.

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They are supplied with every necessary of life; with good lodgings, proper apparel, and wholesome food; all which are carefully suited to their several diseases or infirmities. A proper number of servants is kept, to give them due attendance. Yearly salaries are paid to a physician, who carefully attends the sick, and to a surgeon and apothecary, who furnishes them with whatever medicines or assistance they have need of. A minister is also maintained, who performs divine service in the hospital, according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England, preaches every Lord's day, and on solemn festivals, reads prayers twice a week, and visits and comforts the sick.

No persons afflicted with contagious distempers are admitted; nor any married persons, except such as are afflicted with such extraordinary diseases as render them bedridden, in which cases alone, married persons are admitted, and continue in the hospital during such time as they shall be so bedridden, but no longer. All other extraordinary cases are referred to a general court.

The poor who desire to be admitted are required to appear before the quarterly committee at their meetings; or if not in a condition to be brought thither, they send a certificate from the physician or surgeon of the hospital, or three of the directors, stating their distemper and age. If the committee deems them fit objects for admission, they are registered until places become vacant in the hospital; but if, after having been so registered, the space of three months shall elapse without their appearing before the quarterly committee, either in person, or somebody in their behalf, then their names are struck out of the registry.

When any vacancy happens, the committee choose from among the persons so registered, such whose cases appear

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to be the most pressing and necessitous, and the most deserving objects of this charitable foundation; to whom they give an order, signed by three of the committee or directors then present, to the steward of the hospital, to receive such person into the hospital.

The committee discharge such poor as shall be cured and found capable of getting their livelihood, and turn out such as are guilty of drunkenness, swearing, or disturbing the peace of the house, or who do not submit to its rules.

No other poor are received into the house, or relieved out of the revenues, but such French Protestants, or their descendants, who shall have been residing in Great Britain for the space of six months at least.

On the first Saturday in the month the committee distribute 5*l.* among ten poor widows or maidens above the age of fifty years, pursuant to the directions of the will of Mrs. Esther Coqueau.

The following are the regulations which govern the patients during their residence.

1. All such poor as are able to walk shall attend divine service in the chapel on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and other festivals; as also morning and evening prayers, which are read daily in the refectories: all such as shall absent themselves, without a reasonable cause, shall be censured and punished as the quarterly committee of directors shall think fit.

2. Before each meal one of the servants shall ring the bell, to give notice to the poor to repair to the refectories; to wit, at eight in the morning for breakfast: at twelve for dinner; and at six in the evening in winter, and seven in summer, for supper.

3. All

3. All such as are able to come to the refectories, and shall neglect the same for the space of a quarter of an hour after the bell has rung, shall be excluded from that meal.

4. Grace shall always be said before and after meals, and for that purpose the steward shall at the beginning of the week appoint one of the poor in each refectory to say it for that week.

5. Common swearers, blasphemers, drunkards, thieves, pilferers, and disturbers of the rules and orders of the house, shall be censured and punished according to their demerits, by the quarterly committee of directors, who shall also be judges of the complaints of the poor

6. The poor are forbidden to smoke any where but in the refectories or court-yard.

7. None shall carry a lighted candle into any of the rooms without leave of the steward.

8. The steward shall not allow the poor to bring brandy, or other strong liquors, into the hospital; and if he finds any, he shall take it from them, and acquaint the directors therewith. Nor shall he permit them to convey any provisions out of the house.

9. None of the poor shall go out of the bounds of the hospital without the steward's leave.

10. The poor are forbidden to ask alms of those who come to visit the hospital; and they are strictly enjoined from begging in the streets or at houses, when they go abroad.

In the first general court of the corporation, pursuant to the powers given by the royal charter, a body of bye-laws was made for the regulation and government of the hospital. And these have received such subsequent amendments as have been deemed necessary.

The

The government is vested in a governor, deputy-governor, and thirty-seven directors. The governor is chosen at a court held on Michaelmas-day, or within fourteen days afterwards, and remains in office three years; the deputy-governor is chosen at the same court, for one year; also a treasurer, secretary, and minister. The corporation have also a common seal, representing Elijah fed by the ravens, with the words, "*Dominus providebit,*" and the legend is "*Sceau pour les pauvres Francois Protestants.*"—The seal is used only at a court. There are four quarterly general courts, which are opened by solemn prayer, and closed by the usual blessing of the church, and no governor present quits the court before that is pronounced without leave from the president. Eight directors are chosen at these courts to constitute a committee, who meet at the hospital every Saturday.

No person can be a director who receives any salary from the corporation.

"If a member of the corporation intends to propose any person to be a director, he shall be first well satisfied that such candidate (in case he was born in France) hath been naturalized in England, and then, he shall signify such his intention to the quarterly committee, who are hereby directed to take notice thereof in their minutes, and he shall be ballotted for at the next general court, and, if elected, his election shall be notified to him from the corporation, by the director who proposed him, (or by any other director whom the court shall appoint,) who shall, at the next general court, introduce him to the president, who shall thereupon deliver him a book of these rules and orders."

Each director in his turn, according to the date of his election, nominates, at a quarterly court, an apprentice descended

scended from French Protestants, whose name he states, as also the name, business, and place of abode of the master and mistress, he or she is to be bound to; which names, business, and places of abode, are hung up in the court-room till the next quarterly court; and, if approved of, the treasurer is ordered to pay 17*l.* 10*s.* for the said apprenticeship, the master or mistress, together with the apprentice, first appearing at that court, and signifying their mutual satisfaction with each other; and at the next quarterly court, the treasurer produces the said apprentice's indentures, in order that they may be kept by the corporation. This method is to be observed at every quarterly court, until the expiration of the 70*l.* a-year, which Stephen Seignoret, esq. has bequeathed to the corporation in annuities of ninety-nine years for this use; and care is taken to continue to fill up the names of such apprentices, in the table put up in the court-room for that purpose, until these annuities shall be extinct.

If the director, whose nomination is in turn, cannot be present at the quarterly court, he may signify his nomination by letter to any of the members of the corporation, and the president applies to the court for their approbation thereof.

Among the duties of the quarterly committee, they are to receive all patients' recommendations and personal applications, to superintend the whole institution, to visit the rooms of the patients, and examine into the conduct of the servants, as well as of the patients, and see that the regulations are duly fulfilled; and report, in writing, to the quarterly court the whole of their transactions.

Five visitors are also chosen annually from among the directors, who, with the physician and surgeon, make a general and exact

exact visit in June of every room; and report the state of the whole, in writing, to the next court.

The treasurer is chosen annually, who is rendered not liable for any loss, provided he act agreeably to the orders of the corporation; the secretary is also chosen annually in October, by scrutiny or ballot; and an officiating secretary is also chosen by the committee who keeps the register and makes out admissions, drafts, &c.

The minister performs divine service according to the rites of the church of England, in the chapel of the hospital; in which he reads prayers and preaches a sermon upon every Lord's day, as also upon all the other days of public devotion observed throughout the kingdom. He also reads prayers every Wednesday and Friday morning; and carefully visits and comforts the sick, at least, once a week.

The physician attends once in every week, and at any other time when required. The surgeon and apothecary attends at least three times in every week, and especially on Saturday morning, and when the physician attends, and also as cases may require.

The steward is strictly enjoined, as he takes the over sight of the family, to merit due attention himself, "by shewing a proper deference to such orders as he may receive from the committee; and, by so decent a deportment, (both in the economy of the house, and his carriage towards the poor and servants under his direction,) as may give authority to the power with which he is invested; which authority can only be acquired by gentle usage, cool and christian-like admonition; and, even to the refractory, a mild, though steady, treatment."

He registers the patients' admissions and discharge; regards the provisions; visits the patients once a day; provides lights

and

and fires, and sees them extinguished at night; and takes an inventory of the articles committed to his care, of furniture, linen, clothes, &c.; hires and dismisses the servants, and sees that no fees are taken by them.

The chapel is commodious, in which an annual sermon is preached upon Wednesday next before Easter, of which notice is given in all the French churches in and near London. The chapel was erected some years since upon that part of the hospital which was appropriated to the reception of lunatics, which has been discontinued.

When I visited this house in September last, the number of patients in the hospital amounted to fifty only, although there are two hundred beds. The house was very clean; the repairs and alterations in the adjoining building were going on, and the steward, Mr. Bernard, shewed great readiness in communicating information for the interest of the hospital.

The present governor is the Earl of Radnor; J. L. Andre, esq. is treasurer; John Guillemard, esq. secretary; Rev. Theophilus Abauzit, chaplain; Dr. John Meyer, physician; Mr. Edward Browne, surgeon; and Mr. John Bernard, steward, at the hospital.

FRENCH HOUSE OF CHARITY*.

This house in Spitalfields, commonly called the Soup, was erected about sixty years ago, for the relief of necessitous

* 2 Vol. Maitland, 1803.

families,

families, whose number, in the year 1733, amounted to 296. This house, which is supported by the charitable benefactions and contributions of well-disposed persons, is under the direction of a committee of governors and governesses, who at first supplied the poor under their care with money; but many of them, without the least regard to their distressed families, having wickedly disposed of the money in liquor and other things, it was judged by the managers convenient, that, in lieu of money, such poor families should be, for the future, relieved with provisions, which are distributed among them according to their several necessities, viz. some receiving two portions per week, others three and four, and the most necessitous six. Each portion consists of a pan of good broth, mixed with six ounces of bread, half-a-pound of meat, and the same weight of good bread. The charge of this charity amounts to almost 500*l.* per annum.

FRENCH ALMS-HOUSE*.

THIS alms-house, which is situated in Black Eagle-street, Spitalfields, contains convenient apartments for forty-five poor men and women, who are allowed 2*s.* 3*d.* and a bushel of coals each weekly, and apparel every other year. The society, whereby this house is supported, belongs to the French churches in Threadneedle and Black Eagle Streets and is one of the most generous and charitable whatsoever, as will appear by the following inscription round a large

* 2 Vol. Maitland, 1803.

pewter

pewter dish, in the possession of Mr. Henry Guinard, an eminent French merchant, in Little St. Helen's, (then deacon of the church,) who collected the great undermentioned sum in the aforesaid dish in Bank notes, &c. The collection that was made in the French church of London, and that at the hospital in Black Eagle-street, for the poor of the said churches, in the years 1727 and 1728, amounted to 1248*l.* 7*s.* And upon this foundation the charity was carried on.

REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE,

SUPER'S BRIDGE.

THIS institution was founded in 1806 by voluntary contributions for the purpose of providing a place of refuge for persons discharged from prisons or the hulks, unfortunate and deserted females, and others, who, from loss of character or extreme indigence, cannot, though willing to work, procure an honest maintenance, and in cases of very urgent necessity to afford temporary relief until parochial or other assistance can be obtained.

There is a numerous class of persons who, having suffered temporary imprisonments, are left, at the expiration of their confinement, scarcely with a possibility of supporting themselves honestly. A petty theft will destroy a character previously ever so good, and no cautious person would give employment to one, who had notoriously forfeited his title to be considered an honest man. Necessity has too often compelled him

him to revert to the commission of fresh crimes, and what before might have been only an act arising from temporary distress, or fortuitous temptation, is changed to a settled habit; from an accidental pilferer he becomes a systematic plunderer; till at last he terminates, by a most disgraceful end, a life destructive to the property and well-being of the public—of guilt and misery to himself. To such persons this institution holds out a ready place of shelter; here they find employment and subsistence, when all other doors are shut against them; here they are shielded from immediate want, and have an opportunity of repentance and reform; of regaining their own peace of mind, and of once more entering the world with a retrieved character, and with a prospect of becoming useful members of society. This is a benefit to the public, by preventing the commission of offences; and an advantage to the individual, by restoring him to virtue.

In the establishment of the institution large expenses have been necessarily incurred, which have so much exhausted the funds, that the committee have been under the most painful necessity of closing the doors against many whose destitute and miserable situation has left them without any resource, and against whose admission there existed no reason but the low state of the pecuniary funds of the society.

The premises at Cuper's Bridge, Lambeth, now occupied by the institution, are competent to the separate accommodation of the sexes, upon a scale proportioned to the present state of the institution, and capable of any further extension which may hereafter be deemed expedient.

The utmost possible attention is paid to the improvement of their morals, and suitable admonition and religious instruction regularly afforded them by a clergyman of the church of England resident in the house.

The males and females are lodged and employed in apartments which are entirely distinct, and approached by separate entrances. The males are at present employed in splitting fire-wood, working in the garden, and in carpenters' work on the premises: other useful trades and manufactures will be adopted as the numbers increase. The females in slop-work, washing, baking, knitting, spinning, making household linen, and other works for the more immediate use of the establishment. Lenient, persuasive, and encouraging measures are adopted, to lead them to a proper course of life, although the strictest conformity to regulations, for the maintenance of order, is enforced.

As an incentive to good conduct, a certain portion of their earnings is allowed them, if discharged with credit to themselves; and premiums are distributed to such as behave in a manner peculiarly exemplary.

After they have acquired a due sense of religion, and such habits of industry, as may render them useful members of society, reconciliation to their friends or relations (if persons of character) is attempted; proper situations are sought for them, and recommendations given to the clergy and principal inhabitants of the places to which they may resort for employment: further rewards will be bestowed on those who are found afterwards to persevere in good conduct.

By these means, whilst they contribute by their labours during their stay, to defray the expense of the establishment, they are weaned from vicious pursuits, encouraged and confirmed in virtuous dispositions, and enabled, after their discharge, to gain a support by occupations advantageous to themselves and to the community.

The whole conduct of the institution is under the direction of a committee, who meet every Wednesday at the Refuge

at

at twelve o'clock precisely, and a constant inspection over the establishment is preserved by visitors and sub-committees.

During the short period the institution has been opened, five hundred and two persons have applied either for admission or relief. Of whom, two hundred and thirty-three have been admitted, ninety-one relieved out of the house, and one hundred and seventy-eight not considered as proper objects; seventy-eight of those admitted are now in the house, and behave with propriety. Of those who have left the house, some have been restored to their parents or friends; and others placed in services or situations wherein they are enabled to gain their livelihood, and have expressed themselves grateful for the benefits they have received from the institution.

When it is known that thousands in this metropolis subsist by dissolute and dishonest practices, the important advantages likely to result to the public, and to individuals, from an institution tending to remove so great an evil, are too obvious to require further explanation. The *want*, indeed, of such an institution has long been felt, and particularly by many of those whose judgment from professional experience, or station in life, is most entitled to consideration and respect.

The difficulties, which it was presumed would impede, if not entirely prevent this establishment, are now done away, and a Refuge is actually opened, where the penitent criminal, the deserted female, the helpless labourer, and the famished stranger, may find employment, support, and instruction.

One guinea paid annually constitutes a governor, and ten guineas paid at once, or within one year, a governor for life.

Two general courts are held every year, in May and November, consisting of seven governors, at least, who vote by ballot, if a division is required.

At these general courts the treasurers' accounts are passed; reports received from the treasurers, the secretary, and superintendant of the institution; and no rule or regulation is valid, unless confirmed by a second general court.

An extraordinary general court may be called at any time by the committee, or on requisition of seven governors.

All elections are by ballot, if required. No governor is entitled to vote, unless he shall have been a subscriber for six months, nor until any arrear be paid.

The treasurers, besides the customary duties of their office, have the general superintendance of the institution, when the committee is not assembled; and on any emergency, which may require an immediate order before the committee can be assembled, they are empowered to give it, subject to the approbation of the committee.

All investments of money in the public funds, for the use of the institution, are in the names of three trustees appointed by a general court; no part of the funded property can be disposed of but by consent of a general court.

The committee consists of the president, vice-presidents, and treasurers, and of thirty governors; two of which vice-presidents and six of which thirty governors have not been members of the preceding committee. The committee meet once in each week, and three of them are competent to act, except for the purpose of confirming or altering the resolutions of former committees, when five must be present.

They have authority to manage all the affairs, and to form all the internal regulations of the institution, and to appoint

all

all the officers not elected by the general court, and all the servants. Also to draw on the bankers, and to order the purchase of stock through the treasurers; also to elect honorary governors, and to appoint sub committees, where resolutions shall be submitted for confirmation to the general committee. No servant of the institution can be dismissed, nor any new one elected, but when all the members of the committee shall have been summoned by the secretary to attend on such business. The same rule is observed in laying aside any usual mode of employment, or manufacture, or introducing any new one into the institution.

Three auditors of accounts are elected annually, to examine all the accounts half yearly, and sign an abstract of such accounts.

Legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurers for the time being of the charitable institution called the Refuge for the Destitute.

The present officers are—President, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, &c. &c.; twelve vice-presidents; joint-treasurers, Rev. E. W. Whitaker; Edward Forster, jun. esq.; eight visitors; auditors, Thomas F. Forster, esq.; Peter Martineau, esq.; Arthur Noble, esq.; chaplain-superintendant and secretary, Rev. John Grindlay, LL. D.; physicians, E. Campbell, M.D. and C. Gower, M.D; surgeons and apothecaries, J. Ridout, esq. and H. Sterry, esq.; collector, Mr. Robert Elwin.

SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY,

FOR

THE POOR OF LONDON.

In aid of all the other institutions of charity which, from their local situations, cannot afford a source of relief and recovery to many cases, languishing in the midst of every medical attention, the want of sea air and bathing, for which no other charity can afford an adequate substitute, suggested the necessity of this very useful establishment. Among the poor, and particularly their children, there was a species of disease, for which no suitable aid had been afforded: for scrophulous diseases and various others, well ascertained by medical practitioners wherein sea air and sea bathing are peculiarly requisite, and are procured at little expense. By the Thames a cheap conveyance to the sea water is commanded, and hence Margate, or its vicinity, seemed to be peculiarly adapted for this salutary purpose.

Dr. Lettsom *, John Nichols, esq. and the Reverend John Pridden, his son-in-law, having made repeated enquiries for a house on the sea coast, in order wisely to avoid the expense of building, but without success, soon after their plan was known, received repeated and pressing applications for its intended relief, and were therefore induced, however reluctantly, to adopt the only alternative of erecting a plain structure, with the smallest possible expense, on a convenient spot at West Brook, near Margate, which they

* 3 Hints, 235.

purchased,

purchased, in 1793, in their joint names. Their scheme was warmly espoused by several benevolent persons, who were convinced of the great benefit that would and has since resulted from it to the poor of the metropolis; the house was opened for the reception of patients in 1796, and during the five successive seasons its progress exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

Dr. Lettsom justly recommends this institution, as "essential for the relief of the diseased poor in inland counties, and particularly for the poor of London and its environs, a proper supplement to hospitals; a necessary link in the system of charities for the benefit of the indigent inhabitants of the metropolis." The gentlemen of the faculty of the Isle of Thanet not only subscribe to its support, but likewise render their professional services to it gratuitously.

Patients are admitted on the recommendation of governors, after they have been examined by any of the consulting physicians, or consulting surgeons; their admission ticket is also signed by them and by the treasurer, lest otherwise they should not find room, in which case they are admitted by rotation, as vacancies occur; and no persons can be admitted as patients who are not really necessitous, and of decent character; they furnish their own linen, except sheets; they are provided with food, at 5*s*. a week for all above twelve years of age, and at 2*s*. 6*d*. for children, and are subject to a diet table, settled by the faculty; medicines are provided by the charity; and no patient can continue longer than six weeks in the infirmary without a renewed recommendation, unless the faculty there deem it necessary.

A committee, annually elected at Margate, superintend, examine, and admit such patients as cannot attend the London committee, and see the regulations of the house properly observed.

The institution is governed by a president, six vice-presidents, besides the members for Kent; a treasurer, secretary and governor; every subscriber of 10*l.* 10*s.* is a governor for life, and of one guinea an annual governor, who may nominate patients; three general meetings are held in the year, viz. in London, on the first Wednesday in February and in May; at Margate, on the first Wednesday in September, or as near those periods as may be most convenient; and a general anniversary is held at Margate; a committee of 21 is chosen in May, who with the principal officers, assist in conducting the affairs of the institution, and meet on the first Friday in every month; and at the same meeting in May, all the officers are annually elected. Five auditors are elected in February.

The consulting physicians are, Sir Walter Farquhar, Dr. Garthshore, and Dr. James Sims; the physicians in ordinary are, Dr. Frampton and Dr. Holland; the consulting surgeons are, Thomas Keate, esq., Sir William Blizard, and William Norris, esq.; the surgeons in Kent are, Messrs G. Slater, J. Silver, R. E. Hunter, D. Jarvis, G. Slater, jun. M. N. Daniel, and S. Frome; the clerk and treasurer is James Renat Syms, esq. at No. 91, Tower-street; and the collector is Mr. Grasswell, Craven-street.

The first expense of the building and furniture amounted to 2456*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* which was covered by subscription, in London of 1348*l* 5*s.* 8*d.* and at Margate of 1957*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; and after payment of the incidental expenses of the first ten years, there remained a balance unexpended of 39*l.* 13*s.*; the charges of conducting the infirmary for that time amounted to 633*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* for which relief was administered to two hundred and thirty-seven patients, many of whom were restored to their families, perfectly cured, and most of them derived considerable benefit, by sea bathing; the

the numbers increase every year, and from this encouraging progress, the society has received further sanction; and is now become one of the acknowledged appendages to the liberality of the metropolis.

THE

SMALL-POX AND INOCULATION HOSPITALS,

ST. PANCRAS.

THIS hospital was provided for the reception of infected patients, with the casual small pox, and for inoculation; where, being separated from the rest of the community, they might enjoy peace and quiet, skill and medicine to promote their recovery, and to overcome the sufferings and privations which their poverty in some cases, and their mode of living in others, had sharpened; here every necessary comfort is also supplied; and the hardships to which they were exposed, are lessened and assuaged; in many of the cases presented to the house committee we find some useful manufacturer restored to his loom and to his family; some brave mariner again enabled to augment the surge of national glory; some intrepid soldier again ready to animate his comrades by his example; some servant preparing to renew his fidelity, many a mother hastening with unspeakable joy to the duties of her household, and many a child restored to the anxious bosoms of its parents; heretofore precluded from every communication,

and every employment, by the dread of infection, and in the midst of their sorrow, finding not even the doors of other hospitals opened to receive them, they have here found a ready asylum appropriated to their affliction, a salutary pool of Bethesda, into which they might plunge and be clean. To commiserate the afflictions of man, and afford consolation in his distress, is the triumph of human nature; and the severer be the calamity, the more powerful is the incentive to relief. The testimony of sixty-four years has proved its utility, and the patronage of all ranks of the community affords an ample evidence of public approbation.

The institution of this useful and humane establishment, which was the first of the kind in Europe, was indebted to the benevolence of a few generous individuals, who in the year 1745 were desirous that a charity of this nature should be founded near the metropolis, because the objects for whom it should be devoted were, from infection, necessarily excluded from other hospitals, that persons of both sexes, and of all ages and denominations, should be received with kindness, and provided with every means necessary for their recovery; and also that the study of the practical methods of treating the disease should be made a principal object, so that the institution might in time attain a national character, for the most correct medical and surgical practice for the disease.

Their first meeting was held in the vestry-room of the Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, on Wednesday, 11th February, 1746, by Sir Roger Newdigate, bart., Sir Samuel Gower, Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales, and several others, who were styled governors and subscribers of the Middlesex county hospital for the small-pox and inoculation.

The

The Duke of Malborough, and Dr. Isaac Maddox, Lord Bishop of Worcester, were elected presidents for the year; Sir Hugh Smithson, Sir R. Newdigate, Hon. Colonel Beckland, and Rev. Dr. Hales, vice-presidents; Sir Samuel Gower, treasurer; Dr. Poole, physician and sub-treasurer; and Mr. William Umfreville, of the Inner Temple, Attorney, the secretary; a committee was chosen to consider of ways and means for the further improvement of this charity; and to form such useful laws and rules of economy as might be judged proper to be laid before a general meeting for approbation; and the election of the committee was ordered to be by ballot.

On the 3d of March, 1746, another meeting was held at Rawthmell's coffee-house, in Henrietta-street, when all governors and subgovernors were chosen on this committee, three of whom were a quorum; and a letter was sent to all the ministers and churchwardens in the bills of mortality, inclosing an account of the hospital, as also to ministers and pastors of other congregations within that district. A small house in *Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road,* was provided and first opened for the admission of patients, in July, 1746, under the name of the Middlesex County Hospital for the Small-pox; afterwards another house was provided in *Bethnal-green,* near the turnpike, which contained 40 beds; and another in *Old-street.* The house in Windmill-street contained only thirteen beds, and was insufficient to admit half the applicants, and therefore a lease was purchased of a house in *Mortimer-street.*

In January, 1747, patients were ordered to be received at all the houses then fitted up for the purpose, until a more convenient situation could be found. In aid of the institution Mr. Rich offered a benefit play.

The inhabitants of Mortimer-street and Cavendish-square, having complained of the inconvenience arising from the use of the house there, an additional spur was excited to fix upon a more convenient place; and another complaint having been made of the house in Bethnal-green, the court resolved that some compensation was necessary from them to the hospital for the expenses incurred, in case they should be removed; the attorney-general's opinion was gratuitously given; and the parties interested became subscribers, and one of them, Paul Humphry, esq. offered 200*l.* A contract was made in February, 1747, for a lease of some old houses and ground near the Pindar of Wakefield, in Gray's-inn-road; and in the following March, the inhabitants of Cavendish-square raised 150*l.* as a compensation for removal of the hospital thither.

The house in *Old-street-road*, in the parish of Shoreditch, was engaged for preparing persons for inoculation, where that practice was begun; the house was above *St. Agnes Le Clere*, and on the front of it was the figure of a swan, carved in stone, with the letters E. D. 1668; this had been the sign of the swan tavern, in the poultry or stocks market, which after the fire of 1666 was rebuilt, and the stone removed to this place.*

During the first year, the subscriptions amounted to 1082*l.* 9*s.*; out of which, 874*l.* 8*s.* was expended in relieving one hundred and fifteen patients.

In April, 1748, a contract was made with —— Lloyd for fifteen acres of ground, at Black Mary's Hole, Clerkenwell, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per acre, and half the land tax, and the premises at Bethnal Green were then delivered up. Two distinct buildings were ordered to be erected upon this new

* Ellis, Shoreditch, 130, Pennant's London.

purchase,

purchase, one to receive separate patients for inoculation, and the other for those visited with the small pox in the natural way. The powers of the committee and auditors were defined; but as I shall have occasion to state their powers from the laws lately made, this may be deferred for the present. The plans for the new building were calculated to accommodate eighty patients.

Dr. Edward Archer, having acted as physician to the charity, upon either the illness of Dr. Poole, or other cause, which does not appear, he was, in March, 1748, desired to act still in that capacity; and in May, 1750, was elected a governor for life, in consideration of his services. At that time 40*l.* was the qualification for life, and five guineas for an annual governor; this was reduced, in 1751, to 31*l.* 10*s.* and has so continued, except twenty guineas for a short time.

A committee was appointed for carrying on the design of inoculation; and a lease of a house in Lower-street, Islington, was purchased of Mrs. Adams, for another hospital. The committee were empowered to agree for any other house or houses, as they should think necessary. By this plan they did not exhaust the early funds of the charity by building, before it could well be seen what accommodation would be required: inoculation was then carried on, though not to any extent, for at Midsummer, 1750, although there had been six hundred and twenty cases of natural pox under care of the charity, only thirty-four persons had at that time been admitted to receive it; nor was it until 1751 that this practice was regularly carried on there.*

In September 1750, the committee presented their first methodised report, dating the institution in 1746, and de-

* Woodville on Inoculation, 233.

scanting

scanting upon the affliction which the charity was calculated to relieve, and some parts of which have always been repeated on the printed account annually circulated: to all their arguments, "if we add, say the committee, the general and great consideration of preserving so many lives as it is evident may arise from these different ways of having the disease, as it appears by a general calculation that twenty-five or thirty die out of one hundred and fifty patients who have the distemper in the natural way, and only one dies out of that number when they are inoculated, it will appear that this is a thing of very high importance, and that it is not easy to name an undertaking more laudable in itself, or more beneficial in its consequences, than the making a provision that those who really stand in the greatest need of this preservative, and from their low, though useful, stations in life, are precluded from it, should be rescued from a condition equally injurious to themselves and to society: it is an hospital in aid of all others, being calculated by its very constitution to receive those miserable creatures whom the rules of all other charities expressly and prudentially exclude." This fact was well calculated at that period to excite deserved support to this hospital, but some other hospitals have since opened small-pox wards.

The hospital then consisted of three houses at a due distance from each other, properly furnished, and in airy situations; two for inoculation, of which one for inoculating was in Old-street, and one for receiving patients when the disease appeared was in Frog-lane; and one for patients in the natural way in Lower-street, Islington.

Every person destitute of friends or money, and labouring under this melancholy disease, was and is still deemed a proper object of the charity.

The first anniversary festival was held on the 4th of May, 1751,

1751, as a trial of that annual resource to the finances, and which answered its purpose well; the Duke of Marlborough and Bishop of Worcester as presidents, several vice-presidents, and about seventy persons of distinction as governors, assembled at the vestry-room of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, and proceeded in form to the Thatched-house, at Islington; and the bishop was requested to preach in the ensuing year, and ten stewards were appointed. The collection at the church amounted to 225*l.* 16*s.*, and at Merchant Taylors' Hall to 137*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

In order to promote the general estimation of this new institution, the governors solicited the aid of the clergy to recommend it from the pulpit, and much of the prejudice already mentioned was thereby removed; they were urgent in their applications to the bishops, and several of the first ornaments of that bench advocated its cause with no less eloquence than promptitude: Bishops Maddox, Hoadley, and Warburton, were amongst its first friends.

As only fifteen patients could be well accommodated at the hospital in Lower-street, and the applications were very numerous; the governors contracted for the purchase of a lease of premises near Sir John Oldcastle's, at Cold-bath-fields, at 24*l.* rent, for 50*l.* for the improved buildings thereon; and afterwards treated with Mr. Robert Warner, the ground-landlord, for a longer term. Mr. Warner's other tenants objected to this purchase on the ground of *nuisance*, which delayed its progress; the committee however proceeded in part to fit up a vacant building standing on the premises, for the reception of sixty-four patients, and to consider of raising another story upon it, at an expense of 300*l.*; their funded capital then amounted to 1000*l.* in 3 per cents. In the mean time the committee

stated

stated for the opinion of Dudley Ryder, esq. attorney-general, and Mr. Hume Campbell, on the question of nuisance, that the intended Small-pox Hospital was one hundred feet distant from any other house, and if it was to be enlarged would be about seventy feet distant, there being a great street from Clerkenwell to Bloomsbury, or that end of the town between them and a road from Clerkenwell to Pancras lying on one side of the premises. The attorney-general advised, that "it would be no nuisance, either public or private, thought it should be extended the whole length of the ground;" Mr. Campbell advised, that "whether it was a nuisance or not would depend upon evidence, and a very strong proof of it would be if people should leave their houses on account of it; the benefit of the public might be a reason for having such an hospital, but not for having it in that place, &c."

The churchwardens of St. James's, Clerkenwell, filed a bill of injunction in the court of Chancery, against the trustees, to stay their erecting and finishing their alterations, &c. on the ground that it was too near to the houses of the complainants; and the infectious nature of the distemper, and the terror which its approach had excited in the neighbourhood, together with notice from the tenants that they should quit their habitations, were all urged as reasons for sustaining the injunction bill. *Lord Hardwicke*, chancellor, declined granting it, alleging, that this was a charity likely to prove of great advantage to mankind, and that such an hospital should not be far from the town, because those who were attacked with the disorder in the natural way might not be in a condition to be carried far; and he mentioned an indictment against one *Frewen*, for a similar hospital in Essex, on which the defendant had been acquitted

in

in 1750, and he added, that if this were a nuisance at law, it would be a question how it would extend to all the hospitals in the town *.

This obstacle, therefore, being removed, and the patronage of his present majesty, before his accession, having been obtained, the governors were encouraged to proceed in their plan; but they were in this laudable endeavour considerably thwarted by popular prejudice, since happily removed, though now very lately revived, against inoculation, as an attempt against the prerogative of the Almighty; an aversion to novelty, however useful, and a determination to view subjects only in one light, led many well-disposed persons to join in the clamour, and although this argument might as well be raised against any sanative medicines, and was the summit of fatalism itself, yet it was not appeased until the royal family offered themselves as willing examples of the propriety and efficacy of this practice.

Dr. Hale's ventilators were erected upon the hospital at an expense of 30*l.*, and to these his trunks for conveying fresh air into rooms were added, the experiments and utility of which were very satisfactory.

In March, 1753, the hospital was ready for the reception of patients, and they were accordingly removed from Lower-street and from Frog-lane. Blinds were provided for the windows, and elm-trees planted in the yard as a screen from the public-house near adjoining. But although the lord chancellor had secured the governors in the progress of their charity in this place, yet he had not removed the popular prejudices and fears which prevailed; the patients themselves, who had been sufferers, were, upon their leaving the hospital, insulted and abused in the street, so that it became

* Mort. 529.

necessary

necessary to detain them till the dusk of the evening; but these prejudices were in a great measure allayed by the effect of a sermon preached by Dr. Maddox, bishop of Worcester, at the church of St. Andrew, Holborn, in April, 1753; also his judicious preface to the annual account of the charity, and his vindication of the practice of inoculation, tended also to remove religious scruples which were entertained of its propriety; the sermon passed through seven editions, and this circulation not only assisted the charity, but the cause of inoculation at the same time; a fact very favourable likewise to the whole concurred, for out of five hundred and ninety-three inoculated cases since 1751 only one proved unsuccessful, while one in seven died in the casual small-pox *.

A musical performance was given at the King's Theatre for this charity, which produced 219*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.*

On the 30th of May, 1754, Isaac Akerman, esq. (then of Fenchurch-street,) was elected treasurer upon the decease of Fotherley Baker, esq. Mr. Akerman had been a zealous promoter of the charity, had served in the first list of stewards, had filled the office of chairman to the committee, and had assisted in all the efforts which were necessary towards its establishment; he was a man of polished manners and liberal mind, he was respected as much in commerce as in his private life, and possessed a fixedness of determination which was not easily diverted from his settled purpose; it will be obvious that his friendship was most valuable, and such I had the advantage of finding it at the outset of life, when encouragement was essential to my progress, and when the sanction of such a friend tended to lay the foundation of opening prosperity.

* Woodville, 254.

In

In May, 1754, the lease of the hospital premises was purchased for twenty guineas, and an assignment executed to the trustees.

In November following, the house in Old-street-road was relinquished, and the house in Lower-street, Islington, was used for preparation in its stead, until the expiration of their lease in 1756; a larger house for preparation was then hired, containing fourteen beds more than the income of the hospital could support, while applications for admission were crowded upon the committee; they had not room to divide the house into male and female apartments, and therefore they appointed an alternate reception of the different sexes; and it was then esteemed a principal recommendation of the institution, that it not only relieved poor people actually afflicted, but greatly prevented the spread of the disease in every neighbourhood of these two great cities, and their widely-extended suburbs; the committee ably pleaded for the charity on this ground, "What," said they, "would thousands of families give, thus to remove the infection when it appears to rage at their own doors, and threatens themselves or their children?" The benefactions so far increased as to enable the committee to set up fourteen more beds for inoculation, notwithstanding which there were generally upwards of one hundred other poor applicants on the books, imploring the benefit of that part of the institution who could not be admitted for want of room. They engaged for a new lease for twenty-one years of the hospital, and purchased, in May, 1756, 500*l.* consols of 3 per cents. which encreased the fund to 3000*l.* at 90$\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. The hospital in Cold Bath-fields became too small, and therefore a large additional building was erected contiguous to it, upon the grant of a longer term, at a fine of 105*l.* and an

increased

increased rent of 45*l.*; the hospital used to contain seventy-two beds, and the enlargement extended them to one hundred and thirty-six; for which a general contribution was solicited and very liberally filled.

Dr. Archer about this time consented to perform the operation of inoculating; and though it was deemed not necessary that there should be a surgeon at the house of inoculation, yet the committee were of opinion that as extraordinary cases might happen in the house for the natural way, a surgeon should be chosen for that house accordingly; and Dr. Archer received a present of 100*l.* for his constant services.

The advancing progress of the charity was considerably augmented in May, 1760, by the countenance of the then Prince of Wales, his present most gracious Majesty; a deputation of the Duke of Marlborough, president, the Earl of Northumberland, and other vice-presidents, the treasurer and several governors, waited on his royal highness at Savill-house, when his royal highness was graciously pleased to honour this hospital with his protection, and readily accepted of being its patron.

After this high example of confidence in its safety and use, the benefits of inoculation became apparent and convincing; the public lost their prejudice when they saw the malignancy of the casual disease rendered mild and manageable, and the future days of life freed from continual apprehension and danger; and they took but a short time to relinquish their fears, when they found that instead of twenty-five or thirty out of every one hundred and fifty patients in the casual small-pox dying victims to its fury, not more than four in one hundred were lost by inoculation: there were, however, for many years, some who still bestowed their

their bounty upon that part of the institution which was devoted to the cure of the natural small-pox only. The practice of inoculation has since been brought to such perfection, that the register of this hospital shews that not more than one in one thousand dies, while of those who receive the disease casually the mortality is about the proportion of one in six.

The house and ground adjoining to the hospital in Cold-bath-fields, called Sir John Oldcastle's, being occupied as a public house and skittle-ground, proved very inconvenient to the hospital in many respects, and having been let by an under-lease for twenty-one years before the charity was established so near it, of which eight or nine years were then unexpired, the committee purchased the remainder of the lease.

Soon after the accession of his Majesty to the throne, the governors presented an address to him, signed by one hundred and eighty-four governors, conceived in terms of respectful solicitude for the continuance of his Majesty's patronage.—As I know it will give satisfaction to many of my readers, I shall transcribe it from the minutes:—

"*To the King's most excellent Majesty.*

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*—Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and governors of the Small-pox Hospitals, beg leave to approach your royal presence, to condole with your Majesty upon the death of our late most excellent Sovereign, and to congratulate your Majesty upon your happy accession to the throne of your ancestors, amidst the universal joy and acclamation of all your subjects. The cheerful and ready benevolence with which your Majesty, when Prince of Wales,

Wales, was pleased to accept the patronage of the Small-pox Hospitals, encourages us to hope, from your experienced piety and humanity, that you will continue your special protection to these compassionate establishments, which are the refuge, and often the cure, of human wretchedness: we more than hope it, Sir: it were injurious not to be sure of it from a prince whose nature inclines, and whose power enables him, to relieve, protect, and preserve the unhappy. As your Majesty's metropolis justly boasts the honour of having first opened a mansion for the reception of poor persons desirous of being inoculated; and as to the great example of your Majesty's own august family, destined by Divine Providence to diffuse a variety of blessings through these happy nations, we owe the first public sanction given to this salutary practice.

"May it be reckoned amongst the future and amiable triumphs of your Majesty's auspicious reign, to have finished the great work which has been begun amongst us with so much disinterested benevolence, to have conquered the remains of prejudice in your people, and, by the influence of your revered and beloved name, to have occasioned the universal observation of a practice so well calculated for the preservation of the human species. We join our sincere prayers to the united vows of all the rest of your subjects, that your Majesty may enjoy every blessing in this life, which peace, health, riches, length of days, and, what is more than all of them, conscious virtue, can procure; and, in the next, may be crowned with a blessed immortality."

The Earl of Litchfield, one of the vice-presidents, was desired to wait upon his Majesty, to learn where he would be pleased to receive the address; and the treasurer was desired to wait on Sir Wm. Irby, to know in what manner the

society

society might be permitted to pay their compliments to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales. The address was presented to the King on Monday the 5th of January, 1761, by the Earls of Litchfield and Northumberland, the Dean of Bristol, Rev. Dr. Barton, Isaac Akerman, esq. treasurer, and Dr. E. Archer, physician, whom the King received very graciously. The dowager expressed her thanks for the intention, but was unwilling to give the governors the trouble of waiting upon her Royal Highness.

During this year, 1761, the governors gave seven feet of their ground to widen the road leading to Pancras from Clerkenwell; and the trustees of the highway gave the charity 50*l.* towards building a wall, instead of a ruinous paling. In 1762, it appears that the house, formerly called Sir John Oldcastle's, being much out of repair, was taken down, and a wash-house and laundry erected in its place.

In the following year, the governors, finding the house of inoculation at Islington not large enough, empowered their committee to take or purchase another; and after considerable inquiry, they contracted with Mr. Thomas Saltonstall for the purchase of four acres of a field, called Drakefield, at Battle-bridge, St. Pancras, for 840*l.*; and as this was freehold, they determined to erect an hospital for inoculation, with every suitable accommodation for a large number of patients. This purchase was unanimously approved, and a sufficient capital, in 3 per cent. consols, was ordered to be sold for that purpose. The title was examined, and the conveyance settled by Mr. M'Phaedris, who declined any fee. The estimate for the buildings amounted to 14,565*l.* and a subscription was immediately proposed to enable the committee to carry it on; but this was postponed until the plans were ready for his Majesty's inspection: these were prepared,

prepared, accompanied with a representation of their object and design, soliciting his Majesty's approbation, and royal benevolence.

As soon as the committee had begun the foundation, they received a memorial from the inhabitants of St. Pancras, Kentish Town, Hampstead, and Highgate, objecting to the situation of the intended building, and a verbal message was delivered at the same time, threatening a prosecution for a nuisance. The governors, in their answer, alleged their concern that so many distant inhabitants should make complaint, after the governors, at a great expense, had purchased a piece of ground the most remote from any number of dwelling-houses that could be found near the environs of the metropolis, and therefore thought by them to be the most unexceptionable; but the court offered that if the memorialists could provide any other spot of ground equally convenient for that hospital, and less exceptionable to the public in general, the governors were willing to quit their present premises, upon being reimbursed the expense they had been at.

On measuring the ground it appeared that the building was 357 feet distant from the point next the road leading from Islington to Paddington; 148 feet from the road, then called Pancras Wash, leading towards Kentish Town; and 69 feet from the foot-path leading towards Pancras churchyard. An extraordinary general court was held at Haberdashers' Hall, on the 13th of March, 1765, when several governors raised the same objection; and one of them was, on motion, desired to inquire if another piece of ground could not be purchased convenient for the building, and near the present premises in Drakefield, which might be less exceptionable.

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On the 27th of the same month, a report was made to a general court, stating divers applications for other ground; all which, except one at about a quarter of a mile distant, were objectionable; and, after due consideration, the court, which consisted of thirty-two governors, resolved that the building should proceed where it was begun; and unanimously directed an advertisement, explaining that it was intended for a house of preparation only, and not for patients with the small-pox; and that a general subscription should be opened at the ensuing anniversary.

In the space of a year afterwards the subscriptions amounted to 1,801*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; it then proceeded under the sanction of the Royal Patron, who, in 1767, conferred a benefaction of 500*l.*; the whole subscription amounted to 3,282*l.* 5*s.* The new building was finished and opened at Michaelmas for the reception of patients for preparation before inoculation; and those who were then in the houses at Islington were removed thereto. The number which then applied for admission was very great, the minutes notice 101 admitted in one day.

The bust of his Majesty, which stands in the great court-room, was then presented by Mr. M'Phædris above-mentioned, and the following inscription, written by the late Dr. Archer, has been since affixed on stucco tables, on the front and rear of the house—"To establish inoculation, and preserve the poor from a fatal disease, this house is supported." The whole expense of the building, and its incidental charges, amounted to 8,955*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* On the 9th of December, 1767, at which time there were 300 patients for inoculation in the hospital, a committee was formed, who met at the Merchants-Seamens' Office, Royal Exchange, to frame an application to Parliament for pecuniary aid.

The committee waited on the Duke of Grafton, and laid before him and Lord North, the chancellor of the exchequer, an estimate and plan of the charity, with an account of its expenditure and funds; but I do not find that this was pursued.

The treasurer, Isaac Akerman, esq. having carried on, with his accustomed zeal, and seen the completion of this work, now desired to resign that office at the court in December, 1770: this was reluctantly accepted; and a resolution passed, unanimously thanking him "for his zealous and faithful services as treasurer, for nearly seventeen years past successively; and likewise for his great pains and trouble very frequently taken by him in promoting the good designs of the institution in its infancy and early growth."

The Duke of Marlborough also, in March 1771, resigned his office of president, with the intimation of continuing his annual benefaction of 30*l.* which I had the honour to receive for many years; and the Duke of Grafton was immediately elected president, and Isaac Hughes, esq. treasurer; and in 1772, the Marquis of Carmarthen (late Duke of Leeds), was elected a vice-president, upon the resignation of the Earl of Litchfield. On the 19th of April, 1780, Richard Clark, esq. then alderman of Broad-street ward, and now Chamberlain of London, was unanimously elected a vice-president, upon the decease of Benjamin Hopkins, esq. I could not forbear mentioning these names as characters well known to the public for uniform integrity, liberality, and steady principles.

On the 25th of March, 1784, the late secretary having declined to furnish any satisfactory account of several sums received by him, he was dismissed; and upon the 8th of April, the committee met at St. Martin's-le-grand coffee-

house,

house, to appoint a successor: the candidates were three in number, of whom I had the honour of receiving a considerable majority of votes, subject to the approbation of a future general court, which was held at Haberdashers' Hall, on the 13th of May following, when the appointment was unanimously confirmed. The funds of this charity then consisted of 1,656*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* consols of 3 per cent. and 1,700*l.* reduced annuities.

In the year 1786, I submitted to this and other charities, and finally to some of the members of the administration, a plan for the total exemption of all institutions of charity from taxes, by one general act; but, notwithstanding many interviews, and a tolerable concurrence in the principle, the reduction of the revenue was an obstacle too powerful to be subdued.

The treasurer, John Lane, esq. who personally assisted in promoting this and every other cause that promoted this charity, proceeding to America, left full authority for conducting the duties of his office with John Relph, esq. a member of the committee, one of the trustees, and a zealous friend of the institution.

In May, 1788, Mr. Wachsell, the present surgeon and apothecary, was elected to supply that vacant office, at the Natural Small-pox Hospital, in Cold-bath-fields, a gentleman better skilled in his profession, nor more attached to the cause he espouses, could not have been found; more than twenty-one years attentive service has since rendered him justly esteemed by the society, and, it is not too much to add, to the members of his own profession also; rigidly exemplary in the discharge of the trust reposed upon him, and happily tempered by a suavity of manners, he is deservedly regarded as a valuable practitioner, and an estimable friend.

In 1789, Dr. Archer, the physician, died at the hospital at Pancras, where he had been accustomed occasionally to sleep; he bequeathed, by his will, a legacy of 500*l.* He had filled his office forty-two years, had received many deserved testimonies of public approbation, and was well known to have so entirely attached himself to the welfare of this institution, that he had neglected every other practice for it; he had seen it rise from the small scion of doubt and fear, pass through many adversities of prejudice and ill-will, and at length seated upon the stability of public benevolence and royal patronage. In his retired moments he devoted himself to the study of ichnology, botany, and the many other branches of natural history—of which he enriched his library with works of the first value; and, as he lived and died unmarried, and without descendants, he spared little cost in the gratification of such acquisitions, and which constituted his great delight to exhibit to his friends. The whole committee attended his remains to the grave at Woodford church. And a short time afterwards the lot fell upon Dr. Lister to succeed him.

On the 29th of January, 1791, the Duke of Grafton resigned his office of president; and, in March, Dr. Lister likewise resigned his office of physician, with the regret of the whole society.

The committee, according to the power then vested in them, but since altered, appointed on the 17th of March, by a considerable majority, Dr. Wm. Woodville to succeed him; and on the 5th of April following, an extraordinary general court was called, by requisition, to determine the question of their confirmation of this appointment; the ayes were sixty, the noes thirty-nine—so that he was again successful by a majority of twenty-one.

In June, 1791, the return of the treasurer, J. Lane, esq. was

was reported to the court, and he resumed the functions of his office, which he retained and faithfully executed for some time.

The hospital in Cold-bath-fields was found, in 1791, to require a general repair, which was estimated at 800*l.*, a sum too large to be expended upon a leasehold estate, in which a term of only thirty-one years remained, and subject to an annual ground-rent of 70*l.*; more especially while the governors held freehold ground at Pancras, on which the Inoculation Hospital stood, and where there was room enough to erect a new building, where the air was far purer, and the junction of the two departments of the charity was likely to be productive of a considerable saving in its domestic economy. A general survey of the ground, and an estimate at 5,350*l.* were made by Mr. Johnson, of Bryanston-street, since deceased, who was employed about the same time in building barracks in Hyde-park and several parts of the kingdom. The plan was approved by the governors at large, and a special committee was constituted to conduct this new building. In 1792, a memorial was presented to the late Duke of Leeds, as president, and by him to the King, as patron; afterwards to the princes, the corporation, and to the livery-companies, for benevolencies to carry it on; and the clergy of almost all the villages within twenty miles of the capital aided the cause by sermons in their churches. It affords me a gratification, which is not easily expressed, to recollect the liberal hand with which benefactions on this occasion were bestowed. I had the honour of ready access to the first nobility, to the most opulent commoners, to the clergy, and to commercial men, to the corporation of London, and to the courts of the principal livery-companies, who received me as if I had been a messenger of good tidings to themselves, and as if I was the

person by whom the favours I solicited were to be granted; from the commands of the princes to the poor widows' mite, I witnessed a cheerful alacrity which it would be ingratitude to conceal; and the parishes which I visited at their sermons, during the summer, no less distinguished themselves by their favours to the charity than by their hospitable reception of its agent.

On the 2d of May, 1793, the first stone was laid by his Grace the Duke of Leeds, president; on which occasion his grace deposited in a glass bottle, which was afterwards inserted in the centre of the stone, a guinea of that date, to which I added several Roman and English coins, with a paper in writing of the institution and officers' names; and, after having delivered an appropriate address in the great hall, the president and governors proceeded to the spot where the ceremony was performed amidst a crowd of spectators, who, with one accord, were uncovered at the instant of pronouncing the blessing.

The building was completely finished in June, 1794; and, after a general visitation, the patients were removed into it, under the direction of the medical officers. The whole subscription for this purpose amounted to 3,971*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; and the building charges amounted to 761*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* beyond that sum, so that the governors were obliged to supply this balance by a sale of part of the capital in the funds.

A new set of rules was immediately framed, and one apothecary and one matron were constituted to take the direction of both houses, under the physician's superintendance.

In the year 1799, the Duke of Leeds died, when the governors presented their solicitations to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who graciously condescended to take that office, and being already a governor for life, commenced his

his office of president by a donation at the anniversary of 105*l.* which he has been pleased to repeat every year since, and, except two of these occasions, has always honoured the society with his presence. Among the other benefactors to this institution, the munificence of Thomas Pyke, esq. Timothy Helmsley, esq. Samuel Whitbread, esq. B. Kenton, esq. &c. will be remembered with every respect due to their memory.

About this time the discovery of *vaccination* was beginning to dawn; "It was natural*, (says Dr. Lettsom,) to suppose that a practice so highly salutary would soon gain the attention of the professors of a liberal science like that of medicine; and accordingly my esteemed friend, Dr. Woodville, who had cultivated no department of science without improving and elucidating it, and who had secured, by his writings and by his practice in the history of the small-pox and inoculation, the highest reputation, early availed himself of the opportunities which his situation as physician to these hospitals afforded, and communicated to the public his extensive experience of the vaccine inoculation. His reputation in this department being generally known, he procured permission to visit France, and introduced this salutary practice in its metropolis; his account of which was published here, and was deemed of sufficient importance to be inserted in the National Institute of France."

Dr. Lettsom, in introducing his hints on the subject of vaccination, says, "Although the cow-pox had long since been found, by incidental experience, a security against the small-pox, it had never been applied to any beneficial purpose till the genius of Jenner discriminated its powers and introduced it into practice as a permanent security against

* 3 Hints, 32.

the variolous infection. This preventative quality of the vaccine fluid was certainly known even to scientific professional men many years ago; but, strange as it may appear, no one, till Jenner promulgated his discovery, had ever improved that knowledge, by applying it to the process of inoculation. About 1781, when Dr. Archer was the physician of the hospital for inoculation, Catharine Wilkins, afterwards married to one Tichenor, from Cricklade, in Witshire, who had had the cow-pox in consequence of milking cows, came to her brother in London, (where she was then resident,) who being desirous of ascertaining whether this circumstance could be depended upon as preventive of the small-pox, sent her to the hospital for inoculation; she received the variolous matter from Dr. Archer, against which, however, she was proof, and the small-pox of course could not be communicated; but no advantage was derived from this fact. Archer was a prudent, cautious, and rather timid practitioner; and the hospital for inoculation owes much of its importance to his persevering attention to its interests; but he neither possessed the spirit of penetrating inquiry of Woodville, nor the genius of discovery of that man, who was destined to form a new æra in medical practice *."

Dr. Woodville, encouraged by this progress, first introduced it at the hospital on the 21st of January, 1799, and adopted it very generally during the following year, and greatly assisted Dr. Jenner in his researches and experiments; and in the space of three years from that time 9,000 were vaccinated, and no complaint of any ill-success had then appeared; these were chiefly children under five years of age.—In 1801, their numbers increased to 11,800, of whom

* 3 Hints, 3.

2,500

2,500 were afterwards tested by variolous inoculation; and the progress was so rapid that 4,290 were vaccinated in eleven months.

At this time the Jennerian Society was first announced for the extermination of the natural small-pox; the governors of these hospitals, considering the object to be the same, deputed their secretary to offer any aid by co-operation. I communicated this offer to a large meeting at the London Tavern, held for the purpose of establishing that society, on the 19th of January, 1803; and, in conjunction with the physician and apothecary, became subscribers, and were afterwards elected into the direction and medical council.

In the hospital's report of 1803, it appeared that the number of vaccinated patients in 1802 had increased to 13,715, of whom there was not any instance of ill-success, although they were chiefly indigent persons, and living in places were the air was very confined. After this time the good opinion of the public, respecting the new practice, began to decline, only 2,802 were vaccinated at the hospital in the following year; and some dissatisfactions were expressed at a few cases of insecurity which had appeared. Variolous inoculation was again sought for, and was strongly recommended by some practitioners, and an epidemic of natural small-pox seemed to begin its approach to the capital, which is generally the case every third or fourth year. The Jennerian Society here interposed all the skill and activity of their professors to restrain the advances of popular prejudice, and the registers kept at this hospital, and the printed returns of the numbers of vaccinated patients, were industriously circulated to shew the superiority of the discovery. The Jennerian Society then presented to the committee of the hospital a memorial, desiring their discontinuance of

variolous inoculation, as destructive of their plan; the committee were under the necessity of declining any compliance with this request, as contrary to the rules of their establishment, as being very premature in the infancy of the new practice, and as tending to preclude the right of judgment in the governors, but more especially as the small-pox was then prevalent in the neighbourhood.

The two first cases of ill-success, in the large number above-mentioned, were reported on the minutes of the hospital's transactions in December, 1804: these were the children of one *Hodges*, in Fulwood's Rents, of whom much has been said and written; they had both taken the casual small-pox after regular vaccination at the hospital about three years before: but these, and a few more, could not of themselves have invalidated the practice, if their cases had not been magnified, and false compassion had not created a misplaced alarm. Two thousand six hundred and forty were vaccinated at the hospital during the same year: and what must ever be deemed unfortunate, in the history of these proceedings, was the decline and death of Dr. Woodville himself; he expired at the hospital, where he had desired to be removed a few days before, on the 26th of March 1805, regretted by every friend, by every medical practitioner, and by every governor of the institution which he had been called to superintend.

The committee, in consequence of his professional skill, important services, as well to the public as to this institution, during fourteen years which he held the office of its physician, and the great improvements which he had made in its medical practice and domestic arrangements, paid him the last tribute of their respect by joining several of his friends in following him to the grave. I was called

upon

upon to frame an address to the persons assembled on this melancholy occasion, before the procession moved from the hospital, a task for which I felt myself very unequal, and which I performed with difficulty; the friend whom I had esteemed, the physician whom I had consulted, and the officer whom I had been accustomed, with all the committee, to approve as an eminent supporter of the character and utility of the institution, whose prosperity had always awakened my best interest, was but little likely to leave me with sufficient indifference to express myself with effect: this address was afterwards printed by the committee's order. What best characterised his medical genius was the solidity of his conceptions, the caution of his measures, and the prudence which prevented their adoption, until he had ascertained their final effects; it may without exaggeration be affirmed, that there are few men who present us with such inestimable lessons in the study of public utility.

He was buried in the ground belonging to the Quakers, of which society he had formerly been a member, near Bunhill-row; the silence usual with them on such occasions was interrupted by Mrs. Pryor, a female friend, whose piety and appropriate exhortation to a virtuous life, as the means of attaining the promise of futurity, had peculiar effect on every by-stander.

Dr. Willan, the friend of the deceased and of the institution, supplied the vacancy in the office of physician until the succeeding election; and on the 21st of May following, the governors unanimously elected Dr. Joseph Adams, who immediately qualified as a governor, and very soon after presented to the hospital a tract, intitled, "An Answer to all the Objections against the Cow-pox." The net produce has at this time amounted to 292*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, which has been in-

vested

vested at his request in 38*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* imperial annuities, in trust for the hospital, to accumulate until within one year of the termination of that stock, and then to be subject to the committee's order.

The committee proceeded to reconsider the application already made for their discontinuance of the variolous inoculation, and were fearful that, as the public mind still retained much of its prejudice against vaccination, it would be dangerous to suddenly discontinue the other to out-patients, not only because it was still practised in private, but because such of the poor as continued their aversion to vaccination would be deprived of the advantage of variolous inoculation, and be liable to receive the casual small-pox, whereby the disease would be further spread, and death increased; but a rule was made for receiving infants as in-patients for variolous inoculation, with their mothers or nurses, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per day for the board of the latter.

Dr. Adams, who had devoted much of his studies to the subject of morbid poisons, and has since published a professional tract on the subject, was well calculated to assume a trust so responsible and important as this, and to use his influence with due weight in favour of vaccination; as he well knew how far the ground on which it stood was tenable, he used that influence, but could not persuade all. The variolated patients in the same year exceeded by two hundred those of vaccination; an epidemic of small pox, and a severe mortality, rendered it unsafe to resist the urgency with which parental fears demanded the one, and rejected the other. Still to philosophic minds constant success had confirmed all that had been promised by the discovery, and the vast accumulation of evidence, from numerous trials at the hospital and elsewhere, had produced a general confi-

dence

dence much earlier than could have been expected: these causes were sufficient to stimulate any practitioner to the best efforts to realise such expectations.

In 1806, vaccination was slowly recovering from its depression; still it was not deemed prudent to refuse variolation, because other practitioners recommended it: the epidemic ceased, and the first week in June was memorable for there being no death by small-pox in the bills of mortality! A general report was framed and circulated by the committee, tending to remove alarms and to create security, with a monthly table of patients during 1805, in which it appeared that the in and out patients vaccinated amounted to 2,096, and those of variolous inoculation to 2,638.

In 1807, vaccination further declined, but there was no fatality at the hospital in the natural disease during five months.

Dr. Adams communicated to the College of Physicians his report, and the result of his practice in vaccination, consequent to the reference to them from the House of Commons, whereby it appeared that 20,324 had been vaccinated by this institution since its commencement in 1799, of whom only eighteen had afterwards taken the small-pox casually; and that three years was the critical period at which the greater part of them had taken it. Notwithstanding the infinite disproportion of this number to the total, vaccination at the hospital was accepted only by 1,608, while those who favoured variolation demanded it with a pertinacity which precluded every persuasion, these amounted to 4,565. While these proceedings were going on, John Hill, esq. the treasurer, having withdrawn his residence from London, resigned his office, and was succeeded by Isaac Solly, esq. the present treasurer.

The

The general court, held in December of the same year, seriously considered the great mortality, for several months preceding, by the small-pox, and, conceiving it to be incumbent on them to second the benevolent intentions of parliament towards eradicating it, earnestly recommended to the committee to consider and report to the next court, whether it might be proper to make any alteration in the admission of out-patients for variolous inoculation. Before the time when their report might have been expected, a requisition from nine governors was addressed to the treasurer to call a special court to consider the propriety of repealing the order which permitted the inoculation of children as out-patients. This court was held on the 11th of April, 1808; when after reading all the minutes of the committee on this subject, and after mature consideration of the matter, that rule was rescinded by a majority; and it was resolved unanimously, that vaccination should be offered to all who might apply for it at the inoculation-hospital as out-patients; and that a separate room should be appropriated for the purpose of performing the operation; these resolutions were confirmed by a subsequent special court on the 28th of the same month. Hence it clearly appeared, that although the governors present at the first court, which consisted only of twenty-two, were all of one opinion in favour of vaccination, they were divided on the primary question, Whether the medical experience on the subject warranted them, in the name of the whole society, to change a principal part of the establishment, and to shut the door to all those out patients who should be brought with recommendations for inoculation, all of whom were infants in arms, and at the breast? The court for confirmation was rather more numerously attended, and included about half the same governors who had

had attended before; and they, in like manner, confirmed the first resolution by a majority, and the other orders unanimously; so that the opinions of that court may be conceived to have been the same as the former.

Dr. Adams presented a second pamphlet, containing the reports, &c. of the college, the net proceeds of which were added to the former; for which he received the just thanks of the society.

The committee proceeded, by due notifications, to carry the above resolutions into effect, and to meet the views of the governors at large, and soon after received a communication from their president, recommending them to rescind the practice of the delivering of lancets, charged with variolous matter, indiscriminately, and an ensuing court restricted this practice to physicians and surgeons. The result of all these resolutions was, that of all the cases which applied, the medical officers succeeded with fifty only in recommending vaccination; and more than two hundred others refused to listen to any explanation or argument; and declared, that if their children were not inoculated with small-pox, they should take their chance. By a reference to the bills of mortality, (which it must be allowed is but an imperfect evidence, as they omit great parts of the surrounding districts,) it appeared that there was no reason to suppose that the casual disease had been increased by the inoculation of out-patients; and on the contrary, from the beginning of May, when these orders took effect, they shewed that the number of deaths by small-pox had gradually increased every month till the December following, the average being for April and May forty-two each, and for October and November one hundred and forty-one each. The casual disease progressively increased, but its fatality was

small

small in comparison of its severity; it was worthy of remark, that, from the date of the above order, the number of in-patients for casual small-pox increased after the above period; those for inoculation decreased, and the vaccined out-patients fluctuated, but upon the whole increased. During the year 1808, the patients relieved in the casual small-pox amounted to one hundred and thirty-two, those for inoculation to one thousand two hundred and ninety-six, and those of vaccination to one thousand two hundred and fifty-two; and the total number of these, since 1799, amounted to twenty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-seven; of casual patients, since the first establishment, twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of variolated patients to forty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-one; making together ninety-two thousand five hundred and thirty-six.

Dr. Lettsom states a computation of sufficient strength to recommend vaccination to general adoption—that not more than four have died in sixty thousand vaccinated patients *.

The reader will judge tolerably well, from this statement, of the arduous task reposed upon the committee and managers of the Small-pox Hospital, and of the difficulty of meeting so many adverse opinions; it will be seen, with Dr. Lettsom, that this is the most important discovery of the eighteenth century, if it be finally perfected by that assiduity which is requisite to eradicate the alarms and prejudices arising from very obvious physical causes; he states eight thousand to die yearly in London, under four years of age, chiefly occasioned by the small-pox †; that there are one million of inhabitants in London, of whom three thousand

* 3 Hints, 3. † Ibid. 14.

die

die annually by this disease, or about thirty-six thousand in the whole united kingdom; the population that might result from their preservation by the cow-pox, would probably repeople the kingdom every century, or give existence to twelve millions of human beings *.

A bill was introduced into the House of Commons, in 1808, to prevent the spread of this infection; it was committed, and the report ordered to be printed. Its regulations were to restrain practitioners from inoculating within three miles of any town, &c. under a penalty of 50*l.*; that the word "Small-pox Hospital" should be painted on all houses used for inoculation; that all persons infected should be removed to a distance, to be settled by a magistrate, under a penalty of 5*l.* upon the housekeeper, who, under another penalty of 20*l.*, should write the words "small-pox here," on some conspicuous part of his house; notice to be sent to parish-officers, under a penalty of 10*l.* &c. &c. Upon perusal of this bill, I framed some objections to its principal clauses, which I took the liberty to address to the committee who had reported the bill; and in a short time afterwards, this tract, which I had published for the benefit of the hospital, was answered by Mr. Charles Murray, the secretary to the Jennerian Society; in which, although he deserves the acknowledgment of a lively imagination in his reasoning, yet has misunderstood and misrepresented the councils of this hospital. However, the bill has not since been proceeded upon; the Jennerian Society has been suspended by their own order; and a national vaccine institution has been established by Government, as a much better method of promoting vaccination than compulsion.

Dr. Lettsom, in his conclusion on this interesting subject,

* Ibid. 31.

which

which is entwined so much in the history of this hospital, that I have not found it possible to separate them; asks, "What will be the fate of the Small-pox Hospital at Pancras? the vaccine inoculation will supersede the other, &c." The answer to this question is very obvious; the hospital was opened, which at that moment he seemed to have forgotten, for the reception and cure of casual patients, as well as for inoculation; that part of the establishment will remain of its accustomed use, for vaccination will scarcely eradicate from the air the impregnation of small-pox in London, which does not depend on personal infection; from this it will be necessary to protect the poor; and inoculation will be superseded by vaccination only in that day when the medical professors are agreed in opinion, when they have so improved vaccination, as to render it as secure as variolation has become, and as free from those consequent eruptions which have united to render it unpopular; and I know of no practitioners more zealously devoted to effect these improvements, than the medical professors who at this time take the administration of these united hospitals.

This society is supported without charter by voluntary contribution; their property consists of the freehold estate at Pancras, consisting of four acres of freehold land, near the confluence of the four principal roads, held by conveyance in trust, duly inrolled in Chancery; to which is to be added, 8,000*l.* in reduced Bank annuities, and 9,000*l.* consols, and 38*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* imperial annuities. The receipts generally amount to about 1,400*l.* per annum, and the expenses generally exceed that sum.

The establishment is governed and conducted by a president, six vice-presidents, a treasurer, physician, secretary, apothecary, and matron, a house committee of thirteen governors,

governors, and a committee of seven auditors, chosen annually; 31*l.* 10*s.* constitutes a governor, and five guineas an annual subscriber; and any double subscription gives a double privilege; smaller sums are gratefully received, but give no privilege. Every governor may recommend one patient into each house at a time. Two half-yearly courts are held before Midsummer and Christmas; any alteration in the rules must be confirmed by a second court. The leading officers, or the committee, or nine governors by their requisition in writing, may direct any special court to be summoned; all salaries originate and are settled in court; elections are determined by shew of hands, or ballot if demanded, at which members of parliament and ladies vote by proxy, and no annual governor can vote unless his subscription shall have been paid six months previous to the day of election; but those becoming governors for life before the chair is taken, may vote. The house committee of thirteen meet on the first Thursday in every month, at the hospital, at eleven o'clock, to manage the whole concerns of the institution, three of whom may proceed to business; they recommend the committees, and any seven being present may suspend officers for misconduct; they arrange the elections, and report their proceedings; and all their meetings are open, the treasurer inspects the accounts, &c. the physician prescribes, inoculates, and takes the general oversight and direction of the family; the secretary receives legacies, donations, subscriptions, &c. keeps all the accounts and minutes, summons and attends all meetings, conducts the correspondence, and is, above all, not to feel that any prescribed rules can limit the continual and necessary attention which the subject requires. The apothecary, who is also a steward, is resident at the hospital, and keeps

accurate

accurate registers of the medical transactions, assists the matron respecting the provisions and household directions, and attends all the committees. The matron's office comprises every thing which is generally included in that of mistress of a family. The apothecary and matron are never absent at the same time. No officer can receive any fee on pain of dismission. Every poor person, if five years of age or upwards, labouring under the natural small-pox, or desirous of inoculation, as also children under that age, accompanied by their mother or nurse, are objects of this charity; the casual patients are received every day, upon a governor's recommendation, on depositing 1*l.* 2*s.* as a security against funeral charges; patients for inoculation are admitted every morning before nine o'clock on depositing 5*s.* these deposits are returned, unless forfeited by death or misconduct. They are required to bring with them sufficient changes of clean linen, and warm clothing, according to the season; their friends are allowed to visit them on Tuesdays and Fridays, from twelve till one.

Donations may be paid to the treasurer or secretary, and legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurer for the time being of the Hospital for the Small-pox and Inoculation at Pancras, to carry on its benevolent designs.

The great court-room is adorned by a bust of his Majesty, already mentioned, presented by Mr. M'Phaedris; a whole-length portrait, over the fire-place, by Pine, of Dr. Edward Archer, which is a very correct likeness of his countenance and manner; the Hospital, to which he is pointing with one hand, supplies the back ground. This picture was painted in 1782; and was the joint gift of the thirteen members of the house committee; on one side of it is the portrait of John Blaud, esq., a zealous benefactor to the charity; and

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on the other a very good portrait of Dr. Woodville, in the early part of his life. And the executors of his will have lately presented a bust, by Turnerelli, taken from a model spread on his face some short time previous to his decease.

The hospital for inoculation is a plain brick building; the chief entrance is in the center, over which is a stucco tablet with the following inscription: "To promote inoculation, and preserve the poor from a fatal disease, this house is supported;" and the roof is surmounted by a turret, which is purposely contrived to ventilate the wards; all the rooms and wards are lofty and commodious, and separate staircases and apartments keep the sexes of the patients entirely distinct; the bedsteads are all of iron, and the lobbies for the meals and association of the convalescents are warmed by stoves which conceal the fire. The gardens and the grounds for recreation are spacious and productive, and comfort is calculated throughout all the accommodations. The natural Small-pox Hospital, which was built contiguous to this in the year 1792, is also a plain brick structure; it is entirely distinct from the other, having a communication by a covered passage only; its entrance is in the front by a flight of steps; it consists chiefly of wards, as the rooms for the residence of the officers is in the Inoculation Hospital; each patient has a room to himself, except the convalescent ward; the necessary accommodation of water has been laid on at considerable expense, with provision for hot baths whenever necessary. The airyness of the situation, and the cleanliness which is preserved throughout both hospitals, and the good order maintained by the vigilance of the resident surgeon, and by the assiduous attention of Mrs. Longbothom, the matron, render these hospitals well deserving the notice of every friend to humanity, and the severity of the affliction

affliction which they are supported to cure and obviate, offer a claim upon the generosity of the public, which inspection is sufficient to confirm.

The King is the patron: the present officers are his royal highness the Duke of York, president; six vice-presidents; Isaac Solly, esq. St. Mary Axe, treasurer; Dr. Joseph Adams, New Bridge-street, physician; Mr. Anthony Highmore, Ely-place, secretary; Mr. J. C. Wachsell, resident surgeon and apothecary; and Mrs. Longbothom, resident matron.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL,

OR

PUBLIC INFIRMARY,

JAMES-STREET.

THIS hospital claims the seniority of all others of its kind; it was instituted in the year 1719, at the expense and contribution of several benevolent individuals, "for the relief of the sick and needy from all parts;" and, from their example, many similar works of charity have since arisen.

Great care is taken to procure the best medicines at the cheapest rate, which are properly dispersed and duly administered according to the prescriptions; the disorder of every patient that offers is immediately considered, and he is admitted if it is deemed requisite for his recovery, and in that case is decently clothed; he is visited by the resident apothecary and surgeon, and attended by the

the nurses with every care; and in case of death is buried at the expense of the charity, if the friends are not able to bear that charge.

The patient is admitted by a recommendation signed by any governor in the usual words, except cases of accident, which are admitted without at all hours of the day or night, and several beds are reserved for them. As asthmatic and consumptive cases are generally more capable of relief as out-patients than as in-patients, they are not admitted, nor any whose case is past hopes of relief, and may be said to be already in a dying condition; neither are patients with sore legs, which have been of long standing, ever admitted, except where amputation is necessary; but those whose cases are deemed incurable, and have been a competent time in the hospital, are retained as in-patients, and are maintained by a separate fund.

This hospital having subsisted for nearly a century, has diffused its benefits to a great number, and through a very extensive district; and as it professes to make no limitations of its objects, the recommendations are constant and more numerous than it can receive; many patients are necessarily postponed every week for want of room, and their continual increase has rendered the funds inadequate to the great design which it was founded to embrace: therefore, in order, as much as possible, to remove this fatal inconvenience, many of the present trustees have already increased their annual subscriptions, and many others have engaged to do the like when theirs become payable, and all subscriptions are paid in advance; if any subscription be not paid for two years, all privilege ceases.

A clergyman constantly and carefully visits and instructs the patients in their religious duties, and, at their discharge, some

some pious tracts are given to them. Thus many thousands have been received, clothed, fed, and restored to health, and rendered useful members of the community, and thereby this hospital has become most extensively eminent and beneficial.

A benefaction of 30*l.* or upwards, or of three guineas or more per annum, qualifies the donor to be a trustee; and any person who bequeaths a legacy of 50*l.* or upwards, may also nominate any other person to be a trustee, who becomes so immediately on payment of the legacy. Ladies vote by proxy. Every subscriber of five guineas or upwards, every benefactor of 50*l.* or upwards, every trustee by will, and every honorary trustee, in consequence of any legacy bequeathed, without nomination, is entitled to have one in-patient and one out-patient at the same time; every trustee subscribing four guineas is entifled to have four in-patients and eight out-patients in the year; every trustee subscribing three guineas, two guineas, or one guinea, and every trustee by a benefaction of 30*l.* or upwards, and under 50*l.* is entitled to have three in-patients and six out-patients in the year; every subscriber of two guineas is entitled to have two in-patients and four out-patients in the year; no tradesman serving, or employed by, the charity, can act as a trustee during that time nor within six months afterwards.

A board of trustees meet every Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, to receive the visitors' reports, to give preference to such patients recommended for admission as, by the physician's and surgeon's report, require immediate relief; and to transact the affairs of the charity: and four quarterly general boards are held for the supervision and confirmation of its concerns.

When the ceremony of the commemoration of Handel

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and his works was first considered, and that Westminster Abbey, where his remains were interred, was suggested as the fittest place for the performance, application was made to the Bishop of Rochester for his permission; and it having been represented that the time of the year would interfere with the annual meeting for this charity, and therefore considerably injure the resources usually drawn from that assembly, the bishop stipulated that a part of the net proceeds should be applied to the use of this charity; this was acceded to, and the result proved very advantageous to it, as will be seen in the account of the musical fund, which also participated therein.

The hospital having from its original date become greatly out of repair, an estimate has been lately made amounting to 2,800*l.*; this demand, with a great increase of patients, and of expenses in supporting such an establishment, has obliged the trustees to appeal to public benevolence rather than intrench upon any part of the fund, which has hitherto been deemed inalienable, and they have been compelled to shut up several wards for want of a sufficient income to keep them open.

By the last publication, with which I have been favoured, it appears that in 1807 there were in-patients cured six hundred and twenty-seven, out-patients six hundred and eighty-seven cured, and one hundred and forty-seven then on the books; sixty-six were then in the house, and seven on the incurable fund; and upon the whole institution it had afforded relief to one hundred and forty-nine thousand nine hundred and six: this account is the more to be regarded, when it is considered that five hundred and forty-six of the in and out patients within that year were sudden accidents admitted without any recommendation.

The capital, in the names of three trustees, consists in several funds of 11,500*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* 3 per cents. The inalienable capital for the incurables amounts to 21,368*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* in several funds of 3 per cent., and the maintenance, clothing, and medicines, are charged at 20*s.* per week, which does not exhaust more than one-third of the income appropriated for them.

The permanent income of the general fund, with benefactions, subscriptions, &c. left a deficiency at the close of the year of 468*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, the expenditure amounted to 3,248*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; the charity, therefore, has claims upon the generosity of its neighbours, and upon the public in general, to stay the consequences of exhausted resources, and the fatal result of refusing admittance to the cries of agony and distress. The hospital is honoured by the protection of the Queen as its patron; the Marquis of Buckingham, president; nine vice-presidents; George Aust, esq. of Kensington, treasurer; Mr. Mark Daniel, of Little College-street, Westminster, secretary and receiver; Dr. Morris, Dr. Bradley, and Dr. Maton, physicians; W. Lynn, W. R. Morel, and A. Carlisle, esqrs. surgeons; and A. White, esq. assistant surgeon: these gentlemen attend gratis every Saturday at noon, have a general consultation, and give advice to all those who apply.

QUAKERS' WORKHOUSE.

In Bridewell-walk, Clerkenwell, is a burial-ground of inconsiderable size, and near it the remains of the Quakers'

* 3 Malc. 245.

Workhouse,

Workhouse, which the "New View of London" says was founded about the year 1692 for the maintenance of fifty decayed people of their persuasion, who were allowed lodging and diet, and employed in their several professions by the governors. It has fallen into decay many years past, and what remains is let to poor occupants at very low rents. According to Maitland, it supported eighteen old men and sixty children, who had 5*l.* apprentice-fee *. The same institution exists in a new and most commodious building in the Goswell-street-road, near Islington; the house was erected about the year 1786, on a large square of ground belonging to the Brewers' Company, which is held by the institution for 50*l.*, at a rent of 16*l.* a year for the first ninety years, and the remainder subject to an increase of 34*l.* a year. It is used as a meeting, which is held monthly on a Friday morning, and for the purpose of a charity-school. Apartments are provided in a neat house facing it for twelve men and twelve women, being poor and of the Society of Friends. The number of boys and girls are not limited. Six different meetings in London, together with some legacies and voluntary contributions, support the charity, and provide rewards for these females who preserve the places obtained for them, which are 30*s.* for the first, and 40*s.* for the second and third years; if they behave with propriety they are allowed 40*l.* as a marriage portion, and 20*l.* to the boys.

The institution gives 10*l.*, and the meeting who sends the boy 15*l.*, as apprentice-fees. The house, meeting, school, apartments, and stairs, are as white and clean as brushes and industry will make them. The ceilings are remarkably high, and the windows large, consequently the rooms are

* 2 Mait. 1319.

perfectly

perfectly dry and well aired; the outside has the appearance of a villa, surrounded as it is by pleasure-grounds, gardens, and trees.

There are now in the house about four old persons, besides fifteen boys and fifteen girls, who are taught their principles of religion, reading, writing, and accompts, to fit them for trade.

ST. KATHERINE'S HOSPITAL,

NEAR THE TOWER,

Was founded by Matilda of Boulogne, the queen of King Stephen, earlier than A. D. 1148; it has been augmented by several queens of England, in whom the patronage has always remained *, and this does not abate by her becoming queen-dowager, for where such a power is general it remains for life, and the law does not allow in construction such a desultory kind of inheritance; besides she remains a queen after the demise of the king, and has always her privilege allowed her in the Exchequer †. The original foundress instituted this hospital as a priory for the repose of her son Baldwin, and daughter Matilda, and for the maintenance of a master, brothers, and sisters, and other poor persons.

The queen purchased the site, with the mill, of the priory of the Holy Trinity at Aldgate, for 6*l.* per annum, charged upon the manor of Branking, Herts, and gave them the perpetual custody of her hospital ‡.

* Tanner, 310. † Mort. 240. Pennant's Lond. 275. ‡ 2 Malc. 578.

William

William de Ypres soon afterwards granted Queenhithe to this priory, charged with the payment of 20*l.* to the hospital of St. Katherine; and thus it remained till the year 1255, when Queen Alianor, wife of Henry III., instituted a suit against the prior and convent; the final result of which was, the alienation of the custody, and a dissolution of the hospital. This unjust exercise of power was effected in opposition to the express charters of Stephen, Matilda, and Henry III., and two decisions of the courts of law, (which had pronounced the right of custody to belong to the priory,) through the superior address and ecclesiastical assistance afforded the queen by Fulk Basset, Bishop of London, who visited the hospital, at the queen's suggestion, on St. Giles's day, 1257, attended by a train of eminent persons, and entered into an examination of the prior and chapter, as to their temporal and spiritual rights in the hospital.

The bishop proceeded to remove the canon from his office, and prohibited, under heavy penalties, the brethren and sisters from paying any kind of obedience to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, over whom he immediately placed a chaplain of the house as master, who probably presided till the death of Basset, after whose decease Wengham, Bishop of London, was prevailed upon by the queen, in 1261, in conjunction with two bishops and others of the queen's council, to summon the prior and canons a second time, when they were intimidated by threats of the king's displeasure into a verbal surrender of all claim to St. Katherine's; upon which the bishops executed a surrender under their seals to Queen Alianor. Urban IV., in 1267, made an ineffectual attempt to prevail upon her majesty to restore the hospital to the legal owners, who, very soon after this

shameful

shameful deprivation, granted the church-yard of St. Katherine to the brethren and sisters for an annual payment of two pound of wax, to be deposited, on the anniversary of St. Botolph, upon the altar of the church, and remitted to them 5*s.* tithes at Chaldfleet, for certain lands at Edmonton. Alianor, after the decease of her husband, refounded St. Katherine's by her charter, dated July 5, 1273, for a master, three brethren, chaplains, three sisters, ten bedeswomen, and six poor scholars, with endowments, &c. reserved to herself and the *successive queens* of England the nomination of the brothers, priests, sisters, and a master, upon all vacancies; the bedes-women were to receive their sustenance from the alms of the hospital, and lodge within it, for which they were required to pray for the foundress, her progenitors, and the faithful; the boys to be maintained, taught, and assist in the celebration of divine service.

Several benefactions and improvements were afterwards made in it, amongst which was a charity founded by Edward III., in the fiftieth year of his reign, for Queen Philippa, who had herself greatly contributed to it. Queen Elizabeth, by her letters patent, dated the 1st of July, in the eighth year of her reign, (after reciting former letters patent of Henry VI. of the 3rd of March, in the third year of his reign, which mentioned the endowment of the hospital by Henry III. and his queen Alianor,) gave to the master, brothers, and sisters, and all men then, or in any time to come, dwelling within the bounds or precincts of the hospital, or free chapel, viz. "from the east gate of the Tower, near the Thames, unto the bank beyond St. Katharine's dock, towards the east, and thence through the whole lane from the dock, in and through every part of the same lane, unto the king's highway towards the north, and which

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lies between the Abbey de Gratiis and the said hospital, and leads from the city of London to Redcliff, and also from the said highway against the said lane into the ditch of the Tower towards the west, and thence to the Thames towards the south;" to be exempt from all jurisdiction, secular and ecclesiastical, by any person, except the Chancellor of England, and the master or keeper of the said hospital, or his deputies, the statute of provisors, or any other statute, notwithstanding; and granted to them also to hold a fair on Tower-hill yearly, twenty days after the feast of St. James; and to hold a court-leet, and view of frankpledge; and to have the goods of felons, waifs, and strays, treasure trove, &c. fines and amerciaments, with cognizance of all pleas, real and personal, before the steward; and the assize of bread, and custody of weights and measures; and the punishment, cognizance, and justification of all trespasses and misdeeds against the peace; and of all victuallers, forestallers, and regrators, &c.; that no clerk of any market, sheriff, coroner, or other minister of the crown, should enter the precincts; that they should be quit of all aids, subsidies, and tenths, and of the fees for sealing any writ in Chancery, or King's Bench.

The revenues, in 1661, consisted of the whole parish of St. Katherine, containing nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-one houses, holden by leases of from seven to forty years, term at ground-rents renewable on fines, besides two houses in the parish of Berkyngchurch; in Kent, the manor of Upchurch and of Queen-court, and a cottage called Beningrave, in Raynham; and in Hentlope, or Hartcliffe, the manor of Ryshenden and Dandeley farm, in Shepey; in Herts, lands in Reed, and the manor of Queenbury, in Cottendid; in Wilts, the manor of Clarton, or Carlton,

Chessingbury, and priory in the parish of Cudford; in Hants, the manor of Quarley, and advowson of Quarley church; in Northampton, the advowson of the church of St. Peter, with the chapel of Upton and Kingsthorp, given by Edward II. on the 26th of August 1309; out of the Exchequer 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* granted by Edward III. in recompense of a piece of their land taken partly into the ditch round the Tower, the rest of that ground was what is now called Little Tower-hill; some charities also produce about 20*l.* per annum. At the dissolution of religious houses, this was valued at 315*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* and was not involved in their general destruction, being the only ecclesiastical preferment belonging to the Queen-consort. During the commonwealth its revenues were also preserved, and one Richard Kent was the preacher there, chosen by the people, who received annually towards his maintenance, from the hospital 10*l.* and from the inhabitants about 45*l.*

In 1658, Samuel Slater was appointed the preacher, at a salary of 40*l.*; at present two of the brothers receive 40*l.*, and each of the sisters 10*l.*, and each of the bedeswomen 8*l.*, a year; the rest of the revenues are divided amongst the masters, brothers, and sisters.

In the year 1698, Somers, Lord Chancellor, visited the hospital, and ordained rules for its government, which are still enforced; amongst which the residence of the master, and his superintendence of the members of the corporation, are provided; also for the celebration of divine service, and for due attendance, for the holding of chapters, use of the seal, &c. and to the intent that the hospital may be kept in repair, the members have comfortable subsistence, and their numbers increased, upon renewal of all leases, one-fourth part of the improved yearly value, shall be reserved;

and

and that no leases or grants be made of any advowson, or right of patronage, of any livings or profits of any courts or royalties. All fines received to be divided into thirds; one-third towards repairs; one-third to the master to maintain hospitality, and other pious and charitable things; and one-third between the brothers and sisters. The increase of the revenues towards doubling the allowances of the bedeswoman, up to 40*l.* and then to increase the stipends of the sisters up to 20*l.* and the surplus to the master, until the same, together with so much of the rents as he usually received to his own use, shall amount to 500*l.* and any further exercise for the addition of another brother, and afterwards of another sister, and then of two more bedeswomen, with like allowances; and afterwards for maintaining a competent number of scholars, to be educated in good literature, and for providing a school-house, and able school-master; and for such other good and charitable purposes, as should be directed by the royal patroness for the time being.

Directions are then given for preserving the deeds and muniments of the corporation; for inspecting the leases and revenues; and that the commissary, or official, of the jurisdiction grant no licenses for marriage, except where both or one of the parties live therein, and for registering the same, and all wills; for solemnizing marriages, burials, &c. Consequent to the last foundation by Queen Elinor, the successive queens of England have been the patrons, our present Queen Charlotte being the twenty-ninth royal patroness.

The church stands due east and west, has a cloister on the north side, formed by the master's and brothers' houses, and the sisters' and bedeswomen's apartments are on the south side. The church has lately undergone many repairs,

and modernizing alterations. The nave contains eight clustered pillars, which support tall pointed arches; above these are clerestory windows; and the roof consists of strong timber work. The character is that of elegant simplicity. The chancel separated from the nave by a screen of canopies, a continuation of these belonging to the stalls is entered through an immense pointed arch, bounded by slender pillars and mouldings, which are imitated on the north and south walls by large arcades that contain three windows on the latter side, when Hollar engraved his view of St. Katherine's. The roof differs but little from that of the nave. The altar-piece beneath the vast east window is a rich collection of arcades and pinnacles, but the square pannel in the centre is incorrect. On the north side, near the altar, is a grand altar-tomb, niche, and canopy, with the effigies of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, and his two ladies, which is animated in the full florid style in fashion at the date of his death, 1447. A door near it abounds with lozenges, quatrefoils, niches, and statues. Adjoining, a monument of the Corinthian order, to the Hon. George Montague, master of the hospital in 1681. Besides those there are upwards of sixty monumental inscriptions, which, having been very recently printed by Dr. Ducarel in his History of St. Katharine's, I beg leave to refer the reader to that work. The organ at the north end of the nave, where the service is performed, contains three sets of keys, full compass is five notes lower than St. Paul's, and has a whole octave in the swell more than usual. The case is very rich, of mahogany, and in the pointed style. It was built in 1778 by Mr. Green, who executed, in this instance, what was before impracticable. The pulpit was erected when the Grecian style first came into use, subse-

quent

quent to the time of Queen Mary; consequently is covered by grotesque figures, unintelligible and preposterous. So many years had elapsed since the Saxon era, the architecture of which was an imperfect copy of some of the orders, that most of the architects of Queen Elizabeth, James I. and Charles the First's days, had no idea how the style was to be compiled and decorated. Hence the mock representations of Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals, with men, women, birds, beasts, &c. &c. and intricate tracery on shafts of pillars, pilasters, cornices, friezes, &c. One of those copyists appears to have had full swing at St. Katherine's, where the pulpit is covered with unmeaning figures, and each pannel with representations of some temple, church, or castle, in *nubibus*. The monstrous sounding-board has been removed since Dr. Ducarel published his engravings of it. The seats within the choir are carved with whimsical excursions of fancy, are the heads of Edward III. and Queen Phillippa are twice repeated in elegant sculpture in the nave and choir. Such was the church of St. Katharine's in 1804.

The present rev. brethren of this corporation are, George Frederick Louisa Nicolay, M.A. and Robert Baxter, D. D.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL,

GREAT ILLFORD, ESSEX.

THE hospital at this place, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, was founded by *Adeliza*, abbess of *Barking*, in the reign of King Stephen, for a prior, a

warden or master, two priests, and thirteen poor infirm brethren or lepers. She endowed it with one hundred and twenty acres of *assart* lands (forest land brought into tillage) in Estholt, two hides of land in Upminster and Avely, and some other lands, a mill at Illford, half the profits of the parish church of Barking, the tithe of all her mills in this parish, and some other tithes in Barking and Warley. This charter was confirmed by King Stephen, and by Maud, Adeliza's successor; Maud's confirmation was on condition that the prior and brethren should maintain a priest, and pay him 10*l.* a year for performing divine service in the chapel, and saying mass for Maud. In 1219, certain disputes having arisen relating to the endowment of the hospital, one instrument was executed, wherein it was agreed that the brethren should receive 40*l.* per annum of the vicar of Barking; that on the death of a prior the brethren should elect three out of their body, one of whom the abbess of Barking should nominate; he might be either a layman or ecclesiastic; that the lepers should be chosen out of houses belonging to the abbey, if such could be found, that they should swear obedience to the abbess; that the hospital should nominate a priest for the daily service of the chapel, and the abbess another to say mass for the dead.

The tithes of Wyfield, Clayberry, Jenkins, and some other lands, were granted to the brethren of the hospital by this agreement, in addition to what they before enjoyed. In 1346 statutes were prepared by Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London. Among which it was ordained that the original number of thirteen lepers should inviolably be kept up; that upon vacancies the new brethren should be nominated alternately by the abbess of Barking, and the master of the hospital, with the abbess's consent; that they should

be

be chosen out of the abbess's demesnes; but, in default of proper objects there, elsewhere in the parish of Barking, *or from any other parish,* rather than that the number should be diminished; that no married man should be admitted unless his wife should vow perpetual chastity; that no women should enter the gates, under any pretence, except the abbess of Barking, and such nuns as should accompany her; the near relations of the brethren or chaplains when sick; and also the laundress; and these to go in and out in the open day, and not to make such stay as to give room for scandal; to take away all excuse from the lepers for quitting the hospital on any occasion, since their mixing in society might be the means of spreading infection, the bishop invests the chaplain with power to confess and absolve, even in such cases as were usually reserved for himself alone. Every leper on his admission was obliged to take an oath of chastity, of obedience to the abbess and convent, not to possess any thing in propriety, that is to his own use, and to observe all the statutes.

At that time there were two masters, the one elected from among the lepers, and called *magister leprosus,* and the other *magister secularis,* a kind of steward to manage their secular concerns. The patronage of the hospital was confirmed to the abbess of Barking by Richard II. and Henry IV.

Notwithstanding the bishop's precaution, it appears that in the year 1398 the number of lepers had been diminished; and that there was only one leper and one chaplain in the hospital*. The statutes are preserved in Dugdale's Monasticon, Angl. vol. iii. 390.

* Esch. 21 Ric. II. No. 61.

In

In the year 1504, this hospital was possessed of the tithes of Eastbury, Westbury, and Loxford; a portion of tithes of Warley, of Jenkins, Clayberry, Wyfields, and some other estates in Barking, besides lands, houses, and quit-rents, to a considerable amount, principally in the parish of Barking. At the dissolution of monasteries its revenues were valued at 16*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.* clear of all deductions, after paying the pensions of the paupers, of whom there were then only two. The hospital and its revenues having been seized by the crown, Queen Elizabeth, in 1572, granted the site with the lands and tithes to *Thomas Fanshaw*, esq. remembrancer of the exchequer, his heirs, and assigns, on condition that they should appoint a master, who should keep the chapel in repair, together with apartments for six paupers, each of whom should receive a pension of 2*l.* 5*s.* per annum; and that he should nominate and maintain a chaplain to perform divine service in the chapel. The hospital-estate thus charged, descended to Thomas Fanshaw, Viscount Dromore, who, in 1668, granted a lease of one thousand years to Thomas Allen, gent. from whom, through several mesne assignments, it vested by purchase, in 1739, in Alderman Crisp Gascoyne, grandfather of Bamber Gascoyne, esq. M. P. who became master of the hospital.

In 1711 it was decreed in the Court of Exchequer that there were one thousand two hundred acres of land in Barking which should pay tithe to this hospital; that there was a quit-rent of 1*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* due to it out of Clayberry; 2*l.* per annum out of Barking-mills, and 2*l.* out of the vicarage. Since this decree the tithes of Westbury have been separated from the hospital, having been bequeathed by

by Sir Crisp Gascoyne to his younger son, Joseph Gascoyne, esq.

The hospital stands on the north side of the road in the town of Illford, it occupies three sides of a small quadrangle. On the east and west sides are apartments for the pensioners, which are small and neat. On the south side is the chapel, which, though it has undergone many alterations and repairs, bears evident marks of having been built as early as the fifteenth century. It is about one hundred feet in length, and little more than twenty in width; in the east window are several coats of arms in stained glass *.

WHITGIFT'S HOSPITAL,

AT CROYDON.

Archbishop Whitgift, in the year 1596, founded this hospital; it was finished on the 29th of September 1599, and endowed with lands for the maintenance of a warden, school-master and twenty-eight poor brethren and sisters, and a greater number, not to exceed forty, if the revenues should admit of it. The school-master, who is also chaplain, is allowed, by the statutes, 20*l.* per annum, the warden 11*l.* and the other members 5*l.* each. The nomination of the brethren and sisters was vested by the founder in his suc-

* 4 Lysons, 110.

cessors

cessors in the see of Canterbury, whom he appointed also to be visitors. Whenever that see shall happen to be vacant, the Rector of Lambeth and the Vicar of Croydon are to fill up the places.

The persons to be admitted must be sixty years of age at least; inhabitants of Croydon and Lambeth are to be preferred. Among the crimes to be punished with expulsion are "obstinate heresye, sorcerye, any kind of charmynge or witchcrafte." The letters patent for building the hospital, embellished with a drawing of Queen Elizabeth on vellum, and the Archbishop's deed of foundation, with a drawing of himself, highly finished, are preserved in the treasury; copies of these are to be found in the History of Croydon. The building cost the Archbishop 2,700*l.*; the lands with which it is endowed were of the annual value of 185*l.* 4*s.*; the establishments have been much improved, and the revenues farther increased by various benefactions to the amount of 40*l.* per annum. The chapel which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, on July 10, 1599, by the Bishops of London and Chichester, is small but sufficiently commodious. At the west end is a portrait of the founder, painted on pannel, with the following inscription:

"Peri quod potui; potui quod, Christe dedisti:
Improba fac melius. si potes, invidia.
Hæs triadi sanctæ primi qui struxerat ædes,
Illius en veram præsulis Effigiem."

In the hall is a copy of Holben's Dance of Death, with coloured drawings, much damaged. There are also three antique wooden goblets, one which holds three pints is inscribed with the following legend—"What, sirrah! hold thy

thy pease; thirste satisfied, cease." Adjoining the hospital are the school and master's house.

Oldham was three years usher; and H. Mills was appointed school-master in 1711, who distinguished himself as an opponent to Bishop Hoadley, in the most personal and illiberal part of the celebrated Bangorian Controversy. He published an "Essay on Generosity," a panegyric on public charities *.

The salary of the warden is 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The improvement of the revenues is not from the increase of rents which, by the founder's statutes, are never to be raised, but by the fines at the renewal of the leases. There have been several benefactions to the hospital, since the founder's death, of lands and stock.

The Archbishop, by one of the statutes, reserved the chambers over the hall, and the two chambers over the inner gate-house, for his own use. After his decease they were reserved for the use of his executors for one year; at the expiration of which to his brother, George Whitgift, for life; and then to the wardens of the hospital for ever. In these rooms, which are very handsomely wainscotted with oak, the Archbishop used to entertain "his entire and honourable friends, (as Sir George Paule, in his Life of Whitgift, calls them,) the Earls of Shrewsbury, Worcester, and Cumberland, Lord Zouch, the Bishop of London, and others of near place about her majesty, in whose company he chiefly delighted." The same author observes, that "his chief comfort of repose or solace was in often dining at the hospital among his poor brethren, as he called them." "When Boys Sisi, the French Ambassador, was told that

* 4 Lysons, 199, 559.

Archbishop

Archbishop Whitgift had published but few literary works, he is said to have made this reply: "Profectó hospitale ad sublevandam paupertatem et schola ad instruendam Juventuteum sunt optimi libri quos archiepiscopus conscribere potuit."

The Rev. Mr. Hodgson was appointed chaplain in 1774.

DISPENSARIES,

LYING-IN AND MEDICAL CHARITIES.

INTRODUCTION.

THE intimate and inseparable union which subsists between public spirit and Christian charity, cannot perhaps be more happily exemplified than in the relief afforded by our countrymen to the diseases, accidents, and infirmities of the poor. Institutions for this purpose, different in their form, but similar in their principle, have been established, both in the metropolis and in every quarter of the kingdom.

Among these the hospital and the infirmary, as comprising within them every benefit which can result from comfortable accommodation, proper diet, constant attendance, and professional skill, claim, in many instances, a decided preference. Cases, however, obviously and frequently occur wherein medical aid may be administered to the indigent with equal efficacy, though at a far more moderate expense,

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and in a far more eligible manner. The removal of the patient from his own habitation is frequently unnecessary, and often dangerous; whilst that immense multitude of objects which fall under the description of out-patients, cannot obtain substantial relief, but at a cost exceeding the revenues of the most liberally-founded hospital, and by a degree of time and attention scarcely compatible with that which is demanded by the more urgent and afflictive circumstances of the patients within. And even of those who are actually admitted as out-patients, a great majority, when, by the aggravation of the disease, they become unable to attend in person, must necessarily be deserted in the very hour of distress and danger.

When Dispensaries were first instituted, there was wanting some charitable institution between the hospital and the poor-house: for the former afforded relief only to the sick, who would become its temporary inhabitants, and whose diseases required confinement and attendance; and the latter was designed to give comfort and protection to the aged, who were destitute of domestic accommodation. Under this impression, it was natural for a humane and generous people to suggest and contrive an intermediate arrangement that should embrace the requisites to which neither of these would apply, where the poor and industrious mechanic and his family might receive medical advice in all cases, where confinement was not necessary, or where, if it was, the patient had sufficient accommodation at home: such cases, in the number of which those of midwifery form no inconsiderable part, are happily by far the most numerous of the diseases incidental to the human frame. Hence the establishment of *dispensaries* arose, an institution, in the constitution of which the sick, the hurt, and the lying-in woman,

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can receive assistance, in many cases preferably to a removal. By this system, medical charity has been very widely and profitably extended, in aid of, and by no means in opposition to, or in competition with, hospitals; for dispensaries have been founded with an equal view to relieve both the descriptions of objects above-mentioned, by affording medical and surgical assistance to such as are able to apply for it, upon their personal attendance, and to all others at their own habitations. These institutions being exempted from many articles of expense, which fall heaviest upon hospitals, may of course be supported by proportionably smaller contributions; and hence a very numerous body of the public obtain an opportunity of exercising that benevolence which they possess, at least in equal measure with those in more affluent circumstances*.

The laborious poor are exposed to diseases peculiar to themselves, arising from changes of weather, from their confined and crowded habitations, from unhealthy and sedentary employments, and accidental injuries, and to all these is to be superadded the necessity, to which the opulent are scarcely ever called upon to submit, of pursuing the exertions of their respective employments, while they are labouring under the oppression of disease, or perhaps under the discipline of a course of medicine: to such persons dispensaries are necessary establishments.

The dispensaries in the metropolis are numerous; and independent of prescribing for the patients who are able to attend at these institutions, the physicians visit, at their own miserable habitations, those of the recommended who are confined by the severity of disease. It is thus that from the eastern

* Preface to the Medical Institution, 11.

extremity

extremity of Limehouse to the western at Millbank, and on the north from Islington and Somers Town to the south as far as Lambeth, and, by means of the Greenwich Dispensary, to Newington and Peckham, including a space of nearly fifty square miles, a system of medical relief is extended to the poor, unknown in any other part of the globe *.

Dr. Lettsom supposes †, that as many dispensaries have been established as to afford relief to 50,000 poor people annually, one-third of whom, at least, are attended at their own habitations, a mode of relief which keeps the branches of the family from being separated, and affords an opportunity for the wife to nurse the sick husband or child, or the husband to superintend and protect the sick wife, which naturally tends to meliorate and augment the tender affections. By this mode of conveying relief to the bosoms and houses of the poor, the expense is trivial indeed, as one guinea, which is an annual subscription of a governor, affords the means of relief to at least ten patients. Hence 50,000 patients are annually relieved for 5,000*l.*; a sum not exceeding one-third of the revenue of a single hospital in London, which relieves scarcely 6,000 patients in a-year!

In addition to the advantages of dispensaries, it may be urged, with truth, that they render less frequent the necessity of parochial relief, and in this way at once prevent an increase of expense to a parish, and keep up, in the mind of the poor, that honest, useful, and laudable spirit of independent industry, which must be broken down before they can be brought to seek and to accept the indolence, the dependence, and restraint of a workhouse ‡.

* 1 Hints, 293. † 3 Hints, 185.

‡ Preface to Aldersgate Dispensary, 4.

Mr.

Mr. now Sir Tho. Bernard, Bart. in the able introduction to his Account of the Foundling Hospital, pleads the cause of charitable institutions in general, and offers the following irresistible persuasive for their encouragement, which may not be unaptly applied to the case of dispensaries:—"When the exertions of many individuals are directed by one spirit to one object, they acquire a *momentum* of power, which never can be attained by an unconnected individual, not even by the administration of government itself. They have one single point in view, to which they devote all their efforts; they act with a degree of zeal and perseverance, transmitted in corporate succession, and ever attending the emulation of many labouring disinterestedly and strenuously in a common cause. To a great and extended kingdom it is of infinite benefit that its members should be habituated to co-operate for these purposes, and to devote a part of their time and attention to the well-being of their fellow-subjects. Uniting the opinion, and concentrating the confidence of many, a single individual may be almost equal to any thing. A centre of action being thus obtained, man may acquire the same interest in the happiness of others that he possesses in his own; and the best and purest species of public spirit may be generated and prepared in a great country.

"This principle of association is one of the most honourable and characteristic traits which distinguishes the British nation; a nation affording examples of a variety of noble and useful establishments, in their object philanthropic, and in their nature purely disinterested. To such charities let those repair, whose youthful minds have been delighted with the theories of benevolence, and the reveries of philanthropy. Let men there ascertain how such institutions may be formed, and how they may best be administered: in

such

such occupation they will enjoy pure and undisturbed satisfaction, which will be repeated with increased effect, whenever the interesting sight of the charity and its beneficial effects shall be renewed in their recollection."

The following details afford ample exemplification of the preceding observations.

THE BLOOMSBURY DISPENSARY,

NO. 62, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET.

THIS institution was formed, in the populous district of Bloomsbury, for the relief of those whose unhappy lot it is to languish on the bed of sickness and of poverty; it boasts no exclusive or superior advantages; nor does it even stand forward in the character of a rival institution. It offers all the usual benefits of similar charities; and, without setting itself in opposition to other such-like institutions, its object is but to assist those in more fully extending the same benevolent means to a very populous and increasing neighbourhood.

Among the advantages to be expected from this institution, are—

1. Preventing the extension and fatality of infectious diseases.

2. Keeping multitudes of the sick poor from the necessity of throwing themselves into workhouses.

3. Relieving the parishes from a great proportion of the applications, too commonly made, on the plea of sickness.

4. Shortening many tedious disorders, and enabling the poor to return sooner to their labour; thereby preventing the necessity of supporting them at their own habitations.

5. Affording

5. Affording relief in sickness to many industrious families, who, from the severity of the times, have fallen into distress and poverty, and who, feeling a reluctance to apply to the parish, have no other means of obtaining the great and necessary comfort of medical and surgical attendance, when afflicted with disease.

6. Extending the cow-pock inoculation, and thereby arresting the fatal ravages of the small-pox.

This charity is governed by regulations essentially the same as those of other dispensaries.

Patients coming from any distance whatever, with a recommendatory letter, receive medicines, and the advice of a physician or surgeon, at the Bloomsbury Dispensary.

Indigent persons requiring to be inoculated, and those who have received any casualty, are immediately attended without a recommendatory letter.

The visiting limits extend eastward as far as Gray's Inn-lane; southward, from Middle-row, Holborn, by way of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Great Queen-street and Long Acre; westward, from Newport-market, in a line from the bottom of Dean-street, Soho, to Newman-street, Cleveland-street, and Fitzroy-square; northward, along the New Road, by Somers' Town, to the end of Gray's-inn-lane.

From its first opening (October the 26th, 1801) to the 31st of March, 1809, 8528 patients have received the benefit of this charity; of whom 1362 were visited at their own habitations, and 779 inoculated for the cow-pock.

Dr. James Carmichael Smyth, F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and physician-extraordinary to the King, acts as consulting-physician.

Dr. G. Pinckard (18, Bloomsbury-square), of the Royal College of Physicians, and Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals to his Majesty's Forces, &c. acts as attending-physician.

Edward Jenner, M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. &c. acts as superintendant of the vaccine inoculation.

William Blair, esq. (69, Great Russell-street), Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to the Lock Hospital, and Asylum, and to the New Rupture Society, &c. acts as attending-surgeon.

For each guinea subscribed yearly, in support of this institution, the subscriber is constituted a governor, and entitled to have one patient constantly on the books of the charity so long as such subscription shall be continued. Any person subscribing two guineas annually, may have two patients on the books at a time; and so on, in proportion to the sum subscribed. Any person contributing ten guineas at the same time, is a governor for life, and may have one patient constantly on the books of the charity. Contributors of twenty guineas may have two patients under cure at the same time; and so on, in proportion to the amount of the contribution.

Legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurer for the time being.

The officers are—the Duke of Bedford, patron; the Marquis of Huntly, president; sixteen vice-presidents; Daniel Beaumont, esq. 92, Great Russell-street, and Stephen Hough, esq. 7, Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, treasurers; Dr. I. C. Smyth, physician; Dr. Pinkard, attending-physician; Dr. Jenner, superintendant of the vaccine inoculation; Wm. Blair, esq. surgeon; Mr. James Passmore, 37, Doughty-street, Guilford-street, secretary; Mr. Dixon, at the Dispensary, 62, Great Russell-street, apothecary; Mr. John Royle, 5, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, collector.

THE CHARITABLE FUND

AND

DISPENSARY,

AT NO. 5, LILYPOT-LANE.

THIS institution embraces a plan of benevolence different in its principle from most others of a similar kind, which administer to the wants of sickness only, but this professes to administer to all the wants of the sufferers, by super-adding to that of medicine and advice, pecuniary aid, such as may be conducive to recovery, as far as its funds will allow. For effecting purposes so extensively useful, this charity is governed by a president, treasurer, a committee of twenty-four governors, and twenty-four visitors, eight of whom are constantly in office. The visitors explore the abodes of the sick, to observe how far they are proper objects, to endeavour to procure them such parochial relief as they may be entitled to claim, and to give them, in all respects, such aid and advice as their circumstances may require.

The qualifications for governors are ten guineas for life, or one guinea annually, entitling them to have one patient on the books at a time. All ministers who favour the charity with the use of their churches, chapels, or meeting-houses, for sermons, become governors; it seems remarkable that this privilege is not extended to those ministers who *preach* the sermons.

Executors paying any legacy of 20*l.* or upwards, have the same privilege; and where it is at their discretion they be-

come entitled to all the privileges in proportion to the amount.

The committee of twenty-four governors are chosen at a general meeting on the second Tuesday in October, to conduct the ordinary affairs of the charity; to meet at the Dispensary on the first Tuesday in every month, or oftener if necessary, at seven in the evening precisely.

The twenty-four visitors are elected at the same meeting, who have the privilege of governors while they are acting; they make their report to the committee, who have a discretionary power in regulating the degree of supply which each patient is to receive.

Quarterly courts are also held, and seven governors constitute a quorum. Special courts are held by requisition of the president, treasurer, or any three of the committee, or ten of the governors.

Those who become governors two days previous to any election are entitled to vote, the inconveniencies of which regulation I have in another place exposed, and have been instrumental in other charities in correcting; there can be little security for its welfare, unless this rule is extended to six months, when no election can be supposed to be in contemplation*.

These elections are by ballot, at which ladies vote by proxy.

The president, treasurer, medical officers, and life-governors, are members of all committees; and all rules must be confirmed by the annual meeting.

The physician and surgeon prescribe for all the patients who attend at the Dispensary properly recommended; and visit all such at their own abodes as are, from the nature of

* Mortmain, 51.

their

their complaint, incapable of attending, who reside within a convenient distance of the dispensary; and the governors are requested not to recommend such as live at too great a distance, unless the patient can wait on the physician or surgeon, the services of these gentlemen being entirely gratuitous. In case of their being, from indisposition, or other circumstances, incapable of attending, they provide proper persons to act for them during such occasional absence.

The apothecary is ready at his own house, at the appointed hours, to compound and dispense the medicines prescribed. He keeps a register of the patients under cure, whether belonging to the physician or surgeon, which he presents to the committee every month.

The expences of the last year, 1808, amounted to 215*l.* 14*s.*, in which sum medicine was computed at 84*l.* 19 . 6*d.*, and the charges of the visiting-committee at 73*l.* 18*s.*; it does not, therefore, appear to the public what part of this sum was bestowed in charitable gifts to the poor, nor to how many relief was extended, which it would be better to separate in the printed account; the receipts amounted only to 211*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; but as this charity advances, there can be little doubt of effectual patronage.

The present officers are—Matthew Wood, esq. sheriff and alderman, president; Mr. Thomas Willats, Fore-street, Cripplegate, treasurer; Dr. Walker, Coleman-street, physician; Mr. Jones, Finsbury-square, surgeon; Mr. W. Edenborough, 40, Fore-street, apothecary; Mr. Simpson, 5, Lilypot-lane, near Goldsmiths' Hall, collector; Mr. James Kemp, jun. Queen's-row, Hoxton, secretary.

THE CITY DISPENSARY,

GROCER'S-HALL-COURT, POULTRY,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF THE DISEASED POOR,

In all Cases requiring Medical and Surgical Assistance, and for Inoculation.

THIS institution was opened on the 1st of January, 1789. Since the opening of this dispensary there have been admitted 50,723 patients:—

Cured or relieved	49,339	
Discharged for irregularity	336	
Died	590	
Under cure	458	
		50,723

Admitted during the last year 3,105 patients:—

Cured or relieved	3,069	
Discharged for irregularity	5	
Died	31	
		3,105

7,935 have been attended at their own habitations, and many persons who have met with accidents have been admitted, and carefully attended, without letters of recommendation.

This charity is opened every day for their admission, the salutary influence of which is extended to every needy and diseased applicant.

The poor of every description and in every situation, and the servants of every governor, have a daily and ready access

cess to the City Dispensary, where they have advice and medicine; and those who are not able to attend there, are visited at their own habitations throughout the whole city and its environs. Medical electricity, and the warm and cold baths, are provided for those cases in which the medical officers think them necessary.

The great encouragement this charity has already received from a generous and humane public, and from the Corporation of London in particular, the number of objects relieved annually by an easy and moderate subscription, and the truly charitable end it has in view, leave no room to despair of new friends advancing in its support; nevertheless, the necessary expense of supplying nearly 3,000 patients annually with medicines, together with the views of extending the limits of this dispensary, have rendered it expedient that the public utility of this charity be made more generally known; the governors have therefore directed that plans of the institution be circulated; and they have also appointed a committee to wait upon those who may be inclined to patronize the City Dispensary, by donation or subscription, in order that their present views may be realized, and their future prospects rendered permanent.

The business of this charity is managed by a committee of twenty-four governors, elected annually; the patron, president, vice-president, treasurer, life-governors, and the stewards elect, are members of all committees *ex officio*.

One guinea constitutes an annual governor, with the privilege of having two patients on the books; ten guineas a life-governor, who is also a member of all committees; and a legacy of fifty pounds, or upwards, entitles the person appointed to pay the same to be a life-governor.

Thus may the benevolent, even in moderate circumstances, alleviate the miseries of their fellow-creatures—stop the ravages of disease—soften the anguish of pain—and rescue from the jaws of death many useful members of society.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is the patron.

The present officers are—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (for the time being), president; twelve vice-presidents; James Amos, esq. treasurer, Devonshire-square; Thomas Dale, M. D. consulting physician; Sayer Walker, M. D. and John Herdman, M. D. physicians in ordinary; Mr. John Taunton, surgeon; Mr. W. H. Elliott, apothecary; Mr. J. Amos, jun. secretary; Mr. Thomas Dimery, collector, No. 227, Kent-street, Southwark.

THE EASTERN DISPENSARY,

ALIE-STREET, WHITECHAPEL.

Sensible of the general good diffused among the poor by charities of this nature, some benevolently-disposed persons in the eastern districts of the metropolis instituted, in 1782, this dispensary, in order to extend help to a district where it was much wanted. Every patient, without limitation of abode, who carries a letter of recommendation from a subscriber to the dispensary, receives advice and medicines.

Out-patients apply daily, (except Sundays,) from nine till ten o'clock, for advice from the physician or surgeon, who first

first received them under their care, on the days of their attendance.

Home-patients send their letters to the dispensary daily, by nine o'clock, to be presented to the physician on the days of his attendance, and if they neglect to apply for ten days they are discharged; they furnish themselves with phials, &c.; and when cured deliver their letters at the dispensary, and return thanks, on neglect of which they are excluded the future favour of the charity. If their disorder requires only a repetition of their medicines, they send for them between the hours of four and six in the afternoon: if they have any complaint for ill treatment, their governor makes application to the house-visitors for satisfaction: no person can be continued a patient longer than two months, without the approbation of physician or surgeon.

The physician attends every Tuesday and Saturday at ten o'clock, to prescribe for the out-patients; and he visits the home-patients at their abode when necessary; these are such as are absolutely unable to attend, but who must reside within the following limits:—from London-bridge to Limehouse-corner, by the river, thence round Limehouse church, through the Commercial-road, up the New-road, including the whole of Whitechapel parish, then along Aldgate High-street, and Houndsditch to Bishopsgate church, and thence to the bridge. If indisposition or other reasonable cause should prevent his attendance, he is expected to appoint another physician in his stead; his pupils have liberty to attend the patients with him. The surgeon and accoucheur attend at the dispensary every Tuesday and Saturday at ten, and visits home-patients when necessary; his pupils may accompany him, but are not permitted to prescribe nor perform any operation but by his imme-

diate direction, and in his presence; if indisposition prevents his attendance, he may appoint a surgeon of the Royal College of Surgeons of London to attend for him; and he procures a person qualified to attend common cases. An apothecary is constantly resident at the dispensary, and is precluded from any other practice, and never absents himself without leave.

No person is eligible to the office of physician who has the care of any other charity; nor is the physician or surgeon eligible to be a member of the monthly committee; they are expected to attend the committee when required.

The dispensary is governed by a president, eight vice-presidents, and a treasurer, who with the governors appoint the inferior officers. Every annual subscriber of one guinea is entitled to have one patient on the medical or chirurgical list at a time, and one lying-in patient in the year; of two guineas to have two such patients, and so on; subscribers of ten guineas are governors for life, with the privilege of annual subscribers of one guinea; executors paying any legacy of 50*l.* or upwards, become governors for life; and any governor may appoint any other person to sign recommendations for him. General meetings are held on the first Thursday in January, April, July, and October, at which seven governors constitute a board; extraordinary meetings may be called by the superior officers, or any three of the annual committee. A committee of twenty-one is chosen in January to meet on the third Thursday in every month for conducting the affairs of the charity, three of whom constitute a board, and the committee is open; five auditors are also appointed, and a medical committee to inspect drugs, &c. Nobility, members of parliament, and ladies, vote by proxy at elections; but none can vote unless

their subscription has been paid on or before the day preceding the election. I have taken occasion in other places to state objections to so short a limitation as this; it does not appear to me that any time less than six months can secure the charity from measures at once disgraceful and injurious to its prosperity. The committee appoint twelve house-visitors, two or more of whom attend daily, to see that the regulations are carried into effect, and have power to appoint a person to do the business of any officer, in case of sickness or death, until the meeting of the next committee. If the committee find it necessary to alter any of the regulations, and to substitute and add new ones, they report thereon to the next general meeting. Elections of any of the officers, except the president, vice-presidents, or treasurer, are not made until twenty days after the declaration of a vacancy, and if more than one candidate appear, the election is by ballot.

A secretary and collector fulfil the usual duties of their offices, and give appropriate securities.

The present officers are—the Earl of Moira, president; eight vice-presidents; John Willes, esq. treasurer; Dr. Haighton, physician; Thomas Luxmoore, esq. surgeon; Mr. E. L. Godfrey, apothecary; Mr. Samuel Wegener, secretary; Mr. Charles Eddrup, collector.

THE LONDON ELECTRICAL DISPENSARY,

CITY-ROAD.

MANY are the channels through which the bounty of wealthy and prosperous individuals flow to the poor; the praise-worthy establishments of hospitals and dispensaries, and the various other means provided for the assistance and relief of the poor and indigent, afford ample and honourable testimony of this fact: it was with a view to afford a new benefit to the lower orders of mankind, that the London Electrical Dispensary was first established in the year 1793, and the particular object of it is to administer electricity in all complaints in which its application may be useful; and here this charity presents to the public eye a wide extended unbeaten field. Some estimate may be formed of the good already done by electricity in a variety of cases that medicine, in the most skilful hands, could not reach; but from the great number of persons that have been relieved and cured of the most painful and distressing maladies since the establishment of this London Electrical Dispensary, it is thought that it would be no easy task were the benefits of electricity more generally extended.

It has been applied to medical purposes with singular and happy effect, and has relieved and cured many, very many diseases; it is, therefore, proposed as an additional means of relief for the poor.

This society consists of a patron, president, vice-presidents, a treasurer, governors, and secretary, together with medical and chirurgical assistance.

A com-

A committee of fifteen governors, five of whom are a quorum, are chosen at the general meeting in December, to meet at the dispensary on the first Wednesday in every month, or oftener, as they shall see fit, at seven in the evening precisely, for conducting the affairs of this charity. The principal officers are members of all committees.

A general meeting is held at seven o'clock in the evening precisely, on the third Wednesday in the months of March, June, September, and December, at which seven governors shall constitute a board.

All benefactors of ten guineas, or making up their contributions within the year to that sum, are governors for life, with the right of having four patients on the books at a time; all persons paying one guinea or upwards, annually, are governors, with the right of having two patients on the books at a time for each guinea subscribed; all persons paying half a guinea annually, have a right to one patient on the books at a time; any person upon payment of a legacy of 50*l.* or upwards to this charity, are constituted governors for life.

Three auditors are appointed annually.

The principal officers and committee have power to call a general meeting.

An account of receipts and disbursements is printed annually.

Governors, by sending notice in writing to the dispensary, may appoint any person who is a governor to sign their letters of recommendation.

The officers of this charity are elected annually, at the general meeting in December.

When any vacancy in the servants of this charity is declared at a general meeting, fourteen days at least are allowed

allowed previous to an election, and such election is by ballot; life-governors, and subscribers of two guineas per annum, have four votes; subscribers of one guinea per annum two votes; and subscribers of half a guinea one vote

The nobility, members of parliament, and ladies, governors of this charity, or any governor who resides five miles out of London, may vote by proxy.

Rules to be attended to by the patients.—1. The Electrical Dispensary is open for the reception of patients every day, (Sundays excepted,) from ten till twelve o'clock. Women to attend on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; men on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

2. If any patient shall neglect to attend at the place and time appointed, for ten days together, such patient is discharged.

3. The patient shall preserve and keep the letter clean, and, at the expiration of every month, get it signed again by the governor who recommended them.

4. The patients shall behave themselves in a sober, decent, and becoming manner, and be conformable to such rules and orders as may be given them, or be immediately dismissed.

5. The patients, when cured, shall apply at the dispensary for letters of thanks, which are, within three days, to be delivered to the governors who recommended them; or, in neglect thereof, are not to be admitted to any future benefit from this charity.

The expenditure of the charity, including house-rent, appears to be about 150*l.* per annum, and the resources are by subscriptions only, amounting to about 125*l.*!

The

The patients admitted from Michaelmas, 1793, to Christmas, 1802,		3274
Whereof were cured	1401	
Relieved	1232	
Discharged	557	
Remained under cure	84	3274

N. B.—By permission, Mr. H. Bemrose, the electrician, attends ladies and gentlemen at home, or employs the large electrical apparatus in their service, at the dispensary.

The officers are—a president; ten vice-presidents; William Marriot, esq. Hoxton-square, treasurer; Dr. G. E. Petch, and Dr. Hancock, physicians; Mr. Jacob Jones, surgeon; Mr. Joseph Yallowley, jun. Red-cross-street, secretary; Mr. Henry Bemrose, electrician; Mr. John Bruce, City-road, collector.

THE

ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR THE EYE,

NASSAU-STREET.

THERE are scarcely any diseases, incident to the human frame, to which the poor of this metropolis, from a variety of circumstances, are more subject than those which affect the eye; nor are there any whose consequences are more painful and distressing. This general consideration, added to the peculiar sufferings of the soldiers and sailors since the Egyptian expedition, induced Mr. Wathen Phipps to lay before their majesties the proposition of establishing an

Infirmary,

Infirmary, exclusively for the reception of persons afflicted with diseases of the eye, where every advantage resulting from operations, proper treatment, attention, and diet, might be obtained. He had for many years received indiscriminately all poor persons labouring under diseases of the eye, on certain days and hours, and administered to them gratuitously both advice and external applications. But as the number of these had for fourteen years amounted annually to one thousand, one thousand five hundred, and even to two thousand, the small relief afforded by a single individual was totally inadequate to their wants; since in a variety of cases and operations they required the aid of an hospital, where they might receive advantages it was impossible to give them at their own habitations. These facts having been represented to their majesties, they most humanely and graciously condescended not only to approve the plan, but also to become the patrons of it, and benefactors to it. His royal highness the Prince of Wales, and the other branches of the royal family, were also pleased to receive it under their protection. With this sanction, the promoters of this institution appealed to a generous public to second these endeavours, and enable them in the year 1804 to establish such a foundation as would secure to the afflicted every comfort and advantage their situations might demand, by admitting those into the house whose cases require peculiar attention, or who may be the subjects of the operation for the cataract; and by extending more widely and effectually the help of advice and medicine to those whom it would not be necessary to take into the infirmary. The liberal contributions received have enabled the promoters of this institution to open the infirmary; and they trust that the continuance and increase of the subscriptions will

will permit them by degrees to admit a larger number of persons into the house. For which purpose they earnestly solicit the benevolence of the public.

At the annual general meeting of the governors of this institution, held at the royal infirmary, on Tuesday, March 28, 1809, his royal highness the Duke of Sussex in the chair, Mr. Phipps reported that since the last general meeting of the governors of this charity, held on the 26th of March, 1808, it appeared by the books there had been received two thousand five hundred and ninety patients, two thousand four hundred and sixty of whom had been discharged cured, and fifty-two deemed incurable. Of the above number, sixty-seven had been admitted in-patients, and most of them afflicted with cataracts in one or both eyes. Also, amongst many other operations, eighty-six had been performed for the extraction of the cataract, eighty-four of which had been successful.

The total amount of poor persons received since the opening of the charity on the 26th of March, 1805, is nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, of whom eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine have been relieved and discharged; two hundred and eighty-three deemed incurable, and seven hundred and seventy-two now remain upon the books; of this number two hundred and seventy-two have been admitted in-patients.

Within the same period three hundred and eleven operations for the extraction of the cataract have been performed, two hundred and eighty-eight of which have terminated successfully, and thirty-three of these were on persons born blind.

Regulations.—The affairs of this charity, under the patronage of their Majesties and the Royal Family, as vice-

patrons

patrons and vice-patronesses, are conducted by the president, twelve vice-presidents, a treasurer, surgeon, and a committee of twenty-four gentlemen, which is open to any governor who may wish to attend. Of these, five gentlemen are annually appointed as a committee of accounts.

The committee meet at the royal infirmary the first Tuesday after every quarter-day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of business, and for this three persons are sufficient.

A general meeting is called by advertisement annually on the 26th of March, and to which all the accounts and transactions of the charity are submitted.

The treasurer presents his accounts quarterly to the committee, and pays all moneys received by him into the hands of the banker; and all drafts signed by him are also to be signed by the chairman, and countersigned by the secretary.

The secretary attends all meetings, keeps all the minutes and papers, receives such subscriptions as may be paid at the infirmary, and transfers the same into the hands of the treasurer.

No annual subscriber is allowed to vote at any general meeting, until a second subscription shall have been duly paid.

No persons are deemed proper objects of this charity but soldiers, sailors, and such as are really necessitous.

All poor persons applying for relief at this charity, as out-patients, are placed upon the list of subscribers, taking their names in rotation; but these do not interfere with the subscriber's privilege of sending the number of patients to which their subscriptions entitle them.

The present finances of the charity circumscribing the number admitted into the house, the in-presentations are reserved

reserved for such cases only as may require operation, and are to be obtained from the committee on the surgeon certifying that the object is proper for admission.

A sub-committee for these presentations attends at the infirmary every Tuesday at ten o'clock, one member of which is sufficient to transact business.

The terms of subscription are, a life-governor, twenty guineas, or upwards; an annual governor, two guineas, or upwards. These have the privilege of keeping three out-patients constantly on the books.

These subscriptions become due annually on the 26th of March, and are called for by the collector.

An alteration was made in 1808 in the terms of subscription, which does not affect the original subscribers of one guinea, but such only as may in future honour the society with their support.

The present officers are—Earl of Dartmouth, president; twelve vice-presidents; Thomas Slack, esq. No. 14, Bloomsbury square, treasurer.

The medical officers without emolument are—Mr. Wathen Phipps, of Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, surgeon, and oculist in ordinary to his Majesty, and to his royal highness the Prince of Wales; Mr. Henry Alexander, assistant surgeon; and the following consulting physicians, who have offered their services in such cases as may require medical aid: Sir Walter Farquhar, bart. M. D. physician to his royal highness the Prince of Wales; Dr. Vaughan, physician extraordinary to his Majesty; Dr. Fryer, physician to his royal highness the Duke of Sussex; visiting apothecary, Mr. Brande, apothecary to their Majesties; Mr. Henry Alexander, secretary, at the infirmary.

THE LONDON INFIRMARY FOR THE EYE,

CHARTER-HOUSE-SQUARE.

THIS Institution was introduced to the public in so interesting a manner by its founder, and by the committee, that I should injure its cause if I adopted any other language than their own, in describing its merits. A few gentlemen having formed themselves into a committee, Mr. Saunders addressed to them the following introductory letter:—

"Gentlemen,—As you have resolved to submit this charity in a regular form to the notice of the public, it will not be foreign to the design, if I should revert to the circumstances which attended its origin.—On the 1st of October, 1804, I published a proposal for instituting a dispensary for the relief of the poor, afflicted with diseases of the eye and ear. This proposal was sanctioned by the testimonials of the physicians and surgeons of St. Thomas's and Guy's hospitals, where I had then been engaged in professional studies ten years, during eight of which I had acted as the teacher of practical anatomy. The plan was immediately encouraged—this charity was instituted under the name of the London Dispensary for curing Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and opened for the reception of patients on the 25th of March, 1805.

"Subsequently to the date of my proposal, a similar institution, honoured with the royal patronage, was formed and established in Westminster. Although the prospectus of the Royal Infirmary was not heard of until many months after

after the publication of my proposal, yet it must be admitted that that institution first appeared before the public in a regular and organized form, and this, which is the original, is consequently considered by all who are unacquainted with the facts as the copy. Apprehensive of this impression, I immediately claimed by public advertisements, which were never answered, the priority of my proposal.

"I should be excused for thus obtruding on your notice, if I sought merely the indulgence of honest pride, by maintaining this just claim to respect; but I shall yet more readily be excused, when you reflect, that if I had abandoned this claim, the public would continue to regard me as an humble copyist.

"In the return which I have now the honour of delivering to you, the cured are arranged under the heads of the diseases with which they were afflicted. In addition to the observations made on the former reports, and equally applicable to the present, there is one point on which I must beg the indulgence of expatiating, I mean the adaptation of an operation on the cataract to the condition of childhood, by which I have successively cured, without a failure, thirty-one persons* born blind, many of them in infancy, and one even at the early period of two months. Reserving for another occasion the communication of the method which I pursue for the cure of very young children, I shall no farther compare it with extraction, than by observing, that extraction is wholly inapplicable to children, or only fortuitously successful. Those who on all occasions adhere to this operation, and have never turned their thoughts towards the application of means more suitable to this tender age,

* Of this number, two were private cases, of course not included in the report.

have

have been obliged to wait until the patient has acquired sufficient reason to be tractable—otherwise, when they have deviated from this conduct, the event has afforded little cause of self-congratulation.

"How great the advantage of an early cure, is a question of no difficult solution. Eyes originally affected with cataracts contract an unsteady and rolling motion, which remains after their removal, and retards, even when it does not ultimately prevent, the full benefit of the operation. A person cured at a late period cannot overcome this awkward habit by the utmost exertion of reason, or efforts of the will. But the actions of the infant are instinctive. Surrounding objects attract attention, and the eye naturally follows them. The management of the eye is therefore readily acquired, his vision rapidly improves, and he will most probably be susceptible of education about the usual period.

"This process for curing the cataract in children, together with other observations relative to the eye, which I am about to publish as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, has already been freely communicated to an individual, and the ample scene of experience which this infirmary affords, opened to his view from a disinterested wish to promote his professional object. Mr. Adams has since settled in Exeter, and there established a charity on the model of this institution. This event I could not refrain from noticing, because it must excite in your minds, and the minds of the governors, the grateful reflection, that your benevolence has given life and activity to an institution, which has benefitted society not only in its own operation, but by giving direct origin to an establishment, producing its contingent of good in another part of the kingdom. That

which

which was so liberally given in the spirit of private friendship, has been so long withheld from the public in the hope of making it more worthy of their acceptance, and not through a mercenary motive, as some have malignantly observed, or an inclination to boast the possession of a secret. A conscientious discharge of my duty is all my merit—and all my boast, the reward which has been bestowed on it, your applause and the approbation of the governors.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient Servant,

"J. C. SAUNDERS.

"Ely-place, March 25, 1809."

The managers, instead of expending the subscriptions in building, prudently purchased the lease of a house in Charterhouse-square, where all the business of this charity is carried on, at a rent of 65*l.*, for 300*l.*, and 178*l.* for fixtures and furniture.

The committee circulated the following Address in March, 1809:—

"Sight is the noblest of our senses, the source of a large portion of our knowledge. Its gratifications are most refined, and approach in a great degree the nature of intellectual pleasures. As the possession of this sense is productive of most exquisite delight, so the loss of it is attended with proportionate misery. All suffer essentially by this misfortune; the learned and opulent, from deprivation of enjoyments for which education and habit have given them a high relish;—the unlearned and poor from inability to labour. No longer capable of supporting themselves, their independence ceases, and they are thrown on the mercy and bounty of society. But he, who is originally destitute of sight,

sight, enters the world with an inferior capacity for the acquisition of knowledge, and can never reach the excellence of his species; he is reduced below the rank which, in the scale of existence, the bounty of providence has accorded to man.

"Sympathy for the blind has inspired the minds of the benevolent to seek effectual means to ameliorate their condition. Their wisdom and munificence have founded schools for their education. Some have acquired sufficient ability to maintain themselves, and have risen to a state of comparative independence, others, sufficient to contribute to their maintenance, and all, even those who have possessed talents the most moderate, have been rescued from the wretchedness of total indolence. The active principle in our nature, if it remain unexercised, excites a most tormenting irritation in the mind, or subsides in listless apathy. These seminaries, whilst they release society from the burden of useless members, promote the happiness of the individuals by giving them the means of labour. Thus the weariness of time is relieved by occupation, and their days pass cheerfully away. All that can be accomplished is, however, but an alleviation of misfortune, ample cause remains for the exercise of pity, the blind can enjoy only a portion of the blessings which their more fortunate fellow-creatures possess.

"These establishments have been noticed in this address, not for comment but illustration, to shew how much the fate of the blind has engaged the social feelings of mankind. The good which they confer on society, and the objects of their care, is manifest, and needs no elucidation, nor can the benevolence of their supporters be exalted by praise.

"This

"This infirmary, although it confessedly aspires to a greater good, seeks but an equal share of respect, as it is supported by similar benevolence. To preserve and restore the sight, when endangered or lost by accident or disease, is the object for which it has been established. This institution therefore endeavours to prevent, and actually does in a great measure prevent, the evil which those are employed in mitigating.

"The committee dwell with pleasure on the facts stated by Mr. Saunders in his letter, that the benefit which the objects of this charity receive has been extended to others, by the establishment of similar institutions, which this infirmary has either excited, or to which it has given direct origin. In particular, they select for observation the infirmary instituted in the western district, on the very model of this, and conducted by a gentleman whom Mr. Saunders, induced by private friendship, instructed in the general disorders of the eye, and even in his operation for the cure of children born blind with cataract.

"Thus has devolved on the committee the agreeable task of acknowledging the consequences of his enterprize and liberality, and of representing him not only as a benefactor himself, but the author of good through other men, in this most excellent department of charity—the preservation and restoration of sight, and its communication where it has never been enjoyed.

"There is something peculiarly interesting in this discovery, and they feel it their indispensable duty to call the public attention to the fact, that the operation on persons born blind with cataracts has hitherto been deferred until they arrive at an age when reason will teach them the necessity of submission. To Mr. Saunders belongs the praise of having overcome the difficulty of the case, by an operation

which he has performed with uniform success on children at various ages earlier than that at which oculists have been accustomed to operate, and even on infants only a few months old.

"Since the establishment of this charity four years have elapsed, a period which may be considered as its infancy, or term of probation. Experience has fully confirmed the preconception which the committee had formed of the good which an institution of this nature is capable of effecting. They have witnessed the pleasing fact, that, in extent of benefit, each succeeding year has surpassed the former, and now, with the liveliest satisfaction, they report to the governors, that within the last year, for a sum no larger than 533*l.*, one thousand nine hundred and seventy of their suffering fellow-creatures have been cured. Where then can humanity contemplate more interesting proofs of distress relieved, than in this example of public benevolence co-operating with the science of an individual?

"The poor, grateful for the relief which they have received, have, in their intercourse with society, published the fame of this infirmary, and its greater character daily attracts a greater number of applicants. The committee gratefully acknowledge, that the contributions of individuals have hitherto enabled them to answer the increasing demands; but as the sphere of action is now considerably enlarged, they must again confide in the generosity and benevolence of the opulent, for supplying additional means to give efficiency to that power and inclination to do good, which has been so well displayed.

"In the confident expectation of that support, which the benevolent are ever ready to bestow on any well-digested design, undertaken for the advantage of society, it has been proposed

proposed to purchase the lease or freehold of a house in a more public situation, capable of containing a greater number of patients afflicted with cataracts, and also other in-patients, the former, and of these only a portion, having been hitherto received into the house.

"To carry into effect this enlarged plan, without endangering the permanency of the establishment, so large a sum is necessary as would discourage the hopes of success, did not the committee firmly rely on the strength of their cause, and the interest which it must create in the bosoms of the feeling and enlightened. A perusal of the reports will fully justify the adoption of this design, which, it is hoped, the assistance of the benevolent will enable them to accomplish, and they will enjoy the satisfaction of having realized the grand object of their desire, when they shall have obtained for an infirmary, which has already performed such signal service, the greatest possible extent, consequence, and stability."

Medical Report.—Admitted from the 25th of March, 1802, to the 25th of March, 1809, 2,357. Remained under cure, on making up the last annual report, 390. Total 2,747; of whom 356 are still under the care of the charity—200 have absented themselves—146 are incurable—2 were dismi ed for misconduct—73 relieved, and 1,970 are cured, as under the following heads, viz.

Acute inflammation . . .	530
Acute inflammation with thickened eye-lids, approaching the state of lippitudo . .	195
Acute inflammation accompanied with purulent discharge, adults . . .	32
Acute inflammation with purulent discharge, infants	74
Acute inflammation with pustules of the cornea .	169

Acute inflammation with ulcers of the cornea	378
Acute inflammation with ulcers of the cornea, and crusta lactea in an extreme degree	29
Protrusions of the iris through openings of the cornea, caused by ulceration	18
Inflammation of the iris	50
Partial opacities of the cornea	40
Total opacity of the cornea	15
Gutta serena	1
Imperfection of sight from debility of the retina, from various causes	9
Strabismus with double vision	1
Tinea	193
Lippitudo	64
Preternatural growth and excrescences of the conjunctiva	14
Inversion of the eye-lids	15
Eversion of do.	1
Tumors in the eye-lids	57
Wounds of the eye	35
Diseases of the lachrymal passages	28
Restored to sight by the operation for the cataract	25
Total of cured	1,970

Total of Patients admitted and discharged since the opening of the infirmary.

Admitted from the opening of the institution, on March 25, 1805, to March 25, 1809.		Cured from the opening of the institution, on March 25, 1805, to March 25, 1809.	
1st Year	600	1st Year	500
2d do.	1526	2d do.	1036
3d do.	2126	3d do.	1796
4th do.	2357	4th do.	1970
Total	6609	Total	5302

Cases

Cases of cataract from birth cured at the following ages, viz.

At twenty years . .	2
Between fifteeen and ten ditto .	6
Between ten and four ditto .	10
Between four and three ditto .	3
Two years and a half . .	2

INFANTS.

At fifteen months . .	1
At nine ditto . .	1
At six ditto . .	2
At two ditto . .	1

N.B. A boy, fourteen years old, operated on the day after the anniversary meeting, and cured.

The present property of this infant institution consists of the lease and premises in Charter-house-square, and 500*l.* in the five per cents. The subscriptions in 1808 amounted to 1,014*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* which may be considered as a noble encouragement to its progress; and the whole expenditure amounted to 583*l.* ending at Lady-day last.

Regulations.—This infirmary is governed by a president, vice-presidents, and a committee.

The committee is chosen annually at a general meeting, and consists of thirty-six governors, who meet quarterly to regulate its affairs.

The stewards for the anniversary dinner are members of the committee for the current year.

The medical officers, solicitor, and secretary, are *ex officio* members of the committee.

A general meeting of the governors is called as soon after the 25th of March as the necessary arrangements can be

made, to receive from the committee the report on the past year, and to select a new committee for the current year.

This infirmary is supported by life-subscribers and annual subscribers.

A subscriber of ten guineas is a life-governor, and has the right of keeping constantly under the care of the charity one patient; if of twenty guineas, two patients; and so on in proportion to his subscription.

An annual subscriber of one guinea is a governor, and has the right of keeping constantly under the care of the charity one patient; if of two guineas, two patients; and so on in proportion to his subscription.

The patients are divided into two classes:

1st, Out-patients, to whom advice and medicines are supplied gratuitously.

2d, In-patients, on whom the operation for the cataract is performed.

N. B. As the funds are unequal to the support of many patients in the house, the blind from cataracts are alone admitted, and these have hitherto been received according to priority of recommendation or application.

Patients are admitted upon the books of this charity by the recommendation of any governor, and are required to observe the following rules:—

Days of attendance are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, when they may apply from half-past two to half-past four, and receive advice and medicines gratis.

They must attend punctually, behave with decency, and conform to the rules given, or be dismissed.

And when discharged they will receive letters of thanks, which must be delivered to the governors who recommended them.

They

They must provide themselves with bottles and gallipots, to contain the medicines ordered for them.

The present officers are—Sir Charles Price, bart. ald. M. P. president; sixteen vice-presidents; Henry Kensington, esq. Lombard-street, treasurer; J. C. Saunders, esq. 24, Ely-place, oculist; Dr. Farre, 30, Charter-house-square, consulting-physician; R. Pitches, esq. solicitor; R. Battley, esq. secretary, 79, St. Paul's church-yard; Mr. Springweiler, assistant-secretary and collector.

THE FINSBURY DISPENSARY,

ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.

THE original promoters of this society met on the 29th of April, 1780, and continued by their exertions to meet frequently to promote subscriptions and to form regulations. On the 3rd of August following, they found their plan sufficiently matured, and the dispensary was accordingly opened on the 12th of that month. Many thousands of the poor have since received its benefits; but the applications have far exceeded the means for their protection.

This charity is indebted to the active labours of its medical officers, and also to the clergy, who have been very zealous in its promotion. The districts for visiting patients, who must be really necessitous, at their own habitations, are in the parishes of Clerkenwell, St. Sepulchre Within and Without, St. Bartholomew the Great and the Less, the Liberties of the Rolls and Glass-house-yard, parish of St.

Luke, town of Islington, that part of St. Pancras which lies on the south side of the turnpike-road leading from Islington to Paddington, St. Andrew Holborn, St. George the Martyr Queen-square, and St. George Bloomsbury.

Benefactors of ten guineas are governors for life, and may have one patient on the books at a time. Subscribers of one guinea are annual governors, with the same privileges, and both may recommend their own domestic servants as patients. In case of any subscriber's death before the expiration of the year, his widow or personal representative is entitled to the same privilege for the residue of the year. This may be termed a polite accommodation, and will be accepted as a mark of respect. Executors paying a legacy of 50*l.* or upwards, become governors for life. Any governor may appoint another governor to recommend for him. Quarterly meetings are held on the third Wednesday in February, May, August, and November, at which five constitute a court, and the principal officers or monthly committee may call special meetings. No gratuity can be given to any officer without notice of the meeting for that purpose inserted three times in the Daily Advertiser. A committee of forty, of whom three are a quorum, are chosen in May, to meet at the dispensary on the last Wednesday in every month, for conducting the affairs of the charity; and a medical committee is appointed in November for inspecting the drugs, &c. Nobility, members of parliament, governors residing ten miles from London, ladies and others, rendered by indisposition incapable of attending, vote by proxy at any election.

Letters of recommendation are in the usual form, and are to be had at the dispensary, by application of any governor, and all persons having any cause of complaint may

may prefer the same to the monthly committee at the dispensary on the last Wednesday in the month, at six in the evening.

The officers are—the Earl of Stamford, president; eight vice-presidents; William Kinnard, esq. treasurer; John Reid, M. D., Thomas Jameson, M. D. physicians; John Coakley Lettsom, M. D. F. R. S. and S. A. physician extraordinary; Mr. Jasper Ricards, surgeon, Hatton-garden; Mr. Michael Bartlett, apothecary; and Mr. Abraham Rhodes, secretary, St.-John's-walk.

Subscriptions are received by the following bankers: Messrs. Esdailes and Company, Lombard-street; Messrs. Fuller, Son, and Company, Lombard-street; Baron Dimsdale, Sons, and Company, Cornhill; Messrs. Welch, Rogers, and Company, Cornhill; Messrs. Goslings and Sharpe, Fleet-street; by William Kinnard, esq. treasurer, Holborn; and by the collector, Mr. Benjamin Ord, 3, St.-John's-square, Clerkenwell.

THE NEW FINSBURY AND CENTRAL DISPENSARY,

WEST SMITHFIELD.

DISPENSARIES in their present form are of modern institution. The hospitals, numerous as they are, have for many years proved insufficient to meet the wants of the indigent sick; and, notwithstanding the benevolence of the age, the encouragement to such institutions has not increased

creased in proportion to the population and wealth of the metropolis. For these reasons, as well as on account of such of the poor as are visited with more advantage to themselves at their own houses, dispensaries have been found more necessary, and their numbers have increased.

With their first formation, however, a defect was introduced disgraceful to the institutions and degrading to the medical character. On the choice of an officer, so many new subscribers were made as to wrest from the hands of the original governors their just patronage; and the merits of the candidate were often less thought of than the wealth of his friends.—Thus, men, whose modesty or abilities rendered them indignant at such means of acquiring honours, were sometimes excluded from notice in the metropolis, and forced to distant and more confined scenes of practice, where their usefulness was greatly circumscribed.

To prevent an injury so inconsistent with every object of charity, and to bring forward a truly shining character that might otherwise have been unnoticed, the New Finsbury Dispensary was erected in the year 1786.—Its first law was to preclude all future governors of less than six months standing from voting at elections; and though, by this caution, the establishment has lost all the pecuniary advantages which might have been derived from the choice of officers, yet nothing has induced the governors to avail themselves of resources inconsistent with the origin of their establishment.

But whilst this laudable plan has added to the respectability of the institution, the motive has been unknown, and the charity not sufficiently patronized by the public at large. In consequence of which, although all the officers, excepting the apothecary and a collector, have served the charity without

out any remuneration: yet it has been found difficult to provide for the necessary expenses, since the applications for relief have become more numerous, and the value of every article much increased.

The average number of patients which it has relieved during the last three years is five hundred; this has exhausted its funds, while it has proved its utility, and has therefore great cause to solicit the public patronage.

The plan of this society is to dispense advice and medicines to the poor, either at the dispensary, or at their own habitations within certain districts after mentioned. It is maintained by voluntary contributions, and is honoured with the patronage of her royal highness the Duchess of York. It is governed by a president, fourteen vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and medical officers; of whom William Mainwairing, esq. is president; William Marmaduke Sellon, esq. treasurer; Dr. Saunders, physician extraordinary; Dr. Joseph Adams, Bridge-street, physician in ordinary; Mr. Charles Platt, Great Surrey-street, surgeon; Mr. James Woodham, apothecary, at the dispensary; and Mr. Thomas Smith, St. Paul's Church-yard, secretary.

Subscribers of one guinea annually will be deemed governors, and be entitled to have one patient on the books at a time, and for every additional guinea a proportionate number; subscribers of ten guineas, or contributing to that amount within the year, are considered governors for life, and are entitled to have two patients on the books at a time. The person appointed to pay a legacy will be considered a governor for one year; the election of officers is by ballot; and, to prevent abuses, no person is permitted to vote at any election who has not been a subscriber at least six months before the declaration of a vacancy.

Patients from the most remote distance, if properly recommended, may receive medicines and advice at the regular hours of attendance; the districts within which patients residing may (if necessary) be visited at their own habitations are, the parishes of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell; St. Sepulchre Without; the Liberty of Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden, and Ely-rents; the parishes of St. Andrew Holborn and St. George the Martyr; the Liberty of the Rolls; the Precincts of Bridewell and Blackfriars; and the wards of Farringdon Within, Farringdon Without, Castle Baynard, Cheap, and Bread-street.

THE GENERAL DISPENSARY,

ALDERSGATE-STREET.

This was the first or one of the first charities of this nature instituted in the metropolis for the purpose of dispensing medicine and advice to the sick poor at their own habitations. It was founded by voluntary contribution, and owes its chief success to the humanity and skill of the late Dr. Hulme, its first physician, by whose unwearied exertions it arrived at the distinguished rank of utility which it has since maintained; and has given rise to many similar charities in Europe and America *. This further diffusion of its benefits are in great measure to be ascribed to Dr. Lettsom, who became his coadjutor, and whom he had previously assisted in digesting and conducting the plan.

* 3 Hints, 199.

No

No persons are deemed objects but such as are really necessitous. The patients must procure a recommendation from a governor, and the dispensary is open daily at nine o'clock, (Sundays excepted); they attend the physician or surgeon who first received them. All patients, without restriction, thus recommended, are prescribed for; but none are visited at their own habitations, except such as reside within the City, or the Liberties; if they neglect to attend at the dispensary for ten days they are discharged; if they remain longer on the books than one month, their recommendation must be renewed by the same governor.

Those who require only a repetition of the medicines apply for them between four and seven o'clock. Home-patients send their recommendations to the dispensary on the days of their physician's or surgeon's attendance there. They furnish themselves with phials, &c. and are expected to conform to the regulations given them, or they are dismissed; and when they are cured, they are provided with a proper letter of thanks to their governor. A consultation is held on all difficult cases.

The contributions for the support of this undertaking are one guinea, or more, annually, which gives the privilege of having one patient on the books at a time, for each guinea subscribed; ten guineas at one time constitute the donor a governor for life, with the right of one patient at a time on the books; executors paying any legacy of 50*l.*, or more, become governors for life.

The government of the charity is vested in a president, fourteen vice-presidents, a treasurer, and a committee of sixteen governors. General meetings are held on the second Wednesday in March, June, September, and December,

ber, yearly; and special meetings may be called by the principal officers. The committee are chosen in June, who meet on the last Monday in every month for conducting the ordinary affairs of the charity, of which the principal officers, governors for life, and medical officers, are all members, and three constitute a board. All such governors as practise physic, surgery, or pharmacy, are a standing medical committee, to order and inspect the drugs and medicines, examine the bills for them, and report thereon to the committee; and on any vacancy in the medical offices, five of this medical board, who must be of the Royal College of Physicians, Royal College of Surgeons, or of the Apothecaries' Company, are appointed with the medical officers to examine the testimonials of and admit candidates, three of whom are a quorum.

One of the physicians attends at the dispensary daily, (Sundays excepted,) to give advice to such patients as come properly recommended, and afterwards to visit at home, within the bounds of the City, such as are unable to attend. If any of the physicians from indisposition is incapable of attending, one of the other physicians attends in his room; and no physician is to absent himself from any other cause, without one of the others engaging to officiate in his stead. Candidates for the office of physician must possess a qualification from the Royal College of Physicians to practise medicine in London, or at least must be eligible, by medical education, to be examined for such qualification, according to the rules of the College.

One of the surgeons attends at the dispensary daily, (Sundays excepted,) for the purpose of examining and relieving surgical patients, under the same regulations as the physicians.

physicians. Candidates for the office of surgeon must be members of the Royal College of Surgeons, and none are eligible to this office who practise midwifery or pharmacy.

The physicians and surgeons are to hold consultations together on difficult cases.

The apothecary constantly resides at the dispensary, to take care of the utensils, drugs, &c. to see that none be wasted, spoiled, or embezzled, and that the shop, medical apartments, and committee-rooms, be kept in proper order. He compounds and dispenses the medicines prescribed by the physicians and surgeons, delivering therewith a printed or written order or label. He collects and enters the tradesmen's bills in the ledger, and keeps the accounts respecting the same; receives the letters of recommendation, and keeps a register of the patients, and a list of the governors, with their payments. He does not practise except in the business of the charity, nor absent himself one whole day or night, without leave from the president, a vice-president, the treasurer, or the monthly committee; in such case he procures another apothecary to officiate, to be approved of by the persons giving him such leave. Every apothecary chosen to this charity is to find securities, who are to be bound with himself for his fidelity to the amount of 200*l.*—His salary is 120*l.*

There is an anniversary dinner on a day appointed by the monthly committee, when a state of the charity is laid before the governors; and sermons for the benefit of the charity are preached at such times and by such persons as the committee approve.

Every election of officers and servants of the charity is by ballot, in one day, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon; and all other affairs and

business

business of the charity, and questions arising therefrom, are decided by vote.

Not more than six weeks, nor less than three, are allowed for the declaration of any vacancy at a general meeting, to the election.

Nobility, members of parliament, and ladies, may vote by proxy in writing.

No new governor can vote at any election who shall not have paid his subscription four days previous to the commencement of the ballot. No person can vote on any question for the making, repealing, or altering of any law, rule, or order of this charity, who has not been a governor six calendar months; and no person can vote on any question in which he is interested.

No officer or servant of the charity is to take of any tradesman, patient, or others, any reward or gratuity, directly or indirectly, on pain of being immediately discharged; and any tradesman presenting such reward or gratuity will not be employed by the charity.

Patients admitted from the institution in 1770, to April 30, 1809 . . .		138,108
Dismissed, cured, or relieved	133,828	
Died . .	3,850	
Remain under cure .	430	

During the year 1808 the receipts for the support of the charity amounted to 820*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, and the expenditure to 688*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, leaving a balance towards the present year of 131*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* The dividends on stock amounted only to 61*l.* 13*s.*, so that the chief dependence is upon the casual success of the current year, rather than upon any permanent fund; which it is, therefore, essentially necessary to augment for the future support of this useful institution.

The

The officers are—Lord Carrington, president; fourteen vice-presidents; Solomon Hougham, esq. Charter-house-square, treasurer; George Sandeman, M. D., Henry Clutterbuck, M. D., and George Birkbeck, M. D., physicians; George Vaux, esq., and William Norris, esq., surgeons; Mr. John Pullen, 34, Fore-street, secretary; Mr. James Ivory, at the dispensary, apothecary; Mr. William Blake, 28, Whitecross-street, collector.

THE LONDON DISPENSARY,

ARTILLERY-STREET.

This dispensary was instituted and opened on the 16th of June, in the year 1777, for administering advice and medicines to the poor, at the dispensary, or their own habitations, as their cases may require. Its local situation, and the extensive district over which its benefits are diffused, comprehending the greater part of the eastern and northern divisions of the metropolis, with their crowded population of manufacturing poor, are circumstances which powerfully plead in behalf of this charity.

The limits for visiting patients at their own habitations extend from Shoreditch church to Whitechapel church, including the whole of Spital-fields; from thence to Hermitage-stairs, Wapping, including Goodman's-fields; and from thence along the river-side to Crane-stairs, through Queen-street, King-street, and Coleman-street, into Moorfields, to Dog-house-bar, and Shoreditch church.

Patients

Patients coming from any distance whatever, with a letter of recommendation, will receive medicines and the advice of a physician or surgeon, as their cases may require.

Indigent persons, having suffered from accidents, or required to be inoculated, are received without any recommendation.

The patients admitted since the opening of the dispensary on the 16th of June, 1777, to the 1st of October, 1809, both days inclusive, amount to 98,907:

Whereof were cured and relieved	90,585
Discharged	4,934
Died	3,135
Remained under cure	253
Admitted as casualties without any letters of recommendation	1,498

All benefactors of fifteen guineas, or making up their contributions within the year to that sum, are governors for life, with right of having two patients on the books at a time. In like manner, the payment of ten guineas within the year constitutes the benefactor a governor for life, with right of having one patient at all times on the books.

All persons paying one guinea or upwards, annually, are also governors, with a right of having one patient on the books at a time for each guinea subscribed.

Upon the payment of a legacy of fifty pounds, or upwards, to this charity, the person appointed to pay the same will be constituted a governor for life.

A physician and surgeon attend at the dispensary daily, (Sundays excepted,) to give advice to the out-patients, and afterwards visit the home-patients at their abode. An apothecary resides at the dispensary, to administer the medicines; and

and is not to visit private patients, or administer drugs or medicines to any but the patients of the charity; and house-visitors are appointed to see that the regulations are properly observed.

A general meeting is held at six o'clock in the evening precisely on the third Friday in the months of March, June, September, and December, at which seven governors constitute a board. The principal officers and committee have power to call a general meeting at any other time.

A committee of fifteen governors, three of whom are a quorum, are chosen at the general meeting in December, to meet at the dispensary on the first Friday in every month, at six o'clock in the evening precisely, for conducting the affairs of this charity; which committee is open to all governors for life. The principal officers are members of all committees.

The monthly committee, at their meeting in November, are to consider of proper persons to succeed them for the ensuing year, (in which not more than seven of the old committee remain;) and, at their last meeting in every quarter, prepare the business to be laid before the general quarterly meeting.

At the quarterly general meeting in December auditors are appointed; and also a medical committee, consisting of governors acquainted with physic, surgery, or pharmacy, to inspect the drugs and medicines, audit the bills for the same, and report, as they see occasion, to the monthly committee.

When any vacancy is declared at a general meeting, fourteen days, at least, are allowed, previous to an election; and all elections are by ballot.

The nobility, members of parliament, and ladies, and any

any governor resident ten miles or more from London, vote by proxy.

The present officers are—His royal highness the Duke of York, patron; His royal highness the Duke of Sussex, president; twelve vice-presidents; Sir William Rawlins, knt. treasurer; Dr. James Hamilton, physician extraordinary, and consulting physician; J. R. Farre, M. D., and George Rees, M. D., physicians; Mr. Richard Clement Headington, surgeon; James Collins, esq. Spital-square, secretary; Mr. Burgess, apothecary; Mr. Samuel Le Mare, 4, Elder-street, Spital-square, collector.

THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF

DELIVERING POOR MARRIED WOMEN AT THEIR OWN HABITATIONS.

In January, 1780, several respectable inhabitants of London and Westminster, actuated by generous principles of humanity, entered upon this laudable undertaking. It has met with the patronage and support of many of the nobility and gentry, the countenance and encouragement of the public, and has been made the happy means of administering relief and comfort to many truly-valuable mothers.

If there are any persons in the community who have a prior right to the notice of a charitable public, it is surely the poor, sober, industrious married women; and that too at a period when they require all that the powers of art can do to sooth, or mitigate their pains.

Not

Not only the pressing necessities of the inferior members of the community call upon those whom Providence has blessed with affluence, but the good of the commonwealth also puts in a powerful claim, that this, and similar institutions should be countenanced and supported. Nothing is so likely to promote industry and population as the encouragement of matrimony, and nothing will be more likely to encourage it, than for the lower orders of the people to see that the rich and great are ready and willing to contribute towards their happiness and support in so honourable a state.

The design, therefore, of this charity is, to afford to poor married women, at their own habitations, the assistance of midwives regularly instructed in their business, and all necessary medicines during the time of their lying-in; and in all cases of difficulty and danger, the advice and assistance of a physician and man-midwife

Since the commencement of this charity 38,557 poor married women have been delivered, and have received advice and assistance under its superintendence.

Any annual subscriber of one guinea, or more, has a right to recommend eight objects, yearly, for every guinea he subscribes, and to vote at all elections; a subscription of ten guineas, or upwards, at one time, constitutes the subscriber a governor for life, and entitles him to recommend eight objects every year for every ten guineas subscribed.

A committee, consisting of fifteen annual subscribers of one guinea or upwards, are authorized to make occasional orders, and conduct the affairs of the charity; all governors for life are members of all committees, whenever they please to attend. The accounts of the preceding year are stated and audited by the committee to the 31st of December, in order to their being forthwith printed.

General

General meetings are held on the 1st Monday in January, April, July, and October, at the hour of seven o'clock in the evening.

Foreign ministers, peers, members of parliament, and ladies, vote by proxy at the election of any officer.

On the death or resignation of any of the officers, the treasurer has a power to call an extraordinary general meeting to declare the vacancy. Special courts are called on the requisition of nine governors.

The following orders have been made respecting the patients:—

That no midwife to this charity do presume at any time to take of any patient any fee, reward, or gratification, directly or indirectly, for any service done, or to be done, on account of this charity, on pain of being instantly discharged.

That the physician and man-widwife do attend Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the house to which the letters are directed, between the hours of nine and ten in the morning, to give all necessary directions and advice.

All persons who shall become objects of this charity are to be attended when in labour by midwives regularly instructed in their business; and to have due attendance and medicines for one month after. All cases of difficulty and danger (as well in the time of labour as afterwards) to be attended by the physician and man-midwife belonging to the said charity.

That every person relieved by this charity shall return thanks to Almighty God at their usual place of worship, and to the governor who recommended her, or upon neglect shall be excluded any benefit from this charity for the future.

The boundaries of this charity, beyond which the midwives are not to go, are the undermentioned distances, viz. Lambeth, Chelsea, Brompton, Knightsbridge, Kensington,

Mary-

Mary-le-bone, Paddington, Tottenham-court, Gray's-inn-lane end, Islington, City-road, Shoreditch, Bethnal-green, and Whitechapel Turnpikes, Ratcliffe-cross, Dock-head, Grange-road, Kent-street, and Kennington turnpikes, and the road from Blackman-street to Westminster-bridge.

Recommendatory letters from governors are received at Dr. Atkinson's, 26, Jermyn-street, St. James's, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock in the morning; and the midwife is not obliged to attend the patient when sent for, unless the said letter be produced.

N. B. If the patient should make complaint of any ill-treatment from the midwife who attended her, to the governor she was recommended by, he is requested to send a line to the committee, who meet at the Hungerford coffee-house, 470, Strand, the first Monday in every month; or to the secretary, (Mr. William Samuel Lemage, Attorney, Clerk's-office, St. Martin's, Castle-street, King's Mews-gate,) with the said midwife's name, and the name and place of abode of the person complaining, in order that he may summon all the parties against the next committee meeting.

Legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurer for the time being. If any executor pay twenty, or executors fifty pounds, towards the support of this charity, he or they become governors for life.

The officers are—his royal highness the Duke of York, president; seven vice-presidents; Thomas Jefferys, esq. treasurer, 23, Newman-street; Dr. Atkinson, physician; Mr. William Samuel Lemage, secretary, Castle-street, King's Mews-gate; forty midwives.

THE LYING-IN CHARITY,

FOR

DELIVERING POOR MARRIED WOMEN AT THEIR OWN HABITATIONS.

THIS humane and useful institution dates its rise in the year 1757; its founders saw, with concern, that only a small part of that great multitude which wanted help in this great city could receive it by means of hospitals, and they likewise observed the inconvenience which, in many cases, arose in separating the wife from her husband and family, during the time of her residence there: they therefore suggested this new plan, which had very favourable recommendations to second its views; and would also be productive of an increasing number of practised midwives, established in all parts of the metropolis. Its utility has been amply verified since, and at no time more than in the last year, when at an expense of 1500*l.* no less a number than 4,100 women were attended and relieved. The assistance which this charity affords is purposely limitted to that of the midwife and medicines, in order that it may be extended and dispensed to the greater number; if the cases are difficult and dangerous, the patients are attended by able and approved physicians and men-midwives, who are accustomed to attend the most opulent families; they visit them before, at, and after their delivery, and until they are recovered; and, in extraordinary cases, a consulting-physician and man-widwife, whose skill this institution has long experienced, is engaged to give his additional advice and

and assistance. Men of very low condition can hardly purchase the necessaries of life, and if they have a family of children, and a sickly wife, it will be found very difficult for them, who, besides, are rarely patterns of economy, to defray the charges of a common lying-in: the inconvenience of a temporary separation of the wife or mother from her husband and children is urged by the friends of this charity in preference to that of hospitals, and much of what is advanced has weight; but they do not state the many other cases wherein a husband may be already separated from his pregnant wife, in different services, and places of residence; in the army and navy when they have not yet any children; when, if they have any, they can conveniently be intrusted to the care of some relation or friend, during the mother's absence, in which case the rent of a lodging, besides maintenance, and all the necessary apparel incidental to their lying-in, are spared; these are points which tend to obviate the objection to hospitals in every case; at the same time the more numerous instances of application to this charity than to hospitals for lying-in, seems to afford strong ground to conclude that, upon the whole, it is far more convenient to the poor patients themselves.

"Lying-in charities," says Dr. Lettsom *, "for the delivery of women at their own habitations, are capable of much improvement, by the addition of linen and clothes, which may be done at a small expense; the contribution to Mrs. Wakefield's Society, at Tottenham, is 3*s.* on admission, and 6*d.* weekly, while the good effected by it is incalculable; the health and comfort of the patients, whose utmost frugality does not enable them to keep any stock of such necessaries, so that, if their time comes unexpectedly, they

* 2 Hints, 84.

are destitute; it also leads women of superior fortune to become acquainted with the temporary as well as habitual distresses of their poor female neighbours, invites them to visit those whom they have thus assisted, and personally to inspect the abodes of poverty."

The midwives are settled in various parts of London, Westminster, and Southwark, and are in the way to attend any lying-in women in their respective neighbourhoods. They have been carefully instructed in their art by the consulting-physician, at the sole charge of this charity; and are not employed by the society until the physician has made report to the committee of their being duly qualified for the office. On account of future benefit to themselves, they stand engaged to serve this charity at a low price for two years. Great care is taken to know the characters of women recommended for this trust, and that care has hitherto so well succeeded, that few complaints have been made at all, very few justly made, of their want of punctuality or good behaviour. And any failure of duty could hardly have escaped the knowledge of the governors, who strictly watch, and take every precaution to be well informed of the conduct of the midwives.

During the first fifty years of this society, the deliveries amounted to 178,983; during the last year to 4,100.

The boundaries of this charity, beyond which the midwives are not to go, viz.—Westminster-bridge, Millbank, Pimlico, Hyde-park corner and Tyburn turnpikes, Portman-square, Mary-le-bone, Tottenham-court, Gray's-inn-lane end, St. John-street, Pentonville, as far as the Chapel, and Islington, to Cross-street, inclusive, Goswell-street-turnpike, the City-road, and Shoreditch-workhouse, Hackney-turnpike, Bethnal-green-turnpike, near the church, and to the

the Grove-house, Mile-end Old Town, Limehouse-hole, Rotherhithe-church, Grange-road, and Kent-street end, Blackman-street-turnpike, and the road from Blackman-street to Westminster-bridge.

The consulting-physician and man-midwife is Dr. J. Sims, 67, Upper Guildford-street; the physicians and men-midwives are, Dr. R. Dennison, 37, Broad-street-buildings; Dr. J. Squire, 30, Ely-place; Dr. R. Croft, 12, Old Burlington-street.

The midwives are twenty-seven in number, whose residencies are dispersed in all parts of the town, and to whom the patients are instructed to apply.

One of the physicians and men-midwives attends daily at the house, to which the patient is directed by her ticket of recommendation to apply for previous advice, between the hours of nine and ten in the forenoon, (Sundays excepted).

Every person relieved by this charity is expected to return thanks to Almighty God at her usual place of public worship, and to the governor who recommended her; and, upon neglect, is refused any benefit from this charity for the future.

This society consists of a president, six vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and governors.

All persons who pay one guinea, or more, yearly, are annual governors; and all who give a benefaction of ten guineas, or upwards, at one time, or make up their contribution to that sum within a year, are governors for life.

An annual governor is entitled to recommend eight objects within the year for one guinea, and so in proportion for every guinea he subscribes within that period; and every subscriber of ten guineas is entitled to recommend as many objects as an annual governor of one guinea, and so in proportion for every ten guineas he subscribes.

The accounts of the preceding year are audited by the committee to the first of January, in order to their being forthwith printed; and an anniversary feast is held between that day and the 24th of June ensuing.

A general meeting is held on the second Thursday after every quarter-day, at five o'clock in the evening, to receive the report of the committee, and to regulate the affairs of the charity. At the first quarterly general meeting after the anniversary feast, the officers, and a committee, consisting of twenty-five governors, besides the treasurer and the stewards for the ensuing year, are chosen.

All governors for life are members of all committees whenever they please to attend. All peers and members of parliament, and all ladies (who are governors) vote by proxy in writing.

There are one consulting-physician and man-midwife, and three physicians and men-midwives, and as many assistants as the committee shall approve.

The president, any one of the vice-presidents, or the treasurer, have power to call a general meeting; and nine governors may call an extraordinary meeting.

The funds and resources of this charity are about 2,000*l.* per annum, which is sufficient to cover their annual expenditure, the principal of which, in 1807, was to physicians, midwives, and in medicines, for the delivery of 4,100 women, 1,210*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; the rest consisted in salaries, printing, &c. and in the purchase of 500*l.* reduced annuities.

The Prince of Wales is the president; and, upon his condescending to accept that office, he conferred a benefaction of 200*l.* and continues an annual payment of 20*l.*; six vice-presidents; Charles Stuart, esq. treasurer, Tower-street; Dr. John Sims, consulting-physician; Dr. Dennison, Dr. Squire, and Dr. Croft, physicians and accoucheurs; Mr. W. S. Hall,

S. Hall, secretary, 5, Clement's-buildings, near Islington-turnpike; Mr. G. Hunt, collector, 2, Cock-court, Ludgate-hill. The committee meet precisely at six in the evening, on the last Thursday in every month, at their office, 2, Cock-court, Ludgate-hill.

LYING-IN CHARITY,

AT TOTTENHAM, &c.

In August, 1791, eight ladies, of the parish of Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex, united in a plan for the relief of their poor neighbours during their lying in. They began their undertaking by a subscription of 3*s.* or 3*s.* 6*d.* each for the purchase of linen, and afterwards appointed one of their number treasurer and manager; and, in order to supply a fund for allowing 5*s.* towards the payment of a midwife, and 6*s.* for a nurse for each patient, they agreed to contribute 6*d.* a piece weekly. The number of subscribers increased. In the first year they relieved fourteen persons, in the fourth year sixty-four, and in the seventh year ninety-four. The society, finding that the sick stood as much in need of assistance as lying-in women, extended its benefit to either without distinction; and, the funds having since considerably increased, a large number of bags of linen has been provided, and the manager is authorised to lend them, as long as the case requires, to all sick persons who are in want throughout the parish, where the disease is not of an infectious nature. A set of linen is lent to every lying-in and sick patient, that receives a ticket from any subscriber, for one month. Eleven

shillings is paid to the lying-in patient to defray the charges of midwife and nurse; the same sum is laid out for each sick person, according to their wants, either in procuring necessary food, coals, or medicines, or, at the discretion of the governess, to be paid them in a weekly allowance. And one of the subscribers is appointed by the rest to preside over and manage the affairs of the charity, subject to the controul of an annual meeting. Every subscriber receives a ticket, inscribed with the name, every six months from the governess, which such subscriber disposes of to any object resident in the parish, whether lying-in or sick, who shall appear deserving of it. Every patient that receives a ticket presents it to the governess, that her name may be entered for admission. If the patient be for lying-in, the ticket is returned to her, that when taken ill she may send to the governess for a bag of linen, without which it cannot be delivered, nor previous to indisposition; none but married women can receive a lying-in ticket. No woman is allowed to keep the linen longer than a month, without leave from the governess, who has a discretionary power of prolonging the time in peculiar cases; the linen is to be returned clean and correct in number, and, if this be neglected, the patient becomes incapable of receiving future benefit from the society. The governess is empowered to lend bags of linen to persons of good character, who have been disappointed of obtaining tickets, if there be a sufficient quantity to supply the patients. This is the means of considerably extending the benefits of the institution. None receive presentations to this charity but such as reside in the parish, but without regard to their being a parishioner. An annual meeting of the subscribers is held on the first of May, at which time the subscriptions are collected.

It

It is earnestly requested that the subscribers will be careful that the objects of their bounty do not suffer any infectious disease.

Sick persons, whose disease is infectious, such as small-pox, fevers, &c. can only receive the appointed sum, without being assisted with linen.

The utility of this plan has already recommended it to the inhabitants of several other places. Charities similar in design, though varying in some particulars, have been established, among other places, at Cambridge, Ipswich, Colchester, Needham, Halstead, Stoke-Newington, Edmonton, Cheshunt, Ware, Hertford, Woodford, Wanstead, and Walthamstow, Canterbury, &c. and I may add, from my own knowledge, privately by individuals.

The most obvious advantages of this mode of administering charity are, that the relief is bestowed at a time when it is particularly wanted, and when the occasion of that necessity disables the sufferer from earning the means of procuring a supply: that assistance is given to a great number of persons at a very small expense; for, exclusive of those who receive tickets, which entitle them to the whole benefit of the institution, the comfort of change of linen, in the time of sickness, is enjoyed by numbers whose utmost frugality does not enable them to keep a sufficient stock for the purpose: and that it affords relief, but by no means precludes the necessity of industry and provident care against a day of trouble. Nor let it be esteemed the least of its excellencies that it induces women of superior rank to become acquainted with the temporary, as well as the habitual distresses of their poor neighbours; that it invites them to visit those to whom they have given their tickets, and personally to inspect the abodes of poverty. If the

judgment of the poor may be thought worthy of consideration, there are but few plans, upon so small a scale of expense, which afford them such an acceptable relief.

THE ST. MARY-LE-BONE GENERAL DISPENSARY,

NO. 77, WELBECK-STREET.

This dispensary was instituted in the year 1785, and is maintained upon principles similar to most others, in giving medicines and advice to the sick poor, and pregnant women, gratis, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

Its extent is throughout the parishes of Mary-le-bone, St. James, St. George Bloomsbury, St. George Hanover-square, St. Giles in the Fields, St. Martin in the Fields, St. Anne Soho, St. Pancras, and Paddington.

Its physician is Dr. Temple, 31, Bedford-row, who attends at the dispensary on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at twelve o'clock, to prescribe for patients who are properly recommended. The physician-man-midwife is Dr. Clough, of 68, Berner's-street, who attends there on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at noon. The surgeon is Mr. Simmons, of 29, Oxendon-street, who attends in cases of surgery every day at noon, (except Sundays.) Mr. Tinkler, the apothecary, resides constantly at the dispensary. Consultations are held on all necessary cases.

A subscriber

A subscriber of one guinea is entitled to have one patient at a time on the institution, for a year; of two guineas, two patients; and the same advantage is extended in proportion to subscribers of larger sums. A donation of ten guineas entitles to two patients constantly on the books.

Patients recommended by any governor attend at the dispensary at twelve o'clock on the days above-mentioned; they are admitted in rotation, and must be clean and decently clothed. Such as are too ill to attend may send daily some person to report their state, and are attended at their own habitations, if within the distance of two miles; if they do not attend for ten days, they forfeit their letter.

Each patient furnishes his own phials, &c. and applies for the medicines ordered at six in the evening, unless the case requires immediate relief, &c. &c.

The letter of nomination, when no longer required, is delivered to the medical officers, who return to the patient a letter of thanks to be conveyed to the governor who recommended them.

His royal highness the Duke of Clarence is the patron; the late Duke of Portland was the president.

The present officers are — fourteen vice-presidents; E. Pepys, esq. treasurer, 14, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square; Mr. Thomas Lamb, secretary, 2, Bedford-street, Bedford-square; and Mr. S. Evans, collector, 10, Little Portland-street, Cavendish-square.

THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY,

BISHOP'S-COURT, CAREY-STREET.

THIS charity was instituted in 1783, for the relief, by advice and medicine, of the numerous poor in the vicinity of Clare-market, Drury-lane, Chancery-lane, Temple-bar, Strand, Holborn, Fleet Street and Market, Ludgate, Black and White Friars, &c.; but *poor* objects from any quarter, if properly recommended, and able to attend the dispensary, always obtain the necessary assistance, and, by a late regulation, the physician and surgeon inoculate for the cow-pox all persons who are recommended for that purpose. The managing committee have been earnest in their last address, to acknowledge the "assiduous and skilful attention of their medical assistants, mingled with kindness, and exerted with unabated zeal, during twenty-five years. The average of patients admitted since the first institution, may be stated at two thousand in every year; to such a fact little need be added in favour of the charity. Subscribers of one guinea, or more, are annual governors, and may have as many patients on the books at a time as guineas subscribed; and may vote in any matter of general concern; ten guineas constitute a governor for life. The principal officers are directors, and have the power of calling general meetings. These are usually held on the second Tuesday in January, April, July, and October; a committee of twenty-five, of which three are a quorum, meet on the second Tuesday in every month, for conducting the affairs of the charity, &c. One of the physicians attends at the dispensary every Monday,

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at twelve, to prescribe, and afterwards visit those patients who are not capable of attending. The surgeon attends every Tuesday and Friday, at noon, and afterwards visits his patients in the same manner. The apothecary constantly resides at the dispensary, and employs himself exclusively in that practice. The regular attendance of patients is required, and, when cured, they are to return thanks to their governor; and those who are desirous of being inoculated for the cow-pox, attend on Tuesday or Friday, at noon; persons labouring under venereal complaints, are not admitted, unless their case is particularly specified in their recommendation, which is not granted to them a second time on any account whatsoever.

Patients are attended at their own habitations, when requisite, within the following parishes and places, viz. St. Clement-le-Dane, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Giles, St. Martin in the Fields, St. Paul Covent-Garden, St. George Bloomsbury, St. George the Martyr, St. Andrew Holborn, St. Sepulchre Within, St. Martin Ludgate, St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, and St. Anne Blackfriars, St. Bride, and St. Dunstan, Fleet-street; the Liberty of the Rolls, the Savoy, White-friars, and Bridewell Precinct.

The committee, on the 9th of June, 1801, advised the vaccine inoculation; for which their physicians and surgeons published very cogent reasons, signed by Dr. Willan and Dr. Murray, and J. Pearson, surgeon; and appointed their patients to attend for that purpose at the dispensary, on Tuesday and Saturday, at twelve at noon.

Patients admitted from the institution, in 1783, to April 1, 1808, 53,286, of whom 14,763 were visited at their own

houses, and 687 admitted as casualties, without the usual form of recommendation.

Dismissed, cured	51,265
Dismissed, cured or relieved, not having returned thanks	814
Discharged incurable	108
Died	846
Remain under cure	253
	53,286

N. B. The committee remark, with peculiar satisfaction, that contagious fevers, formerly very prevalent at all seasons, have nearly ceased to exist within this district; not more than four patients in fever having applied to the dispensary during the last year. This circumstance is probably to be attributed, in a great degree, to the measures adopted by the Fever Institution, (which was originally recommended by this charity,) by which many of the sources and receptacles of contagion have been effectually purified.

The officers are—the right hon. Earl of Sandwich, president; twelve vice-presidents; William Waddington, esq. Crescent-house, Brompton, treasurer; Robert Willan, M. D. F. A. S. &c. Bloomsbury-square, consulting physician; Thomas Bateman, M. D. F. L. S. 13, Bedford-street, Bedford-row, and James Laird, M. D. 15, Basinghall-street, physicians; John Pearson, esq. F. R. S. Golden-square, surgeon; Mr. James Briggs, Lower James-street, Golden-square, assistant surgeon; Mr. Richard Geldard, Gray's-inn, secretary; Mr. Jeremiah Jackson, at the dispensary, apothecary; Mr. William Bond Copeland, No. 1, Devonshire-street, Red-lion-square, collector.

THE

THE NEW RUPTURE SOCIETY,

THE importance of such charities as this is evident from the information which those, who have devoted themselves to the condition of the poor, have invariably testified. The great national importance of relieving the necessitous and afflicted will be sufficiently obvious, when it is announced, by the conductors of this institution, that it has been estimated that at least one person in fifteen is ruptured: but among those classes of the community which are much exposed to laborious employment, the average may be fixed at one in eight or nine. The proportion, however, of sufferers from this disease, is incomparably greater in places of which the situation is low and damp, and the atmosphere relaxing. The committee of this institution have been credibly informed, that, in some particular parishes, the proportion may be computed at even a fourth of the labouring population.

This complaint is not confined to any particular age or sex, nor is it the consequence of depraved habits or immoral behaviour; but it arises from a natural bodily defect, or from very unusual exertions, at any period of life, and can be neither foreseen nor avoided, either by the wealthy or the poor. Its tendency is so alarming, that without timely aid it generally terminates by a painful and rapid dissolution, in early life, or during the vigour of manhood; although, in a majority of cases, its fatal consequences may almost certainly be prevented by the careful application of an appropriate truss or compress *.

Prolapses

* As many persons do not know that females are liable to this heavy affliction, the following statement, made by Mr. Blair, and founded on

Prolapses (a species of disorder vulgarly called "a bearing down of the body") are extremely similar to ruptures, originating in a similar infirmity of the bodily frame, and requiring a like plan of treatment: They are not, indeed, equally common; but yet occur much more frequently than an inattentive observer might be apt to suppose, and are especially incident to the weaker sex. The idea of delicacy, attached to this complaint, has the effect of concealing from public view both the number and the sufferings of its victims; circumstances which could not fail, were they fully known, to produce a powerful impression on every humane and benevolent mind. But perhaps the sufferings adverted to will not bear a minute description; and it may therefore suffice generally to observe, that they can hardly be conceived, except by those individuals who have had some opportunity of knowing them, either from personal or professional experience; to which I fear it may be added, that prolapses may be temporarily relieved, but seldom or never cured.

Among the afflicted poor, where no means of relief have

on actual experience, will shew the proportion of herniary complaints in each sex, out of three thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight cases.

		Males.		Females.
953 Double Ruptures.	In both thighs	3	&	48
	In both groins	815	&	87
3035 Single Ruptures.	In one thigh	65	&	206
	In one groin	2142	&	429
	In the navel	46	&	147
	Total	3071	&	917=3988

Of the single ruptures, more than one-third happened on the left side, and nearly two-thirds on the right side. A very small proportion of triple ruptures, and other extraordinary cases, likewise occurred in the above number; but they were extremely rare, and mostly existed among females. Prolapses have also been found to arise at least five times more often in female subjects than in the other sex.

been

been resorted to, during the existence of ruptures and prolapses, the unhappy objects are commonly disabled from fulfilling the ordinary duties of their stations; insomuch, that in the army and navy it is an invariable rule to dismiss from the service those men who become ruptured by the violence of their exertions.

This society will afford an extension of its benefits to the army and navy, as soon as the funds shall prove adequate for that purpose; and it already includes within the sphere of its bounty a description of sufferers (namely, persons afflicted with prolapses,) who have hitherto been left unprotected and forsaken. With a reference to this twofold object of its formation, it is named "The New Rupture Society for the Relief of Poor Persons of both Sexes afflicted with Herniary Complaints and Prolapses," the treatment of which demands as much anatomical and surgical knowledge as that of any disorder incident to human nature.

During the year 1796, a society was formed in this metropolis, for the sole purpose of gratuitously affording surgical assistance and trusses to ruptured persons of either sex in indigent circumstances. The benefits of that establishment were extended to those ruptured soldiers and sailors, properly recommended by their commanding-officers, who had been (on that account) dismissed from his Majesty's service, on which account the War-office contributed 50*l.* per annum towards its support. Popular instructions were likewise printed and circulated by the subscribers, for conveying to the afflicted poor such needful instruction as should lead them to adopt means for their personal safety. But, unfortunately, some circumstances occurred, which induced the principal patrons of that institution, after calling a general meeting, to discontinue their sanction, and at length

length to withdraw from it entirely, on the 15th of December, 1800, and afterwards they published a declaration, under the hands of the then president Lord Melville, six vice-presidents, J. W. Adam, esq. treasurer, and thirteen life-governors, stating their disapprobation, and announcing this institution as established in 1805.

The affairs of the New Rupture Society are managed by a committee of governors, elected at the annual meeting in April, consisting of a patron, two or more vice-patrons, one president, several vice-presidents, two joint-treasurers, all the life-subscribers of fifteen guineas, and so many yearly-subscribers (of not less than two guineas each) as may be approved by a ballot of the committee, and confirmed at an annual general meeting; among whom are also included the surgeon and secretary for the time being, so long as they, or either of them, render his or their services gratuitously to this institution.

Life-subscribers of fifteen guineas, and contributors of not less than two guineas each per annum, are denominated governors of this charity; but subscribers of smaller sums are denominated members.

Patients are recommended in the following ratio, viz. for every guinea subscribed per annum, as well as for every life-subscription, two patients (whether afflicted with ruptures or prolapses) may be recommended within the year, to be provided with single trusses, or one patient, requiring a double truss; annual subscribers of two guineas are allowed patients requiring four single, or two double, trusses; and the same proportion is extended to subscribers of larger sums.

By a late order of the governors, notice has been publicly given to parochial officers, superintendants of hospi-

tals,

tals, and the conductors of other charitable institutions, that the benefits of this society are extended to all parts of the kingdom, provided exact descriptions of the cases, with proper measurements of the patients, be sent by subscribers, post paid, to Mr. Blair, surgeon, 69, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square.

General meetings are held quarterly on the first Thursday in January, April, July, and October, at one precisely, and five governors constitute a court; and special meetings may be called by the principal officers. All subscribers may attend the committee, and offer their opinion on any special business, but cannot vote unless they are members of the committee.

The surgeon is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and no surgeon practising pharmacy or midwifery is eligible; he prescribes medicines and orders trusses, and keeps a register for inspection of the committee. No governor, being six calendar months in arrear of his subscription, nor any one whose subscription shall not have been paid previous to the declaration of the vacancy, can vote at any election. The nobility, vice-presidents, members of parliament, and contributors of fifteen guineas within one year, ladies, and subscribers who are declared by their medical attendants to be incapable by sickness from personal attendance, may vote by proxy, and all contested elections are to be by ballot. All investments are in the names of the joint-treasurers. The secretaries and collectors find sureties for their fidelity.

The patients are those only who are really indigent, and have either a rupture or a bearing down of the body; they apply to William Blair, esq. surgeon, 69, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, at nine o'clock in the morning, except

except in very dangerous circumstances, when they are allowed to see him at his own house during any hour of the day. Those, whose situations require that they should be visited at their own habitations, give immediate notice to him for that purpose. If patients neglect, for ten days after the date of their recommendation, to apply, he may decline to relieve them; and no person can obtain a truss without his order in writing.

The present officers are—His royal highness the Duke of York, patron; six vice-patrons; Lord Viscount Melville, president; sixteen vice-presidents; Henry Hoare, esq. and W. H. Hoare, esq. Fleet-street, joint-treasurers; William Blair, esq. 69, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, surgeon; J. Miller, esq. 35, Red-lion-square, secretary; Mr. J. Crump, 15, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, collector.

CITY TRUSS SOCIETY,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF THE RUPTURED POOR,

NO. 10, GROCER'S-HALL-COURT, POULTRY,—INSTITUTED 1807.

It is a well-known and justly-lamented fact, that a very considerable proportion of our fellow-creatures are suffering, in various degrees, under the disease called Hernia, or Rupture.

As this malady most commonly is occasioned by those laborious

laborious employments, or strenuous exertions, from which the affluent are, in general, exempted, a very large proportion of the sufferers under this affliction is found among the poorer classes of the community.

When cases of hernia are neglected in their early stages, either through over-much delicacy, or through extreme poverty, the malady daily increases in proportion to the industrious habits of the patient; and from this circumstance, the services of many ingenious artificers and useful labourers have been totally lost to the community; and their families, once decently maintained by them, are now absolutely impoverished.

There is, therefore, no disease which more imperiously calls for the charitable aid of a liberal public. To the honour of human nature, such a call has not been heard in vain; since the institution of societies specifically for the relief of this malady, (the remedy for which, when judiciously applied, is peculiarly simple, and infallibly certain,) many afflicted persons have been encouraged, by the prospect of gratuitous advice and assistance, to make known a calamity, which they had before unwisely concealed—have obtained the requisite relief—their lives have been spared—and their usefulness to the public continued.

While patients from all parts, if recommended by governors, are provided with trusses, this society offers peculiar facilities to the afflicted poor, who reside in the central parts of the metropolis. Affluent persons regularly or occasionally employ workmen or labourers, who, in their service, are daily liable to accidents of the kind relieved by this society, which is conducted upon a system of discreet economy, the governors of the City Dispensary having permitted the use of their premises, and the officers of this charity

receiving

receiving no other reward for their services than that of partaking with the subscribers at large in "the rich luxury of doing good."

Annual subscribers of one guinea, or more, are governors as long as they continue such subscription, and are at liberty to recommend three patients within the year for single trusses, or one patient for a double and one for a single truss, for each guinea subscribed.

Subscribers of ten guineas, or upwards, are governors for life, with the same privileges, besides being members of all committees.

In case of the death of a subscriber, his personal representative is entitled to all his privileges during the year for which the subscription was paid.

The charity is managed by a committee of twenty-four governors, annually chosen at the general meeting in January. Three members form a quorum.

The meetings of the committee are held at the City Dispensary on the second Wednesdays in the months of January, April, July, and October, or oftener if necessary, at six o'clock in the evening precisely, when the accounts are audited. All committees are open to the governors.

A general meeting of the governors is held at the City Dispensary on the second Wednesday in the months of January and July, at seven o'clock precisely; five of whom constitute a quorum.

The charity is governed by the right honourable the Lord Mayor (for the time being), president; James Amos, esq. treasurer; a committee of twenty-four; John Taunton, esq. surgeon; Mr. A. B. Turnbull, 3, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, secretary.

Mr. Taunton attends at the City Dispensary on Wednesdays

days and Saturdays, at twelve o'clock precisely, to examine the cases recommended; or the patients may apply at his house, 21, Greville-street, Hatton-garden, any morning before nine o'clock.

Subscriptions and donations are received by James Amos, esq. Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate; Mr. Alexander Maxwell, 17, Skinner-street; Mr. Elliott, City Dispensary; and by the secretary, from whom plans of the society may be obtained.

THE SURRY DISPENSARY,

UNION-STREET, SOUTHWARK.

THE numerous dispensaries which administer medical relief to the poor of London, gave occasion to a similar establishment in the Borough of Southwark, which was instituted on the 2d of March, 1777, and opened for the application of patients, and is, like others, supported by voluntary contributions. In addition to the complaints which this dispensary is calculated to relieve in the usual course of distribution, midwifery cases are subjoined. Upon an inspection of the books of the charity, it appears that the number of patients admitted to the 1st of June, 1809, amount to 92,555

Of whom have been cured	74,982	
Relieved	10,612	
Discharged for irregularity, gone into the country, hospitals, &c.	3,256	
Died	3,278	
Remained under cure	427	92,555

Out

Out of the above number were attended at their own habitations . . 24,780

Ditto midwifery cases . 14,593—39,373

The qualifications are, for a governor for life 15*l.* 15*s.*, and for an annual governor 1*l.* 1*s.* And legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurer (for the time being) of the Surry Dispensary, for the benefit of the charity.

The great increase of the Borough of Southwark in its extent of building and inhabitants, and the influx of poor which have, during a few years last past, resorted to and established themselves there, has rendered this charity of essential service, and calls for the united patronage of the burgesses, whose usual liberality is well known on all public occasions.

It will be seen by the returns above stated, that this dispensary has wisely incorporated into its plan the humane and benevolent succour afforded to pregnant lying-in women at their own habitations, which is calculated to alleviate the anxiety, and lessen the hazards of that situation; and it is peculiarly suitable to the poor inhabitants of Southwark, who have not a lying-in hospital nearer to them than that in the City-road.

The Southwark dispensary was likewise essentially necessary, as none of those instituted in the metropolis extended so far; and the facility with which the poor of this Borough can obtain relief from it, arises from the very general support it receives from the burgesses and inhabitants.

The subscribers of one guinea are entitled to have one patient on the medical and surgical list at a time, and one lying-in patient in the year; and these privileges increase in proportion to the amount of the annual subscription. The governors for life are entitled to have two patients on those

those lists. Legacies of 50*l.* or upwards, entitle the executors to become governors for life.

General meetings are held on the first Wednesday in January, April, July, and October, at which seven governors constitute a board; and special meetings may be called by the chief officers or committee.

An annual committee of twenty-one governors meet on the fourth Tuesday in every month at the dispensary in Union-street, three of whom are a board; at their last meeting in December they nominate their successors, of whom not more than fourteen of the former members remain in, nor any one is continued longer than three years successively; this nomination is subject to the approbation or alteration of the general meeting. Five auditors are appointed yearly to inspect the accounts. A medical committee are also elected to inspect and audit drugs and bills for them. All resolutions require the confirmation of a subsequent board. Twelve house-visitors are appointed by the committee to attend daily, and see that the regulations are observed, who may appoint a person to do the business of any officer in case of sickness or death, until the next meeting.

No election, except of the principal officers, is had until twenty days after the public declaration of the vacancy, and then it is by ballot.

The monthly committee have power to alter the rules and add new ones, and report them to the next court.

The physicians, surgeons, and accoucheurs, attend every day at the dispensary, (Sundays excepted,) and prescribe for the out-patients, viz. those who are not confined at home; home-patients are those who are unable to attend, but who reside within the limits of the Borough of Southwark,

wark, or adjacent buildings, from Westminster-bridge round by Lambeth, Vauxhall, Kennington-lane, and Walworth turnpikes, to Rotherhithe church. The physicians hold consultations when requisite, and their pupils have the privilege of attending them, but not of prescribing; and no capital operation is performed but by their immediate direction, and in their presence; the accoucheur instructs the midwives employed by the charity, and attends all difficult labours. The apothecary resides at the dispensary, undertakes no other business, and is never absent without leave; he keeps the register, and compounds and dispenses the medicines.

Every lying-in patient is furnished with a ticket, of which she is to inform the midwife in her district, who is to attend her, and who does not receive any fee or reward from the patient or her friends for her services.

The patients, when recommended by a governor, carry their letter to the dispensary to receive advice.

Out-patients attend the physician, or surgeon, at the dispensary, who first received them under his care, on the days of his attendance.

Home-patients send their letters of recommendation to the dispensary, any day of the week, (Sundays excepted,) by nine o'clock, to be presented to the physician or surgeon.

If any patient neglect to attend the physician or surgeon at the dispensary, for ten days, such patient is discharged. They furnish themselves with phials, &c. necessary to contain their medicines. They must behave themselves soberly and decently, and strictly conform to such rules as shall be given them, or be immediately dismissed.

When cured they deliver up their letters of recommendation to the dispensary, and return thanks to the governor who

who recommended them: on neglect of which they can not receive any further favour from this charity.

Patients, whose disorders require only a repetition of their medicines, send for them between the hours of eight and nine in the morning, and four and six in the afternoon.

If complaint be made by any patient of ill-treatment, the governor who recommended him or her, by applying to the house-visitors, may have the same investigated.

The officers are—the Earl of Onslow, president; ten vice-presidents; Florance Young, esq. treasurer; Dr. Walshman, Dr. Buxton, and Dr. Tattersall, physicians; John Dimsdale, esq. surgeon and accoucheur; Mr. Thos. Harding, apothecary; Mr. J. W. Carter, secretary, White-street; Mr. J. Johnson, collector, 5, St. Saviour's church-yard.

THE UNIVERSAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION,

TOWER-HAMLETS.—INSTITUTED A. D. 1792.

In addition to all the advantages of a general dispensary, and which it possesses in common with similar establishments, this charity holds out others peculiar to itself.

It affords relief by the use of cold, warm, and vapour baths, as well as medical aid, to a very numerous and valuable class of men, such as manufacturers of white lead, painters, plumbers, &c. amongst whose various sufferings are found excruciating cholics, severe nervous complaints, paralytic affections at an early age, a debilitated state of body,

with a melancholy train of chronical complaints, whereby their existence is rendered not only painful to themselves, but useless to the community, not through indolence or intemperance, but actually as the consequence of too diligent an application to those insalubrious, though necessary arts, to which opulence and the elegance and splendor of higher life are so considerably indebted.

As suspended animation from drowning, suffocation, &c. form a considerable part of the accidents to which our fellow-creatures are exposed, this institution is rendered still more conspicuously useful by providing for the relief of such complicated distress; for which purpose gentlemen of distinguished medical abilities, and who are perfectly acquainted with the most approved mode of treatment in such cases, readily attend to lend their assistance.

It has been observed by many eminent political writers, that the wealth and power of a nation consist in its numerous inhabitants; consequently any means that tend to increase and keep up population must ultimately benefit the state. Under this idea Vaccine Inoculation is now added to the many other advantages held out by this institution, whereby the lives of many thousands are annually saved to the community.

And to render this institution still more extensive, and to mitigate every sorrow, and alleviate every distress, to which the lower order of society are particularly exposed, the directors have engaged proper persons, by whose ready and timely assistance one of the most distressful of human sufferings may be lessened, namely, the always perilous, and often fatal time of childbirth.

Separate cold-baths are kept for the sole use of the governors to bathe as often as agreeable, free from expense.

Every

Every attention has been paid to render the premises substantial and convenient; they are situated in Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliff-highway.

The limits for visiting patients at their own habitations extend from the Tower-stairs (by the river) to Poplar-gut; through Poplar to Stepney-green, across Mile-end, up Red Cow-lane to Camden-row, Bethnal-green; from thence to Shoreditch-turnpike, through Norton-falgate, Bishopsgate-street, and Houndsditch, down Jewry-street and Savage-gardens, back to the Tower-stairs.

Since its commencement in the year 1792, to October 14, 1807, there were admitted 14,631 :—

Midwifery . .	570
Cured and relieved .	13,312
Died . . .	571
Remaining under cure .	178
	14,631
Inoculated with the cow-pock	2,580

No persons are deemed objects of this charity but such as are really necessitous.

The dispensary is open from nine in the morning till one, and from three till five in the afternoon (Sundays excepted).

All patients, from whatever place they may come, if properly recommended, are prescribed for, and furnished with medicines, provided they attend at the proper hours. They are visited at their own habitations, if their cases require it, provided they reside within the limits of the Tower-hamlets. If complaint be made by any patient of ill-treatment, the governor who recommended him or her, by applying to the house-visitors, may have the same investigated.

This charity consists of a president, ten vice-presidents, a treasurer, committee, governors, and proper officers, &c.

All benefactors of ten guineas, or making up their contributions within the year to that sum, are governors for life, with right of having two patients on the books at one time, the same number inoculated within the year, and also the additional privilege of recommending two midwifery patients.

Every annual subscriber of two guineas is entitled to the same privileges as a governor for life, with respect to patients, and to a patient extraordinary for every additional guinea annually subscribed. All persons paying one guinea annually are also governors, with a right of having one patient on the books at a time, one patient inoculated, and a midwifery patient within the year. An executor paying a legacy of 50*l.* or upwards, becomes a governor for life; and in cases where it is in the option of the executor to pay a legacy to what charitable purpose he should think fit, the payment of it to this institution entitles him to all the privileges of a subscriber in proportion to the amount.

A general meeting is held at six of the clock in the evening of the second Tuesday in the months of January, April, July, and October, at which five governors constitute a board.

The principal officers, five of the committee, or any ten of the governors, have power to call a special general meeting at any other time.

A committee of twenty-four, with the treasurer, (three of whom are empowered to act,) are chosen at the quarterly general meeting in the month of October, to meet at the dispensary, on the first Friday in every month, at six o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of conducting the affairs of this charity; which meetings are open to the president, vice-presidents, and governors for life.

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The last committee in October, 1793, and every subsequent October, nominates proper persons as a committee for the year ensuing: this nomination is subject to the approbation or alteration of the next general meeting.

At the quarterly general meeting in October, an auditor's and a medical committee, consisting of not less than three governors conversant in physic, surgery, or pharmacy, are appointed.

The committee at every monthly meeting choose five house-visitors for the ensuing month, to inspect the conduct of the officers and servants, and see that the regulations of the charity are fulfilled.

The physician attends at the dispensary on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in every week, from the hour of ten to twelve o'clock, and the surgeon from eleven till three (or longer if necessary) to prescribe for the patients; and also to visit such of them at their places of abode as are incapable of attending the Dispensary.

The apothecary is constantly resident in the house to compound and dispense the medicines prescribed, with which he gives printed directions how they are to be taken: and can not undertake or attend any business whatever, in the line of his profession, but that of this charity, on pain of immediate dismission. He examines the rights of the letters of recommendation, and keeps a register of the patients under cure; and in case any patient is dismissed for irregularity, he sends a letter to the governor who recommended such patient, expressing the circumstance.

A secretary and collector are also engaged to perform the usual duties of such offices.

The present officers are—the Earl of Fife, president; ten vice-presidents; Wm. Skinner, esq. treasurer; Dr. Lettsom

and Dr. Shearman, physicians; J. Warren Pearse, esq. of Ratcliffe-highway, surgeon; Mr. Humphrey, apothecary, at the dispensary; Mr. John Clement, secretary; Mr. Burford, collector.

VACCINE DISPENSARIES.

THE VACCINE-POCK INSTITUTION,

BROAD-STREET, GOLDEN-SQUARE.

THIS charity, for dispensing vaccination and vaccine matter, was founded on the 2d of December, 1799, under the direction and skilful superintendence of Dr. G. Pearson.

The satisfactory return of those who have been vaccinated seem to demand, while they encourage, the progress of this new practice; and if, by persevering attention amongst the practitioners, they shall, in the event, be able to counteract the objections and prejudices which have arisen, more from imaginary fears than from facts, they will at last place it upon a foundation that may transmit this discovery as a future and permanent blessing to posterity.

Dr. Lettsom, in his account of this institution, in 1796, says, "of above 4,000 persons who have had the inoculated cow-pock, one only had died," but he had reason to think

think this death not referable to cow-pock; and that there was good ground for believing, that the proportional mortality would be even less than that. Not a single * well-attested instance had there been produced among more than 2,000 of the above persons, known to have had the inoculated vaccine-pock, and who were subsequently inoculated for the small-pox, of this disease having afterwards taken; although many of these were also exposed to the infectious effluvia of the natural small-pox. And, traditionally, this fact has been established time immemorial with regard to the casual cow-pock." It has always appeared to me that this traditional fact is more favourable to vaccination than any other argument; for it has been an invariable security, and never was heard to entail eruptions, or any other inconveniencies.

This society, in their late report, published in January, 1810, state, that during the course of the first five years, the alleged examples of failure not being authenticated by just evidence, the institution saw no facts to render questionable the unqualified assertion of the promulgator, "that those who have undergone the cow-pox are, for life, unsusceptible of the small-pox." Each subsequent year, however, has furnished cases of failure on conclusive evidence, progressively increasing in number. Notwithstanding these adverse occurrences, our experience justifies the opinion that vaccination is eminently beneficial to the community and to individuals.

1. Because a very large proportion of vaccinated persons have been unsusceptible of the small-pox, on trial of the most decisive tests.

2. Because, a very small proportion of cases excepted,

* 3 Hints, 35.

the small-pox, subsequent to cow-pox, is a milder affection than the slightest cases of inoculated small-pox.

3. Because the chance of death is far less in such cases of small-pox than even in inoculated small-pox.

4. Because security, equal to that of small-pox, may be given by the harmless practice of a second inoculation, as long ago recommended by this institution. It is considered, however, that the effects of the vaccine infection have hitherto been but partially investigated; and the result of farther experience and observation, of which records will continue to be preserved, will not fail to be reported.

The physicians, surgeons, and apothecary, of this institution, attend every Tuesday and Friday, at one o'clock, to examine, inoculate, and prescribe for the patients, who attend them as they direct; the patients are also supplied with medicines, and, whenever necessary, are attended at their own habitations.

The medical duties are discharged gratuitously by three consulting physicians, (Drs. Pearson, Nelson, and Sutton,) two consulting-surgeons, (T. Keate and T. Payne, esqrs.) and several others, and three visiting apothecaries, all of whom are governors; and there is a resident apothecary, who prepares and dispenses the medicines.

The qualifications of governors are, one guinea annually, or ten guineas for life, which give the privileges of having two patients constantly on the books at the same time.

This dispensary is conducted by a president, six vice-presidents, and a treasurer and secretary.

Vaccine matter is distributed at a price settled by the committee. All poor persons, whose affection for their families leads them to embrace this opportunity, may have their children inoculated for the cow-pock at the dispensary

(gratis)

(gratis) every day in the week, (except Sunday,) from twelve to one o'clock.

The present officers are—the Earl of Cholmondeley, president; four vice-presidents; James Tuffin, and P. De Bruyn, esqrs. treasurers; Wm. Noble, Ch. Binny, and Wm. Bosville, esqrs. trustees; Drs. Pearson, Nelson, and Sutton, physicians; Messrs. Keate, Payne, and Forster, consulting-surgeons; Messrs. Carpue, Dorat, and Wadd, surgeons; Messrs. Rivers, Brande, and De Bruyn, visiting-apothecaries; Mr. Durham, secretary, 44, Broad-street, Golden-square.

THE ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY,

SALISBURY-SQUARE.

In the account already given of the Small-pox and Inoculation Hospitals, the reader will have seen that the discovery of vaccination was first introduced into practice, in the metropolis, by the late Dr. Woodville, at that hospital, in January, 1799. The friends of Dr. Jenner were desirous of instituting a society which should embrace, as well the perpetuity of his fame as the cause of bringing into use the vaccine inoculation, and also the means of improving and perfecting the practice itself; four years, however, were suffered to elapse, in which a number of practitioners were induced to devote their attention to the merit of the discovery, and to possess themselves of the public mind, in order

to see the strength of any general sentiments towards it, or of any prepossessions against it. The cases of casual vaccination, which had for a long series of years been known and acknowledged in the county of Gloucester, as an invariable prevention of the natural small-pox, and which had operated as unfailing security against it, were circulated with iudustry, and its mildness was judiciously urged as one of its recommendations; that it was free from infection by effluvia, although its *ichor* was sufficiently strong to inoculate from patient to patient; and also that it required neither preparation nor confinement, nor was attended with any danger of death, were authoritatively represented under the signatures of a long and venerable list of physicians and surgeons, and afterwards sanctioned by the countersign of the college itself. Fortified with such convincing arguments, adn supported by the assent of considerable numbers of persons of all ranks, sexes and stations, vaccination was embraced with general ardour, and practised with unlimited confidence; many who had never touched a lancet before now ventured to call whole towns and villages to its point, and to promise to the listening throng nndeniable security for the rest of their lives. Happy had it been for the discovery itself, if the cautious investigation of Jenner, and the silent experiment of Woodville, had been suffered to dwell for a while on the results of their practice, before the whole fortune and effect of the discovery had been thus cast upon misguided and uninstructed zeal: the errors of which formed the lamentable basis of all the ill-success of the subsequent practice, and of all the prejudice which now obstructs its course! During the period while no insecurity was heard of, and eruptions were very little seen, the friends of vaccination proceeded to obtain for it

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the sanctions of a well-organized society; his Majesty was graciously pleased to promise his patronage; the Queen concurred in granting her name as the patroness; all the rest of the Royal Family united their support as vice-patrons and vice-patronesses; the Duke of Bedford readily accepted the office of president; and all the officers of state, and almost all the nobility, and many of the first opulence, accorded their sanction as vice-presidents. Under these favouring auspices a meeting was called by the requisition of his royal highness the Duke of Clarence, several of the nobility, Sir Charles Price, bart. then Lord Mayor of London, and several other benevolent persons of rank and respectability; and also by Benjamin Travers, esq. at that time well known in London as a zealous and active friend to any cause which he espoused. The meeting was convened at the London Tavern, in January 1803, when the Lord Mayor presided; one unanimous sentiment prevailed through a numerous auditory, and a liberal subscription was immediately entered upon for the establishment of this institution, in the name of "The Royal Jennerian Society for the Extermination of the Small-pox;" and an address to the public, explanatory of its important object, was proposed and adopted, with a view to induce other corporate towns, and large districts, to establish similar institutions. In addition to the illustrious officers already mentioned, the society elected a board of forty-eight directors, and a medical council of forty-nine physicians and surgeons, over whom Dr. Jenner was chosen to preside, and Dr. Lettsom as their vice-president; three trustees for stock; Charles Murray, esq. secretary; and Dr. John Walker, secretary to the medical council.

The institution, thus completely organized, was supported,

in its primary efforts, by a subscription sufficient to give vigour to its progress. The address was conceived in terms of energetic and manly exhortation, holding up, as it deserved, a glorious "discovery, which in its consequences would not be of partial or local operation, but was equally interesting to every rank, class, and station in society; nor were its benefits confined to a single country or a single age; they would extend to the whole world, and to the remotest posterity; every man, who had any just regard for himself, for his family, for his friends, or for his country, was exhorted to examine and to decide."

It stated that, "although the mildness of inoculation, compared with the natural disease, had been such as to reduce the number of fatal cases from one out of six infected persons to about one in three hundred, still this degree of risk must give some alarm to the anxious parent, when the life of a beloved child is at stake; nor has the inoculation been able in all cases to prevent the unsightly scars and deformities, and the subsequent injury to general health, which are the lamentable consequences of a severe form of this disease. But the positive evil produced by the partial adoption of small-pox inoculation has been a more extensive propagation of the disorder in the natural way; for though this contagion might perhaps have been exterminated by a vigorous system of universal inoculation, carried on at the same time in every part of the kingdom, yet as this plan was never pursued, the necessary consequence has been, that whilst individuals have been receiving the infection by the mild method of inoculation, they have been uniformly spreading it abroad under the terrible form of general contagion. Before inoculation was introduced, many remote and little-frequented situations might be found, where

where the inhabitants had escaped the small-pox during the course of a long life: but since this practice has been extended widely, and without precaution, (the intercourse between distant parts of the kingdom having at the same time become more frequent,) scarcely a village or hamlet, in the most retired corner of the island, can be pointed out which has not been repeatedly visited by this contagion. Inoculation, therefore, has been saving with one hand, and destroying with the other; and authentic documents prove an actual increase of late years in the mortality of small-pox of about seventeen in every thousand. On a fair unexaggerated statement, three thousand lives in London, and its immediate vicinity, and forty thousand in the united kingdom, are annually the direct victims of the small-pox, besides a great mortality occasioned by disorders consequent upon this disease. Other countries suffer still more from this calamity than our own; and it is important to remark, that this sacrifice of life occurs for the most part at an early period, to those who might otherwise have become useful and valuable members of society.

"All the disadvantages under which the inoculation of small-pox has hitherto laboured, all the risk to life and general health which has attended its use, and all the hazard of spreading a most dangerous contagion, are now however completely removed by the invaluable discovery of our countryman, Dr. Jenner. A disease has, from time immemorial, been known in certain parts of the kingdom to exist in the cow, to be communicated from this animal to the hands of milkers, and to secure persons, thus infected, from ever after receiving the contagion of small-pox. This disease Dr. Jenner has most happily applied to the purpose of inoculation; and the inestimable advantages, which

it

it is found to possess, are so fully established by many thousand experiments, as to enable us to assert, without fear of contradiction, that by this easy, safe, and effectual process, the small-pox may be speedily exterminated from this kingdom, and ultimately from the whole earth.

"The following are the peculiar advantages of the new inoculation: It is never contagious by effluvia, or by any other known mode of infection, except by actual contact or insertion of matter; and this single circumstance gives it the most decided superiority over the common inoculation, since it obviates the most important objection urged against this practice on the ground of its spreading a dangerous and highly-contagious disease. Even in other respects it is preferable to small-pox inoculation; for while it gives as perfect a security from all future contagion, it affords this invaluable benefit on much easier terms. The inoculated small-pox, though mild in most instances, is sometimes severe, and occasionally fatal: the inoculated cow-pox, on the contrary, is almost invariably mild, requires no confinement, and seldom any medical treatment, produces no eruption beyond the part inoculated, leaves no injury to the general health, and, if we may form any conclusion from the extensive experience of Dr. Jenner, and other medical practitioners, will, when properly conducted, never endanger life."

The address thus concludes:—"It is not in the course of human probability that centuries will again present such an opportunity of doing good; the means are not given to every age to disarm the dreadful energy of a pestilence, which regularly destroys one-twelfth part of the human race; and as this our native island has been the noble source of this benefit to mankind, let us be the first to carry to its utmost

utmost extent the blessing which Providence has put into our hands; so that the contagion of small-pox may be known to our posterity only in history, and recorded as the desolating calamity of twelve centuries, at last successfully resisted by medical skill, and subdued by a noble effort of public spirit and perseverance."

The rules of the society were plain and few in number, amongst which it was ordered, that subscribers of one guinea annually, or of five guineas, and upwards, at one payment, should be considered as governors, and any persons paying a legacy of 20*l.* or upwards, should become a governor. Four quarterly courts were appointed in March, June, September, and December, when twenty-four governors present were a quorum; a report was to be made in March, the two boards were to be appointed, and one-fourth to retire by rotation. Special courts to be called by the directors, or by requisition of twelve governors after the first year, 1803, no person was entitled to a vote, unless he had been a governor six calendar months. An anniversary festival was to be held on the 17th of May, the birth-day of Dr. Jenner, under the direction of twelve stewards, whose expenses were limited to five guineas each. The directors took the government of the affairs of the society, the medical council assigned twelve districts in the metropolis and its environs, where stations were established for vaccination of the poor, by two physicians and two inoculators to each, appointed medical practitioners, gave instructions, superintended the medical concerns of the society, and reported their progress to the directors; both these boards communicated their proceedings to each other. Three trustees and three auditors of accounts were also elected annually; and a central house was taken and established for holding courts

and

and conducting the vaccination in Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, whereto all correspondences were addressed, and applications made for matter, which was furnished free of expense.

Express regulations were formed for each station, as well with respect to the surgeons as to the patients. Instructions were printed and circulated for vaccine inoculation, in which the method to be adopted throughout the practice, and the character of the pustule were described, so as to shew the precise distinction between that which is spurious and that which is true, besides the method for taking and preserving and conveying the matter, the constitutional symptoms, medical treatment, &c. of all which exact registers were directed to be preserved.

Finally, Dr. Jenner received not only the complement paid by this society to his discovery and to his name, but also the more solid remuneration of a vote of the House of Commons for 10,000*l.*, a second vote added 20,000*l.*, besides about 10,000*l.* more in several purses presented to him from the hon. East India Company, and its respective presidencies, who are always ready to reward deserving merit, and laudable exertions, for any public good. There is no philanthropist who will hesitate to accord the wreath of fame and approbation to the man who, in disregard of far more interested considerations, devoted his skill and attention to the maturing and bringing to effect this discovery, that what had been deemed a casual security against the small-pox, might be perfected to a system of general estimation of that scourge to the human race; the difficulties which he and in him the practice itself has hitherto been compelled to encounter, are not so many nor so severe as those which the practice of variolous inoculation suffered at its first introduction.

duction. The cases of insecurity, and of subsequent eruptions, which have alarmed and taken violent possession of the public mind, are very few in comparison of the great number who have been vaccinated. I will venture to state them at one only in every thousand; and though I will sincerely lament, with any disappointed parent, the event of such a case in his own family, yet I cannot cease to rejoice if nine hundred and ninety-nine others have been saved.

In December, 1808, the society circulated their last address, in which they refer to evidence received from every quarter of the globe, that vaccination affords a mild, safe, and efficacious preventative of the small-pox; and after allowing for the reasonable hesitation of men of science, in receiving a new proposal, and for the influence of some failures in the course of practice, and even for the force of prejudice and delusion, unwisely and unworthily fostered and industriously circulated, they lament that the community have not appreciated this improvement according to its obvious merits; they allege that much has, however, been accomplished; the mortality by the small-pox has been greatly reduced, and had given occasion to a proposal in parliament, for promoting the benefits of vaccination by a national institution. Under these circumstances they considered the question, whether the society might not cease from its labours, especially as their funds were inadequate to its former exertions; and they closed their address with a determination to economise, and to solicit the continuance of the public patronage. But the further experience of six months, led them to form a decision, which, though it did not extend to the dissolution, has wholly suspended the society. The central house, in Salisbury-square, was sold in June, 1809; vaccination was discontinued at all the stations, although

although several of the boards remain. Subscriptions have not been solicited, and a final resolution was adopted at a meeting in August last, for the suspension of the society.

Other countries, where the climate is clearer, and the air purer, will reap the benefit of which England is deprived; it is the true character of charity to serve others rather than ourselves.

THE LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.

The foundation of this charity arose from the secession of Dr. Walker and his friends from the Royal Jennerian Society, which was immediately followed by establishing another society similar to it, under the influence of voluntary contribution.

The daily inoculations are performed by him at No. 2, Salisbury-court, at eleven, and at his own house at two o'clock; and the inoculation on Mondays is performed by him at St. John's Vestry-room, Horsleydown, at half past two, and at Lancaster's school, near the King's Bench prison, at three o'clock. In addition to which it is also performed by twelve other practitioners, at their residences, in as many parts of the suburbs of the metropolis; and the board of managers are desirous that other medical gentlemen of the metropolis, and its environs, as well as in the country, may also co-operate with the society, by becoming inoculators to the institution.

The

The managers, in their public report of April last, declared that the test of experience, and even of opposition, to which vaccination has been subjected, appear to have increased the confidence of the public in its efficacy, and promoted its general acceptation, and they conceived that at no former period has there existed so little cause of apprehension for its final success and triumph over the greatest malady which ever afflicted the human race.

The progress of this society has been very considerable, for it appears that, since the last annual report, there have been inoculated by Dr. Walker, the resident inoculator, from April, 1808, to April, 1809, . 1,539
From the beginning . . . 4,018
By the appointed inoculators in the metropolis, last year . . . 1,058
From the beginning . . . 2,921
By the appointed inoculators in the country, last year . . . 20,332
From the beginning . . 102,008

The managers regret that the omission of many correspondents, in not punctually forwarding their returns, prevents them from reporting a much larger number, which have been inoculated under the auspices of the institution, as is evident from the great supplies of matter afforded them.

Since the last report, the resident inoculator has supplied to applicants . . 2,126
Charges of matter . . . 10,630
To applicants from the beginning . 8,388
Charges of matter . . . 41,223

A subscription of five guineas, or upwards, or of one guinea annually, constitutes a governor. Vaccine ichor is delivered gratis by Dr. Walker.

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The society is conducted by a board of managers, at No. 6, Bond-court, Walbrook, where all necessary information is readily given, and subscriptions are received.

The officers of this charity are—the Duke of Richmond, president; ten vice-presidents; Timothy Brown, esq., treasurer; Mr. Hugh Beams, Doctors' Commons, secretary; and Dr. John Walker, No. 6, Bond-court, resident inoculator.

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

LEICESTER-SQUARE.

UPON the suspension of the Royal Jennerian Society, his Majesty's government judged it expedient to form this national encouragement to vaccination under their own direction, to be conducted by the principal officers of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London.

Vaccination is gratuitously performed at several stations daily, from ten till eleven, (except Sunday,) by J. C. Carpue, esq., the principal vaccinator, at No. 13, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, daily; by Edward Leese, esq., No. 21, Duke-street, Manchester-square, Charles Aikin, esq., Broad-street-buildings, and —— Lane, esq., No. 48, Guildford-street, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; by T. Sawrey, esq., No. 26, Fleet-street, J. P. Vincent, esq., No. 29, West Smithfield, and Thomas Hall, esq., No. 8, Manchester-buildings, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and by —— Gillam, esq., at the school-room, near Surry Chapel, Black-

Blackfriars-road, on Saturday from ten till eleven, and on Monday and Thursday from four till five o'clock.

The committee for conducting this establishment published a report, signed by James Moore, asssitant director, dated 20th of July, 1809, in which they state that, amidst the numerous authentic reports which had been transmitted to them from all parts of the empire, describing the great success and extension of the practice of vaccination, accounts have also been received of a very small number of failures.

Most of these failures have occurred at such a distance from town, or so long after the event, as to preclude a proper investigation; and some of those which could be investigated were found to be misrepresented, and the history of others was destitute of sufficient proofs.

After relating particulars of some of these cases, they subjoin that, it is to be regretted that when such irregularities occur in the progress of the vaccine, it is often difficult to induce the parents to have the operation repeated. From this obstinacy the life of a child, therein mentioned, was brought into great danger; that instead of these cases being failures, they were only instances of peculiarities with which we have been long acquainted. Indeed the utility of the vaccine had been displayed in a very striking manner by the effects of the epidemic small-pox, which lately raged at Cheltenham. For this destructive disease proved fatal to several of those who rejected this innocent preventive, while thousands who had been vaccinated continued in perfect health, though surrounded with the contagion of small-pox.

In March last, in consequence of a communication with the parish of St. Peter Cheap, some resolutions were passed unanimously at a vestry, which may be productive of a

general

general example and assent through the respective parishes of the empire.—And I shall here submit a copy of them to the attention of parish officers and ministers, that they may be adopted in the whole, or in part, as may be found most suitable to their respective situations.

The churchwarden in the chair; the following resolutions were moved, and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That it is very desirable to co-operate, as much as lies in our power, with the board of the National Vaccine Establishment, in promoting the benevolent designs of his Majesty's government, by encouraging vaccination in this parish.

Resolved, That it is desirable to use all our influence to prevail upon parents of such children as belong to the parish, (not having had the small-pox,) to send them to the most convenient station where vaccination is gratuitously performed under the direction of the board.

Resolved, That, for the further encouragement of the benevolent designs aforesaid, these resolutions be published and circulated, at the discretion of the churchwarden, with the following statement annexed:

That dreadful disorder, the small-pox, is supposed to have destroyed five hundred thousand lives in Europe in one year.

Deaths by small-pox in London in the year 1802, were . . . 1811

By means of the cow-pox inoculation, the number of deaths by the small-pox in London, in 1804, was reduced to . . . 622

In consequence of prejudice, raised by artful and interested persons, against cow-pox inoculation, deaths by the small-pox in London, in 1805, were increased to . . . 1685

Inoculation

Inoculation with the small-pox matter so much increases the contagion, that it is certain more lives have been lost by the small-pox, since inoculation has been practised, than before.

Inoculation for the cow-pox is proved to be so effectual a preventative of the infection of the small-pox, that if once generally adopted, there is every reason to believe, in a few years, the small-pox will be as rare in this country as the plague.

The board of this establishment hold their meetings at a house in Leicester-square, where every attention is paid to the subject, and to the parties interested in it.

The officers are—the president and censors of the College of Physicians; the masters and two governors of the College of Surgeons; Dr. Jenner, director; James Moore, esq., assistant-director; Dr. Hervey, register; J. C. Carpue, esq., principal vaccinator; Charles Murray, esq., secretary; and the vaccinators above-mentioned, at their stations.

THE WESTERN DISPENSARY,

CHARLES-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THIS dispensary was instituted in the year 1789, for administering advice and medicine to the poor inhabitants of the City of Westminster, and places adjacent, at the dispensary, or at their own habitations.

"In a part of the metropolis which is over-run with indigence, and where, in a comparative view, affluence is but thinly scattered, one plea, arising from the situation of this dispensary,

dispensary, may venture to approach even the ears of the great, and will surely not be unattended to by those, who, in affluent yet in inferior stations, possess feelings to pity, and inclinations to relieve, the urgent necessities of sickness, and of sickness labouring under the accumulated weight of want, sorrow, and despair!

"There are not wanting other circumstances which tend to recommend this institution to the patronage of the public in general, and of the neighbourhood in particular: and it ought to be remembered, that from its situation it interferes with no other institution of the kind, (if there can be any interference in one common field, which seems to possess scope enough for all, wherein to exercise the ardours of benevolence,) and therefore disavowing all spirit of opposition or jealousy towards others, it is modestly induced to look up for public support from its utility alone, or at least its unremitting endeavours in the service of the afflicted.

"From the first origin of the dispensary, it was a wish of the founders to lay open its benefits to the indigent without distinction; and, as this part of Westminster abounds with the *soldiery*, they felt happy with a view to the relief of the sickness which frequently oppresses the wives and children of that order of men, from whom, when reflection takes in the smallness of their allowance, the consequent indigence of their families, and the bold claim which they have to our love and encouragement, as the instruments of national defence, the feelings of the humane and the patriotic can never be withheld."

The founders were in like manner averse to the exclusion of any particular disease, and reflecting what numbers of the infant poor, and those of maturer age, are carried off at times by the epidemical small-pox, they wished to give a

patronage

patronage to inoculation, when the season of the year and the state of individuals admitted it, as a salutary mode of preservation from the malignity of that disorder; but as the cow-pox has now established its character perfectly in this island, and in some measure over the greater part of Europe, in spite of the fears of prejudice and the jealousy of innovation, the governors have, upon mature deliberation, also adopted it, as experience has already shewn, in many thousands of instances, that it is effectual in preventing that dreadful scourge to the human species, the small-pox.

As in many instances of sickness, what from the depressing nature of the disease, and the inevitable sinking state of the indigent individual, wine, sago, and invigorating nourishment are indispensably necessary, it became a wish of the promoters of this dispensary to see its funds in that state of firmness which would allow those articles when required, and they keep the same still in view, as a part of their plan, whenever the generosity of the public shall promote its enlargement.

A subscriber of one, two, or three, or more, guineas per annum, constitutes a governor, who is entitled to have one patient constantly on the books for each guinea subscribed, and a vote at an election or on any matter that concerns the charity.

Ten guineas at one payment, or such as make up their last subscription within the year to that sum, shall be governors for life, with the privilege of having one patient constantly on the books.

Twenty guineas at one payment, or such as make up that sum within the year, become governors for life, and have two patients constantly on the books.

Upon the payment of 50*l.*, or upwards, the person appointed to pay the same becomes a governor for life; and, for a less sum, for one year from the time of such payment.

Governors may appoint any other person to sign their letter of recommendation; first giving notice thereof, in writing, at the dispensary.

A general meeting is held on the first Thursday in the months of January, April, July, and October, at eight o'clock in the evening precisely.

Twenty-one governors are chosen at the first general meeting, who form a committee, to meet at the dispensary on the third Thursday in every month, for conducting the affairs of the charity; seven of whom go out by rotation annually. This committee is open to the president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and governors for life, who are entitled to vote. They may call a special general meeting of the governors whenever they shall see occasion. The last committee in December nominate proper persons to succeed the seven who go out by rotation: this nomination is subject to the approbation or alteration of the quarterly general meeting in January.

The president, vice-presidents, and treasurer, or either of them, any five of the committee, or any ten of the governors, have power at any time to call a special general meeting.

The president, vice-presidents, and treasurer, or either of them, the committee, or any three of them, may call a meeting of the committee at any time.

At all general meetings seven governors are deemed a competent number to proceed upon business, and at all meetings of the committee three form a board.

In case of the sickness, death, or resignation of any officer, or any other circumstances or accidents which may

prevent

prevent his attendance, the president, vice-presidents, or treasurer, or either of them, are empowered to appoint any other person to officiate in his stead, till the next meeting of the committee; who are either to approve of such appointment, or nominate any other person to act until (if it be a vacancy) the time of election.

The election of officers is by ballot, and no person is admitted to vote, unless he has been an actual subscriber at least six calendar months before the declaration of the vacancy.

Nobility, ladies, and members of parliament, shall have the privilege of voting by proxy.

Five auditors are annually elected from among the committee, at the quarterly general meeting in January.

A medical committee of three persons is annually chosen by the quarterly general meeting held in January, out of such governors as practise physic, surgery, or pharmacy, or are conversant in the knowledge of drugs and medicines, inspect the drugs and medicines, examine the bills, and make their report to the committee, as they find occasion, who afterwards report the same to the next quarterly general meeting.

All accidents are attended to by the surgeon (at all times), and consultations are held on all dangerous cases.

At a proper season of the year, when the physicians and surgeon think it right, persons of all ages may be inoculated for the small-pox, at the dispensary, from whence they are supplied with proper medical assistance.

N. B.—Persons may also be inoculated with vaccine matter, upon application every Monday and Friday.

No patient, on any pretence whatever, is allowed to come to the dispensary when the small-pox appears, as they are

attended at their own habitations by the physicians or surgeon.

One of the physicians attends at the dispensary every Wednesday and Saturday, precisely at twelve o'clock, to give advice to such out-patients as come properly recommended; and afterwards to visit the home-patients at the places of their abode, as their case may require.

The surgeon attends at the dispensary every Monday and Friday, precisely at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of examining and relieving out-patients, and afterwards visiting the home-patients at their own habitations.

The apothecary constantly resides at the dispensary to compound and dispense the medicines prescribed by the physicians and surgeon.

He is not to absent himself from the dispensary on any account whatever, without leaving a note where he may be found, or taking care that a proper assistant be there until he returns; nor is he to absent himself one whole day or night, without leave from the president, a vice-president, the treasurer, or committee; and, in such case, he is to procure another apothecary to officiate in his stead, who must be approved of by the person giving him such leave.

He is not to practise as an apothecary except in the business of the charity.

The secretary and a collector find two securities bound with him in a bond of 500*l.* each, for their fidelity.

No persons are deemed objects of this charity but such as are really necessitous.

The dispensary is open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from ten in the morning till twelve at noon, and from two till four in the afternoon.

All patients, from whatsoever place they may come, if properly

properly recommended, are prescribed for, and furnished with medicines, provided they attend at the proper hours.

Patients are visited at their own habitations, if they reside within the limits of the dispensary, which are from Westminster-bridge to Chelsea-bridge, through Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, Piccadilly, Coventry-street, Lisle-street, Newport-street, Long-acre, down Drury-lane to the Strand.

The proper hours for patients to come for advice are from ten in the morning till twelve at noon, every day, (Sundays excepted). And if any patient neglects to attend the physicians or surgeon, for ten days successively, he is discharged.

Those that require only a repetition of medicines, apply for them at the dispensary, between the hours of two and four in the afternoon.

Such patients (living within the districts) as are unable to attend personally, send their letters of recommendation to the dispensary, by a proper person, who is able to give some account of the patient, who is furnished with proper medicines, and the physicians or surgeon attend them at their places of abode when necessary.

They furnish themselves with phials, and other things necessary to contain their medicines; they are to behave themselves decently and soberly, and to conform to such rules as are given them, or be immediately dismissed.

Venereal patients are not admitted to this charity, unless particularly recommended as such by a governor. And no person can be admitted a second time with that complaint upon any account whatever.

The patients, when cured, deliver their letters of recommendation at the dispensary, and receive a letter of thanks,

which they are immediately to present to the governor who recommended them; and personally attend at the place of divine worship they usually go to, on the Sunday next following their discharge from this charity, and there return thanks to Almighty God for the benefit of such cure; and if any neglect to comply with the whole of this rule, they are not admitted to receive any future benefit from this charity.

The number of patients admitted to receive the benefits of this charity, from the institution thereof, on the 25th of May, 1789, to the 1st of January, 1809, is . 27,334

Of which have been cured or relieved	24,640	
Incurable . . .	80	
Discharged, and irregulars, &c. &c. .	1,318	
Died . . .	984	
Vaccinated since 1st of January, 1803 .	189	
Remain under cure . .	123	
		27,334

Of which number 5,996 have been attended at their own habitations.

Legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurer (for the time being) of the Western Dispensary, in Charles-street, Westminster.

The present officers are—His grace Henry Duke of Buccleugh, K. G., president; twelve vice-presidents; Buckeridge Ball-Ackworth, esq., Great Queen-street, Westminster, treasurer; Edward Fryer, M. D., 53, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, consulting physician; Thomas Walshman, M. D., 13, Kennington-row, Samuel Fothergill, M. D., 35, Leicester-square, attending physicians; Mr. Charles Montagu, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, 2, Clifford-street, Bond-street, surgeon; Mr. John

John Young, at the dispensary, apothecary; Mr. William Lindeman, solicitor, Upper Crown-street, Westminster, secretary; Mr. John Capon, 51, Marsham-street, Westminster, collector.

WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY,

GERRARD-STREET.

THIS charity was instituted, in 1774, under the patronage of his royal highness the Prince of Wales, for the relief of the sick and lame poor and pregnant women, residing within the bounds of this institution; they are visited at their own houses, when their situation requires it; and those who are able to go abroad, have advice and medicines at the dispensary, without any restriction concerning their residence.

A proper number of experienced midwives, resident in different parts of the town, are employed to attend poor women in their several districts; and in all cases of difficulty they are assisted by the physician-man-midwife.

A physician, physician-man-midwife, and surgeon attend at the dispensary an hour every day in the forenoon, (Sundays excepted;) and an apothecary, messenger, and housekeeper, reside constantly in the house.

When any patient has been three months upon the books, the subscriber who recommended them may recommend

another, in the same manner as if that patient had been dismissed.

Subscribers of one guinea per annum are entitled to have one patient constantly on the books; so that for this small sum, well-disposed persons, whose circumstances do not allow then to contribute more largely, may have an opportunity of relieving at least six or eight of their distressed fellow-creatures every year. A subscription of two guineas per annum, constitutes a governor, entitled to one vote, and to have two patients constantly on the books. Ten guineas constitutes a governor for life, and the privileges given to subscribers of sums here specified are extended in the same proportion to subscribers of larger sums.

The dispensary has relieved since its institution	125,486
Of this number have been attended by the physicians	70,770
Attended by the surgeon	32,907
Attended and delivered by the midwives	21,809
Total admitted to 25th March, 1808	125,486

In the course of the last year 3,258 patients were admitted, viz.

By the physicians	1,655
By the surgeon	1,043
By the physician-man-midwife	560
	3,258

The sick poor having for so many years received the benefit of this institution, the committee, anxious to render the benefit permanent, called some time past the attention of the governors and of the public to the consideration of the

the means of effecting that valuable purpose; with that view it has been resolved, that all legacies, benefactions, and compositions for annual subscriptions, should be funded and set apart to give permanence to the institution; and although it is only about six years since this resolution was formed, the charity has already received 651*l.* 14*s.* in cash, and are possessed of 1,400*l.* three per cent. consols in trust.

The officers consist of his grace the Duke of Northumberland, president; thirteen vice-presidents; William Bayley, esq. treasurer; Dr. Fothergill, Leicester-square, and Dr. Henderson, physicians; Dr. Bland, consulting physician; Dr. Merriman, physician-man-midwife; Thomas Chevalier, esq. South Audley-street, surgeon extraordinary to his royal highness the Prince of Wales, surgeon; Mr. Thomas Copeland, assistant surgeon; Edward Ford, esq. Golden-square, consulting surgeon; Mr. Coman, at the dispensary, apothecary; Mr. Joseph Wells, 7, Dufour's place, Broad-street, Golden-square, secretary and receiver.

COLLEGES.

INTRODUCTION.

THE two preceding parts of this work having detailed the various establishments for the relief of the sick poor of the metropolis, we are next led to extend our observations to those which afford them a comfortable asylum in old age, and under the pressure of misfortune, where they find habitation free of rent and taxes, accompanied in some respects with annual pensions towards their subsistence; of this nature are colleges and alms-houses. Colleges consist of an entire establishment, upon a more enlarged plan than alms-houses; their subsistence is generally more united; they are governed by a master and other incorporate officers, and meet at one board; and in one of the instances, which will be stated, the foundation also comprehends the maintenance and education of youth. The charitable part of Sion college, is merely a set of alms-houses, and should properly be reserved for that class of charity; but that the founder having included them under the style of a college, they claim a place here. I do not find any other in London which bears the same title, and only three others in its vicinity. I doubt not their history will be found very interesting, and their utility equal to their benevolent design.

BROMLEY COLLEGE,

KENT.

BROMLEY College was founded by John Warner, Bishop of Rochester *, for the residence and maintenance of twenty widows of loyal and orthodox clergymen. By his will, dated in 1666, he authorised his executors, Sir Orlando Bridgman and Sir P. Warwick, to raise a sum, adequate to the purposes of the building, out of his personal estate, and charged his manor of Swayton with the annual payment of 450*l.*, viz. 50*l.* per annum for the chaplain, and 20*l.* each for the widows. The founder had expressed a desire, that this building should be erected as near to Rochester as conveniently might be; but, as no healthy or convenient spot could be obtained near that town, power was given by statute, in 1670, (for explaining and settling some parts of the bishop's donation,) to build it any where within the diocese, according to the discretion of the executors, who fixed on the present site at the north end of the town of Bromley. The founder, not having made any provision for repairs, his executors, with consent of his heir at law, charged the manor of Swayton with the further sum of 5*l.* per annum; but, this being thought insufficient, the executors generously gave 100*l.* each, with which a fee-farm rent was purchased; but still this income was found much too small to keep the building in a state of decent repair, and the trustees have been at times under the necessity of soliciting voluntary contributions for that purpose. The fund has

* 4 Lysons, 320.

since

since received further augmentations, amongst which Joseph Wilcocks, esq. son of Bishop Wilcocks, completed the inclosure of the college-grove, by building a wall on the eastern side at the expense of 120*l.*; Jeffrey Hetherington, esq. of North Cray, for many years before his death, in 1767, applied the interest of 2000*l.* old South-sea annuities, to the purpose of purchasing coals and candles for the widows in this college; which sum, after his disease, was generously settled as a perpetuity for the same purpose, by his surviving brother and heir, the late Rev. William Hetherington, the great benefactor to the blind. Bishop Pearce, (whom I remember with veneration, and from whom I received confirmation, while at Mr. Bracken's academy, at Greenwich,) bequeathed 5,000*l.* old South-sea annuities, for augmenting the widows' pensions to 30*l.* per annum, and the chaplain's salary to 60*l.*; Mrs. Helen Betenson, of Brabourne, in Kent, by her will, in 1786, bequeathed 10,000*l.* for building ten additional houses, since finished and inhabited in the college, and endowing them with 20*l.* per annum each, for widows of clergymen. William Pearce, esq. the bishop's brother, who died in 1782, bequeathed 12,000*l.* on failure of issue from his great nephew and niece, who afterwards married the late John Farr Abbot, esq. (both now deceased, without issue,) for building ten houses for widows of clergymen, and endowing them also with 20*l.* per annum; and the reversion has fallen in lately. He directed, also, that 20*l.* per annum should be applied towards the augmentation of the chaplain's salary, which has experienced a further increase of 6*l.* per annum, by the interest of 200*l.*, three per cents. bequeathed by Mr. Bagshaw, the late chaplain.

This excellent institution is under the management of fourteen trustees, seven of whom are—the Archbishop of Canterbury,

Canterbury, the Bishop of Rochester, the Archdeacon and the Chancellor of the diocese, the Dean of St. Paul, and Dean of the Arches for the time being, the others are elective; and George Norman, esq. is the treasurer.

The college was excused from taxes, by Act of 30 George II. I cannot but unceasingly lament, that the same principle which actuated this statute has not been extended to all other institutions of charity.

Any requisite information, relative to the applications of candidates for admission, may be had of the resident chaplain.

GOD'S GIFT COLLEGE,

DULWICH.

The manor of Dulwich, formerly spelt Dilwyshe, was purchased by the founder on the 7th of May, 4 James I. of Sir Fransis Calton, a descendant of Thomas Calton, to whom it was granted by patent, 11th of October, 36 Henry VIII.; after the suppression of monasteries, as a part of the estates of Bermondsey abbey, which had been given thereto by Henry I. in the year 1127 *.

The founder was the son of Edward Alleyne, of Willyn, in Bucks, his mother was a daughter of James Townley, esq. of Lancashire; he was born in 1566, in the parish of Allhallows Lombard-street; where, in Fuller's time, was the sign of the *pie*, near Devonshire-house. Fuller says, he was bred

* Cotton. MSS. British Museum, A. 8, f. 110.

bred a player; he certainly went upon the stage at an early age, and soon acquired great celebrity in his profession. Baker*, speaking of him, and Burbage, says, "they were two such actors as no age must ever look to see the like." Fuller represents him as the Roscius of the age, especially in a majestic part, &c. In 1592, he married Joan, daughter of Agnes Woodward, a widow, who had married a second husband, Philip Henslow, with whom Alleyne was afterwards much connected. She died in 1623, and Alleyne married a second wife of the name of Constance; her sirname does not appear, but there are strong reasons to suppose her to have been a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Donne. Alleyne was sole proprietor of the Fortune playhouse, in White Cross-street, which he built at his own expense, and which, no doubt, as he was a favourite actor, was a source of considerable emolument; he was likewise proprietor of a bear-garden, at Bankside, in partnership with Henslow, long before he obtained the place of master of the king's bears. Sir John Darrington, who held that office under Queen Elizabeth, being obliged to exhibit the game of bear-baiting before her majesty at a short notice, applied to Alleyne and Henslow for their assistance; and after Sir John's death, it was granted to Sir William Steward, who refusing to treat with them for the house and bears, on the Bankside, they were induced to purchase his office of him, for the sake of procuring a license to bait them. Alleyne received the grant, and continued to hold the office until his death, or very near it, at least he is so styled in the letters patent for this foundation; he still continued also to be proprietor of the Fortune playhouse, though he had for some years retired from the stage; but at what date he re-

* Chron. 4, 120.

tired,

tired is not ascertained. Having acquired a considerable fortune, he determined to bestow it upon a charitable foundation. Lord Chancellor Bacon threw some obstacles in the way, opposed his intentions of settling his estates in mortmain, and was hardly prevailed upon to dispense with the statutes prohibiting such settlements, wishing him to divert a part of his endowment on two professorships at the universe. Mr. Alleyne having, however, obtained the royal assent, fixed upon Dulwich, where he had, in 1606, purchased an estate. Here he retired from the stage, and resided at the manor-house, called Hall-place, on the common, now the residence of Daniel Stow, esq. as to a place best calculated, by its romantic shades, surrounded by gentle acclivities on all sides, and diversified by wood and lawn, to facilitate contemplation, and to enable his mind to dwell on the object which he had conceived, to dispose of his fortune in charity, and to prepare for his final retreat from the theatre of the world. It was here that, at leisure from other pursuits, he formed and executed his plan, superintended the erection of his college, lived to see it finished, and spent the remainder of his days in visiting and being visited by some of the most respectable persons in the kingdom. He managed the affairs of the college till his death, not as master, as hath been asserted, for he appointed his kinsmen, Thomas and Matthias Alleyne, to be the first master and warden, immediately on completing the foundation, in 1619, though they did not assume the management of its affairs until after his disease. He died in November, 1626, and was buried in the vault, under the chancel in the college chapel, in the 60th year of his age. His wife and mother were buried there also.

Aubrey

Aubrey has preserved the following inscription, from a flat stone over his grave :—

"Here lyeth the bodie of Edward Alleyn, esq. the founder of this church and colledge, who died the 21 day of November, 1626."

Mr. Lysons says, it is probable that this inscription was obliterated, and that in substituting the following, which now appears, his age and the dates were erroneously inserted; for, as he was buried on the 27th, it is more likely that he died, as the old stone had stated, on the 21st than the 26th of November.

Sacred
To the Memory of
Edward Alleyne, Esq.
The worthy founder of this College,
Who departed this life, November 26,
A. D. 1626, Ætat. 63.
As likewise of
Joan his dear and beloved wife,
Who finished her mortal race
June 28, 1623.

Over the inscription are his arms, which constitute the seal of the corporation. Argent, a chevron between three cinque-foils, gules, the crest is a hand argent, clenching a heart gules, the motto is "God's gift." As the founder's Diary, preserved among the archives of the college, does not commence before 1617, it is uncertain when the building was begun; the chapel was finished in 1616, and was dedicated on the 1st of September in that year. The form of the dedication is preserved in Archbishop Abbot's Register, and has been printed in Wilkin's Concilia, 4, 455.

The 13th of September was the day of the foundation, at which were present—the Lord Chancellor, Lord Arundel, Sir John Howland, high shreeve, Inigo Jones, the king's surveyor, and many others: according to the Diary they

first

first heard a sermon, and, after the instrument of creation was read by him, and an anthem sung, they went to dinner: the whole expense of the entertainment amounted to 20*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; among the several articles of which, half a hundred eggs cost 2*s.*, lump sugar 1*s.* per pound, eight gallons of claret 16*s.*, three quarts of sherry 2*s.*, a buck with warrant and fetching 2*l.*, and the cook's labour 1*l.* 16*s.*, butter 6*d.* per pound, two hogsheads of beer 1*l.* 4*s.*

The first master and warden, notwithstanding the clause which forbids their successors to marry, were both married men, their wives were allowed to diet from the college, and Matthias Alleyne, the warden, being a widower, was allowed to marry again. Some of the succeeding masters endeavoured to avail themselves of this circumstance, and to procure leave from their visitor to marry, but without success, the will of the founder being clear and explicit on this head. And long afterwards, in August, 1681, the visitor expressly commanded [illegible] woman whatsoever should [illegible] at the common table with the society.

Not many years after the foundation, the estates of the college being in arrear, and much out of condition, the out-members appointed by the statutes were discontinued, and the college received the sanction of their visitor for so doing*; and the right of the assistants, viz. the church-wardens of Bishopsgate, St. Saviour, and Cripplegate, to attend the audits, was confirmed at the visitation in 1635. It has been asserted that the college was built by Inigo Jones; but I conclude this to be void of foundation, for, in 1638, the revenues were so much impaired by the fall of the steeple on the 6th of July, that the college was dissolved by the visitor for the space of six months on that account;

* Tanner MSS. in Bodleian Lib.

during

during this time the master, &c. received no salary, but the poor people and scholars received 2*s.* a week; not long after this the whole of one side and part of the other fell down; and, in 1703, the porch, with the treasury-chamber, shared the same fate.

During the civil wars, Dulwich College had its full share of the general confusion; the master and warden did not take an active part, but the fellows were in arms for the king; in consequence of which their fellowships were sequestered, and a school-master and usher only, (Stephen Street and Edmond Colley,) were appointed by the ruling powers.

In 1646, these two presented a petition to the committee for plundered ministers, that they might have a double allowance for diet, as they stood in the place of the four fellows; their petition was rejected at first, but was afterwards granted, as being consonant to the will of the founder. In 1647, Fairfax's army being then at Putney and Fulham, a company of soldiers, under the command of Captain Atkinson, was quartered in the college, for which they received 19*s.* 8*d.*, a poor recompense for the destruction of their organ, and other outrages. There is a tradition that they took up the leaden coffins in the chapel, and melted them into bullets.

In 1649, the rents of the Fortune theatre being in arrear, the college entered upon it on the 21st of November. Both houses of parliament had passed an order, on July 16, 1647, for the suppression of plays and playhouses, but they continued to act for some time at the Fortune in defiance of this resolution; and upon Parliament taking severer measures, and ordering them to be made unfit for theatrical representation, they were, in the following February, discontinued;

discontinued; and it was advertised to be let for building, in the Mercurius Politicus of the 14th and 21st of February, 1661.

The fellows of the college, having applied several times to parliament without redress, presented a petition, in 1655, stating their grievances, and praying that the privilege of electing their own fellows might be restored. Cromwell, by letters patent, dated February 11, 1655-6, appointed Nathaniel Fiennes, one of the commissioners of the great seal, Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, chief justice, St. John General Lambert, and others, commissioners, with full power to visit and settle the affairs of the college. This visitation took place on March 19, 1657-8: but they appointed a new preacher and school-master themselves, instead of restoring the privilege of election to the college. The next year, Elias Alleyne petitioned Richard Cromwell, then protector, complaining, that, notwithstanding this visitation, the abuses of the college were not reformed, and that the master and warden still continued in their evil practices. In consequence of this petition certain persons were appointed to enquire into the matter, and it came to a hearing at Whitehall; when it was alleged that they had alienated lands of the college to the amount of 200*l.* per annum, and had applied the money to their own use; and that they had sold divers valuable goods belonging to the college, and had aided and abetted the late king by conniving at the fellows being in arms against the parliament: after hearing both sides, a report was prepared, and a copy ordered to be sent to each party, which was never done, and thus the matter ended. Upon the restoration of the monarchy, the affairs of the college reverted to their original channel, and, with no material variation, have so continued ever since.

The

The site of this college begins at the five-mile stone, upon the back of which are engraved the words—"*Siste Viator, T. T.* 1772," which seem to offer hospitality to the traveller; the initials are those of Thos. Treslove, esq. a magistrate of Surry, and resident in the hamlet, who was, at the date it bears, very instrumental in measuring and repairing the highways. A venerable grove formerly led from this stone to the outer gate, and benches were fixed round a very large elm, and under some of the others, for the recreation of the pensioners: these have lately been felled. The first gates consist of curiously wrought iron, surmounted with the founder's arms, crest, and motto, "God's Gift," which, until lately, stood at the entrance of the inner court. The outer court, or green, is surrounded by walls, and on one side is a shed for the boys to play under, and also a stocks for the punishment of those brethren who may violate any of the statutes. The college and its two wings stand in the inner court.

The west wing, containing the library, picture-gallery, (seventy-seven feet in length by fifteen and a half wide,) audit-room in the upper floor, and the womens' houses underneath, is now in a ruinous state; there is a date of 1667 in the buttress of the west window of the gallery, and of 1661 in the stucco of the central pediment on the outside, which are supposed to be merely dates of the repairs.

The east wing is of more modern structure, it is dated by an inscription in the centre, "Collegii sumptibus, A.D. MDCCXXXIX." Rooms are appropriated on the ground-floor for the six brethren, and two open staircases lead up to the apartments of the fellows and the school-room; and the attic story over the senior fellows room are lodging-rooms for the twelve boys.

The

The front of the college is the only part faced with stucco, and is divided by a porch in the center, over which is the treasury-chamber; in the front of the porch is an inscription on black marble, stating the foundation, its date, and design, in Latin, which from its length I am obliged to omit. The belfry stands behind the west end of the chapel, and is surmounted by a turret of wood, with a clock in the front; and on the weathercock is the date of 1772, the same date as that of the mile-stone.

On the east side of the porch is the chapel, which is plain and unornamented, except by the altar-piece, which is the most valuable of all the copies from Raphael's Transfiguration, by his pupil Julio Romano, who it is said followed his great master's remains to the grave, assisting to bear the original picture, as his *chef d'œuvre*, in honourable triumph of his art. This picture was presented to the college by Thomas Mills, esq. of Great Swaffham, in Suffolk, in the year 1796.

There is a vault under the chancel, which is appropriated to the masters, wardens, and fellows, according to the statutes. At the west end of the chapel there is one gallery, in the center of which is a good organ, which is played by the junior fellow, who is the organist, at the morning and afternoon services on Sundays, when the Psalms and Te Deum are chaunted by the scholars. The seats in the front and sides of the organ are wholly occupied by the young ladies of a very respectable seminary in the village, where it may be truly said, that every thing which regards female instruction and female delicacy are combined. On each side of the organ, in the back wall of the building, there is an oval window, which looks into the chapel from the

the master's apartment, and from whence, in case of illness, he may have the benefit of the service.

The chapel serves as a chapel of ease for this hamlet to the church of Camberwell; and, although built for the use of the college only, is frequented by the inhabitants, who are not required to pay for seats, as they are all tenants of the college manor; but they contribute at Michaelmas, yearly, to present a purse of acknowledgement to the senior fellow for his services, by whom all the parochial duties, except marriage, are performed: but it is not the purse which contains the acknowledgement, the reverence and devotion with which those services are performed by the present senior fellow, are calculated to impress his hearers with his own solemnity, and to awaken in their minds the sincerest sentiments of piety.

In the last pew, near the door of the chapel, there is a marble font for baptism, which was the gift of a former senior fellow, as appears by the following subscription, engraved round the outside of the bason:—

VOTIVUM HOC ΒΑΠΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ DEO OPT. MAX. HUMILLIME D. D. Q. JAC. HUME, A. M. SCOTO. BRIT. HUJUS. COLL. SOC. A.D. MDCCXXIX.

"James Hume, M.A. a North Briton, Fellow of this College, gave and dedicated this votive Font to the Most High God, A.D. 1729."

The lid which covers the marble bason is of copper gilt, and round the edge are painted, in black letters, the following Greek characters:—

ΝΙΨΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜΑ ΜΗ ΜΟΝΑΝ ΟΨΙΝ.

"Wash, or cleanse away, Sin, not the Visage only."

As to the Latin inscription, it is not a little extraordinary that the pious and learned benefactor should have fallen into an error, too common in modern Latin compositions of this

this kind, where he ascribes, by the words, "*optimo maximo*," the same high, appropriate epithets of the heathen Jupiter, of subsequent Pagan Emperors of Rome, of Roman Pontiffs, and the more modern Emperors in Europe, which cannot, without gross impropriety, be transferred to the Deity whom Christians adore.

As to the Greek line, I scarcely know whether to call it an epigram or an anagram, for it has not the point which entitles it to the former denomination, and as its letters retain their station, and are in no respect displaced, it cannot be classed with the latter. It is not, however, the genuine production of the donor of the font, for it is to be found in the collection of Greek epigrams by Brodæus (B. 6. p. 563), who gives several other instances of the same kind of writing; the peculiarity is, that whether the line be read from the beginning, or from the end, the same letters and the same words are expressed. The character of this monostich is completely monkish; it forms part of an iambic verse, and, in the language of grammarians, is a trimeter iambic brachycatalectic, or wanting a syllable at the end: the writer, in μονᾶν, has employed a doric termination: the verb νιψον is in the imperative of the first aorist from νιπτω: in most writings of this kind, the letters are placed connectedly together, by which one word is joined to another, and thence the puzzle: and this occurs in the oldest and best Greek inscriptions.

I have been favoured with these observations from one of the ablest Greek scholars which our present age has produced; to which I would only observe, that this inscription is written on the font with all the proper breaks for the separate words, so that it does not at first appear that it was meant to be read both ways; and this excites the greater surprise, to find the same letters forming the same sentence, when

when it is read from the right to the left hand. And very probably, Mr. Hume, by separating the words, did not intend to introduce it here as a puzzle of that kind.

The register contains entries of the services at the foundation. A cemetry was consecrated at the same time, and is situated about a quarter of a mile from the college, nearly at the end of the village, where not only the poor of the college but the inhabitants of the hamlet are likewise interred.

The west side of the central building, which is separated from the chapel by the porch and entrance, is divided into the college-hall, where all the elections are held, and the scholars usually dine, and where, on the founder's birth-day, and some other occasions, the whole corporation dine together; and adjoining to this room is a handsome parlour, where the master and warden and fellows dine every day; this room is adorned with maps of the four parts of the globe, and a large chart of the manor of Dulwich; the windows and glazed door lead into a spacious garden, well stocked and cultivated for culinary service; the kitchen and offices are also on this ground floor; a neat staircase leads from the entrance-hall to the apartments of the master and warden, the treasury, the court-room, the library, and picture-gallery; the library is furnished with many ancient books of greater value to the antiquary than to others; but the liberal minds of the present members, and particularly of the senior fellow, have formed the whole collection into method and arrangement, and for several years past have increased the store by some valuable modern publications; in this room is placed a stand, which was formerly used in the chapel to hold the Bible and Book of Common Prayer, and at which the officiating minister stood to read the lessons and Te Deum. Over the library-door, in the court

or audit room, there is a good picture of the founder; the other pictures in the gallery are of very inferior value.

The founder of this college also erected, about the year 1614, ten alms-houses at the west end of Bishopsgate parish, in Petty France, for ten poor men and women, who are allowed 2*l.* per annum; but, Petty France being converted into New Broad street, in 1730, these alms-houses were taken down, and others erected in Lamb-alley. He also built another alms-house in Pesthouse-lane, Old-street, in 1616, for ten poor men and women, who receive 6*d.* per week, and every other year a coat and gown. And he likewise built another alms-house in Deadman's-place, Southwark, in the same year, for the same number of poor, and at the same pension.

The documents and statutes of the college being very voluminous, I shall only give such extracts from them as may afford general information of its nature and extent.

James the 1st, by his letters patent, dated the 21st of June, 1619, granted license to Edward Alleyne, esq. as chief master, ruler, and overseer of the game of bears, bulls, and mastiff dogs and bitches, to found and establish a college at Dulwich, in Surry, to endure and remain for ever; and to consist of a master, a warden, four fellows, six poor brothers, six poor sisters, and twelve poor scholars, to be maintained, sustained, educated, guided, governed, and ruled, according to such statutes as he, in his life-time, or any other person at his decease, by his appointment, should establish and direct; and concerning the manor and lands, rents, and profits, therein specified, that it should be named—"The College of God's Gift, in Dulwich, in the county of Surry;" that such ordinances should remain for ever inviolable, with all corporate powers to have a seal, &c. and to take and hold the lands granted by him, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain.

The

The founder, in exercise of this authority, executed a foundation-deed, bearing date the 13th of September following, establishing this college for the better maintenance, education, relief, and sustenance of poor and needy people, men, women, and children, of the parishes of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, London, St. Saviour's in Southwark, and of that part of the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London, which is in the county of Middlesex; and of the parish of Camberwell, in Surry; and to be named "The College of God's Gift in Dulwich, in the county of Surry;" and appointed thereby all the first officers, pensioners, and scholars.

On the 20th of November, 1626, the founder having completed and settled his plan, proceeded to appoint rules and ordinances for its government by a deed-poll, under his hand and seal of that date, whereby he ordains—

1. That there shall be a master, a warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, six poor sisters, and twelve poor scholars, in the college.

2. Six chaunters for music, called junior fellows, (these have not been adopted).

3. That the master and warden shall be single persons and unmarried, of his blood and sirname only, and, for want of such, or if they marry after their admission, then to be removed and made for ever incapable of any place or office therein, or to receive any benefit therefrom.

4. That the master and warden shall, at admission, be at least of full age of twenty-one years; and be reputed men of honest lives and conversations, of learning, judgment, and understanding sufficient to discharge their places in the college, and esteemed provident and careful of its good.

5. The two first senior fellows to be in degrees of M.A.

of either University of Oxford or Cambridge preachers; the two second senior fellows graduates and divines; the first of them to be an approved school-master, and the second a sufficient scholar to be usher of the school: all of them single and unmarried persons; and if any of them shall marry to be removed from the college, &c.

6. That every one of the six poor brethren, and six poor sisters, at their admission, be single and unmarried persons, of the age of sixty years, at least; not afflicted with any noisome or infectious disease, nor decrepit in their limbs or members, of religious and sober lives and conversations; and if, after their admission, they shall marry, commit adultery or fornication, to be expelled the college, and made for ever incapable of any place therein or relief therefrom.

7. That every one of the poor scholars be, at election and admission, between the ages of six or eight years, or thereabouts, and remain no longer in the college than until they are eighteen years old at the most; and then, at the charge of the college, to be put forth, either for scholars or trades, as their capacity will fit: all of them, at admission, to be orphans, without father or mother, or at least such as those whose parents receive the weekly alms of the parish where they dwell; and for want of any such, any poor children of the said parishes, such as the assistants of the said parish shall think in most need.

8. That two churchwardens of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, London, and two churchwardens of St. Saviour's Southwark, and two churchwardens of that part of the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate, which is in the county of Middlesex, for the time being for ever, shall be assistants to the master, warden, and fellows, in the governing thereof.

9. That the six poor brethren and sisters, and twelve poor

poor scholars shall be for ever chosen out of the parishes specified, viz. two of the brethren, and one of the sisters, and three of the scholars, out of the parish of Bishopsgate; two other of the brethren, and one poor sister, and three scholars, out of St. Saviour's; one other of the brethren, and two poor sisters, and three scholars, out of that part of Cripplegate which is in Middlesex; one other of the brethren, two of the sisters, and three scholars, out of Camberwell.

10. The churchwardens and vestry of these four parishes severally shall choose ten poor persons in their parishes, viz. five poor men and five poor women in each, to be members of the college, and to be admitted into the founder's alms-houses at London, that from thence they may be admitted into the college as places shall be void, provided they be as near as may be single persons above the age of fifty years, and such as have longest received alms of those parishes; and if any of them, after admittance, marry, or become single and marry again, they are to be thence expelled, and new members to be chosen.

11. That nine of the poor brethren and sisters shall be elected out of those thirty members as places become void, that is, those that are to be elected out of St. Botolph, St. Saviour's, and St. Giles's, as follows:—The assistants of that parish, or that part of the parish, whence the party deceased or departed had been taken before, shall upon notice from the master or warden of the college send such two of those members as the master or warden shall nominate, which two persons shall draw lots for the place.

12. That the manner of drawing the lots shall be thus—two equal small rolls of paper shall be indifferently made and rolled up, in one of which the words "God's Gift" shall be written, and the other left blank, and so put into

a box, which box shall be thrice shaken up and down, and the elder person of the two to be elected to draw the first lot, and the younger person the second; and which of them shall draw the lot whereon the words are written, shall be forthwith admitted into the void place, and the other person, who shall draw the blank, shall receive from the master or warden so much of the pension as would then have been due to the party deceased, departed, or expelled, from the time of such death, &c.

13. That when the place of master shall be void, the warden shall take upon him to be master without delay, within twenty-four hours after the place be void, and shall be admitted thereto by the fellows, or most part of them, then residing in the college, and shall take the oath after expressed to be ministered unto him by the senior fellows then present in the chapel of the college, in the presence of the corporators then present, after morning or evening prayer, as occasion shall require.

14. The master on the following day shall, in the chapel after morning prayer there, appoint the Monday fortnight following for the election of a warden, and send three notes to all assistants to give notice thereof in their several parish churches the next Sabbath-day, expressive of the quality and condition of the person elective.

15. On the day of election the master, assistants, and fellows, after all or most part of them be assembled, shall decently and orderly go into the chapel, and there, after divine service and a sermon, made by one of the fellows, proceed to the election; after that, the senior fellow then present shall publicly and audibly read such, and so many of the before-recited ordinances as express of what condition and quality the person elected ought to be, and after that

that the electors shall make the election indifferently, without partiality, favour, or respect of persons.

16. If above the number of two shall stand for election, equal in blood and condition, then they shall pass by voices of the electors present, and they two that shall have most voices draw lots for the place.

17. The warden after his election, and before admission, shall become bound in a statute of 1,000*l.* to yield a perfect account, &c.

18. That after admission he shall take an oath, after prescribed, to be administered by one of the senior fellows then present in the body of the chapel, and afterwards he, the master, and some of the fellows, shall receive the holy sacrament to express the mutual love and concord between them; and shall be conducted to his seat in the chapel, and his lodging in the college by the master and fellows then present.

19. And that he provide a dinner at his own charge.

20. That if both places of master and warden happen to be void at one time, the senior fellows then present shall, within twenty-four hours, give notice to the assistants to make speedy repair to the college within three days, to join with the fellows in the election of a new master, who, when admitted, shall by the next day appoint a time for the election of a warden; and then the dinner to be at their equal charge.

21. That when any of the fellows' places shall be void, the master, warden, and rest of the fellows shall, within six months following, provide two able and sufficient persons, according to the statute, to draw lots, and he that draws the rightest lot to be admitted, and the other to receive the pension then due. Every person so approved and allowed,

shall the next Sunday after receive the communion in the chapel, and take the oath to be administered by the warden, and be then admitted, and conducted to his seat, &c.

23. That when any of the poor scholars places, (viz. any of the nine to be chosen out of St. Botolph, St. Saviour's, and St. Giles's,) shall be void, the master and warden shall give notice to the two churchwardens, the assistants of that parish whence the poor scholar, departed or deceased, was first received into the college, and they shall cause three or four of the poor children of their parish to be sent to the college, the Sunday se'nnight following, by nine o'clock, that the master or warden may choose to draw the lots for the vacant place, and he that draws the lot wherein is written "God's Gift," shall presently be admitted, and he that draweth the blank to have 4*d.* per day from the vacancy.

24. That the master, warden, and fellows, shall for ever have the sole denomination and election of the poor brethren, poor sisters, and poor scholars, that are to be elected out of the parish of Camberwell, to elect whom they shall think fit, without limitation of age, provided the men and women be single and needy, especially if they inhabit the lordship of Dulwich, if it may be. After prescribing the oath for each office, (29) the senior fellow shall pronounce them to be master, &c. of the college.

By the 30th rule, the master is to be chiefest person in the college, observed with reverence by all the rest, and admonish, correct, and punish them according to the statutes; and, if greater occasions and business draw him not away, he shall be present at the quarterly, weekly, and monthly accounts of the warden, prosecute, and defend all suits, &c. nor compromise or end any suit, but by a judicial and legal trial; shall have a double or casting voice, in all matters of

difference

difference concerning the college, and the government thereof, and that only when the voices are equal; he shall take especial care that the poor brethren and sisters be not wronged by any of the college, and that the poor scholars be not abused; he shall go weekly to view their chambers, and see that they be kept clean by the matron; and, lastly, shall take care that the statutes be duly kept and obeyed in all points.

31. The warden shall receive the rents, and defray all rent, pensions, and other payments, for the use and maintenance of the college.

32. And as often as the master is absent, sick, or infirm, the warden shall execute what he is bound to do, and the master shall do the like for the warden.

33. The two senior fellows shall preach two sermons every Sunday, and one on the 1st of September, another on Christmas-day, and on the several days set down; and daily, as likewise all the fellows, attend, (but on Sunday and holydays, other days in the afternoon, and all holyday-eves, in their surplices,) the master and warden go to the chapel, and there continue during the whole service time, and then shall sing their parts in the choir; and if the third and fourth fellows be absent both together, then they shall perform all ministerial duties in the chapel; the senior of them shall keep the register-book for christenings, weddings, and burials, and both of them shall do all offices belonging to their ministry, as celebrating the sacraments, wed, bury, christen, and visit the sick within the college, and, if they be absent, the third and fourth fellows shall perform the same. (N. B. Weddings are not performed in the chapel.)

34. The third fellow shall be master of the school, and the fourth shall be usher, and obedient to the mater; both

of them shall sing their parts in the choir, and have especial care for the virtuous instruction and education of the scholars, and alternately read prayers weekly in the chapel. After defining the office of the chaunters, of whom he did not appoint any, and which are not retained in the college: the six poor brethren shall by turns, weekly, sweep the courts and cloisters, and, in case of infirmity, give allowance, at the discretion of the master or warden, to another.

37. The master shall make choice of the ablest and healthiest of the poor sisters to be matron of the twelve poor scholars, to make their beds, sweep their chambers, mend their clothes, and attend them, and no other person whomsoever; in respect of which service the other five sisters shall give her 6*d.* a piece quarterly out of their pensions; and when the poor brothers or sisters die, she shall have two parts of the goods of the deceased, being divided into twelve parts, and if she happen to be sick, then the ablest of the other five shall attend the poor scholars during her sickness, and for that time have her allowance.

38. That one of the sisters make the beds, &c. and the others sweep, &c.

40. The porter's duty is defined, as to locking and opening the gates, attending the dinner, tolling the bell, &c.

41. The assistants shall twice a year repair to the college to see and hear, audit and view the accounts, viz. on the 4th of March and September, or, if they fall on Sunday, then on the following day, and be present when the master or warden be elected and sworn.

42. The thirty members of the college shall repair thither four times in a year, if sickness or infirmity hinder them not, viz. on the 4th of September, and the 4th of March,

on

on Midsummer-day, and St. Thomas's-day, and, if on Sunday, then on the following day, to receive their quarterly pension, and other moneys allowed from the college.

43, 44. That the master, warden, and two senior fellows, shall be continually resident in the college, and fines are set for absences without leave; and, in cases of sickness, a substitute to be appointed.

47. The master may appoint a sub-warden, if the warden be absent longer than the time allowed.

48. That the master and warden shall not be both absent from the college at one time.

50. That none of the thirty members shall sell any of their goods at their election, but bring them into the college, &c. to be disposed of in shares, &c.

51. That the poor brothers and sisters shall once a month, or as often as the master and warden and four senior fellows shall think fit, give an account how they bestow and spend their monthly pension, and if they be found to waste it, so as to want necessary apparel or furniture, the master shall receive the pension of the delinquents, proportioning them a competent diet, which, being disbursed, the surplus shall be employed to provide the same.

52. They shall not go into each other's houses, without the master's appointment, in case of sickness.

53. Nor any fellow, brother, or sister, keep dogs, poultry, or other noisome animal besides a cat.

54. Nor wash and hang out linen, nor the brethren go out without their gowns.

55. Nor frequent any tavern or alehouse, nor be drunk, on forfeiture of three days pension for the first, second, or third offence; and for the fourth offence shall be set in the stocks in the outer court of the college for one hour,

and lose one week's pension; and for the fifth offence be set in the stocks for two hours, and lose one week's pension; for the sixth offence three hours and two weeks' pension; and for the seventh offence be expelled.

56. Disobedience of the rules shall incur a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.*, and if poor, and obstinate for three days, expulsion.

57. The master and warden, or either of them, shall at all convenient times enter any of the chambers, and, on refusal of admittance, expulsion.

58. The master, warden, and four fellows, or the most part of them, shall command and inhibit any person resident in the college from resorting to the house of any particular man or woman in Dulwich, or within a mile of the same.

59. None of them to go into the kitchen, &c. without leave of the master or warden.

60. The service in the chapel shall be daily read and sung, as in the king's chapel or college, and the church of St. Peter, Westminster.

61. The hours of service.

62. The procession into chapel is defined.

63. The whole members shall receive the holy communion four times in a year, viz. Easter-day, Whit-sunday, the first Sunday in September, and Christmas-day, and on those days the twelve poor brethren and sisters shall feast at the college at dinner and supper.

63. That the four senior fellows shall visit and comfort the sick.

64, 65. That as often as the master, warden, or any of the senior or junior fellows shall die, they shall be buried in the vaults at the upper end of the choir, and no other person; the middle vault for the master and warden, and the other two vaults for the senior and junior fellows.

66. The

66. The master and usher of the school shall teach the twelve scholars in good and sound learning, writing, reading, grammar, music, and good manners, and admit no scholar, nor put any one out, but with consent of the master or warden, nor, in regard of other scholars to be taught in the school, neglect the twelve poor scholars, but it shall be their principal care to instruct them with all diligence; they shall freely, without recompense or reward, teach the children of the inhabitants of Dulwich in writing and grammar; they shall be such as to be able to teach the poor scholars to write a fair hand, and provide, at their own charge, sufficient pens, ink, and paper, writing and cyphering books, and for the grammarians to make their Latin.

67. The usher, in the schoolmaster's absence, shall teach, govern, and instruct the school of the schoolmaster's forms as he shall direct.

68. They shall divide the forms, charge, and teaching, between them; and the usher shall yield to the schoolmaster an account of the scholars under his charge; and they both, and the music-master, shall yield an account to the master, warden, and most part of the fellows of those committed to their charge; and in case of sickness supply each other's places, and in case of death until a successor be chosen.

69. That if there shall be any contagious infectious or sickness in Dulwich, they may omit the public teaching of the inhabitants' children, and such other foreign scholars as do not lodge in the college; and if it happen within the college, then any person residing there may, with consent of the master, &c. remove for the time, provided that two of the senior fellows be continually there to comfort and cherish, with

with their best advice, the poor sick of the college, at the discretion of the master, &c.; and if any poor brother or sister die of the plague, their house shall be shut up for six weeks, and then be opened, and their goods sold to some person not being of the college, and a fortnight after that the vacancy may be supplied.

70. The inhabitants of Dulwich shall have three male children freely taught in the school, only giving 2*s*. at admittance, and 6*d*. per quarter to the school-master, towards brooms and rods, at every Michaelmas, and a pound of candles for the use of the school; and for such foreigners' children, other than of Dulwich, their friends shall pay the school-master and usher such allowance as the master and warden shall appoint, and they and the twelve poor scholars of the college in number shall not exceed eighty at any one time.

71. That all benefits accruing to the school, by means of any town or foreign scholars, continually be divided into three parts, whereof the master of the school shall have two parts, and the usher one part, the charge of pen, ink, and paper for the poor scholars first deducted.

72. The music-master shall teach, in song and music, freely all persons in the college, at the master and warden's appointment, and for foreign scholars as above prescribed.

73, 74. The school-hours are prescribed.

75. The school-master shall appoint a short form and order of prayer, to be said every morning in the school by the scholars kneeling, the master and usher being present.

76. The masters not to be absent together.

77. The scholars to be placed in forms, according to capacity.

78. The grammar and other books to be taught as are commanded

commanded by public authority, and as are usually taught in the free grammar-schools of Westminster and St. Paul.

79. If any children of inhabitants of Dulwich be absent for twenty-one days, unless in cases of sickness, they shall pay for new admittance.

80. That at such times as the yearly election days of Westminster and Merchant Taylor's schools shall be, the master and usher shall take the scholars of the highest forms, to see and hear the orations and exercises, to the end they may observe and mark the same manner.

81. That as each poor scholar shall attain the age of eighteen years he shall be sent out of the college, and preferred to the university, or some trade or manual occupation as his capacity shall fit, at the charge of the college, wherein the master, warden, senior and junior fellows, or the most part of them, for ever diligently and carefully observe which of them shall be fit, provided there be not above nor under the number of four poor scholars at one time maintained at the university.

82. The college shall satisfy such of the four, as shall be sent to the *university*, so much yearly a piece, as shall by the master, &c. be deemed sufficient for their maintenance, payable quarterly, for eight years, if in that time they shall have no other preferment, and if any of them shall have preferment, then to cease, and the college shall send one other poor scholar in his place; and the master, &c. shall in the best way, &c. place and set forth such as shall be put to *trades or manual occupations*, to good and sweet trades and occupations, as near as may be to persons of good credit and sufficiency, and give such stock or money with every one of them, as the master, &c. may think fit.

83. That if within the eight years any of the poor scholars

sent

sent to the *university* shall proceed to B. A. or M. A., the college shall allow 5*l.* at the times of taking either degree; and if capable to have a fellowship in the college, then when any be vacant, and they will stand for and desire it, shall be forthwith admitted thereto, without lots or further election, taking the oath prescribed; and if any of the poor scholars, put to trades, shew desire afterwards to stand to be admitted to be one of the servants or officers of the college, on any vacancy, then they shall be admitted before any other.

84. That the *visitor* shall appoint, at his discretion, some learned and sufficient person that is a divine, to repair to the college yearly, on the month in Whitsuntide week, to *oppose, visit, and examine* the scholars in their learning, and how they do profit therein, as also how they are instructed in matters of religion, and of the service and worship of God, to have his dinner for himself, and his man and horses, and report thereon to the visitor, to the end the minister may admonish the master, &c.

85. The orders for diet.

88. That one of the scholars should read a chapter in the Bible, and the rest give ear thereto, except those who by turns are to fetch in the diet, (this regulation has been recently discontinued, as not being consonant to the reverence with which the scriptures ought to be read;) the manner of supplying the table, and the hour of dining, which was formerly at twelve o'clock, has been lately considerably improved.

91. That the warden shall every year, against Easter, provide, at the charge of the college, for every poor scholar one surplice of white calico, to one upper coat of good cloth of said colour, the bodies lined with canvas, and the skirts with

with cotton, one pair of drawers of white cotton, two canvas shirts with lockram bands, two pair of knit stockings, shoes as often as need require, two round bands, a girdle, and a black cap, for the scholars, and reading-books for their learning in the school, and their linen clothes to be washed at the college expense.

93. A weekly examination of accounts every Friday, after evening prayer, and to hear and determine any business concerning the college.

94. That there shall be two general audits and public meetings, viz. on the 4th of March and 4th of September, yearly, when one of the senior fellows shall first read so many of the statutes as concern the business then to be handled, observe that they be kept; and the warden shall make two accounts of receipts and disbursements for the half year past, being prepared and surveyed by the master, senior and junior fellows, at their private sittings, which accounts shall be then publicly read; and the master, assistants, &c. then present, shall hear and examine as well the same as also the accounts of the inferior officers; and at the audit on the 4th of March for ever the warden shall clear his accounts for the year past, and what of the revenue shall remain in his hands unexpended he shall bring in, and declare what occasion there will be for the use of money for the year following, whereupon the master, &c. shall take order what money shall be employed, and it shall be delivered to the warden, and the sum then remaining be put into the common treasure. They shall then view all the buildings, order repairs by the 4th of September following; also, at either of the audits, grant leases, according to the powers given by the statutes, and take especial care the pensions and portions to the fellows, poor brothers, and sisters,

sisters, and members of the college, be duly and orderly paid, with true and right dividend, and that they have their gowns delivered to them; and hear all matters in controversy, and punish, if cause require, according to the statutes, and treat of and determine, if they can, all things concerning the college, &c. and keep ledgers, registers, &c.

95. Also, at the private sittings, hear and determine all misdemeanors and disputes; and if any person be expelled he may appeal to the whole corporation.

96. At every audit on the 4th of September, they shall survey the evidences, plate and money in the treasury, and all goods of the college inventoried or otherwise, and place it there, and lock it fast.

97. The audit shall be kept in the great chamber over the hall, being part of the master's lodgings; the treasury-chamber over the great porch, the outer door of which shall have three locks and three keys, &c. to be kept by the master and assistant of Bishopsgate and St. Saviour's parishes.

98, and seq. The several chambers are allotted.

101. That no person keep or use any weapons, without consent of the master, or play at any game in their chambers, or suffer any other person so to do.

102. That no lease or demise shall be made or let of any of the lands, but at one of the public audit days, by consent and approbation of the corporation and assistants then present, under common seal, and for no longer term than twenty-one years, with a valuable rent reserved without fine.

103. There shall no demise, grant, or lease, be made to the master, &c. or to any persons, directly or indirectly, to their use; and if any such lease be granted to any person residing in the college, or to any other persons, except on the days appointed, the same shall be void.

104. A general survey in Easter week and in October is directed.

105. That the garden and orchard, and three home-fields called Howletts, adjoining the college, shall not be leased but remain continually for the use of the college, for places of recreation for those of the college to walk in or use any commendable exercise therein, and the fruit to be gathered for the general use and provision of the college.

106. That no part of two hundred acres of coppice or wood land, nor so much of the arable and pasture lands, (which shall be used as a demesne for provision thereunto,) shall be demised in lease, but remain in the college, and be husbanded by the master and warden, with consent of the fellows, to the benefit of the college, and for the more easy provision of bread and beer, and other victuals, and also for fuel.

107. That out of the coppice of two hundred acres there shall yearly twenty acres thereof be sold or felled of the growth of ten years, and not under.

108, 109. Fuel out of the coppice wood, pollard, or hedge-rows, to be yearly apportioned.

110. That no timber trees, fit for shadows or shelters, be cut in any of the grounds lying near to the west-south or south-west parts of the college.

111. That no timber trees, but only such as are necessary to be employed for repairing and building the college, and no timber be sold but to the tenants in Dulwich, for building or repairing their tenements there, and not bestowed or employed to any other use.

112. Husbandry to be maintained.

113. That the master and warden may have one servant each, and for the college a cook, a master-brewer, butler, bailiff,

bailiff, and ploughman, being eight in number, at 3*l.* yearly wages a piece; one kitchen-boy, and one plough-boy, at 2*l.* yearly, and two coats.

114. That the *revenues* of the lands given to the college, amounting (at that time) to 800*l.* per annum, shall be thus divided:—

	£.	s.	d.
For diet of master, warden, and fellows	120	0	0
For diet for twelve poor scholars and ten servants, and for bread and beer for the twelve poor brothers and sisters	110	0	0
2*d.* a day for all at 14*s.* per month	36	0	0
For the master	40	0	0
Warden	30	0	0
Two senior fellows	24	0	0
Two second senior fellows	20	0	0
Two chaunters	12	0	0
Two first chaunters, or junior fellows, to find strings for instruments, pens and ink, &c.	1	13	4
The other four chaunters, &c.	20	0	0
(The chaunters have never been established).			
The twelve poor brethren and sisters pension 4*d.* per diem, payable monthly, and daily a wheaten loaf of twelve ounces troy, and a full quart of 8*s.* beer to each of them	73	0	0
For twelve gowns on the 1st of September, once in two years	6	0	0
For twelve poor scholars' apparel, per annum	20	0	0
For the six assistants, their horse-hire 10*s.* a piece	3	0	0
For the thirty members 6*d.* a week	39	0	0
Carried forward	554	13	4

Brought

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	554	13	4
For thirty gowns once in two years .	15	0	0
Eight servants for wages . .	22	0	0
For liveries at 12*s.* 6*d.* a piece .	5	0	0
In augmentation of diet for the assistants' dinner, and the four feasting-days for the twelve poor brethren and sisters . .	3	6	8
Total	£. 600	0	0

115. The remainder of the revenue, being 200*l.*, shall be kept by the warden until the audit on the 4th of March, to be then disposed of, viz.

116. 100*l.* to the treasury-chest, to be ready for any sudden cause, to be supplied at the next audit-day.

117. That next all bills of repair, and law-suits, preferment of poor scholars at their departure, and 10*l.* annually for repairing of the highway and footway between Camberwell town and the college.

118. Then after the disbursements, if there remain 15*l.*, or upwards, above the 100*l.* in the treasury, then the 15*l.*, *or any greater sum remaining*, shall at the audit be divided into six hundred equal parts to be disposed of thus :—

	Parts.
To the master . . .	40
Warden	30
First senior fellow . . .	12
Second senior fellow .	12
Third ditto } (never established) .	10
Fourth ditto }	
First chaunter } (the like) . .	6
Second ditto }	

Towards

	Parts.
Towards strings, ink, and paper,	$1\frac{1}{6}$
Third, fourth, fifth, and sixth chaunter, 5 each	20
Twelve poor brothers and sisters	$109\frac{1}{2}$
For bettering the twelve gowns	6
For bettering poor scholars apparel	20
For addition of assistants' horse-hire	3
To thirty members, among them all	39
For bettering their gowns	15
To increase of ten servants' wages	22
For bettering their liveries	5
For increase of diet	120
For ditto of twelve poor scholars and ten servants	110
Ditto of assistants' dinner, and four days feasting	$3\frac{1}{2}$

The remainder of the six hundred parts shall be delivered to the warden, as the first receipts of moneys to be by him disbursed for benefit of the college.

119. If at any time this revenue of 800*l.* should decrease under 600*l.*, then there shall be, by consent of the visitor, a general defalcation out of all the pensions, and the abatement to continue until the revenue amount to 600*l.* again.

120. That the churchwardens of Bishopsgate Without, to whom he had given a tenement at Dulwich, called the *Blue House*, (since taken down, and converted into two houses by the late Dr. Allen, and now in the occupation of William Price, esq. and Robert Skelton, esq.) shall annually dispose of the revenue thus, on the first Sunday in September, being the *founder's birth day*, in the church, after divine service in the forenoon, give unto those ten poor people of that parish, which are called members of God's Gift College, and their successors, 1*s.* a piece for ever; and all the residue

to

to such other of the poor of that parish, as are in most need thereof, 6*d.* a piece for ever.

121. Provided that although the statutes limited the poor brethren, sisters, and scholars, to be of the four parishes mentioned, yet, if it should happen there were not at the time of any vacancy any in those parishes capable thereof, then the master, &c. to choose a fit person from any other county, parish, or place, whatsoever.

122. All penalties incurred to be deducted out of the pensions, and be applied by the warden in repairs, &c.

123. The statutes to be read by the warden, or one of the senior fellows, at the four meetings on the 1st of September, the 1st of December, the 1st of March, and the 1st June.

These statutes were signed by the founder, on the 29th of September, 1626, 2 Car. I.; a copy of which he ordained to be preserved among the archives of the college, and of the three parishes, attested by five witnesses.

After the founder had published these ordinances, he conceived that he had not provided for any needful alterations; and therefore, on the 20th of November following, he delivered a short supplement to the foregoing, whereby he ordained that it should be lawful for him, during his life, to add any others, to alter any, or to remove any of the corporators: and, lastly, considering the decaying times in the fall and abatements of rents, and having imposed a great charge upon the corporation, and willing to add some further means to supply all occasions that might happen, he ordained to the corporation, after his debts, legacies, and funeral expenses should be paid, his two leases, being one capital inn called the *Unicorn*, in Southwark, and the other of the tenements called the *Barge, the Bell, and the Cock*,

Cock, on Bankside, in the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, to the intent and true meaning of his will, dated the 13th of November, 1626, charging the college to extend their utmust endeavours for renewing the leases, as occupation might be for the good of the college, and relief of the poor there, according to his intent and meaning in the institution thereof.

Eight-and-thirty years had elapsed since the date of these statutes of institution, before we find any alteration made in them of authority, and in that space of time it will be readily conceived that a formal visitation had become very seasonable: accordingly Gilbert Burnet, Archbishop of Canterbury, as visitor, issued fresh orders, rules, and injunctions, under his hand and archiepiscopal seal, bearing date at Lambeth, the 16th of July, 1664, whereby he directed,—

1. Concerning the number and quality of members in the college—having considered a disagreement between them, declared that the number be as for the most part had been practised ever since the foundation, and as the state of the college required, viz. one master, one servant for the warden, one porter, one cook, one butler, one kitchen-boy, and two husbandmen, all which shall be dwelling in the college, and living according to the statutes, and receive such wages and diet as after expressed; and one bailiff to look to the woods, and one clerk to make up the accounts, which two last servants shall not be entertained as in-members, but to be servants at large, living without the college, with such wages only, without diet, as after explained. Moreover, that there be, as the statutes appoint, six assistants and thirty poor people, pensioners of the college, viz. ten out of each of the three parishes, whence the assistants are to be chosen; and the latter, viz. the six

assistants,

assistants, and thirty poor, to be out-members, and not living within the college, and that their duties, unless dispensed by the visitor, and their allowances, shall be as the statutes ordain.

2. Concerning the master, warden, and fellows, and all other members, the superiority of the master and warden, and obedience of all other inferiors—we do enjoin, that according to the statutes, the master, as chief, and next to him the warden, be by the fellows and all other inferior members observed in all things, and obeyed; and that the master and warden, in their several offices, govern and do the duties of their places with mildness as well as with authority. We do also, as a mark of distinction and dignity, appoint that the master and warden shall and may at all times, if they please, wear about their necks, over their gowns, a long tippet of taffety or sarsenet, and always when they come to chapel wear such tippet over their surplices.—(This tippet is never worn.)

3. Concerning the chapel and divine service—the service be observed as near as may be to the pattern of his Majesty's chapel, or St. Peter's chapel, Westminster, and the chapel be kept conformably thereto; and the master, warden, and fellows, take into consideration to provide a good organist for the solemn service before Lady-day, 1669.

4. Concerning the school and scholars—we do admonish the present school-master and usher that they be careful in performing their duty of instructing the scholars, as well foreigners as the twelve poor boys of the college; and we do enjoin them, and every future school-master and usher there, that they forbear from all passions towards the scholars, but especially from blows, and give no other cor-

rection to any but the rod or ferulas, and the same with mildness or moderation.

5. Concerning private sittings and public audits, and private sitting, audit, and treasury chamber—that in all votes for letting the college lands, or in any business concerning the government, and ordering of any persons or affairs of the college, as the statutes give the master and warden superiority of place, and to the master a casting vote, when votes are equal, that no vote of any major part shall be accounted good and valid, unless the master and warden, or one of them, be on that side which hath the major part of votes; and that all business which may concern the college be proposed by the master, or, in his absence, by the warden, or else no vote to pass, for otherwise the master and warden, by a combination of fellows and others, may be considered as cyphers, who by those statutes are intended to be the chief, &c.

6. Concerning the orders for the lands and revenues—whereas we find that for several years after the foundation, viz. that all the founder's life-time, and some time after, divers parcels of lands were held and kept in the college hands, and that for the management thereof there were maintained, by the college, husbandmen, &c. vessels for brewing, &c. which lands, except some parcels worth 20*l.* per annum, for about thirty years since have been let out to tenants, and utensils sold away or decayed contrary to the statutes; yet as it is evident the same was done long before the present master, &c. and by advice of former visitors at a visitation, the master be acquitted, &c.

Four horses to be kept in order to the service of the college, one for the master, one for the warden, and two

others

others for general use of the college for marketing-horses. No attestation to be made in ordering the college lands and revenues from the present form, but by the knowledge of the visitors.

II. We find that by the decay of the Fortune playhouse, about twenty years since, the college was endamaged in their rents to about 2,400*l.* in the whole, and by that means, and by the falling down of one whole side of the college, and a great part of the other side, both which are substantially built up again, the college was not only quite out of stock but run into debt; yet with much satisfaction we find that the college is not only wholly brought out of debt, but also in full stock, and the rents and profits are so improved, that they are well nigh as high as at the first foundation, and will hereafter be much improved by increase of rent of lands about Dulwich, but especially when the present lease, where the Fortune playhouse did formerly stand, shall be expired, for which we do not in our judgment, and, as far as in us lies, acquit the corporation for what they have done therein, though in letting them at an under rent, which yet in these times of trouble was proposed at 2*s.* 6*d.* a foot, and the tenants to build at their own charge, they seem to have transgressed against the statute; but because we are satisfied they have done, according to the present exigence, what in prudence and discretion was best, and by authority of the decree in Chancery made to authorise this leasing since the happy restoration of his majesty, we cannot therefore but think well of their care and industry in the management, only we enjoin that, in future, no leases be ever renewed, but at the best improvement, and for no fines; and before any lands be let by lease, or renewed, the master or warden, or two of the fellows, shall, with the assistance of

some skilful person, as, if need require, they shall choose, take a survey to see the true value and condition, &c. and report to the next audit, nor make any bargain or contract contrary to the rule of the statutes and this injunction, without first consulting and obtaining the consent of the visitor.

III. For the better preserving the lands, that they be not encroached or trespassed upon—we enjoin that the master, &c. cause a perfect terrier or boundary, rental, &c. and every seventh year take a survey, and report to the visitor, and make another terrier, &c.; every third year the wages of the eight servants, bailiff, and clerk, shall not exceed 56*l.* and deliver a new rent-roll to the visitor. At Midsummer next a particular of the woods, what timber, and into how many falls their coppices are divided.

Concerning the disposing of the college revenues and the particular allowances, imperfections in statutes, and diet too scanty, the following were settled :—

	£.	s.	d.
Diet for master, warden, and fellows, to be encreased from 10*l.* to 15*l.* a piece .	90	0	0
The poor scholars, and eight servants, 3*d.* a piece a day to 6*d.* . . .	18	0	0
The poor brethren and sisters bread and beer, 2*d.* a day	36	10	0
The master's pension yearly . .	40	0	0
The warden's ditto . . .	30	0	0
The two first fellows ditto . .	24	0	0
The two second ditto . .	20	0	0
The twelve poor brothers and sisters pensions, at 4*d.*	73	0	0
The twelve gowns once in two years, at 20*s.*	6	0	0

The

	£.	s.	d.
The twelve scholars apparel . .	30	0	0
The six assistants yearly . .	8	0	0
The thirty out-members, at 6*d.* . .	39	0	0
The gowns at 20*s.* . . .	5	0	0
The augmentation of diet on feasting-days	10	0	0
The four feasting-days to the poor brethren and sisters	6	0	0
&c. &c.			
£	660	10	0

So then the yearly rents and profits being 800*l.* and there being full 100*l.* in stock in the college-chest, there will remain, after these sums are allowed, 139*l.* 10*s.* which we direct to be disposed of thus :—

	£.	s.	d.
For placing out boys to the university, and putting them out apprentice yearly .	40	0	0
For repairs of Camberwell highways .	10	0	0
For repairs and other incidental charges .	89	10	0
£	139	10	0

These allowances of money and gowns, to the thirty out-members, and 10*l.* for repair of highways, had not been paid for many years; yet being satisfied of the founders intention, &c. he appointed that, between Michaelmas and Christmas, the poor should each have a gown, and after Lady-day, 1669, an allowance of 6*d.* a week, and at Lady-day, 1668, to the highways, between the college and Camberwell, 10*l.*

That the warden should make the accounts, and that they do not exceed the proportions; and any surplus should

go to the common chest; and if any dispute arise about these injunctions, they do nothing without consulting the visitor. And until a more perfect settlement take place, these injunctions were to be obeyed.

The provision for preserving the two hundred acres of coppice or wood land, for fuel for the college, has been superseded by the subsequent introduction of coal. There is a case of some interest in 1720, which it may not be improper to state as a caution to those who treat with this or any other college for renewal of their leases, viz. that a minute in their court-book for the renewal of any lease was not binding, and was contrary to the statutes *.

This corporation of God's Gift College is lord of the manor, and as such entitled to the soil of the common and waste lands within the manor. These common and waste lands, within the parish of Camberwell, contain about one hundred and thirty acres, which were in a condition incapable of improvement, and therefore the corporation obtained an act, in 1805, to enable them to divide the same into allotments and inclosures, on the general principles of other inclosure bills, with penalties for cattle feeding and straying, and powers to stop up and turn any ancient bridleways, footways, or paths, with the concurrence of two justices, subject to appeal to the quarter-sessions, and reserving to the corporation one-sixteenth part of such common and waste grounds as a full compensation for their right. All grants, limitation of uses, leases, and charges, existing at the time of any such division and allotment, were saved; all encroachments and inclosures made within twenty years before this act were deemed part of the waste, but not to be disturbed, and the commissioners to allot

* Taylor *v.* Dulwich College, 1 P.W. 635.

them

them to the proprietor, according to their intrinsic value at the time of the encroachment.

The college estate being in every part very eligibly situated for building, many persons have been induced to erect very substantial houses, and lay out considerable sums in gardens and conveniencies there, trusting to the honour and good faith of the college to renew their leases at the period of their termination; but this restriction has tended, in a great measure, to prevent the college-estates from being so much improved as those of any individual.

The college *, therefore, have, upon a recent application to parliament, obtained an act, empowering them to grant leases to several of their tenants, who had entered into an agreement for that purpose, for a period of sixty-three years, on the usual covenants of leases of houses; and also to grant building and repairing leases of other parts of their manor, for any term not exceeding eighty-four years, in possession and not in reversion or by way of future interest, with liberty for the lessees to take down buildings, and convert the materials to such uses as should be agreed upon, and to lay out and appropriate any part of such premises in ways and passages; the best and most improved rents being reserved; regard being had to the value of the buildings, if any; without fine or foregift.

They are also empowered to extend the first-mentioned term of sixty-three years to any number not exceeding twenty-one years, at the like rent and covenants.

And the college being greatly out of repair, and the west wing in great danger of falling, and a fund having been for many years accumulating for the purpose of rebuilding it, which amounted to 5,600*l.* 3*l.* per cent. consolidated bank

* 48 George III.

annuities, a sum totally inadequate thereto, the act authorised the application of the moneys, arising from fines and premiums, in repairing or in rebuilding the college, either upon its present site, or on such other part of the estates as the visitor should approve.

Saving to the crown and to all persons, except the master, &c. all such estate and interest in the lands and premises stated in two schedules, as they had or were entitled to at or before the passing this act.

A printed copy of the act is to be admitted as evidence thereof.

This act received the royal assent on the 18th of June, 1808. By the schedules the rents appear to amount to 3,784*l.*

The college has been accustomed to keep the greatest part of their manorial estate in their own hands, there being only four or five copyhold tenants thereon; they have granted the rest chiefly in building leases, reserving all the timber, though they have made very little profit of this reservation until lately; but what they may have lost in revenue, their estate gained in beauty, which constituted a considerable part of its value, for it offered the principal attraction to opulent and respectable tenants; the intended inclosures and the long leases, which the college is now empowered to grant for the encouragement of building, together with the intersection of the manor by new roads, will, in addition to the period of some of the existing leases, considerably improve the revenues of the college, and will, it is to be hoped, enable them in due time to rebuild the western wing; and also to increase the purposes of the establishment. The provisions for educating any of the boys for the university, have for many years past been relinquished,

on

on the ground that they can have little prospect of patronage, unless extraordinary talents should be their introduction; but it is certain that in the history of the English church, many of its first ornaments have risen to eminence, upon no better, or not so good a foundation; and as the university embraces all other branches of science, young men of every station in life have an ample field for the exercise of their abilities, where the patronage of family connections are not essential. This subject attracted the attention of Archbishop Wake, who at a visitation, in 1724, enjoined attention to it; and in 1742, Archbishop Potter, in reference thereto, directed that if there should not be found twelve poor children within the liberties of Dulwich, so qualified, as directed by Archbishop Wake's injunction, to be taught in the college-school, then that they should be supplied by poor children out of any of the adjacent parishes. And he at the same visitation, in which he was assisted by the Dean of the Arches, admonished the master and warden to take effectual care that the school-master and usher should carefully perform their several duties, in order that, by a greater proficiency among the scholars, the direction of the statutes for the future be complied with in educating some of them for the university.

These injunctions have not been regarded, and no scholar has been so educated in the college-school for many years past.

As the whole establishment of the college consists of only thirty persons, besides its dependents of labour out of doors, the enquiring reader will perhaps form his calculation upon the scale of division, given by the statutes, and by the visitation-ordinance of Bishop Burnet, and ascertain clearly the amount of the shares of each member; and it will per-

haps afford subject of some consideration, whether the increase of its revenues, the value of its buildings, and the opulence of its tenants, which form together an ample security for the payment of its improved rents, do not furnish a strong recommendation to its conductors, under the example of similar institutions to apply to parliament, if they do not themselves possess the power, for authority to increase their establishment, by enlarging the number of their poor brethren, sisters, and scholars, and thus to expand the design of their founder; and the same authority might also abolish the monkish restriction of the whole corporation to celibacy, which according to the laws of modern times, has been justly deemed *contra bonos mores*.

The master of the college acquired many years since an addition to his charge, by a trust created by James Allen, esq. who was master in 1741, and who by deed dated the 31st of August, in that year, granted to the corporation of God's Gift College for ever a freehold piece of ground at Kensington gravel-pits, purchased by him of Isaac Ware and Charles Carne, esqrs. by a conveyance dated the 28th of October, 1737, and six houses thereon erected. To the intent that the college should for ever apply all the rents and profits, except the sums after mentioned, "towards the finding and providing one or more woman or women, as a school-mistress or school-mistresses, to be resident in Dulwich, for the instructing and teaching such and so many poor boys to read, and poor girls to read and sew, as to the master for the time being shall from time to time seem meet, such poor boys and girls to be children of poor people, resiants and commorants in the town of Dulwich, or in some place within the distance of one mile thereof, as to the master shall from time to time also seem meet and convenient,

convenient, such boys and girls, so to be instructed and taught, and such woman or women, so to instruct and teach them, to be respectively of such ages, and to be qualified in such manner, as to the master shall be thought fit; and such boys and girls, and such woman or women, to be nominated and appointed, placed and displaced, altered and removed from time to time, at the will and pleasure of the master for the time being, when and as often as he shall think fit.

The deed also recites that William Wake, then late Archbishop of Canterbury, as visitor of the college, by his injunctions, dated the 9th of December, 1724, directed that the school-master and usher of the college for the time being should teach and instruct twelve poor boys, children of the poor inhabitants of Dulwich, such as could read in the New Testament, in perfecting them in their reading, as also in writing and arithmetic. Now, the said James Allen did by this deed declare, direct, and appoint, that as often as any of the poor boys, before directed to be taught to read should be able to read in the New Testament, then the master should do his best endeavours to procure them to be admitted into the school of the college, upon the footing of the injunctions, to be there perfected in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and for that purpose that there should be paid to the master of the college, out of the rents and profits of the premises above-mentioned, which the master was empowered to receive, 10*s.* for the admission of every such boy, upon the footing of those injunctions. With the proviso, that the master of the college shall have the oversight and care, and the letting and setting of the houses granted, and of collecting and receiving the rents, and also the care and inspection of the charity so created and established;

and that he might make such rules and orders for the better regulation thereof, as to him should from time to time seem meet; and as a compensation for his trouble in collecting the rents and oversight of the charity, &c. every such master was empowered to retain, out of the rents, the annual sum of 5*l.* as a salary, and also to expend the yearly sum of 1*l.* 6*s.*, but no more, in a treat for such of the tenants of the premises as shall accept thereof, upon their paying their rents to the master.

This deed is signed and sealed by the grantor James Allen; and the corporate seal of the college is also appended. It was also acknowledged, on the day it bears date, in the open Court of Chancery, and was enrolled on the 1st of September the same year; and was deposited in the chapel of the Rolls, in the sixth part of Close Rolls, the fifteenth year of King Geo. II. 1741.

This estate at Kensington was formerly let at very low rents, which produced, until a few years since, only 21*l.* 6*s.* per annum; but, being capable of great improvement, and houses eligibly situated, they produce, upon the terms of the present leases, about 150*l.*

The successive masters of the college have accordingly provided a school-mistress for the teaching the poor children of the hamlet, and have applied a part of the rents in paying her salary; but as the deed of 1741 did not authorise any part of the rents to be applied towards their food or clothing, or further establishment, no application of those kinds have been made, nor any school-house built, but the poor children are clothed by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants; and as the rents increase, this grant will furnish a very handsome income to the school-mistress, for, with the exception of the master's salary of 5*l.* for managing, and

10*s.*

10*s.* for the admission of each boy to the college-school, and 26*s.* for a dinner, the deed directs "all the rents and profits of the estate to be applied towards finding and providing a proper school-mistress."

This benefactor died in 1746, when his will was proved in the Prerogative Court, dated in June, 1741, whereby he disposed of his college furniture, and gowns to the master and fellows, and gave small pecuniary legacies to the poor members.

Another benefaction was made to the college by Sarah Countess of Suffolk, afterwards the wife of Lucius Charles, the late Lord Viscount Falkland, by her will, dated the 26th of May, 1776, of 300*l.* to the master and warden; in trust, to invest the same in real or personal security, and to apply the interest annually on Christmas-day, in equal portions between the six poor brethren and six poor sisters.

I have traced the history and nature of this institution with singular interest. Local attachments entwine themselves amongst our affections with an insinuating address, little secondary to claims of greater tenderness, and, as our years advance, they acquire an advancing strength. From the earliest infancy to manhood, during the gay volatility of youthful sports, and the more sober pleasures of maturity, I have had the satisfaction to imbibe exquisite sensation in the delicious retirement of this hamlet—many of my best moments of contemplation have been passed amongst its rural shades—many of my sweetest recreations have been indulged in tracing and retracing, without satiety, its variegated boundaries of lawn and wood, of hill and dale, of cultivation and of rustic wildness; many a bark have I scored in boyish times; and many a stile and many a hillock have, in later days, furnished, alternately, subjects of philosophic inquiry

inquiry and of pleasing reflection, and both were concentered in the reverence of gratitude! No part have I ever left unexplored; every tree, and almost every bush, have presented themselves to my mind in the shape and character of intimate friendship; and, while the modulated sound of the college-bell still and ever vibrates in my ears, the hurry of the world recedes, and the air I breathe unites to soothe and tranquillise my mind! I look back with grateful satisfaction upon the enjoyment, for many years, of an intercourse with several of the members of this college, which enables me, and demands of me, to bear a willing testimony to that urbanity of which I have received many personal proofs, and to that liberality of mind which is the result of cultivated understanding. Some of those whom, in my early years, I was taught to respect, and others resident in the village whom I learnt to esteem in maturer days, and whose notice I was accustomed to regard, have long since "gone down to the dust!" but their memory will live in my bosom, for they are associated with the most pleasing recollections of my life!

The corporation at present consists of Wm. Allen, esq. master; Launcellot Baugh Allen, esq. warden; Rev. Thos. Jenyns Smith, M.A. senior fellow and preacher; Rev. Nevil Stow, second fellow and school-master; Rev. Robert Corry, M.A. third fellow and usher; R. Dowell, esq. organist; besides the pensioners and boys above-mentioned: to whom may be added, Charles Druce, esq. of Billiter-square, solicitor and steward of the manor; James Marshall, bailiff,

MORDEN COLLEGE,

BLACKHEATH.

Sir John Morden, bart. who had raised his fortune as a Turkey-merchant, founded this college under the sanction of letters patent from King William III. passed under the great seal, and dated the 4th of November, 11 Wm. III. whereby the king granted to Sir J. Morden, in fee, the manor of Old Court, in the parish of East Greenwich, in Kent, in trust for this establishment. Sir John erected his college, in the year 1695, in the parish of Charlton, at the south-east angle of Blackheath, in a retired spot, well calculated to effect his pious design. He placed in it, during his life-time, twelve decayed merchants; and by his will, dated the 15th of October, 1702, he devised all his real and copyhold estates to the Turkey Company; in trust, after the decease of his lady, for the support of the college, and for the maintenance of poor aged and decayed merchants of England, whose fortunes had been ruined by the perils of the sea, and other unavoidable accidents; and directed that there should be placed there so many poor merchants as the then yearly rents and revenues of the estates would maintain, allowing to each merchant 20*l.* per annum, to be laid out in provisions and necessaries; and that a treasurer should be appointed, at a stipend of 40*l.*, to collect the rents, let the estates, and apply the produce accordingly; and also a resident chaplain, at a stipend

stipend of 30*l.*, to officiate daily in the chapel; but by a codicil he reduced the pension of each merchant to 15*l.* He died on the 6th of September, 1708*.

After the founder's decease, Lady Morden, finding her income not sufficient to continue his bounty to twelve merchants, reduced their number to four†. She died in 1721, when the whole estates, granted as the endowment, fell to the trustees for the use of the college. The revenues of the whole endowment are at this time supposed to be annually worth 1,600*l.*

The trustees afterwards came into possession of several parts of a parcel of land in the same parish, called Maidenstone Hill, on an apprehension that it was part of the manor of Old Court‡, and granted leases, and erected houses thereon, until it was claimed by the crown as part of the royalty of East Greenwich; and informations of intrusion were exhibited by the attorney-general in the Court of Exchequer against several of the lessees. Whereupon, to stay the proceedings, and to save expenses to the charity, an agreement was concluded, in 1770, between Peter Burrell, esq. the surveyor-general, and the trustees of the college, stating proposals made by them to the treasury, offering to admit the right of the crown, upon being acquitted of all arrears, and having a proper consent to an act of parliament to indemnify them, and to enable the crown to grant to them, without fine, a lease of the whole hill for fifty years; and to renew such lease from time to time, for any further term not exceeding fifty years each: and the trustees offered one-third part of the net income which they then received for the hill as a rent; and to pay one-

* Mort. 471. † 4 Lysons, 339. ‡ Mort. 471.

third

third part of the net income, which at any such renewal they should receive as a rent; and declared their willingness to be restrained from taken any fine for building-leases, or for renewals of leases of any houses already built there; and that, after a reference to their surveyor, the treasury agreed to those proposals, under certain restrictions. The treasury agreed, in consideration of such admission, to release the college from the arrears, and consented to an application to parliament for such indemnity, and for enabling the crown to grant such leases; and that on such act being obtained, such lease should be granted: and in case the crown should be pleased to renew the lease, it should be granted on the terms proposed, with proper covenants, restraining the trustees from erecting any buildings whatsoever on any part of the top or plain of the hill, or inclosing it without consent of the crown; and from digging and carrying away any soil, chalk, lime-stone, or gravel of the hill or waste ground, and from taking any fine for building-leases, or for renewals.

This agreement was then ratified and confirmed by statute *, and the rent received by the treasury was directed to be applied to the general and aggregate fund established by 1 Geo. I.; and that such grant or demise from the crown as should be made by any letters patent, or indentures under the great seal, should be good and effectual in the law, according to the purport thereof, notwithstanding any restriction in 1 Anne, for support of the queen's household, &c. or any other statute, or mis-recital, or other defect.

The stipends above-mentioned were afterwards found in-

* 11 G. III. c. 10. 1771.

adequate

adequate to the care and attendance which a due execution of those offices required, and the pension was too small to induce merchants of a liberal education who had fallen to decay, and were aged and infirm, to apply for admission. In order to obviate these difficulties, and that the charitable intention of the founder might not be frustrated, this act empowered the trustees to increase the salaries as they should think reasonable, not exceeding 50*l.* yearly, and the pensions to 40*l.*

The pensioners must be single men, either bachelors or widowers, members of the Church of England, and not less than fifty years of age; they are provided with medicines, coals, candles, and washing; the attendance of servants, and of a barber, and 2*l.* per month. The vacancies are filled up once a year, by the governors of the Turkey Company, by election; and provision was made, by the founder's will, that if this company should fail, trustees should be chosen out of the directors of the East-India Company. The treasurer and chaplain reside in the college, and there are apartments for thirty pensioners.

The founder was buried in the vault under the chapel, on the 20th of September, 1708, fourteen days after his death.

The front of the college is adorned with two statues of Sir J. Morden and his lady. The building forms three sides of a quadrangle facing the west: the hall and chapel are in the centre; the apartments, which are small and neat, compose the wings. In the hall is a portrait of Queen Anne, and of the founder and his lady; and in the chapel are his coat of arms and a table of benefactions. Withdrawn from the world, which has been too sparing to them of its prosperity

to

to retain many recommendations, the inhabitants of this college have ample opportunity to dwell on the calmer satisfactions which reflection and religious enquiry promote, and by which the adversities of temporal life are soothed and forgotten in the grateful assurance of ample compensation in another life, where all tears will be wiped away.

The present trustees are, James Lee, Edward Forster, Robert Stephenson, William Bosanquet, Richard Lee, John Green, and Jacob Bosanquet, esqrs.

The treasurer is Alexander Bennett, esq. Exchequer-office, Temple; Rev. William Watson, chaplain.

SION COLLEGE,

LONDON WALL.

THE ancient site of this building was a nunnery, which, having fallen to decay, was purchased by Wm. Elsynge, citizen and mercer, and converted into a college and hospital, called from his name Elsynge Spital, near Cripplegate, for a warden and four priests, and one hundred sick persons, in the year 1329; but, in the year 1340, he changed the college into an Austin priory, valued at 193*l.* and, at his request, the priests were decreed to be canons regular of the order of St. Augustin, of whom he become the prior, subject to the visitation of the dean and chapter of St. Paul; the priory was afterwards granted to Sir John Williams, master of the jewel-office to Henry VIII,* who, with

* Camden, 23. 1 Malcolm, 27.

Sir

Sir Rowland Hayward, inhabited it when it was destroyed by an accidental fire.

In 1623, it was rescued from oblivion by Dr. Thomas White, who, by his will, dated the 1st of October of that year, bequeathed 3,000*l.* towards purchasing and building a college and alms-house on the ancient site. The executors of his will, Simpson and Kelynge, purchased the whole for 2,450*l.* of Robert Parkhurst, alderman, and erected the present college.

It is held by two charters of incorporation, dated July 3, 6 Car. I., and June 20, 16 Car. II. By these authorities a president, two deans, and four assistants, with all the rectors and vicars, lecturers and curates, of the city and suburbs, were constituted to be a corporation; and alms-houses for ten men and ten women were also established. Dr. White had endowed these by a rent-charge of 120*l.* per annum, besides 40*l.* per annum for the common charges of the college. The Bishop of London is visitor. Their seal is the good Samaritan, the legend on which is—"*Vade fac similiter.*"

The founder's will also directed that a sermon should be preached in Latin every quarter-day, and left 10*l.* for a dinner on those days. Reding says, there had never been four sermons preached in any year, and in his time but one, and that was on the day of election, with one dinner. I understand that of late years these have been annual.

The college was unfortunate in its earlier days, for the conflagration of 1666 destroyed it, and the rents, which the inhabitants depended upon, fell in value. All the houses contiguous to it were also destroyed. St. Alphage church only escaped, and served as a place of refuge to the alms-people.

people. Large subscriptions were afterwards received towards rebuilding it, which was accomplished after some time; and in that state it remained until the year 1800, when the northern front was rebuilt.

A small part of the ancient Elsynge Spital is still visible, and consists of a very large pointed arch; and the college is possessed of four original records of the foundation and dedication of the hospital and priory, bearing date in the reign of Edw. III.*

In addition to the founder's benevolence, the college holds a farm in Herts by the devise of ——— Brewer, in 1684.

The alms-houses consist of twenty distinct apartments, ten for men within the college, and ten for women without the gates.

They are nominated as follows:—four by the corporation of Bristol, where Dr. White, the founder, was born; six by the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, where he was minister during forty-nine years; two by the parish of St. Gregory, where he had resided for about twenty years; and eight by the Merchant Taylors' Company; except any of his kindred, or of those of either of his wives, should appear, who are to be preferred, not exceeding four at a time.

They give security upon their admission, that they shall not become chargeable to the parish of St. Alphage, or to the college; and the college appoints one of them to preside and take care of the rest, manage the distribution of the charity, and eject any in case of delinquency. They are paid their pensions quarterly by the college; this formerly amounted to 6*l.* per annum each, it has fluctuated

* See Reding's account of it.

with

with the alterations of rents, and is now said to amount to about 12*l.*

The library and other parts of this foundation are not within the extent of this work; but I may be allowed to observe, that this library contains a rare collection of some of the most valuable works of ecclesiastical learning and of the early divinity, which formed the basis of the Christian and of the English Church, many of the early chronicles of English history, and a large and valuable store of discussion on all subjects of controversy which have engaged the attention of divines. These have been carefully arranged, and are as attentively preserved by the present truly-reverend librarian, as estimable for his learning as for his polite attention to those who have occasion to resort to the library for information. The present officers are—Henry Meen, B.D., president; Rev. Robert Wrench, M.A., and Rev. Rich. Leudon, M. A., deans, and four assistants; Rev. Mr. Watts, librarian.

ALMS-HOUSES.

INTRODUCTION.

I HAD not intended to take alms-houses into my survey, so as to give a particular account of them all, because they are limited in their nature to one peculiar qualification settled by the founder, who adverted to the relief of some particular individuals, or by some company who provided an asylum for their own brethren, to the exclusion of all others; the recommendations to all which are not of so general a nature as the institutions of charity, which are supported for the unlimited application of all who need and apply for their assistance. But the munificence with which the principal Livery Companies of London, the East India Company, Trinity Company, and several opulent individuals, have contributed to succour their less-successful brethren, and the extent to which they have carried their gifts and their qualifications for their benefit, are so amply shewn by their alms-houses that I could not forbear to mention some of them, as forming a conspicuous feature in their character, and of others a list will be subjoined, all which may be received as a certain testimony that, while they enjoyed the splendour of prosperity, they have not been unmindful of the grateful duty of providing for the sick and needy, for those

those who have fallen from prosperous conditions, and for the bending imbecility of declining age.

In respect to the Livery Companies of London, it is to be remarked that they are not only establishments for carrying on trades, although that was the leading cause of their original incorporation, but they have been always in the practice of admitting upon their rolls persons who have no connection with that or any other trade, who desire to become members of the first corporation in the world, in order to enjoy its privileges, or to represent it in parliament, or of admitting others to whom the high estimation in which it is held throughout the united kingdom has rendered it the first compliment which the City of London can offer to their magnanimity and bravery, to their loyalty and patriotism, to their conduct in the field, on the seas, in the senate, or in the cabinet, in the service of their king and country, or to their exemplary worth and integrity as upright citizens. Amongst such as these the twelve first companies can exhibit names which have been dignified with the applause and admiration of their country, and will ever live in the records of history. But these establishments do not stop here, for they are possessed of endowments which render them trustees for the benefit of their poorer brethren to a very large extent; so that it will be readily seen that every company is an institution of brotherhood and charity, and manifests how numerous and ample are the provisions against the misfortunes to which every class of human life is subjected. After these I shall confine myself to a few other alms-houses of individual endowment.

CLOTHWORKERS *.

THIS company was first incorporated by letters patent of Edward IV. about the year 1482, by the appellation of "The Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Sheermen of London," which was confirmed by Henry VIII. A. D. 1528 †. But they being re-incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, they changed their first title to that of "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty, of Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Clothworkers of the City of London," which charter was confirmed by Charles I.

The company has a considerable estate, out of which a large sum is annually paid to the poor ‡.

It is governed by a master, four wardens, and thirty-three assistants, with a livery, each of whom, upon his admission, pays a fine of 20*l.*

Their hall is in Mincing-lane, where their splendor and hospitality are frequently exhibited to their fellow-citizens.

There are two sets of alms-houses belonging to this company, at Alms-lane, Lower-street, Islington; the one for ten men of the company, and the other for the same number of women, founded in 1648 by J. Heath §.

And they are also invested with the trust of another, founded by Lady Anne Packington, in 1560, in Whitefriars, for eight poor women.

This company also pays 40*s.* a year to the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, for the poor of that parish, pursuant to

* Strype's Stow. 2 vol. Mait. 1235.
† Clerk. Return. Parl.
‡ Strype's Stow.
§ 3 Lysons, 164.

the

the will of Mr. Samuel Leese, who charged therewith a house then on London-bridge, known by the sign of the Rainbow, and since vested in the company. They are also trustees for the alms-house at Friern, Barnet.

COOPERS.

THE Coopers were incorporated by letters patent, 16 Hen. VII. A. D. 1501, by the name of "The Masters, Wardens, and Assistants, of the Company of Coopers, London, and Suburbs of the same City," who were empowered by parliament, 20 Hen. VIII., to search and gauge all beer, ale, and soap vessels, within the city and two miles round its suburbs, for which they are allowed one farthing per cask. They are governed by a master, three wardens, and a livery. Their hall is in Basinghall-street, where the state-lotteries have been drawn of late years, since they were removed from Guildhall.

The alms-houses vested in this company are situated at Ratcliffe, and were founded for the reception of six of their poor members, in 1613, by Toby Wood, esq.

DRAPERS.

THE first incorporation of this company was by letters patent of Henry VI. A. D. 1439, by the title of "The Master, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters, of the Guild or Fraternity

Fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London," at which time their arms were granted by Sir William Bruges, Garter King, and confirmed by Clarencieux, king at arms, in 1561 *. It is governed by a master, four wardens, and thirty assistants, and one hundred and forty liverymen.

The hall is situated in Throgmorton-street, on the ancient site of the palace of Cromwell, Earl of Essex, the vicar-general and favourite of Henry VIII. Stowe relates that his father's house and garden stood near it; that Cromwell caused the house, without any previous notice, to be placed upon rollers, and wheeled away to a distance of twenty-two feet, and that no one dared to complain, and this was to make way for his own buildings †. Cromwell was the son of a blacksmith, and, having been raised by the king's caprice, his fall is stated to have happened from the same cause; he was, however, zealously united with Archbishop Cranmer in the great work of the reformation, and although this was Henry's ultimate object, yet it did not save Essex from the power and influence of Howard Duke of Norfolk, his rival at court, and his opponent in religion. Upon his attainder for high treason, and consequent execution in 1540, this palace, together with his other estates, devolved to the crown, and was purchased by the company, who converted it to their own use, and reserved the garden which adjoined to that of the Marquis of Winchester, for the accommodation of themselves and their fellow-citizens.

In the fire of 1666 these buildings suffered in the general wreck, and have been since magnificently rebuilt, partly by voluntary subscription, towards the increase of which a

* Strype's Stowe. Rec. Tur. Pat. 17 H. VI. p. 1. M. 15. 2 Mait. 344.

† Survey, 342.

member, then in the East India service, gave 6,000*l.* In the hall there are several good portraits, amongst which is that of Fitz-Alwin, a draper, and first lord mayor of London, and an original of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, with her son King James when an infant.

The company is governed by a master, four wardens, thirty assistants, and a livery, who pay a fine of 25*l.* on their admission. Their charitable donations annually have been estimated, by Maitland in 1760, at about 4,000*l.*; besides which they are vested with trusts to a considerable amount for such purposes.

I have had some occasion to attend their courts, and recollect that at one of those visits an old man was pointed out to me, who held the office of one of their beadles, and who had actually, in more prosperous days, taken as apprentices to himself the whole of the then court of assistants, except two members; he was a venerable old man, and the same protection which he had once administered to others he now contentedly enjoyed as the solace of his tranquil decline.

Among the charities, the administration of which is vested in the Drapers' Company is a very ancient one, established on the south-west side of the town of Greenwich, where the roads branch off to London and Lewisham; it is an hospital consisting of twenty small tenements with gardens, which stand very low, and are separated by a dwarf-wall from the London-road; it was founded and endowed A. D. 1576, by William Lambard, author of the Perambulation of Kent, with the title of "Queen Elizabeth's College," for twenty poor persons: he committed it to the trust of the Master of the Rolls (for the time being) and the Drapers' Company. It is said to be the first hospital which was founded by a protestant.

The pensioners are appointed in the following manner:—

One

One by the Master of the Rolls, one by the two elder wardens of the company, one by the steward of the manor of Greenwich, out of the poor of that parish, one by the drapers from Greenwich, six from Greenwich by the vicar and parish-officers, one from Deptford, three from Lewisham, one from Lee, three from Eltham, one from Charlton and Kidbrook, and one from Woolwich.

They must be poor, honest, and godly persons, who have been three years resident in the parish whence they are chosen; they may be either men or women, married or unmarried; the preference is to be given, in the first place, to the aged, who are past their work; secondly, to those who have been maimed either in the service of their country, or by other misfortune; thirdly, to the blind; fourthly, to such as have been impoverished by casualty; fifthly, to those afflicted by any continual sickness, not contagious; and, lastly, to such as are burdened with a numerous family. Other secondary preferences are laid down also to be observed among those in other respects of equal pretensions, such as a man to be preferred before a woman, the married before the unmarried, the person who has been longer of the household of faith, before him who has continued later in Popish idolatry, &c. All the pensioners are to be examined at their admission, whether they can say the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. The founder composed a form of morning and evening prayer, with consent of the Bishop of Rochester, which he ordained always to be used, and made his endowment void, if it should become unlawful by the statutes of the realm to use it. The original allowance to the pensioners was 6*s*. per month. Several benefactions have since been added, amounting to 1,500*l*. old South-sea annuities; 280*l*. South-sea annuities;

and 9*l.* 10*s.* per annum in rents. The allowance has increased to 15*s.* per month, and one chaldron and a half of coals yearly to each pensioner *.

In the registry of the parish of Greenwich there is a singular instance of marriage and longevity united: "November 18, 1685, John Cooper, of this parish, alms-man in Queen Elizabeth's College, aged 108 years, and Margaret Thomas, of Charlton, Kent, aged 80 years, married by license of the Lord Bishop of Rochester, and leave of the governors of the Drapers. Ould Cooper, buried October 31, 1686 †."

The Drapers' Company are also the trustees for the management of the alms-houses of Francis Bancroft, citizen and draper, which will be mentioned in the proper place.

The Drapers have concern in another alms-house in the same road, founded in 1698, by John Pernell, for four poor drapers' widows, and four widows of seamen belonging to the parish of Stepney, who have been in the service of the East India Company; they receive a pension of 4*l.* each, 1*l.* for a gown, and 1*l.* for coals ‡.

This company have also an alms-house for four men, and eight women, founded by John Walter, in 1651, on the south side of the road leading from Westminster to Blackman-street, in the parish of Newington, Surry, which has the privilege of appointing six of its own parishioners; they receive 5*s.* each monthly, and half a chaldron of coals, to which the parish officers add a weekly pension as they see fit. The remainder are appointed by the company. The statutes of these alms houses are printed at large in Aubrey's Antiquities of Surry, vol. 5, p. 142 §.

* 4 Lysons, 483. † Ibid. 478. ‡ Ibid. 486. § 1 Lysons, 397.

And

And also another of the same founder, in 1651, at Newington Butts, for sixteen poor men and women; and a third, of the same founder, in 1658, in Old-street, for eight poor widows.

They are likswise invested with the trust of an alms-house for twelve poor persons at Bromley, in Middlesex, founded by John Edmonson, esq. in 1706. And also, conjointly with the parish of Shoreditch, another in Kingsland-road, for twelve single men and women, founded in 1713, by Samuel Harmar. And also of another endowed in 1535, by Sir John Milbourne, Lord Mayor in 1521, in Woodroffe-lane, Crutched-friars, for fifteen poor drapers.

DYERS.

The Dyers Company, which was anciently one of the twelve, was incorporated by letters patent, of 11 Edward IV. A. D. 1472, by the name of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Dyers, London." Among other privileges granted to them, they have the keeping of swans upon the river Thames. They consist of two wardens, thirty assistants, and one hundred and forty-seven livery; their hall formerly stood near Old Swan-lane, which was destroyed by the fire in 1666, and was not rebuilt, but the ground was covered with warehouses, and the hall has since been erected upon some of their land in Little Elbow-lane, Dowgate-hill. The alms-houses vested in this company were founded in White's-alley, Holborn, but have been long since removed to the City-road, for, in the year 1622, Mr. Thomas Charles bequeathed 10*l.* per annum, charged

upon the White-hart-inn, Fetter-lane, and four other houses adjoining, to the poor, with power, on the decease of any one person in the Dyers' Alms-houses, in White's-alley, Holborn, to place therein a poor person of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn. This estate now belongs to Mrs. Hooper, of Prospect-place, Walworth, who pays the rent-charge, deducting land-tax. I have not been able to learn when these alms-houses stood in White's-alley, but inhabitants of thirty years past do not remember them.

In the year 1776, the company erected an alms-house on the south side of the City-road, for sixteen decayed members, with their wives or widows; the building consists of three sides of a quadrangle, containing eight houses of two rooms each, which, with the cellaring, are appropriated to the sixteen alms-folks; they receive an annual pension and coals. The company have also another alms-house, for ten decayed members, in St. John-street, near Brick-lane, Spital-fields; so that twenty-six persons or families are thus maintained with comfortable lodging.

FISHMONGERS.

THE Fishmongers, as well as the other victuallers of this city, were anciently under the immediate direction of the court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, which power was confirmed to them by Act of Parliament in the 7 of Richard II. A. D. 1384. The dealers in fish of this city, then consisted

sisted of two communities, viz. the salt fish and stock fish mongers; the former had a great trade to Iceland, and were incorporated by letters patent of the 11 of Henry VI. A. D. 1433 *, and the latter by charter of the 24 of Henry VII. A. D. 1509 †. But this division proving prejudicial to their trade in general, they united, and were incorporated by letters patent of the 28th of Henry VIII. A. D. 1536 ‡, by the appellation of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London §."

After this a desperate feud arose between this company and the Goldsmiths, about precedency; they grew so violent, that the court of aldermen, by their own authority, were obliged to pronounce them rebellious, and even *bannifiati*, or banished the city, such of them as persisted in their contumacy.—(Fabian, 7. 7.)

But this charter becoming insufficient for the purposes of the company, whose estates and concerns considerably increased, they received from James I. the charter, under which they are still incorporated; it bears date the 23rd of August, 1604, retains the same title as the charter of Henry VIII. with power to purchase and take lands of the yearly value of 20*l.* and to any person to give, &c. lands of that value.

There are, in the gift of the court of assistants, twelve exhibitions, of 10*l.* a year each, to students in either of the universities, except one, which is confined to Cambridge. The students enjoy them for seven years, from the time they are entered at college. If any candidate has been entered at their school at Holt, he has sometimes the pre-

* Rec. Tur. Patent, 11 Henry VI. p. 2. M. 12.

† Rec. Rol. Pat. 24 Henry VII. p. 3. ‡ Mund Ed. Stow. Sur.

§ 2 Mait. 1233.

ference, but not always; and no person can be admitted a candidate who has any annual employment of 30*l.* There are also in the gift of the court six presentations to Christ's Hospital, of children of freemen of this company, which are filled up by death or removal from the hospital of any such children as the court may from time to time present. The court has also the nomination of a person to the fellowship of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, called Smith's Fellowship; the value of which is supposed to be from 70*l.* to 100*l.* per annum; also of a scholar from Holt school, to Smith's scholarship in the same college, with an exhibition of 12*l.* per annum, paid by the company, exclusive of the profits of the scholarships, this constistutes one of the twelve exhibitions above mentioned. They have also the nomination of a master to Sir John Gresham's free grammar-school at Holt, in Norfolk, which is under the government of the company. The master has a house to live in, the repairs of which, and window-tax, are paid by the company, 40*l.* per annum salary, and 15*l.* for an usher, and about five acres of land, which the master enjoys. The court send visitors yearly to examine the scholars, and inspect the establishment, and appoint a steward and a game-keeper of their manor of Holt pereers. The court also appoint two persons, freemen of the company, to be their tackle-porters at the water-side, for shipping and unshipping goods. And also two other freemen to be company's fish-meters, to prevent the landing and disposing of unwholesome fish, within the jurisdiction of London and the suburbs, at 10*l.* per annum each.

Their alms-houses are ninety-four in number, viz. forty-two at Newington, Surry, called St. Peter's Hospital, founded by letters patent of James I. A. D. 1618, for reception of

of poor members. This foundation was established jointly by the company for twenty-two, called the Old Buildings, and for twenty by James Hulbert, esq. called New Buildings. The single alms-people have each 7*s.* and the married 12*s.* per week, with a coat and gown, and one chaldron and a half of coals yearly, besides 5*s.* quarterly from the gift of Sir Thomas Trevor and his lady, and 10*s.* per month to those in the Old Buildings, by John Fletcher, esq. In this asylum there is a chapel, where the company's chaplain reads divine service daily, and visits the pensioners in illness. Forty at Jesus' Hospital, at Bray, Berks, founded by William Goddard, esq. six of which are for poor freemen, and thirty-four for parishioners of Bray, and inhabitants of twenty years previous to election. The single persons free of the company, receive 28*s.* per month each, and the married 48*s.* including a gift of 36*l.* per annum, by Mr. Jeremiah Copping. And the parish pensioners receive alike 2*s.* per week, and a coat or gown once in two years, besides fuel. And the court appoints a steward of their manor of Bray, who holds a court when the company visit their estate. Twelve alms-houses at Harriesham in Kent, founded by Mark Quested, esq. six for poor freemen of the company, and six for the parishioners of that parish. The single and married pensioners, members of the company, receive the like monthly gift as those in Jesus' Hospital, and those of the parish 6*s.* 3*d.* per month each, and a coat and gown once in two years, besides fuel. The company's tenants at Hollingbourn pays them 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum, which the company allows him; the company also appoint a game-keeper of the manor of Pencourt there.

All these ninety-four alms-people must be upwards of fifty years of age, previous to election, and those who are free of the company must have been five years free.

I am indebted for this particular account to the charter, &c. printed by the company in the year 1790.

The corporation consists of a prime and five other wardens, twenty-eight assistants, and a livery, who are not to exceed two hundred, and I believe their fine is 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Their hall is a magnificent building in Thames-street, facing the waterside to the south. It contains very sumptuous apartments, which form the three other sides of a spacious quadrangle, in some of which the hospitality and splendor, as well of the company as of the many individual members of it, confer honour upon themselves and upon the capital in which they are a conspicuous ornament.

GOLDSMITHS *.

THIS fraternity appears to be of great antiquity, for in 26 Henry II. A.D. 1180 †, it was, among other guilds, amerced for being adulterine, that is, set up without the king's special license. Edward III. in consideration of the sum of ten marks, incorporated this company by his letters patent, A. D. 1327, by the name of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the city of London," with a privilege of purchasing, in mortmain, an

* 2 Vol. Mait. 1233.

† Rec. Tur. Patent, 1, Edward III. P. 1. M. 13.

estate

estate of 20*l.* per annum *, for the support of their valetudinarian members, which, in the year 1394, was confirmed by Richard II. for the sum of twenty marks.

Edward IV. in the year 1462 †, not only confirmed these grants, but likewise constituted the society a body politic and corporate, to have perpetual succession and a common seal, with the privilege of inspecting, trying, and regulating all gold and silver wares, not only in the city but likewise in all other parts of the kingdom; and power to punish all offenders concerned in working adulterated gold or silver, and to these were subjoined a privilege of making bye-laws for their better government.

This company is governed by a prime and three other wardens, ninety-eight assistants, and a livery, whose fine on admission is 20*l.* ‡. They have a very magnificent hall in Foster-lane, and are possessed of large estates, out of which, according to the directions of the several benefactors, they pay annually, to charitable uses, very large contributions §.

Sir Martin Bowes founded an alms-house in Woolwich for five poor widows, and vested them in the care of this company. They were built in his life-time, but in what year is uncertain; his deed of gift having devested the property, his will, dated August 10, 1565, and proved in the Prerogative-office, on the 21st of January, 1566-7, is silent on the subject. But by a previous will, dated on the 20th of September, 1562, he gave to the wardens and commonalty of goldsmiths in London, certain lands and tenements, charged, among various other charities, with the payment of 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* to the five poor folks in his alms-houses; they

* Strype's Stowe. † Ibid.

‡ Clerk Ret. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

§ Strype's Stowe.

now receive 25*l.* per annum, besides coals; 6*s.* 8*d.* to the minister, for a sermon at a visitation of the alms-houses by the company, which he directs shall take place annually between Midsummer and Michaelmas; and to the priest-clerk, and to other poor people of the parish, 7*s.* 11*d.*; and by his deed of gift, the 20th of September, 1565, he vested these alms-houses in certain feoffees of the Goldsmiths' Company, and their heirs, appointing them to be for the free habitation of five poor inhabitants and parishioners of Woolwich, of the age of fifty years and upwards*.

GROCERS†.

The fraternity of Grocers was anciently denominated Pepperers, but having, by consent, changed their title to that of Grocers, were incorporated by letters patent of Edward III.‡, A.D. 1345, by the name of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Grocers of the City of London," which charter was afterwards confirmed by Henry VI. A.D. 1429§, and by Charles I. in 1640‖.

Their hall is situated at the end of the court, called by its name, on the north side of the Poultry; this court was formerly called Coney-hope-lane; and the hall now stands on a piece of ground purchased by the company of Robert

* 4 Lysons, 661. † 2 Mait. 889. ‡ Stowe.

§ Rec. Tur. Pat. 7 H. VI. p. 1. M. 25.

‖ Rec. Roll. Pat. 15. Car. I. p. 4. M. 3.

Lord

Lord Fitzwalters, in A.D. 1411, for three hundred and twenty marks.

The company have very lately parted with a part of their garden, in order to facilitate the opening of Princes-street into Lothbury, to effect which it was necessary to take down an ancient building of stone and brick, which stood in the east corner of the garden, and was inhabited by the beadle; this building is supposed, by Maitland, to have been part of the city mansion of the noble family of Fitzwalters above-mentioned, and was consequently the most ancient structure within the walls of the city.

The company's charters were confirmed by Charles I. A.D. 1640, with an additional power of searching and inspecting the goods and weights of all grocers within the city and suburbs, and to the extent of a circuit of three miles; and they formerly held the management of the king's beam or standard, with the right of appointing a master-weigher and four porters to attend it, but this privilege has been transferred to the corporation. In 1641, the parliamentary commons sat here to arrange the reforms in the commonwealth *.

In a commercial city, such as London, it is doubtless of no small consequence in the history of this company, that their hall was so commodious and extensive as to have been appropriated, in the reign of King William III. to the first establishment and service of the Bank of England, until the building in Threadneedle-street was completed.

The company consists of a prime and three other wardens, fifty-two assistants, and a livery, whose fine is 20*l.* †; and their estates are of considerable magnitude, out of which

* Pennant, 240.

† Cler. Ret. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

they

they distribute yearly to the poor about 1,000*l.* and maintain an alms-house upon their estate in Northamptonshire.

HABERDASHERS *.

THIS ancient fraternity was indifferently called Harrers and Milliners †, the latter from the merchandize, in which they chiefly dealt, which came from Milan in Italy; but they were incorporated by letters patent of 26 Henry VI. A. D. 1447, by the style of "The Fraternity of St. Catherine the Virgin of the Haberdashers of the City of London." But at present they are denominated "The Master and four Wardens of the Fraternity of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers within the City of London." This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, and ninety-three assistants, with a livery, who, upon their admission, pay each a fine of 25*l.* ‡ Their hall is in Maiden-lane, near Wood-street; they are possessed of considerable estates, out of which, according to the great benefactions of the several donors, they annually distribute, in charitable uses, about the sum of 3,500*l.* §

Among the charitable devises vested in this company is that of the school at Newport, established by Wm. Adams, in 1656; they are empowered to let the lands by which it

* 2 Vol. Maitland, 1234.

† Rec. Tur. Pat. 26 Hen. VI. p. 2. M. 23.

‡ Clerk. Rel. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

§ Strype's Stowe.

is endowed, reserving a rent of 175*l.* or more, exclusive of taxes, and to pay 20*l.* per annum to a preacher, and other sums for stipends to a school-master and usher, and for four exhibitions and some other stipulated uses: the company have increased the rents to 400*l.* and upwards, and under the direction of the Court of Chancery, are bound to apply the whole net rents received in the improvement of the estate and foundation, without adding to the lands already in mortmain*.

The company has also the distribution of many other charitable gifts and estates; but that which principally regards our notice is that at Hoxton, called Aske's Hospital.

Robert Aske, esq. an alderman of London, in the year 1692, and freeman of this company, founded an hospital at the upper end of Pitfield-street, in Hoxton liberty, in the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, for twenty poor men of the company of Haberdashers, and as many poor boys. Dr. White, who designed the building, proposed to institute a mathematical school for boys, as part of the foundation, but, although his plan was at first approved, it was not carried into effect†. Maitland says that the founder bequeathed to the company upwards of 30,000*l.* for their maintenance and instruction, but a moiety of that sum having been expended in the building, the company were reduced to the necessity of discharging the boys for several years; a similar error has too often been committed since that time, arising rather from an over zeal to acquire public notice by appearance, than by the merit of the institution; it has not unfrequently happened in modern times, that the first patrons of a charity have passed by a house and premises, which, with small alteration, would have answered all

* Mortm. 137. † 2 Gough's Camden, 30. 2 Mait. 1289.

the

the purposes of the intended institution, in order to erect from the ground, in some other place, a splendid mansion, more calculated to attract attention from without, than to afford relief and comfort from within; the poor are not relieved by lofty rooms, and expanded windows; the quick transition from their little cottages is painful, and though it may be happy that they should return to them with gladness, yet the places of refuge, during their sickness, would afford them far more comfort if they were in some degree more suited to their occupation and condition.

The consequence, however, of the building abovementioned, is that each of the pensioners at Aske's hospital has a very handsome apartment, consisting of three rooms, with diet and firing, 3*l.* yearly in money, and a gown every second year, to which are to be added the salaries to the chaplain, clerk and servants.

Archbishop Tillotson, and Dr. Sharpe, his friend, afterwards Dean of Canterbury, were joint-executors of the founder's will, and engaged themselves much in concerting the plan; in 1689, and about two years afterwards, when its extent was censured, the gentleman who constructed it justified himself by alledging his disagreement with the workmen.

The manor of Shingleton, in the parish of Great Chart, in Kent, was devised by —— Andrews, esq.* to the company, as trustees for the support of this hospital. The chapel was consecrated on the 24th of November, 1695, by Archbishop Tillotson. The hospital is built of brick and stone, with an ambulatory in front of 340 feet in length: in the center, beneath an angular-pediment in a niche, is the effigy of the founder, with an inscription in Latin, whereby

* Ellis's Shoreditch. 3 Hasted, 245.

it

it appears that the company erected the building, pursuant to his gift, for twenty poor members, and education of twenty poor boys, sons of decayed freemen of that company.—The company likewise is invested with the administration of an alms-house for six old bachelors, or widowers, in alms-house-yard, Snow-hill, founded in 1651, by Edmund Hammond.

IRONMONGERS*.

THIS fraternity was incorporated† by letters patent 3 Edward VI., A. D. 1464, by the appellation of "the Master, and Keepers, or Wardens and Commonalty, of the Art or Mystery of Ironmongers of London."

They consist of a master, two wardens, and the whole livery are assistants, consisting of one hundred, whose fine is 30*l.*‡. They have a most stately and spacious hall in Fenchurch-street, which was erected in 1748; and a great estate, out of which, according to the design of the several donors, is annually paid to charitable uses about 1,800*l.*

This and the other eleven principal companies are seised of Irish estates in the county of Ulster; these were forfeited lands during the rebellion, and thence vested in the crown in 1609. King James proposed to the Corporation of London to take them, on condition of their planting and

* 2 Maitland, 787. † Rec. Tur. Pat. 3 Edw. IV. p. 2. M. 6,
‡ Clerk Ret. Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

repeopling

repeopling them; the corporation agreed to the proposal, and erected a society for this purpose, called the Irish Society, to treat with the King; and having agreed to the acceptation of the terms, they raised a contribution among the companies of 60,000*l.* for the purchase. On the 29th of May, 11 James I. they were incorporated by the name of "The Governors and Asssistants of the New Plantation in Ulster, within the Realm of Ireland," with the grant of cities, manors, and lands, and power to create manors and privileges, not exceeding 1,000 acres *. This charter vests the estates, in trust, for the ultimate benefit of the twelve chief companies, who were the contributors to this purchase, and hold the estates as a seignory.—(See 6 Hume, 61.)

This company, among other ancient charities, pays 1*l.* 10*d.* yearly to the deputy and common council of the Ward of Farringdon Without, for fuel for the poor there, by the will of Mrs. Margaret Dane.

The company are also trustees of the will of Sir Robert Gefferys, knight, dated the 10th of February, 1703, by which he bequeathed to them 400*l.*, in trust, to purchase an estate within the city, or as contiguous to it as convenient, and to apply the rents and profits to some person to read and celebrate divine service in the parish church of St. Dionis Back-church, Fenchurch-street, twice every day for ever, except Sundays and holydays, when the service is otherwise appointed, and 2*l.* 10*s.* to the officiating clerk. Part of the estate purchased consists of a house, the rent of which is about 30*l.*, which has been regularly set apart for, and paid to, the curate of the parish.

Also 520*l.*, in trust, to purchase another estate, and to

* 1 Malcolm, 54.

apply

apply the net proceeds in gifts, 2*s*. per week for bread, weekly, for the poor of Landrake and St. Erney, in Cornwall, and the surplus to a school-master, to teach poor children there; and he gave the residue of his estates for several uses: to purchase ground and build an alms-house in or near the city, for so many poor people as the money arising from his residuary estate, at the rate of 6*l*. per annum for each person, and 15*s*. a piece yearly for a gown, would amount to. This was applied in the building the alms-houses in Kingsland-road, with a chapel in the center; which comprise fourteen houses, including a dwelling-house for the chaplain; about forty persons and their families are here comfortably accommodated.

On the 15th of February 1723-4, Mr. Thomas Betton, of Hoxton-square, by will gave the residue of his property to the company, in trust, to pay half the interest of the whole, yearly, for ever, to the redemption of British slaves in Turkey or Barbary; one-fourth to charity-schools in the city and suburbs, where the education is according to the Church of England, in which number, that in the parish of Shoreditch, where he resided, to be always included, and not giving any one above 20*l*. per annum; and out of the remaining one-fourth to pay 10*l*. per annum to the chaplain of their alms-houses, and the rest to necessitated decayed freemen of the company, their widows and children, not exceeding 10*l*. a year to any family, reserving sufficient to keep his tomb in the burial ground at the alms-houses in repair.

In the year 1734, about one hundred and thirty-five captive Britons, nine of whom were commanders of vessels, arrived in England from the states of Barbary, and were presented

to

to the king and the lords commissioners of the Admiralty. The king gave them 100*l.*, and several of the nobility and gentry five and and ten guineas each, to which Sir Charles Wager added 50*l.* They afterwards dined together at the company's hall *.

The company, through correspondence with the British consuls at Algiers and its dependencies, have been continually instrumental in effecting the liberty of many slaves, about thirty of whom have been emancipated within the last six years, and some of them have presented themselves at the company's great meetings. The amount of this trust is very considerable.

This company maintains a school in Ironmonger-row, in Old-street, which was founded in 1727, by John Fuller, for the education of twenty boys and upwards; and for the support of which he bequeathed the sum of 1,600*l.* to be invested in the purchase of an endowment.

LEATHERSELLERS.

The Leathersellers were incorporated by letters patent 22 Henry VI. A. D. 1442, by the name of "The Wardens and Society of the Mystery or Art of Leathersellers of the City of London." They consist of a prime and three wardens, twenty-six assistants, and 156 liverymen; their hall formerly stood in St. Helen's Bishopsgate, which has been lately removed, and the ground very advantageously

* 1 Malc. Anec. Lond. 42.

covered

covered by substantial dwelling-houses. By the grant of Henry VII. the wardens, or their deputies, claim the inspection of sheep, lambs', and calves' leather throughout the kingdom, for preventing frauds in those articles. They hold considerable trusts for charities and alms-houses, viz. an alms-house for six poor men and their wives, founded by Christopher Ayre, in White's-alley, Coleman-street; another for four men and three women, founded by John Hasilwood, in 1544, in Little St. Helen's Bishopsgate; and another for six men and their wives in Hart-street, Cripplegate, founded in 1612 by Robert Rogers.

MERCERS *.

THIS company was incorporated by letters patent of 17th Richard II. A. D. 1393, by the name of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Mercers of the City of London," with a license to purchase, in mortmain, an estate of 20*l.* per annum. The hall stands near Cheapside, on part of the site of the ancient hospital of St. Thomas of Acon. The numerous gifts and additional grants which they had received, so increased the revenues, that when the company, in the year 1698, accepted of the project of Dr. Ashton, Rector of Beckenham, for providing a maintenance for clergymens' † widows, &c. they settled for

* Rec. Tur. Pat. 17 Rich. II. p. 2. M. 4. 2 Vol. Maitland, 1282.

† Ac. Ashton's Proposals.

that

that purpose a fund of about 14,000*l.* per annum out of their estates in England and in Ireland, for securing to the widow of each subscriber 30*l.* per cent. per ann. during her life. But the company, soon perceiving that this was more than they could afford to pay, reduced it at different times to 20*l.* per annum for each 100*l.*

Thus stood the state of their annuities in 1738 to 1742.

In the year 1748, the income did not exceed 4,150*l.*, and the annuities amounted to 7,500*l.* and upwards, and the arrears to 9,628*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and as the settled estates were far inadequate to so large a demand, and many of the annuitants were in distressed circumstances, and as the company had suffered considerable losses by the great fire in 1666, and had incurred a heavy debt by rebuilding the Royal Exchange and other buildings, and had also borrowed large sums upon bond, they had ample reason to apply to the legislature for aid and protection; they received accordingly an act, which gave them a yearly sum of 3,000*l.*, out of the duty on coals, paid into the Chamber of London for thirty-five years, from 1750; and another act, which directed that the general account should be kept by the wardens; that the debt should become principal, carrying 3*l.* per cent. interest; that the 3,000*l.* should be applied towards the annuitants, and the surplus towards the interest due on the arrears, and afterwards to other creditors; assignments of annuities made, since Michaelmas 1745, were declared redeemable, and the wardens were restrained from taking in any further application or subscription for annuities; and further to promote the object in view, power was extended of granting building-leases of their property in Longacre, and their manor of Mercers in Ireland, for sixty-one

years,

years, and repairing leases for forty-one years, at such rents as they should think fit: these leases were by a subsequent act, in 1751, allowed to be granted in reversion also.

I have had occasion to state these more fully in another place *.

Under authority of an Act of Parliament, in 1764, the arrears amounted to 146,687*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, new bonds were directed, and, when a surplus of 1,000*l.* should arise, it was to be applied in paying them off, by way of lottery. Each bond having been numbered, the corresponding numbers were deposited, and so many of them drawn out as should amount, at 100*l.* each, to the sum ready for payment. I held several of them some years since for the Small-pox Hospital, to which they had been bequeathed by Timothy Helmsley, esq., and received the whole, at different times, by this means. In 1763, the widows were one hundred and twenty-six in number; in 1794, they were reduced to ten, and their arrears to 230*l.*; and in May, 1800, there was only one, aged ninety-two, at 20*l.*

The revenues of the company are very frugally and attentively applied with, I believe, the strictest forbearance from festivity and expense; since 1796 they have paid off 7,000*l.*, and are now in receipt of a clear income of 8,000*l.* † Its members are not only exempt from quarterage, but their livery fine is only 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and may be said to distribute annually benefactions of about 3,000*l.* ‡.

It consists of a prime and three other wardens, forty assistants, and a livery. Their hall is situated in Cheapside.

Besides their foundations of charity for poor members they have a school called Mercers' Chapel Grammar-school, for twenty-five boys, who are instructed in the English and

* Law of Mort. 466. † 4 Mal. 543. ‡ 2 Mait. 1282.

Latin grammar, reading and accounts, by a master, at a salary of 40*l.* per annum. This school was founded in 1522, or 1531, upon the site of an ancient monastery of St. Thomas of Acons, in the Old Jewry, and has been removed to No. 14, Red-Lion-court, Watling-street. Rev. Isaac Hill, M. A. is master, and Mr. John Wells, writing-master.

The Mercers alms-houses stand near the church in the hamlet of Ratcliffe, and were founded by Jane, relict of Sir Samuel Mico, for twelve poor widows, who receive 12*l.* per annum each

The company is also concerned with the parish of St. George Southwark, in equal moieties, in the alms-houses opposite Horsemonger-lane.

The Mercers' Company are also trustees for the management of an hospital called "Norfolk College," founded A. D. 1613, by Henry Earl of Northampton, and by him dedicated to the Holy Trinity. He endowed it with lands and revenues for the support of a warden and twenty pensioners, twelve of whom are to be of the parish of Greenwich, and eight of the parish of Shotisham in Norfolk; they must have been inhabitants four years of the parish whence they are chosen, unmarried, fifty-six years of age at the least, able to repeat the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments; neither common beggars, drunkards, or otherwise of immoral behaviour, neither idiots, blind, or in any way so impotent as to be unable to attend divine service in the chapel daily, and not possessing property to the amount of 1*l.* per annum; they receive 8*s.* a week for commons, the warden 16*s.*, besides clothes, lodging and salaries, variable at the discretion of the company. The present annual revenue of the college, which is in a very flourishing condition, is about 1,100*l.*

It

It stands by the river side, at the east end of the town of Greenwich; it is a brick structure, forming a small quadrangle. The chapel, which is fifty-six feet by twenty-six, was consecrated on the 4th of February, 1616-17, by the then Bishop of Rochester, and by him dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in the presence of Thomas Earl of Arundel, Richard Earl of Dorset, the Bishops of London, Ely, and Lincoln, &c. At the south-east end of the chapel is a handsome monument of the founder, which was removed with his body from the chapel at Dover Castle, where he had been buried. On a table-tomb, under a canopy supported by eight square pillars, stands a black sarcophagus, on which are inscriptions enumerating his titles and charities, &c. &c. *.

The Mercers' Company are also vested with the trust of an alms-house, which was founded in 1413, by Sir Richard Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London, for thirteen poor men; this establishment arose out of a college which he had founded on the north side of the church of St. Michael Paternoster, for a master, four fellows, clerks, chorists, &c.

MERCHANT TAYLORS.

THIS company was anciently denominated Taylors and Linen Armorers; was incorporated by letters patent of 5 Edward IV. 1466; but many of the members being great merchants, and Henry VII. a member thereof, he, for his

* 4 Lysons, 485. See St. Paul's School in School-charities.

greater honour, by letters patent, in the eighteenth year of his reign, A.D. 1503, re-incorporated them by the name of "The Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the City of London." They consist of a master, four wardens, thirty-eight assistants, and a livery, whose fine is 20*l.* Their hall is in Threadneedle-street. They are possessed of a great estate, out of which, in Maitland's time, they paid to charitable uses, pursuant to the wills of several benefactors, about 2,000*l.* per annum*.

They are likewise invested with alms-houses near the west end of Rosemary-lane, for twenty-six poor widows of deceased members; they receive a yearly pension, a chaldron of coals, and a gown every third year.

They have also another alms-house, said by Stowe to be well built with brick and timber, upon the site of some small cottages on Tower-hill, founded by Rich. Hills, who had been master of the company, and who gave one hundred load of timber for this purpose; to which Alderman Radcliffe also contributed. They are appropriated to the comfort of "fourteen poor sole women," who receive pensions.

By Dr. White's will this company send eight pensioners to Sion College alms-houses.

This company is also vested with the trust of alms-houses at Lee, in Kent, founded by C. Boone, esq. which will be mentioned in its place.

Their school, in Suffolk-lane, will also be mentioned in its proper place.

* Strype's Stowe. 2 Mait. 1234.

SKINNERS *.

THIS fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of the first year of the reign of Edward III. A. D. 1327 †, by the appellation of "The Master and Wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Body of Christ of the Skinners of London," which was confirmed by Henry VI. A. D. 1438 ‡, whereby every person, upon his being admitted into the freedom of the company is to be presented to the lord mayor. And by their grants the corporation was restrained from making bye-laws.

The government of this company is vested in a master, four wardens, and sixty assistants, with a livery who pay upon their admission a fine of 15*l.* § Their hall is on Dowgate-hill.

The members of this company do not, as others, pay any quarterage, which is owing to the great estates of which they are possessed, out of which, according to the wills of the several donors, they annually pay to charitable uses about 700*l.*

The alms-houses of this company adjoin those of the Trinity-house on the north side of Mile-end-road, and were founded by Lewis Newbury, in 1698, for twelve poor widows, who receive an allowance of 18*l.* per ann. each ‖.

The company is also vested with the trust of the alms-houses in Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, for six men or women, founded, in 1539, by Lady Holles and Mrs. Alice Smith, widow, and for six poor men of the company, founded by Sir Andrew Judd, knight, citizen and skinner, which were rebuilt in 1729.

* 2 Vol. Mait. 1235. Rec. Tur. Pat. 1 Edw. III. p. 1. M. 18.

† Clerk Return Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. Lond.

‡ H. Pat. 16 Henry VI. p. 2. M. 10.

§ Strype's Stowe. ‖ 3 Lysons, 484.

THE STATIONERS' FUND.

THE fraternity of Stationers was incorporated by letters patent of 3 and 4 Phillip and Mary, on the 4th of May, 1557; confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards by Parliament, 1 William and Mary, c. 8. s. 14, by the title of "The Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commonalty, of the Mystery or Art of Stationers of the City of London." They are governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-seven assistants, with a livery of five hundred members; their hall is in Stationers'-court, Ludgate-street. This company, consisting of stationers, booksellers, letter-founders, printers, and book-binders, has a stock of about 15,000*l.* denominated the English Stock: which is employed in printing almanacs, ABC's, primmers, psalters, school-books, and privileged ware, the sole printing whereof is confirmed to them by letters patent of divers kings. This stock consists of several shares, formed into several divisions, and upon the decease of any of the married possessors of it, the profits arising from his share devolve to his widow for her widowhood, or life, and at the termination of either, another person is chosen to enjoy the profits, who, upon his election, pays 320*l.* the deposit-money, to the late widow, her husband or executors. The dividends are made at Christmas, with increase or decrease according to the expenditure of the preceding year; the master and wardens are always in the direction of the stock, to whom six other members are annually joined, who adjust the accounts, and report them to a court, which regulates the dividend accordingly.

This company has a share in the Irish estates, and others

of considerable value, out of which they pay, in pensions, and other charities, considerable sums every year; and these have been much augmented of late years by the benevolence of some of their principal members *.

Maitland, in detailing the several companies, says, that there are ninety-one companies, and fifty-two halls, and 8,217 liverymen; and adds, that the several sums of money annually disposed of to charitable uses, by the twelve chief companies and eleven of the inferior, amount to 23,655*l.* And, as he had no account of the sums given by the remaining companies, he ventured to reckon them only at 40*l.* each, which therefore increased the above computation to 26,375*l.* per annum †.

Since Maitland's time, considerable bequests, in trust, have been made to the Stationers' Company, for the benefit of persons of their own fraternity carrying on the art of printing, and as these have amounted to a capital of importance enough to become essential to those who are dependant upon it, I must stop the reader in his progress, while I state the substance of those benefactions.

Wm. Bowyer, by will, the 30th of July, 1777, gave 2,000*l.* reduced annuities, in trust, to pay the dividends equally among three printers, compositors or pressmen, to be chosen by the court of assistants, at sixty-three years of age, or upwards, payable half-yearly, during their lives, such as are most deserving to be preferred; 3,000*l.* 4 per cent. consols, until the marriage of his son with consent of his executors, in trust, to divide the dividends until such marriage, equally between six other printers, compositors or pressmen, in the same manner; and if he should die unmarried, or marry without such consent, then such annuities

* 2 Mait. 1252. † 2 Mait. 1256.

were given in perpetuo; 1,000*l.* reduced annuities, in trust, that the court shall nominate a compositor, who is a man of good life and conversation, who shall usually frequent some place of public worship every Sunday, unless prevented by sickness, and shall not have worked on a newspaper or magazine for four years, at least, before such nomination, nor shall ever afterwards while he holds this annuity, which may be for life, if he continue a journeyman: he shall be able to read and construe Latin, or at least to read Greek fluently, with accents, of which he shall bring a testimonial from the Rector of St. Martin Ludgate; "I could wish," says the venerable testator, "that he shall have been brought up piously and virtuously, if it be possible, at Merchant Taylors', or some other public school, from seven years of age till he is full seventeen, and then to serve seven years faithfully as a compositor, and work seven years more as a journeyman, as I would not have this annuity bestowed on any one under thirty-one years of age; if after he is chosen he should behave ill, let him be turned out, and another be chosen in his stead, &c." He gave to the company 250*l.* if they should accept the trust, for their trouble.

Mr. Bowyer's son died unmarried; the whole, amounting to 6,000*l.* in 3 per cents. now stand in the company's name, and the yearly dividends being 180*l.* is divided, 30*l.* to one annuitant, 20*l.* to three others, and 15*l.* each to six more.

Mrs. Beata Wilkins, by will, dated November 24, 1773, after giving the picture of Bishop Hoadly to the company, bequeathed the interest of her 40*l.* share in the company's stock to them in trust, to be annually distributed between six poor men and six poor widows, not pensioners of the company. The amount of this share was 320*l.* which was invested in the purchase of 358*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* 5 per cent. navy annuities, in the name of the company; the dividend amounts

amounts to 17*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, to which the court add 1*s.* 6*d.* to make the annuity 30*s.* to each person.

Wm. Strahan, Esq. by his will, dated July 2, 1784, gave them 1,000*l.* in trust, to be invested in government securities, and to distribute one moiety of the dividends at Christmas, equally amongst five poor journeymen printers natives of England or Wales, and freemen of the company, to be selected by the court; and the other moiety to such five poor journeymen printers, natives of Scotland, without regard to their being freemen or non-freemen of the company, as the court should select. This sum was invested in 1,324*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* 3 per cent. annuities, of 1726, in their name, and the dividend being 39*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* the company add 5*s.* 2*d.* to make the annuities 4*l.* each.

Mr. Rd. Johnson, by his will, dated January 3, 1795, gave the residue of his property to the company, subject to two annuities, to divide the interest among five very poor widows, who have seen better days, above the age of sixty years, whose husbands were liverymen, and in a good way of business, were either stationers, printers, booksellers, or binders, in the selection of the court; 1,800*l.* 4 per cent. annuities were transferred to the company, with 42*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* in cash, by which 50*l.* annuities have been added, and 50*l.* 5 per cents. are yet in reversion.

Thos. Wright, Esq. Alderman, by his will, dated November 24, 1794, gave 2,000*l.* 4 per cents. in trust, to pay 50*l.* 8*s.* among twenty-four poor freemen of the company, not receiving any other pension therefrom, at two guineas per annum; three guineas to the clerk for his trouble; and 26*l.* 9*s.* the remainder, for a dinner on the day of this distribution. The worthy alderman died on the 9th of April, 1798, and the above capital was soon after transferred *.

* 4 Malc. 397.

Upon the encouragement of these united funds depends almost the progress of literature; when the labour of manuscript is set against the facility of diffusing knowledge by printing, no one can hesitate to admit the superiority of its use; when the skill and critical information are considered, which are necessary to conduct and execute it with fidelity and accuracy, no one will hesitate to allow that the most ample provision should be made for those who perform it; and when it is well known that industry and skill in that art do not always produce the comforts of life, no one will stay their hand to the increase of this laudable and useful trust.

VINTNERS *.

THIS company was, in 1 Edward II. denominated merchant-vintners, and in 1327, Edward III. wine-tunners, of Gascoyne; they were of two sorts of dealers, viz. the *Veneatrii* and the *Tabernarii*, the former whereof were merchants importers, and the latter retailers, who kept either taverns or cellars †.

Divers authors have vainly imagined that the craft of vintners was incorporated by Edward III. This mistake arises from his charter granted them in the thirty-eighth year of his reign, the 15th of July, A. D. 1365, for the carrying on an exclusive trade to Gascoyne, for the importation of wines. This company was incorporated by letter patent, of the 15th of Henry VI. A. D. 1437 ‡, by the name

* 2 Vol. Mait. 1234. † Strype's Stowe. 4 Malc. 517.

‡ Rec. Tur. Pat. 15. Henry VI. M. 3.

of

of "The Master, Wardens Freemen, and Commonalty, of the Mystery of Vintners, of the City of London," but without a power of making bye-laws. A coat of arms was granted them by Clarencieux, king of arms, in the year 1442.

They consist of a master, three wardens, twenty-eight assistants, and a livery, whose fine is 31*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *; their hall is in Thames-street. They are likewise possessed of very considerable estates and revenues, out of which is annually distributed large sums in charitable uses.

Their alms-houses, which stand on the north side of Mile-end-road, were founded by the company for the use of twelve widows of deceased members, who receive 5*s.* 3*d.* per week each, a chaldron of coals, and about 40*s.* at certain times yearly. And another at Highgate for the like number of widows.

ALMS-HOUSES OF THE TRINITY COMPANY.

The society of the Trinity House was founded by Sir Thomas Spert, comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII. at Deptford, in Kent, and incorporated on the 20th of May, 1515, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants, of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the parish of Dept-

* Clark Return Parl. and Scrut. Chamb. ond.

ford Strond, in the county of Kent." He was also the first master of the society. He died in 1541, and was buried in the chancel of Stepney church; to whose memory the company, in 1622, erected a monument there, eighty-one years after his decease. And by a description more ancient than that set up by the corporation, left long since in the church, but preserved by Norden, it appears that this gentleman had three wives, dame Margery, dame Anne, and dame Mary, all lying in the chancel there. He was commander of the largest ship at sea at that time, namely, the Henry Grace de Dieu, built by King Henry VIII. near the beginning of his reign. Henry confirmed to the society not only all the ancient rights and privileges of the shipmen and mariners of England, their predecessors, but also their possessions at Deptford, which, together with several grants of Queen Elizabeth, and Charles II. were afterwards confirmed by letters patent of James II. dated the 8th of July, 1685, by the same name. This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen elder brethren, the other members are denominated younger brethren, and are of unlimited number; for every master or mate, expert in navigation, may be admitted as such; and from them the vacancies of elder brethren are supplied *.

The corporation and court of assistants are invested with the following powers:—

1. The examining of the mathematical children of Christ's Hospital.

2. The examining of the masters of his Majesty's ships; the appointing pilots to conduct ships in and out of the river Thames, and the amercing all such as shall presume

* Maitland.

to

to act as a master of a ship of war, or pilot, without their approbation, in a pecuniary mulct of 20*l.*

3. The settling the several rates of pilotage, and erecting, ordering, and maintaining light-houses, buoys, beacons, and other sea-marks upon the several coasts of the kingdom, for the security of navigation, particularly those of Scilly and Dungeness, to which all ships pay a duty.

4. The preventing of aliens from serving on board English ships, without their license, upon penalty of 5*l.* for each offence.

5. The punishing of seamen for desertion or mutiny in the merchants service.

6. The hearing and determining the complaints of officers and seamen in the merchants service, but subject to an appeal to the Lord High Admiral, or Judge of the Court of Admiralty.

7. The granting of licenses to poor seamen (non-freemen) to row on the river Thames for their support in the intervals of sea service, or at advanced age. To this company belongs the ballast-office for clearing and deepning the river Thames, by taking from thence a sufficient quantity of ballast, for the supply of all ships that sail out of the river, in which service sixty barges, of the burden of thirty tons, and two men each, are continually employed.

And in consideration of the great increase of the poor of this fraternity, they are by their charter empowered to purchase, in mortmain, lands, tenements, &c. to the amount of 500*l.* per annum, and also to receive charitable benefactions of well-disposed persons *.

The revenue of the corporation, which arises from tonnage, ballastage, beaconage, &c. and from contingent benefactions,

* 2 Mait. 1038.

is

is applied, after defraying the charges of carrying on the great purposes of the foundation, towards the relief of decayed seamen, their widows, and orphans, of whom they annually relieve a large number by pensions; in addition to the maintenance of their alms-houses at Deptford and Mile-end.

The house where they formerly held their meetings in London, and which is still their property, is in Water-lane, Tower-street; they were possessed of those premises before the fire of London, by which they were consumed; after which they received a long lease, at an annual rent, from —— Russell, esq. of Stubbers, in Essex, a descendant of Sir William Russell, knight, alderman of London; they then rebuilt the house, but it was again destroyed by fire in 1718, and was afterwards rebuilt by the corporation; during the interval which this fire occasioned, the corporation removed the conduct of their business to the Mitre Tavern, in Fenchurch-street. The ancient hall at Deptford, where some of their general meetings were held, was taken down in 1787, and a more commodious and elegant structure was raised on the north side of Tower-hill for that purpose, a situation far more convenient for the court of assistants. The building was opened for the dispatch of business in 1795. It is of Portland stone, consisting of a basement story, and one above it, with columns of the Ionic order, ornamented with allegorical and appropriate reliefs; the first stone was laid on the 12th of September, 1793 *.

Tower-hill, which, until that time, had remained a waste open ground, was soon afterwards inclosed with iron railing, and converted into an elegant garden, for the recreation of the inhabitants of that neighbourhood; and it assumed the

* 4 Malc. 557.

name

name of Trinity-square, which was appropriate to the corporation, if it do not render a name of sanctity and reverence too familiar! Their usual meetings are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at this house, but their courts are not fixed to a certain time, as that depends on the business necessarily requiring it.

Their coat of arms is, four ships under sail, between a cross gules, surmounted by a crest demi-lion, crowned or, with a sword in his right paw, and the motto is "*Trinitas in Unitate.*"

The society have preserved in their hall a flag taken by Sir Francis Drake from the Spaniards: they have also a correct model of a first-rate man of war, completely rigged, the gift of Sir Jeremy Smith, likewise two large globes, the gift of Sir Francis Allen, both of whom were admirals of the navy under King Charles II. and there are also five large drawings, with a pen, of sea-fights, in the same reign. The names of their benefactors are commemorated on tablets in the respective pannels.

There are two hospitals at Deptford, belonging to this corporation. The old hospital, of which there is a view engraved by Gribelin, in 1701, was built in the reign of Henry VIII. and consisted originally of twenty-one apartments, but being taken down and rebuilt in 1788, the number was increased to twenty-five, it adjoins the church-yard of St. Nicholas. The other which is in Church-street, was built about the time of the Revolution; Sir Richard Browne, in 1672, gave the ground, after the expiration of a short term; and Captain William Maples, in 1680, gave 1,300*l.* towards the building. This house consists of fifty-six apartments, forming a spacious quadrangle, in the centre of which is placed a statute of him. On the east side, opposite the entrance,

trance, is a plain building, which serves both for a chapel and a hall. Here the brethren of the Trinity-house meet annually on Trinity Monday, by ancient custom, to choose a master, and afterwards to go to St. Nicholas Church, where they hear divine service, and a sermon from the Rev. Colin Milne, LL. D. their chaplain. The pensioners of both hospitals consist of decayed pilots and masters of ships, or their widows. The single men and widows receive about 18*l.* per annum, the married men about 28*l.* *.

The alms-houses of the Trinity Company, on the north side of Mile-end-road, were founded in the year 1695 by the corporation, on a piece of ground given to them for that purpose by Captain Henry Mudd, who was an elder brother. They are twenty-eight in number, and devoted to the residence of decayed commanders of ships, or mates or pilots, and their wives or widows, whose pensions are 18*l.* per annum, and one chaldron and a half of coals. In the center of the quadrangle is the statue of Captain Saunders, who died in 1721, having bequeathed 100*l.* and the reversion of an estate in Lincolnshire of 147*l.* per annum to these alms-houses; this reversion fell in about the year 1746, when this statue was erected. On the north side of the square is a very neat chapel, in the windows of which are some coats of arms in stained glass, which were removed from the old hall of the Trinity House at Deptford, when it was taken down in 1787, and were set up in this chapel in 1793 †.

The officers of this corporation are—Earl Camden, master; Captain Joseph Cotton, deputy master; twenty eight elder brethren; James Court, esq., secretary; James Weston, esq., solicitor.

* 4 Lysons, 379. † 2 Mait. 1324. 3 Lysons, 483.

The

The experience and acknowledged skill of the elder brethren, render their opinion and judgment in all nautical concerns of great moment; and at this period, when our navigation and commerce have been extended to every part of the globe, and most mercantile transactions depend upon shipping, the great questions, that continually arise therein, require the best talents and judgment; and, therefore, the courts of judicature frequently derive considerable assistance from the opinions of the elder brethren; and in other cases, where the parties have referred to their award, they have generally been satisfied of its justice.

BANCROFT'S ALMS-HOUSES AND SCHOOL,

MILE-END.

FRANCIS BANCROFT was the grandson of Archbishop Bancroft; his circumstances becoming much reduced, he was engaged for many years as one of the lord mayor's officers, during which time he acquired a fortune of 28,000*l.*, in real and personal estate, which he bequeathed by his will dated March 18, 1727, to the Company of Drapers, in trust, for the purchase of a site of ground for erecting and endowing an alms-house, with convenient apartments, for twenty-four alms-men, poor old members of that company, a chapel, and school-room for one hundred boys, with two dwelling-houses for the masters of the school: he directed for each alms-man 8*l.*, with half a chaldron of coals, and a

gown

gown of baize every third year; and the school-boys to be clothed, and taught to read, write, and account, for which the masters were to receive salaries of 30*l.* each, in addition to their dwelling-house; he also bequeathed 20*l.* yearly for coals and candles, for the use of the masters and schools, besides books, paper, pens, and ink; 5*l.* for a dinner to the committee of the court of assistants of the Drapers' Company at their annual visitation; 3*l.* 10*s.* for two half-yearly sermons to be preached at the parish churches of St. Helen Bishopsgate, and St. Michael Cornhill, or elsewhere, in commemoration of the founder, out of which the minister is to have 20*s.*, the reader 10*s.*, and the clerk and sexton 2*s.* 6*d.* each, at which the alms-men are to be present, and the boys also, who are to be catechised by the reader, and when placed as apprentices, 4*l.* to be given with each of them; but if they are only put to service they are to receive 50*s.* for clothing.

The rules and orders of this foundation are set forth in the founder's will; to which, and to the extraordinary directions for the care and annual attendance at his tomb in St. Helen's church, and the other singular provisions for his personal accommodation, if he should again awake, I am obliged only to refer the reader.

In the year 1735, the company, pursuant to their trust, erected a school at Mile-end.

The whole building occupies three sides of a spacious quadrangle; on the east and west sides are the habitations of the pensioners; in the center of the north side is the chapel, which has a handsome stone portico, supported by pillars of the Ionic order; the school and the dwelling-house of the master adjoin the chapel *.

* 3 Lysons, 464.

The

The company have taken such care of the estate as to be enabled to increase their annual pensions to the alms-men to 18*l.* each, and to admit an hundred boys upon the foundation. They are taught reading, writing, and accounts, accompanied by religious instruction according to the church of England; they are admitted, by the presentation of the members of the court of assistants, between seven and ten years of age, and are allowed to remain till fifteen, when an apprentice fee of 4*l.* is paid with them, if bound by the company, or of 2*l.* 10*s.* to fit them for service.

The whole management and direction is in the Drapers' Company, and the necessary information may be acquired at their hall in Throgmorton-street.

BETHNAL-GREEN ALMS-HOUSES AND SCHOOLS.

Mr. Thomas Parmiter, in the year 1722, left estates in Suffolk, now let at 52*l.* per annum, for the purpose of building and endowing a free-school and alms-houses for the benefit of the hamlet of Bethnal-green. Mrs. Elizabeth Carter gave the ground, rent-free, for the term of six hundred years, and 10*l.* per annum to educate ten boys, and to these other benefactions have been added. The trustees with some savings made an advantageous purchase of a piece of ground called Cambridge heath, in the parish, near the Hackney-road, now let on building-leases for ninety-five years, at the rent of 43*l.* per annum; they have also a stock

of

of 550*l.* South-sea annuities; with these funds they are enabled to educate fifty boys, and to supply them with shoes, stockings, and books. The school-master has 50*l.* per annum, and coals; the six alms-men 5*l.* per annum each, with a certain allowance of coals.

A subscription-school has been likewise instituted in the same parish, to which various benefactions have been given to the amount of 1,200*l.*, as appears from the tables in the church.

The funds being further augmented by an annual subscription and occasional charity-sermons, thirty boys, and the like number of girls, are clothed, educated, and put out apprentices *.

BOONE'S ALMS-HOUSES,

LEE, KENT.

In the year 1623, Charles Boone, esq. and Mary his wife, founded an alms-house, with a chapel adjoining, and a school-house for six poor persons and a school mistress, endowing it with lands and rents then producing 57*l.* per annum. The founders committed the care of this charity to the Merchant Taylors' Company, appointing the annual income to be thus disposed of: to a chaplain 10*l.*, to a clerk 2*l.*, to the school-mistress 9*l.*, to the pensioners 15*l.* 12*s.*, (being 1*s.* a week each,) for fuel 4*l.* 10*s.*, for

* Lyson's Midx. v. 2. 30.

clothing

clothing 4*l.* 10*s.*, books and other necessaries for the children and books for the chapel 2*l.*

The remainder to be used for repairs, or if more than wanted for that purpose to go towards augmenting the allowances of the chaplain, clerk, school-mistress, and pensioners. The founders gave also the sum of 100*l.* to the Merchant Taylors, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of an annual visitation of the alms-houses on the first Thursday in July. Rules and ordinances for this charity were made to the following purport:—The rector of Lee to be chaplain, or, on his refusal, the vicar of Lewisham; prayers to be read in the chapel twice a week: the clerk to be the parish clerk of Lee, or, on his refusal, the parish clerk of Lewisham: the school mistress to be fifty years of age, at the least, a parishioner of Lee or Greenwich; she is to teach twelve children, (presented by the rector and churchwardens of Lee,) to read, or if girls, to sew, knit, and mark: the boys to continue in the school till eleven years of age, the girls till twelve: the pensioners to be men or women chosen from amongst the poorest people of Lee, such as have lived orderly, and supported themselves by honest labour in their younger days, and can say the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, or are willing to learn them within two months after their admission: if such persons cannot be found in Lee, they are to be chosen from Lewisham, or, if there should be none there, thus qualified, then from Greenwich.

The present revenue of this charity is 73*l.* per annum; the chaplain's salary is now 12*l.*, the mistress's 9*l.*, (with 2*l.* 2*s.* for fuel,) the clerk's 4*l.*, the pensioners have 2*s.* a week each, besides a small allowance of fuel, and clothes, as directed by the founders.

The

The alms-house stands in the village at the corner of the road which leads up to the church; over the door are the founder's arms; these arms are also in the chapel, (underneath which is a vault for the founder's family,) on an achievement with an impalement, viz. azure on a bend argent cotised o, between six lions rampant of the last three escallops, gules impaling, gules two bends wavy or, a chief vaire, the coat of Brewer *.

CARON-HOUSE,

VAUXHALL.

Noel, Lord Caron, formerly ambassador here from the States General, having, in the year 1622, built an alms-house upon his lands, in the parish of Lambeth, where he was possessed of a mansion-house and park, and having placed seven poor women of Lambeth, of sixty years of age, and upwards, with an allowance of 4*l.* each annually, he charged his estates with the payment of 28*l.* per annum, for seven poor women, for this purpose, and directed by his will, that in cases of their death, the vacancies should be supplied at the appointment of the owners of Caron-house by other poor women. After his lordship's death, the owners constantly followed the example which he had himself pursued, of supplying them by poor women of that parish, until they conceived that the charity was not payable in succession, but only to those seven women, who were in possession at his death, or at least that they need not be confined to that parish. But in 1678, the court of

* 4 Lysons, 512.

Chancery

Chancery established the charity in perpetuo, and for that parish, and ordered the arrears to be accounted for *.

These alms-houses are situated near the road that leads to Kingston, not far from Vauxhall-turnpike; over the gate is a Latin inscription, signifying that they were founded by Sir Noel de Caron, in the year 1622, the thirty-second year of his embassy. The income is 22*l.* exclusive of a legacy of 1,100*l.* bequeathed for its increase, by Dowager Lady Gower, in the year 1773 †.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ALMS-HOUSES,

POPLAR.

THIS prosperous and equally munificent company established, about the time of their earliest charter, a charity at Poplar, in the parish of St. Dunstan Stepney, for the relief of the widows of mates and seamen, who had died in their service.

Time contributed to render these houses, which had been built for their residence, not only ruinous but very insufficient for the numbers which the increase of their trade had offered to their protection. About eight or nine years since, the court of directors were led, by the humane exertions of Joseph Cotton, esq. and some others as charitably disposed, to inspect these buildings, and, upon a general survey of their situation, the whole were taken down, and a

* Mort. 243. † 1 Lysons, 307.

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handsome and complete foundation was erected upon their site, consisting of two quadrangles; each of these two lower squares contain thirteen houses for the residence of petty officers, or their widows, with permission for their children to live with them, upon an annual application for that purpose to the directors. Each pensioner receives about 9*l.* or 10*l.* yearly, besides, coals and meat is sent to them by the company during the winter season: a third square has been added about two years since for pensioners of the same description. The upper square consists of eighteen houses, with gardens to each of them, which are appropriated to the residence of the widows of captains and mates, who receive yearly pensions of from 30*l.* to 80*l.* according to the rank of their deceased husbands; besides coals and meat, as the others, with similar permission for their children to dwell with them.

A surgeon is retained, at the company's expense, to attend the whole establishment; and a resident chaplain is appointed by the directors at a yearly salary; he takes the entire superintendance of the whole as to the conduct of the pensioners, the condition of their houses, &c. The chapel was erected in the year 1656, upon the site of an old chapel which stood there; for, as the hamlet greatly increased in population, several of the principal inhabitants solicited permission to attend divine service there, and subscribed both money and some of the materials for building it, to which the company added 500*l.* and the ground behind the alms-houses; the inhabitants were therefore admitted upon very easy terms, of paying the chaplain a rent for their pews, which constitutes a part of his emolument; other seats are also appropriated for the alms-people, free of expense; the company maintain the entire charge of repairs, and the

salary

salary to an organist, &c. Divine service is regularly performed, besides baptism and burial, according to the rites of the Church of England, but marriages are not performed there. The chapel and hospital are not endowed by any special act or by gift, but are dependant on the company entirely; neither is it a chapel of ease of the parish of Stepney, nor dependant upon any jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese; and no visitor has ever been appointed. The present chaplain is the Rev. Samuel Hoole.

EDWARDS'S ALMS-HOUSES,

CHRIST-CHURCH, SURRY.

EDWARD EDWARDS, of Christ-church, Surry, citizen and mason of London, by indenture, dated November 2, 1717, assigned to trustees leasehold ground in Bear-lane, Christ-church, Surry, which he held by lease from Catherine Dunch, for 140 years, from Lady day, 1693, at a ground-rent of 35*s*. and also twelve leasehold houses in the same parish, part of the manor of Paris-garden, which he held by assignment of a lease from James Gosmould, executor of Richard Tredway, from Michaelmas, 7 James I., for 972 years. These premises Edward Edwards assigned to trustees (after certain uses long since fulfilled), to buy and distribute loaves to the poor at Christ-church, and pay 100*l*. to the treasurers of the charity-school of that parish, to be laid out in the purchase of freehold lands to be applied to the use

of the charity-children of the school for ever, and a further sum of 100*l.* to be invested in freehold lands, the annual profits of which to be laid out in beef and bread, to be distributed yearly on Christmas-day, amongst such poor of that parish as the trustees should direct, each receiving twelve-penny worth of beef, and a six-penny loaf; also to purchase a piece of ground in that parish, and build one or more alms-houses at their discretion, and lay out the remainder of 500*l.* in purchase of freehold estate, the rents whereof to be appropriated for the endowment of the alms-houses, so that every pensioner should receive yearly 40*s.* on the 14th of October, and once in two years a gown of a purple colour, without any badge, to be delivered every other year on the same day; and then to raise another sum of 500*l.* to be disposed of in like manner; and then another sum of 500*l.* to be disposed of in like manner: he then directs how the houses should be built and repaired, and that 4*l.* should be expended in a feast for the trustees yearly on the 29th of May, being the day of the restoration; and that the trustees should have the election, nomination, and appointment of all the persons to be placed in the houses, they being poor decayed housekeepers, or widows of that parish, that do not receive any alms or pension from the parish, or any other; and if, without reasonable let or excuse to be approved of by the trustees, they refuse or neglect upon any Sunday, or prayer-day, to resort to the parish church, they shall be turned out, and another be placed therein; provided that, when eight of the trustees die, then the survivors are to choose eight new trustees, to be vested with like powers: and those who shall be trustees of the charity of John Marshall to be preferred.

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These trusts have been regularly carried on; the annual rents amount to 297*l.* among three tenants, besides 200*l.* old South-sea annuities, and 2200*l.* reduced annuities; and the outgoings amount to 218*l.* 7*s.* Further information may be had of the rector and parochial officers.

MONOX'S ALMS-HOUSES,

WALTHAMSTOW.

GEORGE MONOX, alderman of London, erected thirteen alms-houses on the north side of the church-yard, at Walthamstow, for eight men and five women, with a school-house and apartments for a master. By his will he devised several rent charges, issuing out of houses in Fenchurch-street and Mark-lane, and amounting altogether to the sum of 42*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* to be thus appropriated; 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as a salary for the school-master, 7*s.* 7*d.* a week to each of the pensioners, 5*l.* for coals, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the parish-clerk, and 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for a commemoration of his death, the remainder to go towards the repair of the alms-houses, school, and north aile of the church and chancel. Edward, son of Roger Alford, who was one of Monox's executors, settled a rent charge of 9*l.* per annum on the alms-houses; Henry Maynard, esq. who died in 1686, gave the sum of 200*l.* to buy lands, which now produce 17*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* per annum, appropriating the rent to the school-master, on condition of his teaching eight poor boys, to be appointed by his representatives, and reading prayers every Sunday in the church.

He gave also the sum of 300*l.* to buy lands, now let at 26*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* for the poor in Monox's alms-houses, and 50*l.* to be laid out in lands, now let at 4*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* out of which 10*s.* is to be given to the clerk, and the remainder to the parish-officers.

The number of boys in the school is thirty, who are clothed and educated, the endowments above-mentioned being aided by collections at an annual sermon, out of which also twenty girls are clothed and educated: the girls' school was established about 1780*.

OVERMAN'S ALMS-HOUSES,

MONTAGUE-CLOSE.

MRS. Alice Shaw Overman, late of Newington, Surry, by deed, duly inrolled, founded eight rooms to be erected on part of her freehold estate, in Montague-close, Southwark, for the free residence of eight single women, of whom four are to be widows, and four maidens, of fifty years of age, or upwards, members of the church of England, and without limitation as to the place from whence they are to be selected, so that no preference is given as to their parish. Their pensions are 20*s.* per month, and 10*s.* on every new year's day, making together 12*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The estate of the founder is charged with these payments,

* 4 Lysons, 228.

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and is vested by the deed in seven trustees, who nominate the pensioners as vacancies happen. On which inquiry may be made at the houses.

STAFFORD'S ALMS-HOUSES,

GRAY'S-INN-ROAD.

At the north east end of Gray's-inn lane, there was formerly a large field called Liquorpond-field, on part of which the street which now bears that name has been since built; this field extended along the east side of the lane, and became partly the property of Alexander Stafford, esq. who was born at Froome Selwood, in Somersetshire, but resided in High Holborn. In the year 1613, he allotted half an acre of this field, near the road, for the purpose of erecting an alms-house for ten poor unmarried persons, inhabitants of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, and by his will, dated on the 10th of May, 1651, he declared the particular trusts of this and other charities; he devised to ten persons, whom he calls his beloved friends in Christ, and his good neighbours, this alms-house then newly erected, with the garden adjoining, in trust for ever, for the habitation and dwelling of ten poor people unmarried, viz. four men, and six women, all of them to be elected out of the parishioners and inhabitants of that part of St. Andrew which lieth without the bars there, and all of them to be of honest life and conversation, and such as are religious, and frequent the church ordinarily twice every sabbath day, and also every Wednes-

day and Friday, if sickness or some other lawful cause or impediment do not hinder them; and if any of them marry after being placed in the alms-house, or do not so frequent the church, or be given to drunkenness, scolding, or any other notorious vice, or uncivil behaviour or misdemeanor, the major part of the governors of the alms-house may remove such as may so willingly neglect going to church, or so be of ill-behaviour, and elect and place others in their rooms, if upon the first or second admonition they do not reform themselves. The founder then appointed his ten friends to be governors, with full power to elect, place, and displace the poor persons, according to their trust. He also devised to six other friends of Froome Selwood a rent-charge of 30*l.* per annum, out of his two houses in Bread-street and Basing-lane, in trust, to apply 28*l.* yearly for the sole benefit and towards the perpetual relief and sustentation for ever of fourteen poor women, placed by the parishioners of Froome Selwood in the alms-house near the great bridge in that town, viz. 40*s.* yearly to each of them, 20*s.* to the vicar for two sermons on the Sundays next after his birth-day and after his death, and 10*s.* for gloves, and 10*s.* for a dinner, with the proviso, that if that alms-house should be converted to any other use, or if there should not be fourteen poor women ordinarily placed inhabitant and resident there, or if the 28*l.* should be employed for any other use, public or private, how good soever, that the rent of 30*l.* should cease, his will being to encourage and further those whom in that behalf it may concern to see so charitable a work and good intention, as the building of that alms-house, maintained and kept on foot, which, if they shall not do, the fault will be theirs; his mind and meaning being to be himself the disposer of that poor mite

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he was able, and not to leave it to the will of others, who changing the first institution and intention, upon fair pretences at the first, may afterwards turn it by degrees in time clean another way for their own ends and benefit; and in that case he devised the houses, so charged, to his first-named ten trustees in fee, in trust, to pay the rent of 30*l.* to the second-named trustees for ever, for the last-mentioned charitable purposes. And out of the residue of the rents of the houses, viz. the Bear in Basing-lane, and the White Hart in Bread-street, and the profits of the rood of ground adjoining to the garden belonging to the alms-house in Gray's-inn-road, which being well husbanded may be of some value, he directed the trustees for ever to pay to the ten poor people placed therein 40*l.* per annum, that is, 4*l.* to each of them by quarterly payments, 40*s.* yearly to the parson for two sermons, on the fourth Sunday in Michaelmas and in Easter terms in the forenoon, and 40*s.* for a dinner for the parson, churchwardens, and trustees upon the day of making up their accounts, and the residue in repairs of the alms-house, for water-rent to the New River Company, and for repairing the houses in Bread-street and Basing-lane; and any saving out of the rents to be equally divided amongst the poor in the alms-house of St. Andrew, for their better relief and sustentation, and providing them fuel for the winter. The founder also provided for the appointment of new trustees, in case any of them should remove their dwelling out of that part of the parish of St. Andrew as is without the bars, or die, so as there should not be left alive, and dwelling in the parish without the bars, above four of them, then the survivors, together with the rest removed, if any such should be, should convey the alms-house and ground, and the premises in Bread-

street and Basing-lane, to four able and sufficient persons in fee, who should re-convey the same, with all convenient speed, to the former remaining and surviving trustees, and so many more of the ablest and discretest sort within the parish, without the bars, as should make up the number of ten in the whole; he made a similar provision relative to the trustees at Selwood, as soon as they should be reduced to three in number; and directed that they should all account yearly before the minister and churchwardens of the two parishes, on the day after the Michaelmas sermon. And the trustees at Selwood to produce a certificate from their vicar of their due application of the 30*l.* there, otherwise that gift should cease. And notwitstanding there should be no alteration of the estate, till the trustees come to the numbers above-mentioned, yet so soon as any one of them should die, or remove, the rest are appointed to meet together on the next sabbath day, after evening prayer, and choose another who shall be honest and religious, so inhabiting in High Holborn without the bars, which he desired might be one or more of those without the bars, of the vestry if conveniently it may; if not, then some other substantial and religious man, or men, as the residue of the parties then surviving and residing, or the more part of them, should make a choice of, to have equal powers as the rest. He also gave 40*s.* a year to two poor women in the alms-house in the church-yard of Harlow, in which church he had erected a monument for himself and his wife, and devised a fee-farm rent of 12*l.* per annum, charged upon the manor of Bignord, and other lands near Dartford in Kent, towards the repairs of it. And after other bequests he bequeathed to Mr. John Wright, of Holborn, the residue of his fortune, and appointed him sole executor, who proved the

the will in the prerogative court of Canterbury on the 29th of September, 1652, and afterwards contributed to the increasing comforts of the ten alms-people.

Upon the union of this part of the parish with that of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, the candidates for admission were likewise taken from that parish. They are allowed a pension of 16*l.* per annum each, with a gown once in two years, and an annual gift of one chaldron of coals to every pensioner, and two chaldron amongst the whole ten.

They are all chosen from those who have been housekeepers in the above-mentioned parishes, and may be widowers or widows at the time of admission, without any limitation as to age. The plot of ground behind the building is divided into gardens, and the workhouse of the parish extends the whole length of the east side, to which a passage is made through the alms-house, and round the garden; over the workhouse-door is placed a square tablet, on which it is stated that the gentlemen in the commission of the peace have liberty to pass through, and to put up lights along the pathway, on the parish contributing towards the pavement in front.

The present trustees are, Edmund Cotterill, esq. treasurer, Edward Pryce, Joseph Wigg, George Slaton, Joseph Burchell, Thomas Bingham, William Hawksworth, Benjamin Hanson Inglish, John Alexander, and John Booth.

The Right Reverend John Lord Bishop of Hereford is Rector; Rev. Charles Pryce, curate; and William Berridge, esq. of No. 66, Hatton-Garden, solicitor, is vestry-clerk, by whose favour I have been enabled to make this and other extracts from the parochial records.

To the following it may be sufficient to add a general list of other alms-houses, as follows:—

A GENERAL LIST OF OTHER ALMS-HOUSES.

Founders.	*Date.*	*Place.*	*Objects.*
Edward Alleyn -	1614	Lamb-alley, Bishopsgate -	10 men and women
	1616	Pesthouse-lane, Old-street -	Ditto
	1616	Soap-yard, Deadman's-place, Southwark - -	Ditto
Susan Amyas -	1655	George-yard, Old-street -	8 single men or women
Ann Askew -	1540	Beech-lane - -	8 widows of drapers
S. Atkinson -	1680	Edgware - -	4 poor women
Allen Badger -	1698	Hoxton - -	6 ditto
Rev. —— Baremere, Presbyterian Minister -	1701	Alms-house-yard, Hoxton -	8 ditto
George Baron -	1682	Elbow-lane - -	15 ditto
Lady Bateman -	1709	Tooting - -	6 women
Bayning's, by Paul Viscount Sudbury	1631	Gunpowder-alley, Crutched-friars, used as an alms-house for the parish - -	10 poor housekeepers
—— Bermeter -		St. John-street, Bethnal-green -	6 women
Thomas Browne -	1734	Kingsland road -	12 freemen and widows of framework knitters
Mrs. Bowry -	1721	Stratford - -	Sailors or widows in the East India service

Nicholas Butler -	1675	Little Chapel-street, Westminster	2 men and their wives
Laurence Campe -		Wormwood-street -	6 poor persons
Ditto - -	1612	Friern Barnet - -	12 ditto
Lord Caron -	1623	Kingston-road, Vauxhall -	7 poor women
W. Cleve, alderman -	1667	Kingston - -	12 persons
Mrs. Cobourn -		Stepney - -	Sailors' widows of the East India Company
Sir Charles Cotterell -		Chapel-yard, Hog-lane, Soho -	8 ditto
Thomas Cure -	1584	College Church-yard, Deadman's-pl. Southwark - -	16 men and women
Sir Abraham Dawes -	1639	Putney - -	12 persons
Robert Daniel -	1681	Hendon - -	6 men and 4 women of 50 years
J. Davis -	1793	Islington - -	8 widows
Captain Dewy -	1634	Hog-lane, Soho -	
Cornelius Van Dun -	reg. Eliz.	St. Margaret's, Westminster -	20 widows
Dutch alms-houses, by Samuel Shepherd -		White's-alley, Moorfields -	28 ancient women of Holland
Judge Fuller -	1592	Old-street, at Hoxton -	12 poor women
Ditto - -	1592	Mile-end - -	12 old men of Stepney parish
J. Fuller -	1529	Eagle-place, Mile-end-road -	12 poor men of 50 years
Richard Gallard -		Golden-lane - -	13 men and women
Nicholas Garrett -	1729	Porter's-fields, Norton-falgate, by the Weavers' Company -	6 poor weavers

Founders.	*Date.*	*Place.*	*Objects.*
Sir Thomas Gresham -	1575	Broad-street, by the lord mayor and commonalty of London -	8 poor men
Mrs. Graham -	1686	Crown-street, or Hog-lane, Soho -	4 clergymen's widows, their maiden daughters, or other gentlewomen
—— Haw -	1686	Bow-lane, Poplar -	6 widows
Emery Hill -	1677	Petty France, Westminster -	3 men and wives
Ditto - -	1708	Rochester-row, Tothill-fields -	6 ditto, and 6 widows
Alice Hinton -	1732	Plow-alley, Barbican -	12 widows of Cripplegate parish
Charles Hopton -	1730	Christchurch, Surrry, by the minister, two churchwardens, and ten other trustees - -	26 poor men, who have been housekeepers
Henry Jackson -	1685	Deadman's-place, Southwark -	2 poor women
Thomas Iles -		Fulham - -	4 poor women
Sir John Jolles -	1613	Bromley, Middlesex -	8 widows
Judith Kifford -	1705	Tothill-side, Westminster -	2 gentlewomen
Lady Alley - -		King-street, Westminster -	4 women
Henry VII. - -		Little Almonry, Westminster, by dean and chapter -	12 poor watermen and their wives, who receive 2*s.* 4*d.* each couple, and a purple gown every year; and at the burial of a duke, marquis, or their ladies, in the abbey, 26*s.* 6*d.*; and for that of an earl, baron, or their ladies, 10*s.* 6*d.*
Gerard Van Lee -		Narrow-wall, Lambeth -	8 poor men

Viscountess Lumley -	1672	Pesthouse-fields, Old-street -	6 poor women of Aldgate and Bishopsgate parishes
William Meggs -	1558	Whitechapel-road -	12 poor persons
W. Methwold -	1652	Kensington - -	6 women
Henry Monger -	1669	Well-street, Hackney -	6 old men of 60 years
Richard Morrel -	1705	Near Nag's Head, Hackney-road	6 poor goldsmiths
Lady Elizabeth Morrice	1551	Old Jewry, by Armourers' Company	9 widows of armourers
Sir Ambrose Nicolas -	1775	Monkwell street -	12 widows of salters
Lady Alice Owen -	1610	South end of Islington, by Brewers' Company * - -	10 widows of Islington
Rev. James Palmer, B.D.	1654	Tothill-side, Westminster -	12 poor men and women
George Palyn -		Pesthouse-row, Old-street, by Girdlers' Company -	6 poor girdlers
John Pemell -	1698	Mile-end - -	4 poor drapers' widows, and 12 seamens' widows to be presented by old Stepney parish
Lady Phesannt -	1744	Tottenham - -	3 widows
Thomas Philpot -	1680	Eltham - -	4 for Eltham, and 2 for Chislehurst
Sir W. Powell -	1680	Fulham - -	12 widows
Mary Ramsey -	1596	Horn's-yard, Cloth-fair -	3 poor women

* An arrow from the bow of an archer, exercising in Islington-fields, having pierced the high crown of the hat of the foundress, she raised this alms-house as a votive offer of gratitude for her protection. For the practice and boundaries of archery, see my History of the Hon. Artillery Company.

Founders.	*Date*	*Place.*	*Objects.*
John Richmond -	1559	Goose-alley, Seacoal-lane, by Armourers' Company -	8 poor old men and women
Dame Alice Row -	1702	Spring-street, Shadwell -	
Ditto - -		Mile-end-road -	Poor seamen and widows
Barthazar Sanchez -	1600	Tottenham-street -	4 men and 4 women
David Smith, and Sir Thomas Fitch -	1584	St. Peter's-hill, Thames-street, by Christ's Hospital -	6 widows turned of 56 years
I. Smith -	1656	Leyton - -	8 persons allotted to Spital-fields, Bethnal-green, Limehouse, and St. George's East
Earl of Southampton - and Henry Carter -	1656 1674	Monmouth-street -	20 parishioners of St. Giles in the Fields
Henry Sprot -	1709	College Church-yard, Deadman's-pl. Southwark - -	2 poor old men
Mary Squires -	1795	Walthamstow - -	6 widows of tradesmen of church of England
Rev. William Spurstowe, D.D.	1666	Back-lane, Hackney -	6 poor widows
—— Underwood -	1736	Lamb-alley, Bishopsgate -	16 old women
R. Warren - and T. Sauncy -	1485 1509	Finchley - -	6 poor persons
William Watson -		Near Shoreditch, by Weavers' Company - -	12 widows of weavers
Sir J. Wollaston - and E. Pannerfort -	1656 1720	Hornsey - -	12 houses and school

Mary Westby	1749	Hoxton-causey	10 poor women
George Whitcher	1683	Tothill-fields	6 poor old persons
Sir Richard Whittington, thrice lord mayor of London	1413	College-hill, by Mercers' Company	13 poor men
J. Wilde	1662	Edmonton	12 aged persons, and one poor scholar Cambridge
Toby Wood	1613	Ratcliffe, by Coopers' Company	6 coopers
Dr. Thomas Wood, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry	1692	Clapton	10 poor ancient widows
Henry Young	1694	College Church-yard, Southwark	2 poor women

ON

SCHOOL-CHARITIES.

INTRODUCTION.

THE great question of the policy of educating the children of the laborious poor has not unfrequently engaged the speculations of the deepest skill, and of the most erudite philosophy; many, whose studies have been peculiarly devoted to enquiries on political economy, have, from motives individually disinterested, maintained the necessity of labour, agriculture, and mechanics, against the refinements of education; and have urged the sanctions of expediency for retaining the largest portion of mankind in the same furrow in which they were born, lest, by better information, that furrow should remain untilled, while they were seeking a superior road to maintenance and preferment.

I will not allow myself to trespass here upon ground already well trodden, yet too sacred for a cursory view; let me be content to allow, that a nation of philosophers cannot hope for existence so long as it is necessary to cultivate temporal benefits, but let me at the same time assume, that to teach the first simple principles of religion and morality to the children of the unlettered, and to give them

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a sure and certain hope of the same divine mercy to which we look forward ourselves, is not so abtruse as to constitute them a nation of philosophers, incapable at the same time of bending to the yoke of industry. "The precepts of christianity are, perhaps, in no instances better exemplified than in attempts to comfort the afflicted, to assist the industrious, and to instruct the ignorant*."

Ignorance is not so much the mother of devotion as the parent of vice; many have sinned who knew no better: ignorant of the just distinctions between right and wrong, they have trusted to self-interest only as the chief stimulus to their duty, it requires but a simple system of education to lead them to a better principle. All nations have established free-schools for the children of the poor, from the normal schools of Greece and ancient Rome, to the modern seminaries of gratuitous instruction in all the states of the civilized world. Numberless are the instances where nations have owed to these establishments their brightest luminaries in science, in polity, and in religion; but these were like gems rarely extracted from the general ore, whence the majority are still found ready to till the soil, to cast the shuttle, and to tend in servitude. But precept and example are better than speculation—"Bring little children to me, and forbid them not," is a command that precludes discussion. The salutary effects which have arisen from the ward and parochial schools, from Sunday-schools, and from those of industry, as well as those of superior foundations, have been effectually proved by a comparison of the present state of poor children in general with that before the institution of them. The streets of the metropolis bear ample testimony to this observation, for it is in

* 3 Hints, 127.

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these seminaries that those children may now be found enjoying the blessings of wholesome food, and comfortable clothing, and imbibing useful and religious instruction, instead of rags, filth, and profligacy: in all the manufacturing towns these benefits are felt and acknowledged; and it can never be doubted that to spread and to cherish genuine christian principles in the minds of children will prevent the corruption of morals, and advance the peace and felicity of their country. While the eastern and western hemispheres were held in ignorance, laws were ineffectual to reach the extent of vice; the diffusion of knowledge was esteemed to be a dangerous thing, for the multitude never listened so credulously to imposture, or submitted so willingly to slavery, as when debased by vice, and blindpə by ignorance; it therefore argues the extraordinary liberality of our own government, that instruction of every kind, and particularly religious instruction, which expands the mind more than all other subjects of education, is most universally encouraged, and every means for its diffusion carefully cherished. Experience, from the examination of many instances, has likewise proved that of those who suffer for their crimes, the far greater number have been unable to read; and, though this instruction may not always have been found to operate as a certain security, it has been so successful in its influence, by leading the way to a knowledge of the precepts of the Gospel, as to entitle its value to be estimated at one-third of the means of safety. And who shall venture to assume exclusively to themselves the name of Christian, who hide the key of knowledge, or hinder those who would enter its paths; more especially when it will teach them the advantages of peaceful and upright conduct,

conduct, and diffuse increasing blessings to society—good-will towards men, and peace on earth!

"Though the state," says Dr. Smith, "was to derive no advantage from the instruction of the inferior ranks of people, it would still deserve its attention that they should not be altogether uninstructed. The state, however, derives no inconsiderable advantage from their instruction. The more they are instructed, the less liable they are to the delusions of enthusiasm and superstition, which, among ignorant nations, frequently occasion the most dreadful disorders. They feel themselses, each individually, more respectable, and more likely to obtain the respect of their lawful superiors; and they are, therefore, more disposed to respect those superiors. They are more disposed to examine, and more capable of seeing through the interested complaints of faction and sedition, and they are, upon that account, less apt to be misled into any wanton or unnecessary opposition to the measures of government *."

The facility with which instruction of all kinds is now given, by adopting Dr. Bell's method, forms a new era in the history of education, which is spreading very quickly throughout this, and, I believe, other nations; its simplicity, and the happy result of youth attaining the same knowledge in a small space of time, which used formerly to engage them with great labour and delay, form at once its leading encouragements. No lesson is given to a little child that will occupy more than five minutes in the learning; and as their habits of attention and application are increased and confirmed, their period for learning their lessons is gradually extended to ten or twelve minutes; for the saying

* 3 A. Smith, W. Na. 191.

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it ten minutes are allowed. The call for attention is further increased by the manner in which the lessons are said; the pupils being arranged round the teacher, and each reading one word of the lesson in his turn, and then (a practice of which nothing but the effects of repeated experiment could justify) each one taking his word backward to the beginning of the lesson again; and so reading it backwards and forwards till all the words are thoroughly impressed upon the mind.

The least want of attention subjects the scholar to yield his place to a competitor, who is more attentive at the moment; the scholars, at this time, seem to have acquired new and unknown powers, and will advance more by *saying* one short lesson, than in *learning* two long ones in the usual mode. If so many as three mistakes, however trivial, are made in the course of the hearing, the class is ordered back again to learn and relearn it; and a second lesson is never given until they have all perfectly learnt the first; but then their progress is not impeded by the dulness or idleness of the scholar; for if he cannot keep up with the others, he is removed to a lower class. The books which they learn they go through a second and a third time, and are not allowed to proceed to another until they have completely mastered the former. Their examination and competition takes place upon every lesson, rather than being deferred to certain times, when the labour is greater and the fear more excited: and the taking of places is instantaneous, and precludes all partiality in the master, by being established in the laws of the school. At the time of learning their lessons, the class is paired off into pupils and tutors; the head boy taking care of the lowest, and shewing him the manner of learning his lesson; and the boys next

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in succession, each taking a pupil, in the same way: the lower boys have thus the most advantageous means of instruction, and the more intelligent have an opportunity of being prepared and fitted for teachers, which a large school affords ample means of providing; discipline and order are, by this means, regularly and willingly maintained; and thus the increase of number aids and facilitates the plan; the classes are better arranged, and the spur of emulation more effectually supplied: if a boy neglects his task, he does not calculate on the chance of detection, but he feels the certainty of it; the next boy below him, who sets him right, takes his place of course without appeal. A register is kept of the progress of each class by one of the little teachers, who marks his entry of the lessons learnt, before he leaves the school-room. The writing in sand, syllabic-reading, and unreiterated spelling, are useful improvements.

The reading is done with some exertion of voice, applied to each syllable, which, though grating to the ear, is the cause of that peculiar pronunciation which distinguishes Dr. Bell's scholars. Among the other advantages from distinctness and slowness of articulation, and the several syllables being necessarily given, and each word being read by a different pupil, is to be stated the cure of stammering in speech. The secret of this new system is the division of labour.

When the parochial school of Whitechapel was opened in 1807, the trustees having written to Dr. Bell for advice, he left his house in Dorsetshire, where he had arrived from Madras, and visited them, in order to promote their views by his personal assistance. The chief advantages of his plan are, 1. That it completely fixes and secures the attention of

of every scholar, the indolent are stimulated, the vicious reclaimed, and it nearly annihilates bad behaviour of every sort. 2. The children make a regular progress in their learning, which is daily noted and registered, no lesson being passed over till it be correctly studied. 3. It saves the expense of additional instructors, having the eye of one intelgent master or mistress alone; the senior good boys and girls do their duty in teaching their juniors. 4. It not only possesses excellent mechanical advantages in communicating instruction generally, but it is particularly adapted to instil into, and fix practically, in the mind, the principles of our holy religion; whilst it materially secures the moral conduct of the children, both in and out of school. And, 5thly, by economising time, hitherto so lamentably wasted in charity-schools conducted on the old plan; and it affords a very inviting opportunity to add to the ordinary establishment a school of industry, without which, it is admitted by all who have thought and written upon these subjects, that whatever is effected in mere learning, is likely to produce but half its good upon those classes of society who receive education at the public expense: this may be effected by applying only one-fourth part of the time hitherto devoted to reading, which will be found generally sufficient; and the rest may be employed in some useful occupation, and in the acquiring industrious habits; double the number of children may then attain the same useful knowledge as formerly, in much less time, and with much more ease and greater order.

These improvements, which in modern times have given facility to all science, and presented almost every branch of knowledge in a pleasing garb to the opening mind of volatile youth, have secured to them the means, which neither our

forefathers

forefathers nor ourselves were ever capable of acquiring, but by the irksome and arduous labour of combating rules which it was not expected we should understand, and of drudging through definition and corollaries of which we could never trace the basis or the connection. The assiduous and heartfelt application of years is now happily reduced to a few months.

Instead of the many tears which often blotted out the feeble figures on the slate, a young tyro now asks but a few lessons before he becomes an adept arithmetician; the long columns of Dyche and Dilworth, thumbed and discoloured by incessant sorrow, now give place to the short and fair tablet, where progress and encouragement are legibly inscribed; and these are speedily shifted, like the scenes of the theatre, to make way for the lengthened paragraph; and the pupil has scarcely cast aside his leading-strings before he is capable of throwing his first rudiments also behind him. I regard this difference between the last and the present era as a phenomenon, which deserves to be recorded as coëval with the advancing period of the history of man; a period awful, yet joyful, which is concentrating every day the affairs of human existence, and, as far as they may be supposed to constitute a part of the divine councils, in forwarding the glorious consummation of all things: a period, which is probably designed to be preceded by that general improvement of the world, which will finally render it more capable, at the advance of the Christian era, to receive, and duly to appreciate, the more complete diffusion of unsparing light, which is promised at its close!

There cannot be a stronger evidence of the consciousness of all the advantages of instruction than the earnest desire which the poor display to acquire it for their children, and

even in their own morals to profit by it. Dr. Haygarth, in his letter to the Bishop of London, speaking of the activity of various classes of dissenters in promoting religious knowledge, bears liberal testimony to their good offices at Rodborough, in Gloucestershire, where the reformation was so great, as to have reduced the sale of spirits, and that at one inn alone to 300*l.* less than fourteen years preceding. The happy effects which may be expected from those improvements are greatly assisted by their being conducted at one-third of the expense usual in endowed schools.

Of education, it may be truly said that it is the only earthly blessing capable of being universally diffused and enjoyed with an exemption from all inconvenient consequences; and this only, when drawn from the sources of revelation, can preserve the mind from the danger and taint of infidelity, which never confidently attempts, and very rarely succeeds in debasing and corrupting the heart, unless where it has been left vacant and unoccupied.

Of all the means of soothing the distress, improving the habits, and encouraging the virtues of the poor, none will be found more gratifying or more effectual than a general and impartial provision for the education of their children. The affection and the interest of the parent is ever, through the boundless variety of creation, increased with the necessity of the offspring. The cottager, hopeless of elevation himself, looks with desire and anxiety to the prosperity of his child. And where even irregular habits of life and criminal offences may have stained the character of the parent himself, his interest for his offspring never ceases to awaken with the keener urgency a heartfelt supplication that he may not come into the same state of torment!

I am indebted for many of the preceding remarks to the

free communications of an intelligent friend, well known by his liberality in all the ways of charity; and also, to the introductory remarks on the education of the poor by Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart.

The light of truth, which formerly dawned upon the human mind, has since extended its morning rays, and is now taking its rapid course to the regions of perfect day!

P. S. By the returns made under Mr. Rose's Act of 43 George III. comprising very nearly the whole of England and Wales, it appears that the number of children out of the workhouse, between five and fourteen years of age, who have been the subject of parish relief, is 188,794; whereas the number of those who have had the benefit of schools of industry, and receiving education, have amounted only to 20,336, being not so much as one-ninth of the number receiving parochial relief. The poor's-rate, actually returned for one year, ending Easter, 1803, considerably exceeded five millions sterling; of this it appears by the returns that only the sum of 10,927*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* had been expended in materials for employing the poor out of the workhouse, and 38,760*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* in materials for employing them in the workhouse, or house of industry: two sums which do not together amount to one-hundredth part of the money raised. The earnings of all the poor in and out of the workhouse amount to 87,272*l.* 10*s.*, or about one-sixtieth of the money raised for them *.

An improvement in the education of the poor is suggested at the close of the article on the Whitechapel Free-school.

* Education of the Poor, 307.

CHARITIES FOR BINDING POOR APPRENTICES.

THE parish and ward schools, and almost all the institutions where youth is received and protected, entertain very excellent provisions for putting them forth into the world at a competent age; and most frequently as apprentices, that they may learn some trade or manufacture, by which their previous education may be turned to good account, and they may become useful and worthy members of the community.

The legislature has always had regard to the welfare and proper disposition of youth in the labour of husbandry, or in trades and manual occupations; although these endowments have not always, for want of enforcing stricter regulations, been attended with success.

Queen Elizabeth, in her last statute for relief of the poor*, empowered churchwardens and overseers, by the assent of two justices of the peace, to bind out poor children, taking benefit of their parish, to be apprentices, where they shall see convenient, till the man-child should arrive at the age of twenty-four years, and the woman-child to twenty-one, or time of marriage; and the same should be as effectual as if such child were of full age, and, by indenture of covenant, bound him or her self. And considerable donations having been made to corporations to be continually employed in binding out as apprentices a great number of

* 43 Eliz. c. 215. A.D. 1601.

the poorest sort of children, from which great benefit had accrued, as well to those corporations as to the commonwealth in general, in the saving young people from idleness and disorderly lives; and as it was very likely that many other well-disposed persons would be the better encouraged willingly to follow this good example, in bestowing also large sums of money to the same good and godly purposes, if it might be so provided, that such monies as had been already so fully given, or as then after should be given for the binding out of such poor children apprentices, might continually remain, and be wholly employed accordingly: It was enacted in the following reign*, that all such donations should continue and remain in the hands of any corporation, or in places not incorporate, in the hands of the parson or vicar, constable, churchwarden, collector or overseer, to such charitable uses for the binding forth so many apprentices as the donors should appoint by will, or otherwise†. The master or mistress so receiving any such fee to be bound, with good sureties, to repay the same at the expiration of the seven years for which the apprentice was bound, or if he die within that time, then within one year of his death; and if the master or mistress die within the apprenticeship, then the same to be repaid by their executors within one year; that so the same money might be again employed for the purpose of placing such apprentice with some other person for the residue of his term at the discretion of the trustees. The money to be so appropriated within three months after it should come to their hands‡; and if there should not then be fit and apt persons to be so bound, then such of the poorest children of any of the parishes next adjoining might be bound forth at the discre-

* 7 Jac. I. c. 3. s. 2. A.D. 1609. † Sec. 2. ‡ Sec. 4.

tion

tion of the trustees; choice being from time to time to be made of the poorest sorts of children *, and whose parents are least able to relieve them; nor any to be above fifteen years of age, when first bound. Accounts to be kept of the sums received and employed, and remedies for any breach of the trust to be referred, by petition, to the Court of Chancery. All persons to whom such apprentices should be bound † might take, and receive, and keep them as apprentices, any former statute notwithstanding; and all fees given with any such apprentice, placed out at the common or public charge of any parish or township, or by any public charity, are exempted from the stamp-duty raised upon apprentice-fees in general.

A bequest for this purpose, to put out poor children of a parish ‡, must, under the construction of the above Act of 7 Jac. I. c. 3. be paid to the parson of the parish.

This charity for binding out poor apprentices § appears to have been founded under the immediate care of the legislature; and it may not be much out of place to notice that the whole spirit of this Act of 43 Eliz. c. 2. implies, and the operation of the third and fourth sections in particular intimates, that their guardians, the trustees, are by no means discharged of their duties by the act of binding, but a parental obligation still rests upon them to see the children well taken care of, according to the tenor of their binding; for the misconduct, or the ill-success, or the death of their master, may render it essentially necessary for their protection that they should have the power of recurring to their trustees, either to procure them redress or another

* 7 Jac. I. c. 3. s. 5.

† 21 J. I. c. 8. 5 El. c. 4. 39 Eliz. c. 12. 1 Ja. I. c. 25. s. 17. 8 Anne, c. 9. s. 40.

‡ Finch, Cha. Ca. 187. § 2 Vcs. 245.

master: the evil consequences of so painful an interval are too obvious to be enumerated, and may probably cast the lot of their future lives.

The statute of Queen Anne *, relative to the binding of parish apprentices, exempts the master from the payment of the duty charged on the fee, where he is placed out at the expense of any "parish, or township, or public charity."

These words are said to comprehend not only parish apprentices, formerly bound out by parish-officers, with the assent of two justices, but voluntary apprentices also, provided the fee be taken from the public, parish, or charity fund; but the words of 46 George III. c. 98, differ somewhat from the above.

The courts have given a liberal construction to the words "public charity," and held that it need not be a permanent charity, or corporation.

In the parish of St. John, Wapping, there was a voluntary annual subscription by several inhabitants for putting out apprentices, boys and girls, brought up at the parish charity-school. Four trustees and a treasurer were annually elected to manage the charity, and a number of children were annually bound out. This was held to be a public charity, and within the proviso. A boy, therefore, bound by indentures, whose master received 5*l.* from the trustees of that charity, gained a settlement, although not stamped with a stamp denoting the receipt of this duty.

For Lord Mansfield held this to be a public charity, and that it was not necessary that it should be a permanent charity †. The reason of the distinction between a public

* 8 Anne, c. 9. s. 40. A.D. 1709. Rex v. St. Petrox, 4 T. Rep. 100. 1 Bot. 556. † Rex v. St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, Bur. S. C. 574. 1 Bot. 643. 1 Nolan, 402.

and

and a private charity is obvious; a private charity may be calculated to evade the act, which a public one cannot be supposed to be.

Neither is the extent of the fund or the number of its objects material. The criterion of a public charity within this act appears to be, that the object of the charity should be general, without having any particular individual in contemplation, at the time it is created, as otherwise the duty might be easily evaded.

A bequest was made to a parish of a sum to be given as a trustee thinks fit, "some of it to put out children apprentices;" upon the binding of several, the indentures expressed the fee, that it was charity money, and that there was no stamp duty thereon. The Court of Quarter Sessions found that it was a public charity, and that the legacy (which was charged on land) was not paid for eight years after the will was proved, and on that account 70*l.* was paid *. It was argued that this was not a public but a private charity, being left entirely to the choice of a trustee, whether to put out children apprentice with this money or not. But the court held it a public charity, and that the pauper gained a settlement.

All the ward and parochial schools, Christ's Hospital, and many other foundations and bequests, under the administration of companies, parish overseers, &c. school-charities are vested with legacies, trusts, and benefactions, and some laudable endowments for the purpose of giving apprentices fees, and binding out poor children to trades, manufactures, and arts, which have been productive of the safety and protection of the rising generation from vicious courses, when the period of their maturity arrived, and they became thereby emancipated from control;

* Rex v. Clifton, Burr. S. C. 697. 1 Bot. 645. 1 Nolan. 403.

and the legislature hath wisely borne its testimony to such salutary establishments, by relieving them from any contribution to the public revenue.

That I may not swell this detail, I shall content myself with subjoining only two bequests of this kind, in the parish where I reside, but in almost every parish similar gifts are recorded, and many a wealthy and respectable citizen of London has in his early days reaped the benefit of them.

Mr. Matthew Bromfield, of Tottenham High Cross, in the county of Middlesex, gent. by his will, dated October 16, 1701, devised an estate at Thunderley, in the county of Essex, to be conveyed to thirteen trustees, inhabitants of the London liberty of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, the rector of the parish, for the time being, to be always considered as one, for the purpose of putting out poor boys born in the London liberty of that parish, apprentice to some good handicraft trade or calling, within the city and freedom of the same; and if there should not be a sufficient number of boys qualified apply, the deficiency should be made up of girls, born in the London liberty, and that the sum of 10*l.* and no more, should be given with each boy or girl so qualified; and he directed that this intended charity should not be mixed with any other, nor should any boy that partook thereof have any other sum of money given with him to be apprentice in addition thereunto.

Applications are made to Mr. Taylor, 16, Holborn.

Mrs. Mary Ewer, who died in 1766, bequeathed by her will, to the minister and churchwardens of St. Andrew, Holborn, 200*l.* to be placed out at interest, and applied towards putting out poor boys, sons of decayed housekeepers, apprentices.

The capital of 220*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* in 3 per cent. cons. Bank annuities,

annuities, was purchased with this legacy, and is now standing in the joint names of the Rev. Dr. John Luxmoore (now Bishop of Hereford), Samuel Taylor, and Charles Griffith, for this trust.

ALDGATE-SCHOOL:

THIS is the first Protestant parish-school which was established in London, and therefore, although it is limited in its jurisdiction and qualification of scholars, I shall trespass upon my plan to attract the reader's attention to a brief record of its history, with which I have been favoured, among other communications, from a friend, who, until lately, was for many years resident in that parish, and a liberal benefactor to the school. It was instituted about the time of the revolution in 1688, and gave the example, which was soon afterwards followed in other parishes, of erecting schools for the education of children in the Protestant faith, in order to secure the country from the dangers of any relapse into popery. The novelty of this measure excited considerable attention, as will appear from a passage in a work of Dr. White Kennet, the venerable pastor of the parish of Aldgate, after he was preferred to the see of Peterborough:—"These poor children," says he, "in walking in procession to church, do so strike on the eyes, and win on the hearts of all good people, that I doubt not but that the example will be followed in this metropolis, and that the fame thereof will reach to other parts of

this kingdom, where the same plan will be adopted and extended to remote places; and that some pious persons will in their lives, or at their deaths, endow schools for poor children, or bestow sums to place them out in the world." The bishop's pious prayers have been heard; and the influence of that conviction, which happily accompanies every act of charity, has brought into general use what he recommended from this first example. The procession which he justly noticed as likely to excite emotion and patronage has so universally had its effect, that it is now seen in every parish we pass through, and every district has happily caught the pleasing satisfaction of clothing, instructing, and bringing to divine worship its youth of both sexes, to learn the blessings and the expectations of the Gospel.

This school consists of one hundred children, sixty boys and forty girls, who are clothed and educated; and, in this point, it is remarkable that it was not only the first parochial Protestant school, but was the first which adopted in London the Rev. Dr. Bell's Madras system of instruction, especially that primary part of it which teaches the letters by marking them in sand, a process which from its facility produces a rapid progress and far more clear impressions upon the senses of the young learners than have been usually made by the ordinary method.

As the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, is very extensive, and stands as well within as without the boundaries of the city, the former district is called the *Freedom*, and the latter the *Lordship*, being manorial; but the children of the school are chosen from those families who inhabit both parts; and it is managed by trustees, who are also resident in the one as well as the other. Any vacancies are filled up by the general board of trustees. The institution is supported

ported by voluntary subscriptions, and contributions at sermons.

It has been usual to raise a distinct subscription towards providing occasional meals for the poor children, some of whom, from the indigence of their parents, stand in great need of such an addition to their instruction; such extreme cases not unfrequently occur in the families whose children are placed under the protection of parochial care, and which do not escape the notice of their patrons; but the revenues and resources of these schools are not sufficient to allow of such an extent of service as one general meal; we are, however, to thank Count Rumford for having suggested the means, without much expense, of this additional benefit to poor children, by the adoption of which their parents and themselves would be greatly relieved.

The former school-house having become ruinous, a voluntary benefaction was circulated through the parish, and its amount was sufficiently generous to enable the trustees to purchase a freehold piece of ground on Little Tower-hill, whereon a new school-house has been built, and some further donations, by will, have tended o considerably strengthen the endowment; these are recorded on tablets in the committee-room.

The circumstances of priority and example, which attach to this institution, claim peculiar notice, and justify the plea for general patronage; and the opulence, extent, and liberality, of this parish have proved, and will continue to prove, that the plea has not been urged in vain.

Information relative to the school may at any time be had of the Rev. Henry Hutton, M.A., rector; Rev. Andrew Hatt, M.A., curate; or at the school-house of the master and mistress.

ST. ANDREW'S CHARITY SCHOOLS,

HATTON-GARDEN.

ALTHOUGH it was not within my design to state the parochial or ward schools of London or its vicinity, because they were entirely local and not general charities, yet as I found in my circuit that this was of an extensive nature, and was supported by a more general subscription than most others, it seems to claim a place in this work.

This school was instituted in the year 1696, and derives its support from a slender endowment, from the rents of some devises, and from the interest of legacies invested, but principally from an annual subscription, which extends far beyond the limits of the parish. Among other devises, Lady Capel, in 1721, left the rents of several estates to be divided equally among twelve charity schools, of which this is one, and, agreeably to her directions, the treasurers, or three trustees of each school, attend at the chapel on Kew-green, on the 23d of May yearly, before twelve o'clock, to claim their shares, which, if not then claimed, are forfeited among the other claimants present; and this school receives 11*l.* annually: a legacy of 500*l.* by Mrs. Palmer, in 1728, was directed to be invested in ground-rents; these and other legacies, annual subscriptions, benefactions, and collections at sermons, constitute the general resources for the maintenance of the school, which has never derived any benefit from the parochial rates; eighty boys and eighty girls are annually clothed at Easter, have also shoes twice a year, linen and stockings at Michaelmas, are furnished with books,

and

and are instructed in the christian religion, according to the doctrine of the church of England; the boys are likewise taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the girls reading, writing, knitting, and plain and household work; at suitable ages, the boys are put out as apprentices, and the girls to service. The trustees pay with every binding an apprentice fee of 5*l.* half at that time, and the rest at the end of the term. Every girl, at her going to service, is provided with necessary clothing; and both boys and girls have a Bible and Common Prayer-book given them on leaving the school. A laudable subscription was instituted in 1803, for providing accommodations to receive ten of the senior girls into the school-house; this was happily accomplished on the 17th of October, 1804, and in the year 1808, the number was increased to twelve; these are now wholly maintained, and, being removed from the contagion of evil example, learn to build the foundation of future virtue; the trustees have wisely begun, and hope to be enabled by the generous liberality of their neighbours, to extend the same privilege to the whole female part of the school. Messrs. Wigg and Mansfield presented the charity with the plan, and superintended the work gratuitously; and Mr. Wells, of Ely-place, offered medical attention when necessary.

The school is situated in Hatton-garden, at the corner of Cross-street; no boy or girl is eligible whose parents do not reside in the parish, or who are under the age of eight years, or above eleven; nor are two of the same parents allowed at the same time to be in the schools; they wear the clothing and badge allowed by the trustees, and they are placed under the entire control and care of the master and mistress.

The original intent and meaning of this excellent establishment

blishment is to give to the children of the poor inhabitants of this parish such learning as might enable them, by industry, to support themselves with decency, and that they should receive an early instruction in the principles of religion, whereby they may become useful members of the community, be regarded both by God and man, be thereby protected from falling into those vices of which their tender years are not aware, and guarded from those allurements which are often succeeded by punishment and shame; they remain in the school till they are fourteen years of age, from which time their clothing and protection are discontinued, and their parents are to provide for them masters or mistresses; but, previous to that time, they are not allowed to go on liking to any service without the treasurers' or trustees' permission, on forfeiture of the school allowance; and if they are taken out of the school before that age, without such permission, they likewise forfeit the school allowance, and return their linen and clothing. The masters and mistresses keep a correct register of the names of the children, their admission, conduct, and placing out; they teach them the Church Catechism, Lewis's Exposition, and any other books authorised by the trustees, and bring them to church on Sundays, &c.; and they are examined by the trustees on the third Sunday in every month, at the school-house, at six o'clock precisely. They are restrained from taking any pay children in school-hours. The upper and under mistress must be single women. A committee of twenty-four subscribers, with the stewards for the annual dinner, conduct and superintend the affairs of the school, who meet on the first Tuesday in every month; and five of them constitute a board, three of them are visitors for one month in rotation, who order provisions and other matters

for

for the house, and audit all bills previous to payment; twelve of the committee retire on the first Tuesday in August annually. Two general meetings are held yearly, in February and August, and either of the treasurers, or five of the committee, are empowered to call a special meeting. Subscribers of one guinea, or upwards, are entitled to present a child in rotation, as vacancies happen; and those of two guineas are entitled to attend all committees. A regular notice is circulated to all the subscribers, of the day of the anniversary in St. Paul's Cathedral; seventy-six tickets are allotted by the society to the patrons of this school for admission, which are delivered by the treasurers, at the school-house on the morning of that day, to such subscribers as then attend.

The receipts of the year 1808 amounted to 1,646*l.* 10*s.* and the expenditure to 1,322*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* leaving a balance of 324*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* in the treasurers' hands: part of which was afterwards invested in 200*l.* reduced annuities; seventy-six new subscribers were added to the list in that year, which increased the whole number to six hundred and six.

The present treasurers are—the Lord Bishop of Hereford, Rector of St. Andrew's parish, and William Marsh, esq. of Brook-street; the trustees of the fund are the two treasurers, with Sir James Branscomb, (lately deceased,) and Jonathan Rashleigh, esq. of Hatton-garden.

ST. ANN'S SOCIETY SCHOOLS,

ST. ANN'S LANE, NEAR ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON, AND PECKHAM, SURRY.

SENSIBLE that many good purposes were attained by the institution of charity schools, several well-disposed persons in the parish of St. Ann and Agnes, in the ward of Aldersgate Within, formed themselves into a society in the year 1709, for the purpose of establishing a charity school on this plan, for the children of necessitous parents. They resolved upon raising subscriptions and contributions; which being effected, they instituted a school for the education of thirty boys and thirty girls, whom they also clothed. By the liberal benefactions, legacies, and subscriptions, which have been since received towards carrying on the good designs of this institution, the present governors have been enabled to add more children to the original number; of which thirty-six boys are altogether provided for and instructed in a house taken for that purpose, at Peckham, in Surry. And a similar establishment is now formed for the girls, which they trust the liberality of the public will enable them to carry to the same extent.

That this charity may continue to answer the laudable purposes for which it was instituted, the stewards frequently visit the town school, and inspect the behaviour of the children and their improvement in learning; the committee also from time to time examine the progress they make, and take every method in their power to further the good intentions of its benefactors. A visiting committee is also appointed,

pointed, once a month, to the country school for the same useful purposes.

Since its commencement, to the present period, six hundred and thirty boys have been put out apprentices to services, or the sea; and four hundred and twenty girls to services or apprenticeships; which, with the number of children now educating in both schools, amount to one thousand one hundred and forty.

The governors, being desirous to render this charity as useful and extensive as possible, and intending to increase the number of children wholly maintained at the expense of the society, in the year 1795 carefully revised their rules and orders, and brought into full effect a plan for the admission of boys into the country school, independent of the town school.

Poor children, not under the age of seven years, nor exceeding that of eleven, are considered as proper objects of this charity; and the strictest regard is had to such as are most necessitous.

The boys are provided annually with a coat, waistcoat, leather breeches, a hat, two shirts, two pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, books, and instruction; they continue to go daily to school, for two years or longer; after which time they are sent to the country school, according to the priority of admission, and provided with every thing necessary for them, until they arrive at an age to be placed out as apprentices or servants.

The girls are provided annually with a gown and petticoat, two laces, a bonnet, two shifts, two caps, two tippets, one white and one check apron, two pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, a pair of pattens; also a cloak and a pair of stays once in two years. After being instructed in reading and

plain

plain work for two years, or longer, in the town school, they are taken into the asylum according to the priority of admission, and provided with every thing necessary. At twelve years of age they are taught writing and accompts, &c. until they arrive at a proper period to be placed out as servants or apprentices.

General Rules.—Every person paying one guinea at entrance, and subscribing one guinea, or more, annually, is admitted a governor or governess, or paying ten guineas, or upwards, at one time, or contributing to that amount within the year, is a governor or governess for life, and may present a child, in turn, to the town school; every person desirous of becoming a governor or governess of the society, is previously proposed at a general court, or monthly meeting of the general committee, and the question put upon the admission; no person votes at any election who has not been a governor or governess twelve calendar months, or neglecting to pay the annual subscription for twelve calendar months, after it is due, can be any longer deemed a governor until the arrears be paid; no person can vote by proxy at any election, except ladies and members of parliament. A general court is held in the vestry-room of St. Ann's Church on the Wednesday evening before every quarter-day, to transact the business of this society; and nine governors present constitute a court; at the general court before Lady-day, officers are chosen for the ensuing year; viz. a treasurer, two stewards, and a committee of twenty, exclusive of the president, vice-presidents, treasurer, trustees, and stewards, who are upon all committees, five of whom constitute a committee; at the said court, a proper person is elected to act as secretary to this society, who has a salary of thirty pounds per annum. The master and mistress

of

of the town school, and of the country schools, are annually chosen at the general court before Lady-day; the salary of the master of the town school is fifty pounds, and of the mistress thirty pounds per annum, with apartments, and five chaldrons of coals equally divided between them; and the master and mistress of the country school live rent free in a house provided and furnished by the society; the salary of the master is sixty pounds per annum.

Upon the request in writing of ten governors, or seven of the committee, the secretary summons an extraordinary general court. Upon a vacancy of a master or mistress, the names of candidates are to be given to the stewards ten days at least before the day of election, which is by ballot; when a vacancy for a child happens in the town school, the master or mistress makes the first committee acquainted therewith, and the committee order a notice of presentation (signed by the chairman) to be sent to the governor or governess next in turn, at least one calendar month before the time of admission, according to the form following the next rule; whenever any vacancy occurs to warrant the issuing of a presentation, the chairman at the monthly meeting at which such vacancy is declared acquaints the committee then present with the name and address of the person next in rotation to present, and minutes the date of the meeting, and the initials of his name, as chairman of the said meeting.

"There being a vacancy in the town school of St. Ann's society, for a ———; and as it is your turn to present, you are to do it within one month from the date hereof, or your right of presentation will be lost.

"The age of the child must be above seven and under eleven years, of which a certificate from the parish must be obtained, or an affidavit made before a magistrate.

"Security

"Security is to be given in the sum of forty shillings for the child's clothes, in case of death or departure from the school; and should such child die within three months after admission, you may present again.

"N. B. If you present by proxy, please to signify to the committee the name of the person you authorise for that purpose."

When a governor or governess has received a notice for presentation, a child must be presented within a month from the date of such notice, otherwise his or her right of presentation will be forfeited, unless sufficient cause be shewn to the contrary to the satisfaction of the committee; who may allow a further time of two calendar months, but no longer.] When a vacancy happens in the country school, the stewards inform the first committee, who give directions for the supplying such vacancy, the child being first examined by them as to his progress in learning. At the general quarterly court before Christmas, three auditors are chosen from amongst the governors, who audit the treasurer and collector's accounts up to the second Wednesday in March; which accounts, being audited and signed by at least two of the auditors, are reported to the general court before Lady-day.

In case of the death or resignation of any of the trustees or officers of this society, the committee may call an extraordinary general court to supply such vacancies, otherwise they are supplied at the next general court. The boys are put out apprentice at the age of fourteen, and go upon liking for one month, to housekeepers being parishioners; the girls, at the same age, are to be bound for four years, to housekeepers only: both at the direction, and with the approbation, of the committee; every boy has for an apprentice

tice fee three pounds, and every girl two pounds; with six shillings for the expenses of their indenture; every girl bound apprentice by this society for four years, or having as a servant faithfully served that time, on procuring a character for honesty, regularity, diligence, and sobriety, to the satisfaction of the committee, is presented, at their discretion, with a gratuity not exceeding five guineas, for her faithful and good conduct; when an application is made to the committee by any girl educated by this society for the gratuity, pursuant to the preceding article of the general rules, the consideration thereof is postponed until the next monthly meeting of the committee, and in the mean time inquiry is made respecting the truth of her testimonial of character required by that article. A visiting committee meet once in every month, at the school-house, in the country, to examine the children belonging to the said school, and inspect the management thereof: it consists of five gentlemen of the general committee (taken in rotation), and meets at five o'clock in the afternoon, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and at four o'clock in the afternoon from Michaelmas to Lady-day; the general committee annually, at their first meeting after Lady-day, choose from among themselves five persons, who meet (at least) once every month, for the purpose of providing the schools with necessaries; inspecting the articles sent in; examining and signing bills; and such other purposes as may to them appear proper.

General Rules instituted in the year 1792 and 1800, for the purpose of sending children to the country school, independent of the town school.

Art. 1. That every subscriber of three guineas per annum, or thrity guineas at one time, have (in turn) a right to present a child

a child to the country school, without previously going into the town school.

2. That for every six subscribers of three guineas per annum, a child be kept in the country school.

3. That the children to be admitted into the country school shall not be under eight years of age, and to continue until fourteen, and no longer.

4. That all children sent to the country school, without previously going into the town school, shall be examined and admitted by the monthly committee.

5. That, when there is a vacancy for a child to be admitted into the country school, the committee shall give notice thereof in the following form, to the governor or governess, whose turn it is to present, at least two months before the time of admission; and such governor or governess shall send in writing, to the committee, the name and place of abode of the child he or she intends to present, at least one month previous to the time of admission.

"It being your turn to present a child to the country school belonging to St. Ann's Society, you are requested to send in writing, to the monthly committee, to be held the day of next, the name and place of abode of the child you intend to present; and also to direct the said child, with friends, to attend the monthly committee in bringing a certificate, or affidavit, of age, which must not be under eight years.

"N. B. The governors are particularly requested not to present any child to this society who is not a real object of charity."

6. That every annual subscriber of three guineas, after having had a presentation, shall continue his or her subscription during the time the child shall be in the school, or, in default,

default, the child so presented may be excluded by, and at the discretion of, the committee.

7. That a book be kept for entering regularly those subscribers' names having a right to present children to the country school.

8. That a book be kept to enter regularly the time when any child is sent to the country school, without previously going into the town school, and the time of leaving it.

RULES FOR THE COMMITTEE.

Art. 1. That the committee shall meet, in the vestry-room of St. Ann's Church, on the last Wednesday in every month, to admit children, and to transact the other business of this society.

2. That the committee have power to turn out incorrigible children, who do not conform to the rules of this society.

3. That the committee take into consideration all matters relative to the management of this society; and, if it should appear necessary to them that any of the present rules or orders be altered, or new ones formed, that they report the same to the next general court.

The duties of the treasurer, steward, secretary, and collector, are obvious; and those of the master and mistresses are well calculated to preserve order in the schools, and promote the instruction and cleanliness of the children; and the regulations for the co-operation of the parents are calculated to impress upon them the duty of fulfilling their part of the engagement.

Legacies may be left to the treasurer, for the time being, of a charity called or known by the name of "St. Ann's Society,

ciety, Saint Ann's-lane, Aldersgate-street, in the City of London."

Any person inclined to become a governor or governess of this charity may apply to Messrs. Down, Thornton, Free, and Cornwall, bankers, London; Thomas Hunter, esq. Pilgrim-street, Blackfriars, treasurer; Mr. George Brookes, Wax-chandlers' Hall, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, secretary; or Mr. John Cumber, 14, Wilderness-row, Goswell-street, collector to the society; by whom subscriptions will be received.

The officers are—Henry Thornton, esq. M. P. president; fifteen vice-presidents; four trustees; Thomas Hunter, esq. treasurer; Mr. George Dare, and Mr. Christopher Thomas, stewards; a committee of twenty; Mr. George Brookes, secretary; Mr. John Cumber, collector; Mr. William Dorsett, master of the town school; Mrs. Ellen Dorset, mistress of the town school and female asylum; Mr. John Widlo, master of the country school.

THE ASYLUM;

OR,

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR ORPHAN GIRLS,

LAMBETH.

THOUGH the excellency of our laws and the benevolence of the national character seem to have made a provision for almost every species of distress to which the poor are liable, yet

yet situations will sometimes arise, which the most active and watchful charity could not at first foresee.

The children of soldiers, sailors, and other indigent persons, bereft of their parents, at a distance from relations, and too young to afford the necessary information respecting settlements, are often left destitute of protection and support, at an age when they are incapable of earning subsistence and contending with the dangers which surround them.

Females of this description are, in a particular manner, objects of compassion; and have also a double claim to the care of the humane and virtuous, from being not only exposed to the miseries of want and idleness, but, as they grow up, to the solicitations of the vicious, and to all the dreadful consequences of early seduction.

This charity owes its establishment to that vigilant and active magistrate, the late Sir John Fielding; who had long observed, that "though the laws of this kingdom had provided a parish-settlement for every person, by birth, parentage, apprenticeship, &c. yet many cases continually occurred in which such settlements are difficult to be ascertained;" and therefore he and others were solicitous to remove, in part, this source of female wretchedness. By their exertions, and the continued endeavours of those who have hitherto conducted the plan, their benevolent intentions have been rewarded by the most signal success. Two hundred deserted females are daily sheltered and protected from vice and want, supplied with food and raiment proper for them, and taught whatever can render them useful in their situation, or comfortable and happy in themselves. Carefully instructed in the principles of re-

ligion, in reading, writing, needle-work, and household business, and trained to habits of industry and regularity, a supply of diligent and sober domestics is formed.

The following are some of the regulations for the government of this charity.

The qualifications of an annual guardian is a yearly subscription of three guineas or upwards; and of a perpetual guardian, is a subscription of thirty guineas, or upwards. Legacies of one hundred pounds and upwards, when paid, entitle the first named acting executor to be a perpetual guardian. Those who have subscribed less than thirty guineas, by increasing their last subscription to that sum, within the year, are admitted as perpetual guardians.

The guardians, conceiving it to be very essential for promoting one of the chief objects of this institution, solicit the ladies, who are essentially qualified for that purpose, frequently to visit the charity, inspect the management of the house, and particularly the employment of the children; also to see that they are properly instructed in housewifry, so as to be qualified for useful domestic servants; and, from time to time, to communicate to the committee, by letter, or otherwise, such observations as they shall deem proper to make thereon. The society was incorporated in 1800.

There are four general meetings in the year, on the first Thursday in January, April, July, and October, at twelve o'clock precisely.

The president, six vice-presidents, a treasurer, and twenty of the guardians, form a committee; to meet every Thursday at eleven o'clock, to examine into the circumstances and descriptions of such children as are presented for admission;

mission; and the qualication of such as are to be apprenticed; and generally to conduct all such matters as belong more immediately to their province.

The committee and treasurer are elected annually at the general court in April.

Two of the guardians are appointed visitors and collectors at the chapel monthly, to inspect the regulation and general economy of the house, and to report to the succeeding committee.

Children.—No child can be admitted who is under the age of nine or above the age of twelve years. Nor until approved of by the committee.

No negro or mulatto girl can be admitted.

The death of the parents of the children applying for admission is necessary to be proved, either by parish registers, or by the oath of some creditable witness, if required.

A copy of the register of the death of such parents, and the baptism of the children, is to be produced to the committee, if possible.

As the children are constantly employed in the several offices of good housewifry, in order to qualify them for domestic servants, no diseased, deformed, or infirm child is received; and every child is examined by the physicians, surgeons, and matron; and one of the physicians or surgeons signs the certificate, that she is a proper object to be admitted.

The certificates of the orphans applying for admission, when approved of by the committee, are preserved by the secretary, and the children are admitted in rotation as soon as they can obtain presentations, and vacancies arise.

The guardians are to present according to the seniority

of the subscriptions; but no annual guardian has a right to present till after the payment of a second subscription of three guineas, or upwards; and unless the subscription be regularly kept up, or the arrears paid, the guardian loses the right of presentation.

The guardians in turn to present are to have notice thereof by letter from the secretary.

The children whose qualifications have been approved by the committee have certificates granted them by the secretary.

If any child is deemed unqualified, the guardian who presented her is immediately made acquainted therewith.

If it shall appear, after any child has been received into the house, that either parent is alive, or that her settlement is ascertained; such child, so fraudulently admitted, is immediately sent to the said parent or settlement.

The children make and mend their own linen, make shirts, shifts, and table linen; do all kinds of plain needle-work; and perform the business of the house and kitchen; to which latter, twelve are appointed weekly, according to their age and abilities, to assist the cook; to wash, iron, and get up all the linen. They are likewise taught to read the Bible, write a legible hand, and understand the four first rules in arithmetic.

Shirts, shifts, table-linen, and all kinds of plain needle-work are taken in at the Asylum, and performed by the children at the following rates:

	s. d.	*s. d.*
A full-trimmed shirt, or shift, from .	2 0 to	3 0
A plain ditto . . .	1 3 —	2 3
Table-cloths . . .	0 4 —	0 9
Fine napkins, per dozen . .	1 6 —	0 0

Common

	s. d.	*s. d.*
Common ditto, ditto . . .	1 0	— 0 0
Common pocket-handkerchiefs ditto .	1 0	— 2 0
Cambric, ditto, ditto . .	3 0	— 0 0
Sheets, per pair . .	1 0	— 0 0

Coarser work proportionably cheap.

They are bound apprentices for seven years, at the age of fifteen, or sooner, as domestic servants in reputable families in Great Britain.

No girl is apprenticed until the character of the master or mistress applying has been inquired into, and approved of by the committee.

Every person applying for an apprentice must appear at the committee, to give the necessary information respecting their situation.

When any girl becomes qualified to be an apprentice, the guardian who presented her is acquainted therewith, in order to know whether such guardian has any place in view for her. And in order to encourage them to serve their apprenticeship faithfully, the committee grant any orphan apprenticed from the charity, who shall produce to them a certificate signed by her master or mistress, or both (if living), of her good behaviour during her apprenticeship, the sum of five guineas; such orphan having first returned public thanks in the chapel for the protection of this charity.

The committee are empowered to put out, at any time, to any trade they shall think proper, such orphans as may have contracted any disease or infirmity which may render them incapable of domestic service, with a premium not exceeding ten pounds.

Two morning preachers and one evening are appointed to preach every Sunday throughout the year; and on the customary feasts and festivals of the Church of England.

A chaplain reads prayers twice every Sunday throughout the year, viz. at half-past eleven in the forenoon, and at seven in the evening; also to the whole family every day; superintends the conduct of the other officers and servants; and promotes, by every means in his power, the benefit of the charity.

A secretary is appointed, who is to attend all meetings, &c.; reports all material observations made by the subscribers; and makes the necessary enquiries into the circumstances of such objects as shall be presented for admission into the charity.

Apartments are allotted in the house for the secretary and his family, in order that the children may have the more immediate benefit of his instructions and example, and that he may see the regulations of the guardians duly attended to, and that such ladies and gentlemen as shall at any time visit this charity may be induced, by a proper reception, to become contributors thereto.

A writing-master is appointed to attend twice a week, to teach seventy girls to write and to practise the four first rules in arithmetic.

The committee, in gratitude to the Rev. Dr. Bell, have adopted his admirable mode of education at the Asylum. It was introduced by the recommendation of his Royal Highness the president, with the approbation of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. This excellent method of directing and enabling children to instruct one another is simple, expeditious, and efficacious; every one is kept on the alert; time is saved; diligence is called forth; merit is rewarded;

rewarded; and constant emulation excited. The labour of the superintendant is diminished, while the advantages of a general control are more widely diffused. It will be enough to mention the valuable publications of the Rev. Dr. Bell, and to refer to some of those institutions in which his plan is exemplified in all its vigour and simplicity: the School at Whitechapel; the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea; and the Boys' School at Lambeth.

Upon inspection of the accounts of the last and preceding years, it appears, that at Christmas, 1807, this charity owed different sums to the amount of 648*l.* 2*s.*; these were paid off in the year 1808; the house having undergone a considerable repair and alteration, the expense incurred thereby forms a large article in the account. Twenty-three girls, having faithfully served their apprenticeships, received gratuities, and the whole conduct of the charity cost 8,871*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The principal revenue arises from a capital in the funds, which produced an income of 1,868*l.* 16*s.* but this was reduced by a sale of 4,000*l.* consols.; the chapel collections amounted to 1,211*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the produce of the children's work to 116*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; these, with the incidental receipts, amounted to 7,331*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, leaving a balance of 76*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, towards discharging outstanding bills, amounting to 1,616*l.* 13*s.*

I present this statement as a powerful argument for the public patronage of this useful and excellent charity. The average number of children supported the last year is 179.

The present officers are—the Queen, patroness; his R. H. Duke of Cambridge, K. G., president; six vice-presidents; John Atkins, esq. Finsbury-square, treasurer; a general committee of twenty guardians; Rev. W. Agutter, A. M., at the Asylum, chaplain and secretary; Rev. L.

Gardner, A. M. and Rev. R. Stevens, A. M. alternate morning preachers; Rev. P. Dodd, A. M. evening preacher; Dr. Clarke, and Dr. Bradley, physicians; Mr. Howard, and Mr. Lynn, surgeons; Mr. Heaume, apothecary; Mr. James Hall, messenger and collector.

THE

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND,

ST. GEORGE'S-FIELDS, SURRY.

I CANNOT better introduce this institution than by adopting Dr. Lettsom's observations upon a similar establishment at Liverpool, from the example of which this was taken.

"The loss of sight is, (says he)* in itself, a very severe calamity; but it is a great aggravation of it that the blind are impressed with the humiliating idea that they are useless in themselves, and in many cases a burthen to others; that their condition is considered as hopeless and irremediable, as if the loss of one faculty were a sufficient reason for neglecting the cultivation of all the rest: to remove this prejudice, to call into action such other powers of body and mind as they may yet be enabled to exercise, to alleviate as far as may be one of the greatest afflictions incident to our nature, and to afford active employment for those hours which would be otherwise spent in gloom and despondency; to render the blind happy in themselves, and useful in

* 2 Hints, 133.

society,

society, is the noble and exemplary object of this school. Instead of offering gratuitous relief, which does not appear well calculated eventually to diminish their misfortune, the school for the blind instructs them to maintain themselves, and while it leaves them an option of conduct and situation, affords them the power of benefitting by the charity as far as they think proper; it preserves the ties of families, restores them to their friends improved and advantaged in the means of life, and, combining the best parts of the best charities, it obtains all these great and important objects with the utmost economy."

After recommending such schools as county charities, Dr. Lettsom adds, "he who enables a blind person without any excess of labour to earn his own livelihood does him more real service than if he had pensioned him to a greater amount;" of all their trades, basket-making has answered best for the poor persons themselves; in many other instances the instruction of the blind requires a different process and a peculiar mode of education, but this art is soon learnt and the business set up on a very small capital.

But mat-making, whip-making, and other employments have been found very productive, and music for the recreation and pleasure of leisure houses has contributed greatly to their consolation. If the blind are debarred of one sense, this seems to render some of the others more acute, as the wonderful histories of blind persons testify from the era of Homer to the recent periods of Milton, Handel, and Sanderson. Many, however, born in poverty have become by neglect a lasting burthen to their friends and to the community in general, and who might have been rendered useful by an early introduction to pursuits most practicable under their confined powers, and by acquiring

the means of a livelihood, become productive members of the state. An institution, therefore, upon such a basis of private and public interest has a claim upon public support, and which it has in a considerable degree happily received. The example so laudable in the inhabitants of Liverpool could not long escape the attention and imitation of the benevolent citizens of London; and, therefore, in the year 1799, four gentlemen, whom I will not hesitate to name with acknowledgment as truly active in the cause of general good, devoted their time and influence in preparing for public view the regulations and principles of this institution; Thomas Boddington, esq., Samuel Bosanquet, jun. esq., James Ware, esq., and William Houlston, esq.: under their zeal and liberality this promising scion struck forth from the parent stem, received the public favour and sanction, and has continued to enjoy its patronage. The place of its introduction was the room built for revelry, to say no more of it, at the Dog and Duck in St. George's-fields; the accommodation was soon found to be too limited for the applications, and the adjoining premises, comprising the old tavern and its gardens on one side, and a small house on the other, were at different times purchased for the remainder of their respective leases granted by Mr. Hedger, the original tenant of the whole, and of great part of St. George's-fields, under the committee of city lands.

As these leases will expire at Lady-day, 1810, it became necessary to secure a certainty in this or some other place near the metropolis; and, therefore, a treaty was opened with the Foundling Hospital, for a long lease of part of their lands adjoining to Gray's-inn road, and the purchase was completed for nine hundred and ninety nine years, at 1000*l.* 3 per cents. On mature reflection it was considered,

by

by the governors as far preferable to continue the charity on the spot where it had first been founded; and, therefore, they presented their petition to the corporation for a lease of so much as should be sufficient for the purpose there; the encouragement which they received at their interview before the court of common council and the committee, to whom their petition was referred, induced them to treat again with the Foundling Hospital for a surrender of their lease, which was accepted, and the consideration re-transferred with all the intermediate dividends.

The negociations with the city having been for some time suspended for surveys and inquiries, were lately resumed, and the city having contracted with the governors of Bethlem Hospital for about twelve acres, comprising the whole of the above-mentioned premises in St. George's-fields; another application was made for this charity, and an allotment agreed upon of something less than two acres, near the Obelisk, opposite Blackfriars-road, and running behind to the wall of the Philanthropic Society; the School for the Blind will occupy sixty feet in front, and present a neat façade; houses will be erected on both sides along each road for other tenants of the city, so that the garden-ground behind for the children will consist of a considerable space, and they will be seen from the gates at the entrance.

A distinct subscription has been formed for this intended building, which amounts at present to 3,094*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* 3 per cent. consols.; 400*l.* in India bonds; and 94*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* in cash.

The object of the School for the Indigent Blind is to instruct persons of that description in a trade, by which they may be able to provide, either wholly, or in part, for their subsistence.

Subscriptions were first solicited for the institution in the month of December, 1799; but so much time was unavoidably spent in procuring a proper place for the school, in providing accommodations for the reception of the pupils, and in other necessary arrangements, that very few admissions could take place till towards the end of the following year, viz. 1800.

It has during a period of little more than 8 years returned thirty persons to their families, able to earn, according to their several abilities, from 7*s.* to 18*s.* per week. It has been able to increase the number of its pupils from fifteen males, with which it commenced in 1800, to thirty-five males and seventeen females; and it has established a trade, from which it derives a profit of nearly 600*l.* per annum in aid of its expenses.

It was a part of the original plan to set up day-schools in different parts of the metropolis, but there being some reasons to doubt whether the advantage to be afforded by such establishments would bear a due proportion to the expenses with which they would be attended, it has been resolved to begin with a day-school adjoining to the present school-house, where the experiment may be tried without much additional cost; notice has accordingly been given of such intentions, and this day-school will be opened whenever a sufficient number of applications shall be made to afford a reasonable hope of its being useful. In the meanwhile, day-scholars of good character and respectable connections may be received in the present school, and will be allowed to have their dinner with the other pupils; but persons who may wish to recommend scholars of this description are requested to take notice, that the committee are obliged to be particularly strict, by their inquiries into their character

ter and former habits of life, while they are thus employed in the same workshops with the other pupils, as the care of this institution extends as well to the moral and religious principles of those admitted into the school, as to their skill in manufacture.

The benefits of this institution are extended to both sexes. There are at present in the school thirty-five male and seventeen female pupils, who are completely clothed, boarded, lodged, and instructed by the society.

It was stated in a former publication, that the committee would prefer pupils between the ages of twelve and eighteen, having observed such to derive most benefit from the instruction they receive. Upon further experience, all objects under twelve are now deemed absolutely inadmissible; but no age above eighteen is considered as a disqualification, while the strength remains unimpaired, and the fingers are flexible.

The articles at present manufactured in the school are, shoe-makers' thread, fine and coarse thread, window-sash-line, and clothes-line, (of a peculiar construction, and made on a machine adapted to the use of blind persons) by the females; and window and sash-line, clothes-line, hampers, and wicker-baskets, rough and white bear-mats, and fine mats for hearths and carriages, by the males. A large quantity of fine thread has been wove, by order of the committee, into cloth, of good quality, specimens of which may be seen at the school, and the coarse is worked up into the clothes-line, and window sash-line. In the manufacture of these different kinds of line, a very material improvement has taken place since it was commenced, and specimens of those articles have been approved by architects of the first eminence in their profession. The sale of baskets, bear-mats, and white and coloured fine mats, at the school, has

has also very much increased, and orders are constantly executed by the pupils to a great extent: a large assortment of baskets of different sorts and sizes, and of rough, and white, and coloured bear-mats, are always kept at the school for sale, so well made, that persons inclined to patronize the charity will experience no injury or inconvenience by taking from it such articles in that way as may be wanted, from time to time, for the use of their families.

The pupils are only kept in the school till they have attained a sufficient knowledge of their trade; which, in general, where there is no want of diligence or capacity, will be in about three years; they are then discharged to make room for others, with a portion of their earnings by way of encouragement, and a set of tools; and many have already been returned to their friends grateful for the instruction they have received, during their continuance in the school, in religion and morality, and qualified by the skill they have acquired there to contribute in a great degree towards their maintenance *.

Of the Manner of applying for Admission, and of Engagements to be entered into by the Friends of the Pupils.

Any person (whether a subscriber or not to the charity) desirous of applying for the admission of a pupil, may have

* It is, however, intended to keep a few of those instructed in the school upon a permanent establishment, on a supposition that their earnings will maintain them, and that their skill will be necessary to enable the school to keep up the credit of its manufacture with its customers: with this view, three males and three females, who would otherwise have been some time since dismissed as having received sufficient instruction, have been allowed to remain at the school, and the committee are now engaged in settling the terms on which a few pupils may be permitted to continue under the protection of the institution.

printed

printed papers at the school, (agreeably to the form in the next page,) to which answers in writing will be expected, attested in the manner therein specified, and the paper, when properly filled up, may be sent under cover to the Rev. Dr. Grindlay, (secretary to the institution,) at the School for the Indigent Blind, in St. George's fields, Surry. It will be by him laid before the committee, by whom all pupils are admitted. If the party on whose behalf the application is made be chargeable to his parish, it is required, that such parish shall contribute a weekly allowance towards his maintenance in the school; and if the parish be at a distance from town, then some respectable housekeeper in or very near London shall become responsible for the regular payment of the sum stipulated. It is also expected in all cases, that some respectable person resident in or very near London shall engage to take the pupil back again, when discharged from the school, either in consequence of being sufficiently instructed, or on account of misconduct, or for any other cause, and likewise to defray the expenses of burial, if he dies there.

It is proper to observe here, that cases of extreme indigence are not those, in which admission into this school is likely to be of most use, for when the pupil is dismissed, the value of the instruction he has received must entirely depend on the means he may possess of putting in practice the art in which he has been instructed, and unless his friends shall be in a condition to furnish him with a constant supply of materials for the regular exercise of the skill he may have acquired, the society will have taught, and he will have learned, to very little purpose.

Such are the nature and present state of the School for the Indigent Blind; a charity, which, it may be hoped, will, in the course of time, be conducted on a much larger scale,

scale, and prove, in no slight degree, the means of bettering the condition and increasing the comforts of a portion of the community, whose claims to compassion and assistance cannot be disputed. Those who may be desirous of seeing to what extent the situation and faculties of the blind are capable of improvement may easily satisfy themselves on that head by visiting the school, which will at all times be readily shewn to them;—they need not be apprehensive of meeting there with any thing that can shock their feelings, or give rise to melancholy reflection;—they will not find the pupils sitting (as is commonly the case with the blind) in listless indolence, or brooding in silence over their own defects and their inferiority to the rest of mankind; but they will behold a number of individuals, of a class hitherto considered as doomed to a life of sorrow and discontent, not less animated in their amusements during the hours of recreation, and far more cheerfully attentive to their work in those of employment, than persons possessed of sight.

The following questions to be correctly answered, and engagements to be signed, previous to application for the admission of persons into the School for the Indigent Blind, now in St. George's-fields, Surry.

Questions.—1. What is the name, age, parish, present residence, occupation, and maintenance, of applicant?

2. Where do parents or friends reside; what is the number of their children, their character, condition, and other circumstances?

3. Has the applicant received parochial or other relief, or the family on behalf, and to what amount *?

* If the third question is answered in the negative, no notice is required to be taken of the fourth, it not being the wish of the committee to make persons request relief who have not become chargeable to the parish.

4. What

4. What weekly allowance will the parish of the applicant contribute towards support?

5. Is the applicant free from epileptic or other fits, and from any disorder which may be prejudicial to those already in the school?

6. Has the applicant had the small-pox or cow-pox?

7. Has the applicant ever wandered about as a beggar or played on a musical instrument in the streets or ale-houses?

8. In what manner has the applicant been employed? Has ever attempted to do any kind of work with h hands?

9. What is the nature of the blindness of the applicant? Is it partial or total? How long has the applicant been blind?

Persons applying for admission into the School for the Indigent Blind are desired to observe, that the object of the institution is not to provide for the permanent support of those taken under its protection, but "to teach them the means of gaining a livelihood for themselves;" as soon, therefore, as they shall have received all the instruction of which they appear to be capable, they will be dismissed to make room for other scholars.—Accordingly, before application for the admission of any pupil as a boarder, it is required that some respectable person, resident in London or Westminster, shall sign the engagement (No. 1.) to receive back the pupil whenever discharged, and to defray the expenses of burial in case of death.

In cases where parishes, at a distance from the metropolis, agree to contribute a weekly allowance, it is expected that some respectable person resident in London should become responsible for the regular quarterly payment of the sum agreed, (No. 2).

FORM

FORM OF ENGAGEMENT.

(No. 1.) *The undersigned* *of* *Street, London, hereby engages to receive back* *from the School for the Indigent Blind, whenever* *shall be discharged from the same, and, in case of death, to defray the expenses of burial. Dated this* *day of* 181

(No. 2.) *The undersigned* *Overseers of* *Parish, do hereby engage to pay the sum of* *quarterly to the secretary of the school for the Indigent Blind, by the hands of* *Street, London, while* *continues in the said school. Dated this day* 181

N. B. This paper is to be signed by some respectable housekeepers, and sent to the Rev. Dr. Grindlay, the secretary, at the School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields, Surry.

The committee meet on the second Thursday of every month, at St. Paul's coffee-house, St. Paul's church-yard, at twelve o'clock.

Laws and regulations—This institution is under the direction of a president, eight vice-presidents, a treasurer, and a committee of twenty-four members.

A subscription of one guinea annually, or of not less than twenty guineas at once, or within one year, constitutes a member.

General meetings are convened by public advertisements, to be held on the second Thursday in March, June, and December ; or (in case any accident shall prevent the meeting from being held on that day) on the next, or any following Thursday in the same months; seven members present shall be competent to transact business. An extraordinary general meeting may be called, either by the committee,

committee, or by the requisition in writing of any ten subscribers; general meetings have control over the whole institution, and have power to make, alter, or annul the laws.

No general meeting has power to sell or appropriate any part of the funded property, until the order made by it for such purpose be confirmed by a subsequent general meeting, consisting of not less than twelve members, of whom three-fourths at least shall vote for such confirmation.

The master or prime warden of any corporate body, at the time when any donation of twenty guineas or upwards hath or shall be given to this institution, is constituted an honorary member for life.

All annual elections take place at the general meeting in March; but on any vacancy which may happen in the principal offices, the committee have power to recommend a successor, and call an extraordinary general meeting for the election, or defer the same until the ensuing general meeting, as they shall think fit.

No new annual subscriber can vote at any general meeting unless his or her subscription shall have been paid six calendar months previous to the day of election.

The principal officers are annually elected; but the same person is not capable of being re-elected to the office of vice-president more than three times successively. They, together with the president and treasurer, are members of all committees.

Trustees are elected at a general meeting; and in their joint names all legacies and donations of more than twenty guineas shall be vested in the funds, unless otherwise directed by the donors; the dividends arising therefrom are received by the treasurer.

The

The treasurer is annually elected, and presents his account in March, June, and December.

The committee is elected from such of the members as are members for life, or subscribers of two guineas yearly. Six vacancies are made annually (by ballot in the committee, if necessary) on the second Thursday in March. These vacancies are supplied by the general meeting; their meetings are held on the second Thursday in every month, or oftener if necessary; and three are competent to transact business.

They (upon report of any legacy received) may elect to be honorary members of this institution the first named executor, where the amount is 100*l.* in money or stock; the two first named executors, where it is 300*l.* in money or stock; and the three first named executors, where it is 500*l.* in money or stock; and where executors, trustees, or others shall exercise a discretionary power of distribution, by appointing a sum of twenty guineas or upwards in favour of this institution, the committee may elect one or more of them honorary members for life, provided that not more than one person be elected for every twenty guineas: They elect objects for the school, keep a list of them, and admit them, as vacancies arise, at their usual meetings. They form regulations for its internal management, and for the instruction and moral discipline of the pupils. They hire, suspend, or discharge, the instructors and servants: order all the proper supplies, payments, and salaries, and take the general superintendance of the institution, subject to the control of the general meetings; they elect three visitors half-yearly, and sub-committees* when necessary; the members

* A sub-committee appointed for the purpose of inspecting the weekly accounts of house expenses and trade; of arranging the internal

members of which may be chosen indifferently from the committee itself, or from the general list of subscribers; any subscriber may be present at the meetings of the committee, and give his opinion; but cannot vote, unless he be a member of it.

The chaplain is annually elected on the second Thursday in February, by the committee. He performs divine service at the school once on every Sunday, and attends twice in every week for the purpose of giving religious and moral instruction to the pupils.

Three visitors are elected half-yearly by the committee, to visit the school from time to time, to inspect the conduct of all persons employed for the institution, and of all the pupils; to inquire into the circumstances of the persons applying for admission when necessary, and into any other incidental affairs, and report the result to the committee.

The secretary is appointed by the committee; and upon his appointment joins with some other person to be approved of by the committee in a bond, with the penalty of 200*l.* to the treasurer, for his fidelity.

No officer, instructor, or servant, can accept of any fee or gratuity from the pupils or their friends, on pain of dismission.

The trade account of 1808, consisting of articles sold and unsold, implements, &c. amounted to 1,574*l.* 11*s.* And the expenditure for raw materials, and wages of four masters, one mistress, and a porter, amounted to 998*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* which left a surplus in favour of the charity of 576*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* The account for general purposes stated annual subscriptions

nal economy of the school, and of giving such directions as may be proper on the spot, meets every Monday at the school in St. George's-fields, at ten o'clock precisely.

under

under twenty guineas, at 1,257*l.* 8*s.* these with other benefactions, and the balance of the trade account, amounted to 3,115*l.* 16*s.* the expenditure in house-keeping, rent, wages, rewards to pupils, &c. amounted to 2,202*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* leaving a surplus in favour of the charity of 912*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* the funded capital consisted of 8,832*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* in 3 per cent. consols. and four India bonds.

The officers are—the honourable and right reverend Shute Lord Bishop of Durham, president, eight vice-presidents, Samuel Bosanquet, esq. 73, Lombard-street, treasurer: S. Bosanquet, esq. T. Boddington, esq. James Ware, esq. trustees; George Holford, esq. M. P. P. Martineau, esq. Mr. A. Sterry, visitors; Colonel Harnage, E. Forster, jun. esq. Thomas Jackson, esq. auditors; Rev. John Grindlay, LL.D. Camberwell, chaplain and secretary; Dr. Roberts, physician, J. Ware, esq. consulting surgeon, C. Hyde, esq. surgeon, and apothecary; Mr. Joshua Hill, superintendant of the school; Mrs. Hill, housekeeper; Mr. R. Grasswell, Craven-street, Mr. R. Stiff, 27, Garden-row, St. George's-fields, collectors.

THE BLUE-COAT SCHOOL,

TOTHILL-FIELDS.

In the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, there are, in addition to the usual parochial school, three establishments for the education of poor children, by distinct charters and endowments;

endowments; viz. the Blue-Coat Hospital, and the Green-Coat and Grey-Coat Hospitals, which will be mentioned in their proper places. This school was instituted in the year 1688, and claims to be the first in point of precedence of date which was established at that time in the kingdom against the influence of popery; its plan was to educate boys in the doctrines of the protestant faith, according to the Church of England; the encouragement which it received almost immediately enabled its founders to unite with it, in the year 1714, a school for girls. It has proceeded regularly upon its original principle, and there are now fifty-two boys and thirty-four girls upon this foundation; the boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the girls are taught knitting, needle-work, and housework, so as to make them useful servants in families; they are clothed once a year, and supplied with every necessary for their learning and support, and when they are arrived at a fit age, they are bound apprentice, at which time they receive from the trustees a Bible, Common Prayer Book, Exposition of the Church Catechism, and the Christian Monitor; their chief qualification is that they must at the time of their admission into the school be resident in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster; for which purpose application is to be made to the rector, churchwardens, and trustees, or to the master at the school-house.

The revolution at which this school takes its date, formed a new epoch in the civil and religious constitution of the nation, and was probably, says Mr. Hume *, attended with consequences more advantageous to the people than barely freeing them from an exceptionable administration.

The establishment of the Protestant Church, the adop-

* 8 England, 320.

tion

tion of a general toleration, the benefits of free instruction, the erection of parochial and chartered schools for that purpose, the unlimited permission to all classes to read the scriptures, the education of children of the rich and the poor in the reformed church and its liturgy; the printing and free circulation of the holy scriptures and the odium universally cast upon uncharitable and unchristian persecution, or even judgment of others, on account of differences of opinion in matters of faith, were all the offspring of that great era, which likewise effected as great things in the political government of the country, and which it is become the glory of the House of Brunswick to transmit unimpaired to posterity.

BONNELL'S SCHOOL,

IFESTHAM.

MRS. SARAH BONNELL, by her will dated in 1761, gave 3000*l.* in various stocks, for the purpose of building and endowing a school for poor girls; after her death, in 1766, some doubt arose respecting the validity of a part of this donation, and a suit was instituted in the court of Chancery. In December, 1769, a decree was pronounced, by which the capital of 1500*l.* bank stock, 18*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* South-sea stock, 279*l.* 10*s.* old South-sea annuities, and 1701*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* new South-sea annuities, were vested in trustees, who were directed to pay the dividends to James Bonnell, esq. brother of the textatrix, during his life, and afterwards (the money necessary

necessary for building a school-house, and settling the law expenses, having been deducted) to apply the interest as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
To the school-mistress	20	0	0
To the writing-master	15	0	0
Paper, pens, and ink	5	0	0
Coals and candles	5	0	0
Wearing apparel for the scholars	100	0	0
Total £	145	0	0

The remainder to be applied in augmentation of the charity. A building which had been erected in 1752 as a school of industry was, in 1769, given by the treasurer and trustees of the charity-school to the trustees of this school; forty girls are clothed and educated, the school-mistress, and writing-master are chosen annually by the trustees. *

BRENTFORD SCHOOL.

THIS charity-school was instituted by subscription in the year 1703, and a school-house was erected on the Butts common, upon freehold ground, vested in feoffees. Lady Capel by her will, dated 1719, endowed it with the twelfth part of the rent of an estate near Faversham, in Kent, now amounting to 11*l.* per annum, which she directed to

* 1 Lysons, 269.

be received by a person properly appointed for that purpose, on the 12th of May, in Kew Chapel. Besides this endowment, the parish have a fund of 800*l.* 3 per cents. belonging to the school, and its revenues are augmented by an annual sermon and subscription; twenty-one boys and twelve girls are clothed and educated, which number is or has been increased by a legacy of 500*l.* 3 per cents. bequeathed by Mr. James Parker, formerly landlord of the Red Lion Inn, 40*s.* is given with every child who is bound apprentice from the school *.

Lady Capel also founded another school at Chiswick †.

CAMBERWELL GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

In the reign of James I. a free grammar-school was founded in the parish of Camberwell, by Edward Wilson, the vicar, by letters-patent, the 29th of September, 13 James I. and endowed with seven acres of land. The rectors of Lambeth, Newington Butts, and St. Olave, Southwark, the vicar of Carshalton, the vicar and churchwardens of Camberwell, the patron of the vicarage, then Sir Edmund Bowyer, with others, were appointed governors. The above persons and their successors have the nomination of the masters, and appoint new governors, as vacancies happen. The number of boys is limited to twelve. The present master is Thomas Jephson, M. A. ‡

* Lysons Midx. 2 59. † Ibid. 221. ‡ Lysons, 86.

CASS'S SCHOOLS,

ALDGATE.

SIR JOHN CASS, knight, alderman of Portsoken ward, founded the charity-schools which bear his name, and are now situated in Church-row, Aldgate. The schools were opened on the 8th of March, 1710, by divine service at the parish church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, which was read by the Rev. Dr. Sacheverell, followed by a sermon preached by Sir William Dawes, then archbishop of York, (Mr. Malcolm says it was preached by the bishop of Chester) *, at which sixteen noblemen, forty members of the House of Commons, and many other eminent persons were present, in order to give their personal sanction to the institution, and to shew their respect to the founder; they afterwards dined together at Drapers'-hall, where a collection was made to assist the operations of the charity, which amounted to 100*l.* a sum which must be considered as very liberal, at a time when such meetings had not begun, were not so much wanted, and when much good could be done with a very small part of what is now necessary. The purpose of this foundation was to instruct fifty boys and forty girls, which number is now in the schools, whose parents inhabited that part of the parish which is in Portsoken ward, and is called the *freedom*. On the 25th of November following, Sir John Cass was elected by the livery to be one of their representatives in Parliament; he sat in two successive parliaments, but he did not live to his turn to preside over his fellow-

* 4 Malc. 463.

 citizens

citizens as lord mayor; he died at his house in Grove-street, Hackney, in July, 1718, and was buried in the church of Whitechapel on the 15th of that month.

Having no children, he bequeathed a considerable fund to provide, after the death of his lady, a dinner every day for the children of these schools; a measure which is very desirable, and would be of singular benefit to the children and their parents, wherever it could be adopted, either out of the funds of such establishments, or by a distinct subscription in each parish and ward.

These schools acquired additional support from the benevolence of Lady Cass, who patronised them during her life-time, and augmented their funds at her decease. In order more effectually to establish these appropriations, and to strengthen the foundation by the sanction of the court of Chancery, application was made in the usual manner, and a decree pronounced, which bears date on the 30th of April, 1748, which vested the management of the schools in twenty-one trustees, of whom Sir Crispe Gascoyne, knight, and alderman, was appointed treasurer, who had by his zealous and able services conducted the charity through some difficulties, and fixed it upon a firm and beneficial basis. From that period it has been managed by active and worthy citizens, and produced many useful members of society.

The children are clothed annually, and carefully instructed; they are admitted at seven years of age, and discharged at fourteen, when they are bound apprentice, and a fee of 5*l.* is paid at their binding. A dinner is provided for them all daily, and they return to their families in the afternoon, except six of the eldest girls, who are wholly maintained in the house by rotation, in order that they may better learn household

household work, under the direction of the mistress, to fit them for domestic service. They are regularly conducted to the parish church, and have a place appropriated for them there. They hold a commemoration on the 20th of February, yearly, being the natal day of their founder; when they are publicly catechised: they wear a uniform clothing of dark blue.

When the trustees are reduced to eleven, they meet to elect ten new trustees, to compleat the prescribed number of twenty-one: they have the sole privilege of presenting children for admission.

The utility of the institution, and the good order with which it is conducted, has induced many benefactors to augment its funds, amongst whom are these; Mrs. Sabe, widow, who gave 500*l.* and also the man whose benevovolence and philanthropy were as praiseworthy as the urbanity of his manners was universally cordial, Benjamin Kenton, esq. who from early youth had been an inhabitant of the ward; he gave a benefaction of 2000*l.*

Sir Charles Flower, bart. alderman, is treasurer, and any information may be had on enquiry at the school-house, Church-row, Aldgate.

SOCIETY OF THE PATRONS

OF THE

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHARITY-SCHOOLS.

"ARISTOTLE has maintained as a maxim of indisputable wisdom, that every government should provide institutions

for the encouragement of those principles which are most adapted to its genius, and best calculated to correct the propensities in different departments of life which may prove hostile to its constitution; that the introduction of Christianity heightened every motive to encourage the cultivation of morality and religion; nay, that it imposed upon the rulers of society a sacred obligation to favour the spiritual appointments of its founder, and to foster institutions analogous to his ordinances, was early acknowledged by all who reflected on the momentous inducements opened to every member of the Christian Church to promote the glorious object of the revelation, or even adverted to the beneficial and immediate tendency of its precepts. From the first establishment, therefore, of the Gospel, under the protection of Christian societies, regulations have been framed in every enlightened state for inculcating and propagating the civil and religious principles, which have been countenanced by the several governments; and protection and favour have naturally been afforded to those instructions which have been regulated in conformity to the national policy and faith; that the instruction of the inferior classes, regarded in the contemplation of ancient policy, looking, as it did, to the prevention of crimes and to the general excitement of noble principles, is an object of supreme importance, and that it should go beyond views of mere accommodation is urged even by those who reason only on the ground of political expediency, as necessary to prevent the almost entire corruption and degeneracy of the great body of the people. It is our glory and happiness that the government of this kingdom (though, as challenging an unconstrained allegiance, it control not the conduct of parents and natural guardians to fashion the education of their children to

any

any prescribed pattern), yet affords the opportunities of instruction, by means of the various institutions reared under its sanction, and by extending a protecting care over those objects of consideration who are exposed to unfeeling neglect; that these opportunities might be more extensively promoted by the increase of parochial schools, at an expenditure inconsiderable with respect to the magnitude of the object, is the opinion of men whose observations are entitled to every respect, the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor."

Such were the sentiments of the Rev. Dr. Robert Gray in his discourse preached at St. Paul's Cathedral upon the anniversary of the Charity-Schools on Thursday, May 26, 1803—"A spectacle," as he truly said, "unparalleled, and gratifying to every feeling of the human heart."—"Behold," he sublimely adds, "the spirit of that religion which offereth its sacrifice of praise to God mingled with the purest expression of good-will towards mankind; which conducteth the long train of its infant disciples with earliest direction to the temples of the Lord; which displayeth in his awful presence, who "desires knowledge more than burnt-offerings," the assembled multitudes of those who are "nurtured in his admonition and fear," filling its sublimest structure, peopled through its ample and crowded dome, with the collected thousands who, in humility, adore their Creator, and pour out, with impressive piety, their loud hosannas and grateful thangsgivings to "Him that liveth for ever and ever."

"The most charitable and useful design," says Mr. Malcolm *, "of setting up schools for the instructing children of the meanest and poorest of the people was begun in

* Anecdotes, vol. I. p. 30.

1698. What has now diffused itself through the whole nation sprung from a very small seed which was first planted in this great city, and, by the blessing of Divine Providence, has in a wonderful manner been encreased; so that there is now within the cities of London and Westminster, and Bills of Mortality, 132 charity-schools. This charitable design meeting with such encouragement from the very liberal benefactions of the inhabitants almost in every parish, trustees were chosen in each district to oversee the management of the masters and mistresses, and to prescribe rules and orders for the government of each school; and treasurers were appointed to whom all contributions were to be paid, who annually make up accounts of all money received and disbursed. The trustees frequently meet to examine into the behaviour of the master and mistresses, and whether due care is taken to preserve a regular discipline, and that the boys and girls be instructed not only to read, but to be examined in the repetition of the Catechism, with the explanation of it, which is brought in many schools to such perfection, that the children, upon their examination before the trustees, repeat with great exactness the texts in the Holy Scriptures, to prove all the articles of the Creed, and other parts of the Cathechism. These children are all clothed at the expense of the trustees and subscribers (and founders); and when they have been fully taught to read, write, and cast accounts, they are either put out to services or to some handicraft trade. The girls are bred up not only to read but to work in linen, knitting, and washing, so as to be fit for menial services.

These schools thus increasing, it was thought necessary, in the year 1706, that the trustees should be formed into a voluntary society, and that a chairman should be elected to preside

preside and summon meetings of the trustees as often as occasion should render it necessary. These meetings have regularly been continued till this time, where orders from time to time have been by the majority of votes agreed upon; and in the year 1729 rules and orders for the better regulation of the schools were recommended by the several trustees of the schools in the country, which being laid before the archbishops and bishops of the several dioceses in the kingdom, they were approved and established by their signatures." As these orders have been very generally circulated, I have not thought it necessary to insert them. Mr. Malcolm adds, "If these orders be candidly considered, there is no room for the objections that are commonly made against the charity-schools; and it must be a great satisfaction to those who have engaged in this charitable and useful design, that out of so great a number of children as have been thus educated, there is but one instance that any of them have been convicted of any crime; and this person, being transported, was so far influenced by his first education that he was so thoroughly reclaimed, that he became a very industrious and sober man, and is so sensible of the benefit of his education, that, being in good circumstances, he is an annual contribntor to the school where he was educated!"

"In some schools, both in London and in the country, where the benefactions would allow it, the children are both fed and clothed; and in these both boys and girls are inured to labour, and the profit of their work applied towards their maintenance and setting them up; and in most of the schools of the country, the children in the time of harvest are to be absent from coming to school, that they may glean, or do other work; and when they are fully

taught to read, they are put out to handicraft trades, or to be servants in husbandry."

That great prince the Czar took with him not only the models of English ships, but also the scheme that was then newly projected by establishing charity-schools, which upon return to his own country he ordered to be erected in all parts of his vast empire, which he enforced by an edict, that no couple should be married that could not read the Bible; so different did this wonderful genius think from some politicians amongst *us*, who have laid it down for a maxim in government, that the *servile* part of mankind are to be kept as ignorant as possible, whereas he endeavoured to promote knowledge and religion, even in the lowest condition of life, as a means of making his nation a flourishing and powerful people, and himself a great and glorious monarch.

These schools are supported by voluntary contributions in every parish and ward; they are, with few exceptions, houses of instruction only, not extended to residence; they have no obligatory support from the laws, nor from government, and therefore they exhibit a pleasing representation of the British character, which embraces the necessity of educating and clothing the children of poor neighbours, while it feels and enjoys the important benefit of instruction and comfort for its own.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has invariably regarded it as part of its duty to take an interest in the progress of these schools, and in their circular letters to their correspondents have recommended that, with their instructions in religion and piety, they should join all proper methods of inuring the children to labour and industry; to the placing them out as apprentices to manual trades, to the

hiring

hiring them as servants, especially of husbandry, as well as in sober families as at sea; in the various manufactures and employments that may produce habits of industry, in spinning, sewing, and knitting; that may render them useful members of society in trades, handicrafts, and manufactures, by learning arithmetic, reading, and writing, so as to be inured to some profitable business; suiting them as nearly as possible to what may best accord with the variety of manufactures and arts, by which a reputable mode of living may be acquired; as a necessary companion to a successful progress, it has been also recommended to their teachers to instil into their minds the useful lesson of true humility, by which they will never suppose themselves above doing any just duty that is allotted them, nor harbour any other than a fair submission to those under whose authority they may be placed, nor ever be found in the company of the dissolute, the disorderly, and the disaffected.

It has been recommended by several prelates to the trustees, "to require all the masters and mistresses under their direction not only to take the oaths to the government before their admission, but at that time to subscribe to some such solemn promise or declaration as the following:—That they do heartily acknowledge his majesty King George to be the only lawful and rightful king of these realms; and will to the utmost of their power educate the children committed to their charge in a true sense of their duty to him as such; that they will not, by any words or actions, do any thing whereby to lessen their esteem of or their obedience to the present government; that upon all public days when their children may be likely to appear among any disorderly persons, they will do their best to keep them in, and severely punish them if they shall hear of their running into any

tumults or public meetings contrary to the good order of such schools and scholars."

I understand that the society deem these instructions of the last importance, and earnestly join in recommending them.

The numbers who are taught in these schools of London, Westminster, Southwark, and parts adjacent, are astonishing; and while they evince the public benevolence, they also shew the progress of population.

By the statement of last year's return, it appears that the number of schools amounted to one hundred and sixteen; of boys to two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one; and of girls to two thousand one hundred and three.

It has been wisely recommended by this society to the conductors of these schools, to intermingle with their instructions the first ground-work of manual occupations in as many of them as can be conveniently practised in each, and this is more particularly proper in those schools where the children are resident. The society have likewise dispersed such religious tracts, with bibles and common prayer books, as may best secure their infant minds from any idle contaminations, or from becoming indifferent to the principles of the church to which they belong.

The combination of all these schools in one view was an extraordinary effort of mind endowed with benevolence and a fore-knowledge of effect; this may be traced back to the year 1713, when it is related by Mr. Malcolm, that exclusive of their annual meetings of the charity-children there were opportuninies taken to impress the public with a due sense of the value of the institutions. In 1713 they were assembled in the Artillery-ground, where the Duke D'Aumont, the French resident, and other distinguished characters attended

attended to inspect them; the ambassador evinced his approbation by handsome presents of money to buy them books, &c. And on the Thanksgiving-day four thousand of these youths were seated upon elevated benches, which extended six hundred feet in the Strand, where they saluted the two Houses of Parliament, and the great officers of state, with hymns sung in unison *.

And in the same year, 1713, out of two thousand two hundred and fifty youths who had been placed as apprentices and servants, one thousand four hundred were assembled at St. Bride's church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Waugh, from Psalm xxvii. verse 12.; "When my father and my mother forsake me, the Lord taketh me up." And in the year 1716 about four thousand eight hundred children attended on the anniversary of the charity-schools at St. Sepulchre's church, on which occasion the Bishop of Lincoln preached from Daniel iii. verse 12. From the salutary effects of these meetings the most affecting spectacle of modern times has become a part of the plan of this society, and the trustees are justly respected as the supporters of a scheme truly grateful to the English heart; they are denominated "Patrons of the Anniversary of the Charity-Schools."—They are sanctioned by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's cathedral, and are permitted the use of that church on some convenient morning in the month of May, yearly, where seats are erected under the dome and along the central aile for the reception of seven thousand children of both sexes, with their masters, matrons, and guardians. A temporary desk and pulpit are also erected, in which the service is performed; the children join by singing appropriate psalms, with the Gloria Patri: these

* Anecdotes of London, vol. I. p. 19.

numerous

numerous voices led by the music master, on whom their eyes are all fixed while he beats the time, ascend the dome, and vibrate through

"The long-drawn aisles, and fretted vaults;"

while the

"Pealing organ swells the note of praise."

No language is adequate to convey the idea of this almost celestial choir! The vast crowd of spectators which assemble in the church by tickets on this occasion from year to year, and the collections made at the doors, prove the sensation which this juvenile assembly has upon the public mind.

The society formed for this purpose consist of a president, eight vice-presidents, two treasurers, one thousand patrons, a secretary, and a messenger; the limitation of the patrons to one thousand was determined in 1787, with the exception of those who subscribe ten guineas or upwards, and all vacancies are filled up by ballot at the next meeting after they are declared by the committee. A subscription of one guinea constitutes a patron for life, and of two guineas entitles the subscriber to attend the committees; but no one can become a patron of this anniversary unless he subscribes to some charity-school. The surplus of the annual receipts, after payment of the expenses of the anniversary, is at the disposal of the society at large, or their committee, in such manner as may appear to them most conducive to the real interest of the society; and all the investments are placed in government securities in the joint names of the treasurers and one patron. At the first general meeting after the anniversary a committee of fifty-two patrons is chosen, including the treasurer, the late and present stewards, and eighteen patrons; their meetings are held on the

the first Thursday in every month, at six in the evening, from October to Midsummer, and oftener if expedient. And a half-yearly general meeting is held on the first Thursday in April and October. Each patron is furnished with a church ticket for the anniversary on application to the secretary. Peers, members of parliament, and ladies, vote at elections by proxy. General meetings may be called by the president, vice-presidents, or treasurer; and extraordinary meetings upon the requisition of seven patrons.

Their majesties went to St. Paul's on the 23d of April, 1789, when the children of these schools appeared in their proper places; the appearance excited much of their accustomed sensibility, and his majesty afterwards gave 1000*l.* to the society to defray the expenses incurred.

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge are accustomed to subscribe an annual benefaction of 50*l.* The corporation of London gave 50*l.* in the year 1783, and in 1785 a further benefaction of 500*l.*; and several of the livery companies have also given benefactions; legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurer of the society for the benevolent designs of the institution. The collection at St. Paul's in 1808 amounted to 344*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, the erecting and clearing away the scaffolding cost 211*l.* 13*s.* The receipts in the whole amounted to 972*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; and the whole expenditure to 824*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance of 148*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* in the hands of the treasurer.

The present officers are—Sir Watkin Lewes, alderman, president; eight vice-presidents; Henry Blaxland, esq. No. 72, Old Broad street, and William Marsh, esq. No. 33, Brook-street, Holborn, joint treasurers; Mr. John Robinson, secretary, No. 5, Bartlett's-buildings; Thomas Atwood, esq. organist, No. 11, Eaton-street, Pimlico; Mr. John

Page,

Page, singing-master, 19, Warwick square; Mr. William Hyde, messenger, 40, Duke-street, Smithfield; Messrs. Down and Co. bankers, Bartholomew-lane.

THE CHARTERHOUSE.

THE site on which this celebrated foundation stands, or part of its possessions, was anciently part of the estates of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, according to Malcolm *, and not of the priory of St. Bartholomew, as Strype and Bearcroft have related; it consisted of ten acres, two roods, and thirty-three perches. Sir Walter de Many of Hainault, one of the first knights of the garter, and who had served with great honor in King Edward III's war against France, purchased it, in the year 1349, of the knights of St. John, for the pious purpose of interring the dead after the dreadful plague which in that year had visited the metropolis. Camden had seen a brass plate, which he describes, on which an inscription stated that 50,000 persons had been buried there: this, says Mr. Pennant, shews how populous London must have been at that time. Sir Walter named the place *New Church Haw*, and he built a chapel on part of the ground, wherein Stowe says, that "great and numerous oblations were made for many years after," and where masses might be said for those souls which had departed "unhousel'd, unanointed, and unannealed. "This chapel was of stone, and stood about the center of the yard,

* 1 Malc. 381. † Page 187.

now

now called Charterhouse-square, but was removed before 1501, when Lord North conveyed it to Thomas Cotton, schoolmaster, "for the good desyre and affecion that he beareth towards the vertuous educacion, and bringing up of yowthe in learning;" in this deed it is described as a brick building roofed with tiles; having a door at the west end, and another on the south side, separated within by a wainscot partition into a choir and nave, with three pews on the north, and two on the south side of the former, and two pews and twelve seats in the latter. This grant was only during pleasure, and rent free.

Ralph Stratford, bishop of London, also purchased three acres contiguous to this place, which he likewise converted to a burial ground, and inclosed it with a brick wall, erected a chapel, and gave it the name of *Pardon Churchyard*, for he buried there suicides and such as had been executed; they were brought in what was called a friar's cart, which was tilted and covered with black, having a pendent bell within, so that notice was given as it passed along of the burthen it was carrying; the site of this ground was directly facing the present kitchen-garden of the Charterhouse, and behind the houses in Wilderness-row Mr. Malcolm states the date of this purchase-deed in 1372, and that therefore Sir Walter could not have added it to his own purchase in 1349; but if this be correct, Stowe was erroneous in stating the lot to be thirteen acres.

Thus the whole extent of the ground from Wilderness-row to the extremity of Charterhouse-square was used as a place of interment, principally, for those who died of the plague, and many bones have been found within ten

* Stowe. Penant, 187. † 1 Malc. 381.

feet

feet of the surface which appear to have been buried without any regularity.

Sir Walter conceived the design of founding a college upon this site about the year 1360, for a dean and twelve secular priests; but he was diverted from his plan by Michael de Northburgh, then bishop of London, who purchased of him the whole cemetery, and founded there a convent of Carthusians in 1361. Sir Walter was, however, induced to unite with the Bishop for building and endowing the priory for twenty-four monks, and the munificence of his fortune and patronage probably secured to his fame the honour of the foundation, of which the Bishop had not, by his maneuvre alone, been able to deprive him. The pious knight having augmented and established it with a revenue equal to 642*l.* per annum, the king granted his charter in 1370 (45 Edw. III.) The foundation was recited to be in honour of God and the Virgin Mary, by the appellation of "The Salutation of the Mother of God *."

This charter is preserved among the records of the house.

The name which he adopted, the *Chartreux*, was derived from the place where *Bruno* the first Carthusian monk, retired from the world, and founded this order in France; it was on a steep rock in a desart, about five leagues from Grenoble; it has given rise to many similar though inferior foundations in different countries, but it has preserved it sown pre-eminence by the name of the *Grand Chartreux*.

Of the ancient foundation in London little remains at present: Mr. Malcolm's laudable industry has led him to penetrate and persevere where others pass on; he states, that there is part of an ancient tower, in all probability

* Stowe. Tanner.

erected

erected soon after the foundation of the monastery, which is now the basement of the chapel turret, without it has been altered for convenience, but is still supported on the north-west side by an original strong buttress; within, it is arched in the gothic stile about fifteen feet from the pavement; the intersections are carved to represent an angel, and instruments now happily unknown amongst us, but appendages to the hair-shirts for penance, or, more properly speaking, torture, to which these foolish monks had submitted since the mad Bruno flourished *."

On the north side of the building without, is a door leading to a well-stair-case, that by giddy turns introduces to the room now used to keep the archives of the hospital; the cieling is beautifully ribbed, and the center stone represents a large rose, inclosing the letters J. H. S. or *Jesus Hominum Salvator*. This room is guarded from every accident by depredation, fire, and damps, and the records are placed in the greatest regularity and order.

Access cannot be had to this place without the presence of the master, the registrar, and the receiver, neither of whom can enter it without the others.

The other traces of the convent that may be ascertained with certainty are the entrances to several cells on the north side of the play-ground; facing the present cloister a steep bank has been made against the wall which hides all but the very tops of two rather depressed arched doors, under flat mouldings, with shields in the angles. I am told there were inscriptions to these cells, but they are totally obliterated. Houses have been erected against the outside of the wall, and consequently we are deprived of all knowledge of their depth and width."

* Q. Are they not the instruments of the Saviour's passion?

In

In the reign of King Henry VIII. John Houghton, the last prior but one, subscribed to the King's supremacy in 1534, yet was executed soon after for some opposition to the royal will. In the following year, Henry, who had denied the Pope's supremacy himself, followed with severe persecution those who opposed him; eighteen of these monks, who were firm against the royal demands, suffered by his order in Smithfield, and the remaining nine finished their days in prison. Three years afterwards there was a second subscription, in which William Trafford, the last prior, and twenty-two of his house, subscribed *.

The monastery was suppressed, with the others, in the year 1538, at which time its revenues were valued at 642*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.* per ann. according to Dugdale. It was granted by the crown, in 1542, to John Bridges and Thomas Hall for their joint lives; and in April, 1555, to Sir Edward afterwards Lord North; he sold it to the Duke of Northumberland, who being attainted of treason it fell to the crown again.

Hern says it was conferred upon Sir Thomas Audley, speaker of the House of Commons, with whose only daughter, Margaret, it passed in marriage to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, for a consideration of 2,500*l.* He made this place his usual residence, and greatly improved it at a large expense; and it became at last his prison, for having been committed to the Tower in 1569, he was allowed to return to his own house under the custody of Sir Henry Nevil, the plague at that time raging within the Tower liberties: but soon relapsing into his romantic design of a marriage with the unhappy Queen, Mary Stuart, he was here seized and conveyed to his former place of confine-

* Willis's Abbies, ii. 126.

ment,

ment, and lost his head on the scaffold. In the great hall are the Howard arms, and the date 1571, the very year of his final imprisonment. The estates of this nobleman having by this attaint fallen to the crown, Queen Elizabeth shewed much magnanimity in restoring them to the family.

His second son, Lord Thomas Howard, was in possession of this house, and resided there at the accession of James I. This monarch, to shew his respect for a family which had so severely suffered in the cause of his mother, Queen Mary, made his first visit, on entering his new capital on the 7th of May, 1604, to this nobleman. His Majesty and his train were most splendidly entertained here for four whole days *. He created Lord Howard Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Treasurer of England, and a Knight of the Garter; and, at his departure, he was as profuse of his honours as he had been at Theobalds just before, for he dubbed not fewer than four-score knights.

The Earl of Suffolk, whose rapacity as Lord Treasurer need not be repeated, sold this estate to Thomas Sutton, esq. citizen and girdler, for 13,000*l.* by conveyance, dated the 16th of May, 1611, in which the premises are thus described—"Howard-house, commonly called the Charterhouse, consisting of divers courts, a wilderness, orchards, walks, and gardens, with Pardon Church-yard, and two adjoining messuages, called Wilbeck, with all the buildings, ways, &c." Upon this estate he immediately afterwards instituted the present establishment.

Thomas Sutton, esq. the founder of the modern Charterhouse, was born at Knaith, in Lincolnshire, in 1532, of an ancient and respectable family; he was educated at Eton-school, and probably at Cambridge, and studied the

* Stowe's Annals, 823.

law

law at Lincoln's-Inn, but he quitted that profession and travelled through Europe; during his absence his father died and bequeathed him a considerable fortune; on his return, in 1562, he became secretary to the Earl of Warwick and his brother the Earl of Leicester.

By the former he was, in 1569, appointed master of ordnance at Berwick, and distinguishing himself in that situation on the rebellion at that time in the north, he obtained, a patent as master general of ordnance for that district for his life: he was one of the chiefs of those 1500 men who marched into Scotland, by order of Queen Elizabeth, to the aid of the regent, Earl of Morton, in 1573 *, and commanded one of the five batteries which compelled the strong fortress of Edinburgh to surrender to the English, for which service Queen Elizabeth rewarded him with an annuity of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: he purchased of the Bishop of Durham the manors of Gateshead and Wickham, which producing coal-mines increased his wealth, and in 1580 he was reputed to be worth 50,000*l.* †

He soon after married a rich widow, Elizabeth, daughter of John Gardiner, of Grove-place, in Chalfont, St. Giles's, Bucks, the widow of John Dudley, of Stoke Newington, esq. and became a merchant; he had thirty agents abroad, was chief victualler of the navy, and master of the barque called Sutton in the list of volunteers attending the English fleet against the Spanish armada, and was probably a principal instrument in its defeat, by draining the Bank of Genoa of that money with which Phillip intended to equip his fleet, and thereby hindering the invasion for a whole year ‡. He was a commissioner for prizes under Charles

* Camden's and Stowe's Annals for 1573. † Bearcroft.

‡ Welwood's Mem. 9, 10.

Howard,

Howard, lord high admiral; and going to sea with letters of marque captured a Spanish ship worth 20,000*l.*

He lived with great munificence and hospitality, but his wife dying in 1602, he retired to private life, and having no issue devoted his attention to some important work of charity; he accordingly formed the design of an hospital upon his estate at Hallingbury in Essex, but an opportunity offering for the purchase of Howard-house, he changed that intention and devoted his fortune to this establishment.

Before he had entirely fixed upon this design, the court endeavoured to divert him from the purpose, and to engage him to make Charles I. then Duke of York, his heir, by conferring on him a peerage; but being free from ambition and much advanced in life, the lustre of a coronet had no charms for him.

He had scarcely taken possession of his purchase, when, in May, 1611, the Lady Berkley solicited permission to reside in the Charterhouse during that summer*, and to bring with her ten servants, as she found her house in Barbican too close and unhealthy for the season. It does not appear whether this modest request was complied with; but it is certain she asked it as a loan. Mr. Sutton, among other acts of kindness, maintained a relation named Henry Sutton, at Exeter College, Oxford. This young gentleman had given some offence to him about 1610, as there are several letters from his father and him, deprecating his anger, and promising gratitude and amendment.

Mr. Sutton had already communicated his design of erecting an hospital at Hallingbury, but as soon as he had completed this new purchase, he applied to King James I. for leave to change that intention, and for a charter of in-

* 1 Malc. 406.

corporation,

corporation to found this hospital in its stead, which he should endow with fifteen manors and other lands of the value of 4,493*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

The application to the King was successful, the charter bears date the 22d of June, 1611, which was about five weeks after the date of the purchase; it enabled the governors to receive of the founder the mansion-house, buildings, and lands, also his manors in Essex, Lincoln, Wilts, Cambridge, and Middlesex, with advowsons, &c. and to purchase and hold lands, generally for its maintenance, for the abiding, dwelling, sustentation, and relief of such numbers of poor people and children, as Thomas Sutton, during his life, or the governors after his death should appoint; that the whole should be free from the visitation of the ordinary, except by their own appointment, and they had power to receive all lands, &c. without any license of pardon for alienation of them, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain. The governors were thereby incorporated by the title of "The governors of the lands, possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospital of King James, founded in Charterhouse, within the county of Middlesex, at the humble petition and only costs and charges of Thomas Sutton, esq." to have a common seal for granting leases and other corporate acts, but no lease of the parsonage at Hallingbury to be made, other than such as should determine when the preacher of the hospital, at the date of the lease, should die or resign, or be removed; (which provision secured that benefice to accompany the office of preacher or minister,) and that they should not make any lease, grant, conveyance, or estate exceeding twenty-one years, either in possession or not above two years before the expiration of the estate in possession; and whereupon the accustomable yearly

yearly rent, or more, by the greater part of five years, next before the making such lease reserved, due, or payable, should not be reserved, and yearly payable during the continuance of every such lease; and that any *encrease of the rents or revenues should be employed to the maintenance of more,* and other poor people, to be placed there, or to the *further augmentation* of the allowance of those persons who should be there; and not be converted or employed to any private use; and to the end that all suspicion of indirect dealing might be prevented, it expressly provided that the lands should not be leased, demised, granted, or conveyed to any of the governors themselves, or to any persons for their use, although express mention of the yearly value and certainty of the premises be made, any act or restraint to the contrary; with power to make bye laws. And the livings upon the estate to be presented to the scholars brought up there, avoiding as much as might be the giving of more benefices than one to any one incumbent.

On the 1st of November following, Mr. Sutton executed his deed of gift, whereby he granted the estates mentioned in the charter to sixteen great officers of the realm, in trust, to distribute the revenues for the maintenance and continuance of the hospital, and free school, and of the master, preacher, schoolmaster, usher, poor people, scholars, and officers for the time being, at all times, then after for ever, subject to the yearly rent of 12*d.* He then proceeded to fit up the house and buildings, for the reception of his pensioners and scholars, at an expense, according to Strype, of 7000*l.*: he had entertained a wish to have filled the office of master himself, but his health suffered considerably by a slow fever, and therefore he appointed the Rev. John Hut-

ton, A. M. vicar of Littlebury, on the 30th of October, 1611, and made his will on the 28th of November. Stowe speaks of this foundation as the greatest gift in England, either in Protestant or Catholic times, ever bestowed by any individual, till we come down to that of Guy's Hospital. The founder did not live to enjoy the satisfaction of beholding the fruits of his expected Canaan, for he died on the 10th of December in the same year, at his house at Hackney, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Edmund Phillips received 40*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* for embalming his body, which was inclosed in a coffin of lead, and kept in his house till May, 1612; when it was conveyed in solemn pomp to Christ Church, Newgate-street, for temporary interment, until the chapel at the hospital was ready to receive it; the governors and many persons of rank and respectability attended the funeral.

The governors held their first meeting on the 30th of June, 1613, and on the 12th of December, 1614, the anniversary of his death, the coffin was borne on the shoulders of the poor from Christ Church to a vault on the north side of the chapel, under a magnificent tomb erected to his memory; his figure is represented recumbent in a gown, attended on each side by a man in armour standing erect, over them is a preacher addressing a full congregation. This was the work of Nicholas Stone, for which, including a small monument to Mr. Law, one of his executors, he received 400*l.* *

It was said that he left a fortune of 5000*l.* per annum in land, and of more than 60000*l.* in money.

Simon Baxter, the nephew and next heir of Mr. Sutton, not possessing the benevolence of his uncle, adopted a

* 2 Walp. Ans. 25.

proceeding

proceeding at common law to regain possession of the property thus vested in charitable uses, he therefore brought an action of trespass against the executors of his will, to try their right to the lands, and on the 29th of July, 1612, they filed their bill in the court of Chancery against him, which was heard on the 1st of February following, before Lord Ellesmere, chancellor, the master of the Rolls, chief Justice of King's-Bench, Lord Chief Baron of the court of Exchequer, and Justices Warburton, Crook, Bromley, and Winch; they agreed in directing an issue at law, in the King's Bench, and a special verdict to be procured, by which every doubt was to be considered and decided. Sir Edward Coke, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, certified that the bill was found *Billa Vera*, that the founder's incorporation was sufficient, good, and effectual in law *.

Baxter afterwards severely repented of his vain opposition; acknowledged the justice of the decision, and consented to receive a legacy of 300*l.* bequeathed to him by the will †.

The corporation then proceeded to organise itself, and to admit the parties for which it was founded; and we find an order made by the governors on the 30th of July, 1613, by which it was declared, "there shall no rogues or common beggars be placed in the hospital, but such poor persons as can bring good testimony of their good behaviour, and soundness in religion, and such as have been servants to the king, either decrepid or old captains, either at sea or land, soldiers, maimed or impotent, decayed merchants, men fallen into decay through shipwreck, casualty by fire, or such evil accident, those who have been captives under the Turks, &c. and no children whose parents have any estate

* 10 Co. Rep. 1. † Mort. 200, 441.

in lands to leave unto them, but only the children of poor men that want means to bring them up." This order has since been the guiding rule for the qualification of all applicants.

On the the 13th of October, 1617, Crofts was the first scholar sent to Cambridge, his exhibition was 20*l.* per annum.

The foundation was carried on without interruption, till about 1623 or 24, when the hospital suffered a loss of nearly 8000*l.* but afterwards it was doomed to severer trials, during the distractions of the reign of Charles I.: the charter was confirmed by parliament in 1628. In 1645 the troops assuming possession of some of its estates, the revenues were seized, the expenditure of the house was 1500*l.* beyond what was received, and some abatements were necessarily made in the domestic economy; parliament interfered, and ordered that such of the governors as had subscribed the engagement, or the major part of them, should proceed in all the affairs of the hospital until parliament should make further order therein *. At length Oliver Cromwell and his party prevailed there, and he was elected a governor in 1652: he attended several meetings in 1651, 2, and 3, and resigned on the 6th of March 1653, 4; when Major General Skippon was elected governor, " in the place of his highness the Lord Protector." I had occasion to mention some of the acts of the same Skippon in the city, in my history of the Hon. Artillery company. Lord Richard Cromwell was elected governor on the 20th of May, 1658. The losses which the settled endowment thus sustained were considerably encreased under the mastership of Gerard; but by the just and faithful management of the worthy Sir Richard

* Journal, 6 400.

Sutton,

Sutton, one of the founder's executors, the estates were by the year 1673 improved to 5391*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* yearly produce.

Since that period the improvements have not encreased in proportion to some other estates; for when Maitland wrote about sixty years ago, he remarks that although the revenue then amounted to 6000*l.* per annum, yet he could not learn that any other addition was made to the number of persons upon the foundation, than four boys to the number of scholars in the house, and five to that of the students at the universities, which makes the former forty-four, and the latter twenty-nine; which, together with eighty old pensioners, make the total number of members one hundred and fifty-three, besides the servants of the house*. I do not know of any subsequent alteration.

The pensioners live together in a collegiate manner, are provided with handsome apartments, and all the necessaries of life, except apparel, in lieu of which they are allowed a gown and 14*l.* per annum each. And the scholars, who must at admission be between the ages of *ten and fifteen* have not only handsome lodgings, and are instructed in classical learning, &c. but they are likewise supplied with all the necessaries of life; they are to continue at the school for eight years only; the exhibitions at the university are 20*l.* per annum, to continue for the term of eight years. And the boys that are incapable of being brought up scholars are put out apprentices, and the sum of 40*l.* given with each of them. And as a farther encouragement to the scholars brought up on this foundation, there are nine ecclesiastical preferments in the patronage of the governors, who, according to the constitutions of the hospital, are to confer them upon those that were educated therein.

* 2 Mait. 1291.

The wall in Charterhouse-square bears many* marks of antiquity, and was probably part of the monastery, though now so totally mutilated and incorporated into the master's and other apartments, that the original form is quite lost. Upon passing the gate into the first court, the ragged stones of the ruins are found to have been used in building a long gallery, whose windows are of the fashion used in the duke of Norfolk's days, 1565; in the midst is an arch, (over which are Mr. Sutton's arms,) leading to another court formed on the east side by the hall.

A small portico before the door has the royal arms on it, to the right a buttress and two large windows, and above the door one with nine divisions. At the south end a very large projecting window divided into fifteen parts, and over it a small one. The roof is slated, and supports a small cupola. The north and south sides of the area are of brick, erected about the middle of the last century. Two small passages lead to courts on either side; that on the south contains the entrance to the chapel, and much of the walls are of ancient stone. The north court seems to have been erected or altered about the same time; near it are the kitchen and bakehouse, the former contains two enormous chimney places, and the doors and windows have all pointed arches. Facing the chapel is a passage to the cloister, which is of brick, with projecting unglazed mullioned windows, and flat tops; a few small pointed doors are in the back wall, but they are now closed. From a terrace on this cloister, the patched ancient walls and buttresses of the original court-room may be seen. I have now mentioned all the external marks which seem to fix the above buildings to the time previous to Mr. Sutton's purchase. It is impossible to

* 1 Malc. 398.

trace

trace from them the sites of the various monastic buildings. It will be found from the interior, that the duke of Norfolk had expended large sums in adorning his house, which his inordinate ambition prevented him from enjoying. Whether he had any view towards his alliance with Mary Queen of Scots in thus decorating it, does not appear; but be that as it may, when Mary once perceived the artifices of Elizabeth to detain her in prison, she thought herself warranted to make attempts of every kind to procure herself liberty. A multitude of conspiracies were formed for her, to some of which she consented, and particularly to that for marrying the duke of Norfolk, against the will of Queen Elizabeth, though Bothwell was still alive; it cost that duke his life for pursuing the chimerical project with too much zeal *.

There is little or no vestige of the conventual building, which is said to have stood in the present garden. The old court room is one of the very few now remaining in condition †, whose decorations are of the time of Queen Elizabeth. It is magnificent, though mutilated and venerable, and though the cieling has been whitewashed. That bane of antiquity, and of all taste, has demolished the emblazoned armorial distinctions painted and gilded under the direction of the duke of Norfolk, to whose family they belonged.

The cieling is flat, and the crests and supporters, within circular and square pannels, are of stucco. The duke's motto, *Sola Vitrus Invicta*, is inscribed at the north end. The walls are hung with tapestry: the clue to the story of which Malcolm has not been able to find. A siege is one subject, but though it is otherwise perfect, the colours have in many places faded, even to obliteration of the figures. The

* Acta Regia, vol. 1733, p. 457. † 1 Malc. 429.

chimney-piece is most lavishly adorned. The basement is formed by four Tuscan pillars, in the intercolumniations of which are gilded shields containing paintings of Mars and Minerva. Over the fire-place are Faith, Hope, and Charity, on pannels of gold. The next division is composed of four Ionic pillars; between them arched pannels, with fanciful gilded ornaments. The pedestals contain paintings of the Annunciation and Last Supper; the figures in those are of gold, upon a black ground, and extremely well executed; the space between the pedestals is filled by a gold ground, on which Mr. Sutton's arms and initials have been introduced. Scrolls and cupids fill the intervals. The great centre pannel is of gold; with an oval containing the arms of James I. and a carved cherub beneath. I need not add that these were introduced by Mr. Sutton's executors. Two pillars, half Gothic, half Grecian, support the cieling at the upper end of the room, placed there since A.D. 1611; near them is a large projecting window of sixteen divisions, and two others of eight further south. Mr. Sutton's arms in painted glass adorn them, dated 1614. The only use now made of this apartment is for the anniversary dinner of the founder.

In one of the apartments is a very good half-length portrait of the founder, in a black furred gown, probably the livery gown of the company of Girdlers, of which he was a member, with a white beard. There is also a three quarter piece, by Kneller, of Doctor Thomas Burnet, master of this house in 1685, highly celebrated for his learning, and equally so for the spirit with which he resisted the obtrusion of a Roman Catholic into the office by James II. He was the author of the celebrated philosophical work entitled the Sacred Theory of the Earth, and of the Archaelogia Philosophica. This last work subjected him

him to such censure for the sceptical opinions it contained, as to prevent his further preferment; he died in 1715. He is represented as a thin man, of good countenance, in a black gown, and short hair *.

There is likewise a portrait of Charles II. and of James, Scot, duke of Monmouth.

The hall and ancient galleries are now almost useless: the school is at the east end of the cloister, reaching to the front of Charterhouse-square, over which is the dormitory, and facing the school is the scholars hall. The apartments for the master and respective officers are commodious, and handsomely though not expensively fitted up; the square consists of houses let to different tenants, which surround the green, which is inclosed with iron railing, of which the inhabitants are furnished with keys; the grove which crosses the green affords a shady and agreeable promenade; but the wilderness behind the hospital furnishes a more retired walk for contemplation. The square is shut within its own gates every night, which renders a convenient security to the foundation, and to its tenants. I should ill requite the marks of friendship which I received from the late Rev Samuel Berdmore, D. D. were I thus to close this account of the Charterhouse, of which when I had the honour of his acquaintance he was the celebrated schoolmaster; a better scholar nor a better man, of more amiable manners, or more liberal mind, were perhaps never before combined; he was elected in 1769; he resigned in 1791, and left this world certainly for a better in 1802; Dr. Matthew Raine was elected in 1791.

The superintendency which is vested by the charter in sixteen governors is very absolute, and renders all their

* Pennant, 191.

orders final and without appeal; they consist of the king, queen, and principal officers of state, and nobility, who present pensioners and scholars by rotation, except that the king presents two, the queen one, and then the sixteen governors present one each, as the places become vacant.

Among the benefactors to this foundation was Lady Holford, who, in 1720, gave eleven exhibitions of 10*l.* each to as many boys educated there *.

The following are the governors of the Charterhouse, who present by rotation—the King, the Queen, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor Eldon, vice Kenyon deceased, the Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Marlborough, Earl Spencer, Earl of Chatham, Earl of Liverpool, Earl Grey, Viscount Melville, Viscount ydney, Lord Grenville, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Erskine, Right Hon. William Windham, Reverend Philip Fisher, D. D.

Officers of the house—Reverend Philip Fisher, D. D. master; Reverend Wilfrid Clarke, M. A. preacher; Reverend C. R. Pritchet, B. A. reader and librarian; Thomas Ryder, esq. registrar; Robert Barbor, esq. receiver; H. I. Sayer, esq. auditor; Reverend Matthew Raine, D. D. schoolmaster; Reverend John Stuart, M. A. usher; Reverend R. Watkinson, B. D. and Reverend J. Russell, B. A. assistants; Mr. Charles Browne, writing-master; Arthur Daniel Stone, M. D. physician; William Norris, esq. surgeon; Mr. Stevens, organist, Mr. John Hingeston, apothecary; W. A. Dixon, manciple; Thomas Ryder, esq. steward of the courts; Mr. Pilkington, surveyor.

* 1 Malc. Anec. 24.

THE

THE CORPORATION

FOR

RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF CLERGYMEN,

AND

The Society for Clothing, Maintaining, and Educating poor Orphans of Clergymen of the Established Church, in England, until of Age to be put Apprentice, (commonly known by the name of the Sons of the Clergy.)

THE respect which I entertain for the character of a worthy clergyman, perhaps the most important officer of the community, and the esteem which I bear to several whose merit I shall ever regard, and whose friendship I shall duly appreciate, impress upon my mind a veneration for the church to which they belong. My account, therefore, of this institution shall be faithfully extracted, rather from that which was circulated in May last by the directors of it themselves, than from any other channel of inquiry.

It must ever be a source of deep concern to pious and thinking men, that so scanty a provision for some of the clergy should have so long remained in our protestant establishment, as to have depressed their zeal and talents by penury, and cast their widows and offspring upon their more fortunate brethren; every measure which has been adopted, either by the legislature, or by benevolent individuals, for augmenting small livings, or alleviating the wants of such men or their families, whose studies and pursuits have engrafted a refined sense of delicacy, which should never be suffered to feel obligation or dependence; every such

measure, I say, has dictated the language of participation and liberality, and urged a recommendation to all members of their communion more especially, but, I will add, of the whole flock of Christ to remember that inasmuch as they do good to the least of these, *his* brethren, they do it unto *him!*

Notwithstanding the pious liberality of her late majesty, Queen Anne, in giving up the first fruits and tenths for the augmentation of small livings, the still slender revenues of the greatest part of the beneficed clergy have long been, and probably will remain, but too general, as well as too just, a cause of concern. The reformation (favourable as it was to the protestant religion) did not make so competent and independent a provision for the inferior clergy as could have been wished; for many livings, being stript of great part of their tithes before they fell to their share, the incomes were even then inadequate to the necessary demands of life; and how much more they are so now, (since money is so much decreased, and every commodity so greatly increased, in value) there is but too much reason to lament.

An indulgence likewise then first granted, became eventually a considerable burthen to them; for the reformed clergy being allowed to marry upon their small emoluments, poverty in consequence in many cases became not only their own lot, but too often the lot of a numerous offspring. Thus the widows and children of the poor clergy in time grew to be not only very numerous, but their condition so far deplorable, that it excited the compassion, and was thought worthy the serious attention of the public; and in the reign of King Charles II. a society was established by the Royal Charter, under the name of "The Corporation for the Relief of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen;"

which

which is now happily enabled by its increased endowments to admit a great part of the widows that offer under its benevolent protection.

This charter is dated July 1, 1678, whereby, his said late majesty having taken notice, that divers charitable persons had appeared very forward in contributing to the relief of such of the widows and children of loyal and orthodox clergymen, as were poor; and the good effect the same had produced: And taking into his princely consideration, the great sufferings of many of the clergy of England for their loyalty, was graciously pleased, by his charter, under the great seal of England, to ordain, constitute, and grant, that the persons therein named, and their successors (to be elected as is therein expressed) be one body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Governors of the Charity for the Relief of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen." And that by the same name they should have perpetual succession; and be capable to purchase, have, or take manors, lands, and hereditaments, &c.; and all manner of goods and chattels, and to dispose thereof: And by that name to plead and to be impleaded in all actions, &c. And to do all other matters and things, as fully as any other body politic in this realm can do: And that the said governors should have a common seal.

And his said late majesty did further grant to the said governors, That there shall be a president, vice-president, three treasurers, and forty-two assistants, members of the said corporation; and that they, or any five of them (whereof the president, vice-president, or one of the treasurers to be one) should be called "The Court of Assistants of the said Corporation;" who should have the management of all the affairs of the said corporation; and should make laws

and

and ordinances for the good government thereof, as well in matters concerning the corporation, as in electing of officers, and management of their revenues; and impose penalties on offenders against the said laws, and recover the same to the use of the said corporation.

And it is therein appointed, that the persons thereby constituted to be the first president, vice-president, treasurers, and assistants, should continue in their respective offices until the second Thursday in November, 1679, and from thenceforth until there should be a new choice made of persons to succeed them.

And that on every second Thursday in November yearly (or oftener if there be occasion) there should be a general assembly of the said governors: And the major part of the members then present might choose a president, vice-president, three treasurers, and forty-two assistants, who should continue for the year following: And that in case of the death of any of the said officers within the year, others might be chosen in a general assembly in their places.

And that such general assembly might elect such other person or persons to be members and governors of the said corporation, as they, or the greatest part of them, should think fit.

With a proviso, that the president, vice-president, and treasurers, above named, should, before they entered upon their offices, take their oaths before the Lord Chancellor, duly and faithfully to execute their respective trusts; and that all the other members of the said corporation, before they act as assistants, and all succeeding presidents, vice-presidents, treasurers, assistants, and all other officers, should take a like oath, before the persons by the said charter impowered to administer the same.

And

And that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of England, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, the Archbishop of York, the Lord High Treasurer, the Bishop of London, the Lord High Almoner, and the Lord Mayor of London for the time being, should be visitors of the said corporation, and hear and determine all differences which should arise concerning the government thereof, and the disposition of the revenues and charities aforesaid.

Since the date of this charter the revenues having increased by various benefactions, the corporation represented the same by petition to King George I., who, on the 16th of December, 1714, granted his license to enable them to make further purchases and acquisitions, not exceeding 5,000*l.* per annum. And the subsequent augmentations having enabled the corporation to extend its bounty to many indigent, but respectable widows, their application is made by a petition which is to be procured of J. M. Grimwood, esq. at the Corporation Office, No. 2, Bloomsbury-place, to whom it is to be returned properly filled up, according to the marginal instructions. The petitions are all considered at a court, held soon after Easter, yearly, when vacancies in the list are filled up by election; but no widow whose income is 40*l.* or more is admissible *.

The following is a copy of the petition:

* Although this institution cannot properly be classed amongst school charities, yet it is so united with that which follows, that I thought it better not to separate them.

WIDOW'S PETITION.

To the Governors of the Corporation of the Charity for the Relief of Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen.

The humble petition of

Sheweth,

*That your petitioner, aged years, now living in the parish of in the county of is the widow of * late of in the county of who died in the year that your petitioner hath †*

That your petitioner hath no salary, annuity, estate, pension, income, or provision whatsoever, except ‡

Wherefore your petitioner humbly prays to be admitted a pensioner of the said corporation; and your petitioner (as in duty bound) will ever pray, &c. ‖

Those signing the following certificate are requested before they sign the same, to pay particular attention to the directions.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being well acquainted with the said petitioner and her circumstances, or having such information concerning them, as may be relied upon, do hereby certify the contents of the above petition to be true; and that the said petitioner is a communicant of the Church of England; is a person of good character and reputation, and in all respects proper to partake of the charity allowed by the said corporation. Given under our hands, this day of 1810 §

* A certificate from the parish register of the burial of the husband must be returned with this petition.

† Here insert the number, names, and ages of the children, and state whether they are at home with the mother unprovided for, or placed out in the world; and in what station of life.

‡ Here must be inserted the real income of the petitioner, and the means of her subsistence must be truly and fully stated; and if benefitted from a provincial charity, what she receives therefrom for herself and for her children. Any concealment or evasion in these particulars, will render her incapable of receiving benefit from this Corporation.

‖ To be signed by the petitioner.

§ This certificate must be signed by the minister and churchwardens of the parish where the widow lives; and by any neighbouring ministers, or persons of credit, who know the real circumstances of the case.

The

The governors of this charity, with the aid of their benefactors, have formed a permanent fund, the rents and interests of which they annually distribute in pensions and benefactions to a considerable amount, to a great many poor widows and children of clergymen; but the number who partake thereof is such, that the share of each individual is very inconsiderable; the pensions to widows and maiden daughters in no instance exceeding 10*l.*, except in the case of two annuitants of a particular benefaction. From this charity becoming more known, applications for relief are made much beyond the power of the corporation to comply with. In order, therefore, that the real objects of the charter of incorporation may receive a more ample assistance, and that the fund may be extended so as to carry the benevolent purposes of the institution to a still wider and more general operation, it is hoped that contributions will continue to be made by those interested in a concern so truly laudable, humane, and beneficent.

The corporation hath received by decree of the Court of Chancery, in the cause Moggridge and Thackwell * a very considerable sum, to the amount (according to the present price of the funds) of 27,491*l.* sterling. But which, by the will of the testatrix, Mrs. Ann Cam, is limited to be applied solely for the benefit of poor clergymen who have large families and good characters.

An abstract of the sums distributed in the year 1808 to widows and children of clergymen, and disbursed for other purposes, viz.—

	£.	s.	d.
To 372 clergymen's widows at 10*l.* each (one for two years) - - -	3720	0	0
Carry forward	3720	0	0

* Mortmain, 250.

To

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	3720	0	0
To 29 clergymen's widows, at 5*l.* each, being the benefaction of the Rev. Dr. James Palmer, and an augmentation of 5*l.* each	290	0	0
To 2 ditto at 5*l.* each, being the benefaction of Edmund Burrowes, esq. and an augmentation of 5*l.* each - -	20	0	0
To 8 ditto at 5*l.* each, being the benefaction of Edward Pauncefort, esq. and an augmentation of 5*l.* each - -	80	0	0
To 10 ditto at 10*l.* each, being the benefaction of the Rev. Robert D'Oyley -	100	0	0
To 6 ditto at 6*l.* each, being the benefaction of Mrs. Dorcas Thacker, and an augmentation of 4*l.* each - -	60	0	0
To 6 ditto at 6*l.* each, being the benefaction of Mrs. Mary Clissold, and an augmentation of 4*l.* each - - -	60	0	0
To 1 ditto 10*l.*, being the benefaction of the Rev. Dr. Nicoll - -	10	0	0
To 20 ditto at 5*l.* each, being the benefaction of Charles Etty, esq. and an augmentation of 5*l.* each - - -	200	0	0
To 2 of 25*l.* each, being the benefaction of Mrs. Jackson - -	50	0	0
To 150 maiden daughters of clergymen at 4*l.* 4*l.* each, being the benefaction of Mrs. Dutton, Mrs. Whitehall, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Williams, and Mr. Jackson, and an augmentation of 5*l.* 16*s.* out of the general fund	1500	0	0
Carry forward	6090	0	0

To

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	6090	0	0
To 3 maiden daughters of clergymen 10*l.* each, being the benefaction of Mrs. Barcock -	30	0	0
To 2 lame daughters of clergymen, being the benefaction of the Rev. Ptolemy James, and an augmentation of 5*l.* 16*s.* -	20	0	0
To 44 children of clergymen put out apprentice with the Rev. Mr. Withers's, Mr. Campion's, and other charities -	1258	0	0
To 10 poor curates, the benefaction of John Stock, esq. 10*l.* each - -	100	0	0
To 40 poor clergymen, the benefaction of Dr. Taylour and Mr. Myddleton -	545	0	0
To 33 poor clergymen, the benefaction of Mrs. Ann Cam - - -	495	0	0
To donations to apprentices -	150	0	0
To annuities, interest of money, quit rents, and other annual payments -	296	7	8
To law charges and surveyors -	261	0	6
To salaries, house-rent, taxes, insurance, stationary wares, printing, postage, stamps, and other incidental expenditures this year	1590	17	6
£.	10836	5	8

To prevent as much as possible any abuses in the distribution of this excellent charity, the clergy are requested by the corporation to give information to Mr. Grimwood, if any of the pensioners on the list be dead, or be not of good character and reputation, or have any salary, annuity, estate, pension, certain provision, or means of subsistence above 40*l.*

40*l.* per annum; or any widow have been married since the death of her husband who was a clergyman.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is president; Right Hon. Edward Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice of England, vice-president; Richard Stanley, esq. F. R. S., John Bacon, esq. and Robert Jenner, esq. Doctors'-Commons, treasurers. The committee consists of forty-two governors, besides the above-mentioned officers.

Legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurers, or either of them, for the use of the charity.

SONS OF THE CLERGY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the relief afforded by the preceding chartered contribution, many of the families of clergymen being large, were still found burthensome to their widows; for though that excellent charity allows a considerable sum towards the support of a great number of widows, and also money for putting out apprentice great numbers of their children; yet their funds would not then allow them to comply with all the applications which were made. This then seemed to call for a further establishment, to rescue these children from poverty, and to enable them to gain a reputable livelihood; and thus soon arose that humane institution of "The Stewards of the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy;" by the assistance of which many poor children of clergymen are put apprentice, and are thereby happily provided with the means of becoming useful members of the community.

These

These charities, however generous and extensive in their views, were yet many times defeated in their intentions, by children being offered who were too young to partake of the benefit they could afford, so that a subordinate society, whose province it should be to supply that defect, seemed necessary to extend the benefit of the former charities; therefore, to render the plan complete, and that nothing might be wanting to enlarge the bounds of these benevolent institutions, a set of gentlemen, out of their compassionate regard to the interest of the fatherless and widow, in the year 1749, formed themselves into a body, under the name of "A Society of Stewards and Subscribers for Maintaining and Educating poor Orphans of Clergymen till of age to be put Apprentice." This establishment, happily increasing as it became more generally known, has now attained a considerable degree of prosperity; and it is not doubted, but the same liberal support will be continued to it, with even additional assistance, when it is known that such is still wanting to enable the Society to afford full relief to all the objects intended to be benefitted by it.

This society, since its institution in the year 1749, has received into its schools more than seven hundred children of both sexes; most of whom have been put apprentice, or otherwise provided for; the strictest care having been previously taken of their morals, and of their advancement and improvement in useful learning.

Such is the plan and progress of this auxiliary society, which has long been endeavouring to become more extensively beneficial. The moderate subscription required of the members, viz. one guinea per annum, puts it easily in the power of well-disposed persons to become benefactors; and particularly of the beneficed clergy, who

are

are more immediately bound by interest, as well as by the ties of charity, to promote it: and the society having received so many children of both sexes under its humane protection, entertains the warmest hopes, that many of the fair sex, for their more tender and sympathetic feelings, will be induced to think this charity worthy their regard; and that those in particular who are descended from, or connected with, dignified or opulent clergymen, will make it more immediately the object of their generous attention.

This society lately received a further incorporation, by an Act of Parliament in the 49th year of George III. by the name of "The Society of Stewards and Subscribers for Maintaining and Educating poor Orphans of Clergymen till of Age to be put Apprentice."

By the constitutions, a general annual meeting shall be held at such place as the committee shall deem most convenient, on the last Tuesday in February, or some other day before the 15th of March, in their discretion, at two in the afternoon; and quarterly meetings on the last Thursday in May, August, and November, at eight in the evening; and monthly meetings of the committee at the society's school-house in Chapel-street, Lisson-green, Mary-le-bonne, or at the school-house in Acton, upon the second Thursday in every month, at one in the afternoon, to transact the business of the society.

That a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and committee, shall be annually elected at the general meeting in February; and in case of any vacancy happening within the year, the same may be supplied for the remainder of the year, at the next quarterly meeting.

That the committee shall consist of the principal officers and

and secretary, and of twenty other members, any three of whom shall be deemed a board.

That any gentleman or lady subscribing one guinea, or upwards, annually, shall be a member during the continuance of such subscription: and any gentleman or lady giving a benefaction of twenty guineas, or upwards, at one time, or at different times, in one year, shall be a member for life.

That the subscriptions shall be paid annually to the treasurer at or before the general meeting in February.

That the subscriptions and benefactions (after deducting the charge of printing and other extra expenses of the Society) shall be applied towards the maintenance and education of poor orphans of clergymen of the Church England.

That ladies, being members of this society, shall in all cases be permitted to vote or ballot by proxy given to any other member, signified by letter to the presiding officer at such election.

That children shall be elected by ballot at the general meeting in February, or at one of the quarterly meetings: and that preference shall be given to such children *(cæteris paribus)* as shall have lost both father and mother.

That the nuber of children to be elected shall be resolved on and declared at a quarterly meeting previous to the day of election: and that the proper petitions* and certificates for their elections, shall be transmitted to the treasurer or secretary of the society, one month before the day of election.

That no child shall be eligible under the age of seven or above the age of twelve years; nor without proper certifi-

* The form may be had of the treasurer or secretary.

cates

cates from the minister and churchwardens of the parishes where they live, signifying their exact ages, that they are of good dispositions, and of healthy constitutions, have had the small-pox, and are proper objects of the charity.

That the election of children into the schools of the society shall be conditional only upon the production to the treasurer or secretary for the time being of a certificate of health, duly filled up and attested according to the form hereunto annexed.

That upon delivery of such certificate to the treasurer or secretary for the time being, at the time of presenting to him the child elected, the treasurer or secretary shall thereupon, but not otherwise, make an order in writing to the master or mistress for admitting the child into the school of the Society.

That no child elected shall be received into either of the schools without such certificate and written order.

That no child shall be permitted to continue in either of the schools after attaining the age of fourteen years, without leave obtained from the committee, and afterwards from the society at their next quarterly meeting; and that the name of every child, together with the names of the parent or relations, and the places where they reside, and to which the child is to be removed, shall be sent from each of the schools to the treasurer or secretary of the society, three months at least before their attaining that age; in order that timely application may be made for their being removed from the school and properly provided for.

That the children shall be sent to the society's schools, and be snbject to their orders and regulations: And that the sum of fourpence per mile shall be allowed for conveying and removing each child to and from the schools.

That

That the treasurer, or secretary, shall from time to time apply to the governors of the corporation of the sons of the clergy, or to the stewards of the feast for the time being, with the request of this society, to assist such of the children as shall be of proper age with money to put them apprentice.

That if more objects shall apply to be relieved by this charity than the annual income will support, such a part of the balance remaining in the treasurer's hands as the society shall judge proper shall be applied for that purpose.

The following is a certificate of health for admitting a child into the Clergy Orphan School:—

*I * of do hereby certify, that I have this day inspected the person of † of the late Rev. † of ; and have particularly questioned ‡ as to general state of health; and upon such inspection and inquiry, . I do further certify that the said hath not, in my judgment, any infectious or constitutional disease, but is healthy, and of a good habit of body. Dated this day of* 18

Signed, §

The child must be examined by the inspection of the physician, surgeon, or apothecary, of the place where he or she lives, immediately previous to his or her being sent to the school. And for being received therein, the child must be brought to the treasurer or secretary, with this certificate, who will thereupon give an order, in writing, for the child's admission; without which certificate and order the child cannot be received.

* Here describe the profession of the person certifying, as physician, surgeon, or apothecary.

† Here insert the name of the child, and of its father.

‡ Here insert the name of the mother or friend with whom the child has lived.

§ Describing the profession of the person certifying.

By the orders and regulations for the society's school in Chapel-street, Lisson-green, Marybone, it is directed,

That the girls admitted into the school be clothed during their continuance in it, in one uniform dress, according to the sample approved by the committee; and be new clothed annually about Easter.

That the children be taught to read well, to write a legible hand, and the first four rules of arithmetic.

That they be diligently and carefully instructed in the principles and duties of the Christian religion, according to the Church of England, as by law established; and do constantly attend divine service on Sundays, both morning and afternoon, unless prevented by illness.

That they be carefully taught the duties of true humility, of obedience and submission to parents and superiors, of gratitude to benefactors, and of courtesy, affability, and condescension to all; and be frequently warned against idleness, lying, stealing, spitefulness, and wanton cruelty toward animals and insects; that the happiness and advantages arising from diligence, industry, honesty, and sobriety, be frequently pointed out to them, that they may thereby be enabled to live with credit and reputation in the world, and become useful members of the community in the several stations in which it shall please Providence to place them.

That they be taught to make shirts, shifts, table-linen, and all kinds of plain needle-work, to mark and knit, and to make and mend all their own wearing-apparel and linen.

That the twelve eldest girls make their own and the other children's beds, and assist in washing and combing the other children every morning before prayer time; and that six of them assist weekly, by turns, in getting up their own and the

the other childrens' wearing linen, and in any domestic offices of the house, suitable to their ages and abilities.

That no girl be permitted to go out of the school to visit any relation or friend, or upon any other pretence whatever, but in company of the mistress, or by leave in writing from one of the officers, or from two of the committee; nor any relations or friends be permitted to visit them in the school hours.

That no gentleman be permitted to visit the girls but in company of one of the officers, or of one of the committee, nor any lady, unless a subscriber, or the wife of a subscriber, without a letter from one of the officers, or from one of the committee. And that every lady visiting the school be, and she is hereby particularly requested to inspect the education and behaviour of the girls, their work and employment, and the management of the house, and to favour the committee with her sentiments thereon, to which the greatest attention will be paid by the society.

That the mistress be careful to teach, instruct, and employ the children according to the preceding orders; except in the articles of writing and arithmetic, which are to be taught them by the writing-master; that she take pains to make them understand what they are taught as far as they are capable: that she constantly attend divine service with them on Sundays, and be careful that they behave with proper decency and attention: that she join with them in prayer every morning and evening at the stated hours; that she be careful that grace be said by them by turns before and after their meals, and proper decorum observed by them during their meals; that she treat them at all times with tenderness, humanity, and impartiality, and from time to time make faithful reports of their improve-

ments and behaviour to the committee; and that she lay the name of every girl before the committee three months at least before her attaining the before-mentioned age of fourteen years, in order that timely application may be made for her being removed from the school, and properly provided for.

That she keep an account of the current expenses of the house, &c.

That she at no time sleep out of the house or be absent from her duty without leave in writing from three or more of the committee: nor suffer any person to sleep in the house, or any girl who shall have been apprenticed from it, or shall have left it, except she shall have a sister or sisters in it, to visit any of the children or servants in it, or any servants to be admitted into it.

That she wait upon the visitors to the school through the apartments, and do not suffer any person to view them without her.

That the writing-master attend twice a week, two hours at least each time, to teach such of the children as are above the age of eleven years to write, and such of them as are above the age of twelve years, the first four rules of arithmetic.

That for preventing any undue preference or partiality to any of the children, and for preserving as much as may be a strict impartiality towards all of them, no money or present of any kind be given by any parent, relation, friend, or visitor of the children to any of them, or to the mistress or servants, upon any pretence whatever: and the mistress and servants are hereby strictly enjoined, that they do not presume to accept any money or present of any kind from any parent, relation, friend, or visitor of the children, upon

upon any pretence whatever, upon pain of being discharged and rendered incapable of being employed in future in the school; which will also be incurred by the breach of any other order.

That as an early and pious education lays the only solid foundation for future advancement and happiness in the world, it be frequently inculcated and instilled by the mistress, as a duty strictly incumbent upon the children who shall be maintained and educated in this school: that, if they shall hereafter, by the blessing of Providence upon their industry and diligence through the means afforded them by this society, attain prosperous and comfortable situations in life, they be mindful of the benefits they received from their education in this school, and express their gratitude to their present benefactors, by becoming cheerful and liberal contributors, in proportion to their abilities, to promote the charitable purposes of this society, that others through their means may become happy partakers of the like benefits with themselves.

That the mistress do not suffer any person whatsoever to come into the house, offices, yard, play-ground, or any part of the premises, for the purpose of vending cakes, tarts, nuts, or toys, or any commodities whatsoever, excepting such person as may be approved by the committee; and that she do not suffer any person whatever to attend for the purposes above-mentioned for or in the stead of such person so approved. And that she do not permit any ballads, story-books, prints, or pictures whatever, to be sold or distributed in the house or premises; and if any servant in the house shall presume to procure for or shew or lend any ballad, story-book, print, or picture to any

girl, such servant shall be immediately discharged from the service and from the school.

That the mistress do give strict orders to the postman delivering letters, and to the carrier delivering parcels, that the same be delivered at the front door of the house only: and each and every parcel and letter, or other thing so delivered, be brought to the mistress before it be delivered to the person in the house to whom it shall be directed.

Note.—Shirts, shifts, table-linen, and all kinds of plain needle-work are taken in at the school, and performed by the children at the following rates, viz.

	s.	*d.*
A full-trimmed shirt or shift	2	6
A plain ditto	1	6
A servant's ditto	1	0
A large table cloth	1	0
A small ditto	0	6
Fine napkins, per dozen	2	0
Common ditto—ditto	1	0
Large sheets, per pair	1	6
Small ditto—ditto	1	0
Servants ditto—ditto	0	9

And other work of every sort at proportionable rates: and ladies and gentlemen, subscribers to this charity, having linen to make, are particularly requested to send it to this school to be made, as well for the employment and improvement of the children, as also for the benefit of the fund of the society.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

In the commencement of this institution, the only means of educating the boys, within the then limited powers of the

the charity, were by placing them under the tuition of a master in the neighbourhood of Thirsk in Yorkshire; this measure, however, was attended with many inconveniencies: a very important one was the distance of the school from London, which rendered it impossible for the committee to have that knowledge of the condition of the children, and to exercise that control in the management of the house, which it is highly necessary they should have. To remedy these and other inconveniencies, it has been thought adviseable to bring the boy's school so near to the metropolis as to be within the reach, and under the immediate and constant superintendance of the committee. This plan, from the present flourishing state of the charity, under the blessing of God, has been carried into effect in the course of the year 1805, in a manner fully to answer the most sanguine wishes. The society made a very advantageous purchase of a copyhold estate at Acton in the county of Middlesex, five miles from London, consisting of a house and premises particularly well adapted to the purpose, where the boys are comfortably maintained and educated, without their having communication with the village.

It is true, the execution of this plan has put the society to a very considerable extra expence, and it is also true, that the charge of thus maintaining and educating the boys, will exceed the cost of their maintenance and education in Yorkshire. But so great and substantial are the advantages derived from the change, that the society feel the highest satisfaction in discharging the trust reposed in them by adopting it. And if the patronage and support of the clergy in particular, and of the nobility, the gentry, and the public in general, be continued with the same benevo-

lence and liberality it has hitherto been bestowed, there is every reason to hope that the great and truly christian work of maintaining and educating the poor orphans of clergymen, will become a most extensive and important benefit to the established church.

By the orders and regulations of the society's school for boys, at Acton, in the county of Middlesex, it is prescribed,

That the boys admitted into the school be clothed during their continuance in it, in one uniform dress, according to the sample approved by the committee: and be new clothed annually about Easter.

That the children be taught to read well, to write a legible hand, arithmetic, and Latin.

That they be diligently and carefully instructed in the principles and duties of the christian religion, according to the church of England, as by law established; and do all constantly attend divine service on Sundays, both morning and afternoon, unless prevented by illness.

That they be carefully taught the duties of true humility, of obedience and submission to parents and superiors, of gratitude to benefactors, and of courtesy, affability, and condescension to all; and be frequently warned against idleness, lying, stealing, spitefulness, and wanton cruelty towards animals and insects: that the happiness, and advantages arising from diligence, industry, honesty, and sobriety, be frequently pointed out to them, that they may thereby be enabled to live with credit and reputation in the world, and become useful members of the community in the several stations in which it shall please Providence to place them.

The other regulations are very similar to those already stated

stated for the girls' school, *mutatis mutandis*; disobedience to any of which will incur the penalty of a dismissal, and incapacity of future admission.

From the first institution in 1749, to the 28 h of February, 1809, there have been three hundred and thirty-two girls elected into the school, of whom two hundred and ninety-two have been put apprentice, or otherwise provided for by their friends; and forty then remained in the school at Lisson Green: three hundred and seventy-four boys have been elected during the same period, of whom three hundred and twenty-four have been apprenticed, or otherwise provided for by their friends, and fifty then remained in the school at Acton.

Amongst the benefactions received, of which the list is filled with the most illustrious names, and with sums which do honour to their hearts, the Society of Patrons of the Charity schools have presented half the produce of the collections at St. Paul's Cathedral on their anniversaries, yearly from 1788, which moiety has upon an average amounted to 100*l.*

On the 22d of February, 1791, his present Majesty having been most graciously pleased to express a desire that 1000*l.* part of the money produced by the musical performance in Westminster Abbey, in 1790, should be appropriated to the benefit of the families of necessitous clergymen deceased, under the direction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, (Dr. Moore): his grace thought fit to direct the same to be applied in equal shares to this society, and towards the relief of old unmarried daughters of clergymen, 500*l.* was accordingly paid to the treasurer of this charity.

His Majesty was pleased to repeat the same desire as to 500*l.* on the celebration of the similar performance in 1791,

and therefore the archbishop paid to the treasurer 250*l.* for this charity on the 12th of April, 1792.

In 1808 the society received, under decree in the court of Chancery, the legacy of Mrs. Ann Cam, 5000*l.* which was immediately invested in 3 per cent consols.

	£.	s.	d.
The whole receipts of the last year, including the sale of some of the capital, amounted to	9387	18	5
The expenditure, including a balance of 521*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* due on the previous audit, removals to and from the schools, house-rent, &c. and the purchase of stock as abovementioned, and also 1541*l.* 6*s.* for the boys' school, and 1201*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* for the girls' school . .	9352	6	6
Balance .	£ 35	11	11

The society in 1785 directed their treasurer to transmit copies of their constitutions to the two vice-chancellors, and to the heads of houses in both the universities of Oxford and Cambridge: and they have since felt the strength of their accustomed benevolence.

Stock in the funds belonging to the Clergy Orphan Charity, in the names of Clement Samuel Strong, esq. Henry Stebbing, esq. and the Rev. Edward Embry, Feb. 28, 1809: viz.

	£.	s.	d.
In bank stock, the gift of John Jackson, esq.	1029	4	9
In the 3 per cent. consols. (Lady Grant's, Mrs. Oswald's, Mrs. Sutton's, and Mr.			
Carried forward £	1029	4	0

Farmer's);

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	1029	4	0
Farmer's); In ditto Mrs. Cam's, by grant of the corporation of the sons of the clergy	26,700	0	0
In the 4 per cents. . . .	5999	15	6
In the 3 per cents. reduced (Mrs. Sutton's)	3660	9	8
In the 5 per cents. 1797 . .	100	0	0
In the 5 per cent. navy . .	175	0	0
In the New South Sea annuities (part of Mrs. Negus's) . .	1531	10	3
In the Old South Sea annuities (further part of Mrs. Negus's residue) . .	1801	13	10
Total amount of stock . .	£ 40,997	13	3

N. B. By the will of Mr. James Farmer, the sum of 500*l.* cash is to be paid seven years after his death, the 25th of October, 1801, and every twenty years afterwards. To provide for which a sinking fund is established by the general meeting of the society, the 23d of February, 1808, by investing 25*l.* sterling in the 3 per cent. consols. every year, by half-yearly investments.

The present officers are—(This blank was lately filled by the truly venerable Bishop Porteus,) president; Clement S. Strong, esq. vice-president, Limpsfield, Surry; James Bush, esq. treasurer, Dean's-court, Doctor's Commons; Rev. Edward Embry, secretary, No. 28, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden; eighteen auditors, a house committee of twenty governors, consisting of clergy and laymen, who meet on the second Thursday in every month at one o'clock, at the society's school, No. 40, Chapel-street Lisson green, or at

Acton, of which the president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary are officially members, and the committee is open for any other member.

A committee of ladies also meet on the last Thursday in every month, at noon precisely.

Dr. Budd, Craven-street, Dr. Pemberton, Great George-street, Hanover-square, Sir W. Blizard, Devonshire-square, and Mr. Ramsden, Warwick-lane, one of the surgeons to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, generously give their advice and assistance as physicians and surgeons to the schools, gratis.

THE

WIDOWS AND CHILDREN

OF

CLERGYMEN IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

In addition to the foregoing useful and necessary charities, the London Clergy, to their great honour, have subjoined another. A meeting was held by these gentlemen on the 12th of February, 1791, when it was agreed that a committee should be appointed to give a more extensive effect to the institution for the relief of widows and children of the clergy of London, Westminster, and the county of Middlesex. The society consists of a president (the Bishop of London,) and three vice-presidents, who are the president of Sion College, a member of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and a member of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster,

Westminster, (the Rev. John Moore, Dr. Moss, vice Dr. Jefferys deceased, and Dr. Bell). Their committee is composed of the president and vice presidents, the officers and four members of Sion College, who have passed the chair, the five archdeacons of the Diocese of London, two incumbents of the City of Westminster, and six of the County of Middlesex. The Rev. John Moore is treasurer, and the Rev. Robert Watts secretary. Any five of the committee may act; but no alteration in their regulations can be made unless in a general meeting, which may be called at the request of any three subscribers. An annual one is held in the month of April. The day is appointed by the committee. Subscriptions are collected by them in their several districts.

The forms of petitions are prescribed, and they must be presented on the second Thursday in February, and the money is distributed on the second Thursday in March. These persons (widows or children) who have a settled income of 20*l.* per annum, are not entitled to assistance. Those who receive it must be widows or children of rectors, vicars, lecturers, or curates, and licensed preachers. Curates whose relatives obtain relief must have served regularly twelve months previous to their decease; and it must be certified by the rector that they have done so. Letters of orders must also be produced to the committee or treasurer, or satisfactory reasons given instead of them. The sum subscribed in 1808 was 214*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* to which was added one year's interest of 150*l.* old South-sea annuities, 4*l.* 10*s.* distributed to seventeen petitioners, 176*l.* 8*s.* the greatest sum given was 18*l.* and the least 8*l.* *

A similar institution has been established in Essex, and

* 1 Malcolm, 38.

that

that part of Herts which is in the diocese of London, whose distributions amounted last year to 1067*l.* to poor clergymen, widows, children, and infants, of which the Bishop of London is president, Sir William Scott, chancellor, Dr. Swabey, commissary, and J. Shepherd, esq. registrar of the diocese.

COLFE'S SCHOOL,

LEWISHAM.

The Rev. Abraham Colfe, vicar of Lewisham, first came to reside at that place as curate to Rev. Dr. Hadrianus Sadriana, in the year 1604. In 1610, he was himself presented and inducted to the vicarage; in the year 1656, he devised by will the greater part of his real and personal estate, consisting of lands, &c. in Lewisham and Edmonton, now let at about 186*l.* per annum, and 1100*l.* in money in the hands of the leathersellers' company, to that company in trust to be bestowed in charitable uses, principally for the benefit of the parish of Lewisham, and the hundred of Blackheath: in his life time he had founded a grammar-school on Blackheath within this parish, which was opened in the month of June, 1652, he had procured a grant of the ground in 1647 from Reginald Grahme, esq. lord of the manor, who had stipulated for several privileges for himself and his successors; and by his will he gave the following directions relative to the school;—that it shall be for the education of thirty-one boys, five of whom shall be

of

of the parish of Lewisham; (one of these to be nominated by the lord of the manor from among his tenants' sons, the others from the reading-school, also founded by Mr. Colfe at Lewisham, in preference to any others); ten of Greenwich; eight of Deptford; one of Lee; one of Charlton; three of Eltham; and three of Woolwich, to be chosen in the several parishes at a public meeting of the chief parishioners; and in addition to this number, every incumbent minister in the Hundred of Blackheath, and also the minister of Chislehurst, should have the privilege of sending their sons to the school for education, but no minister to have more than one son in the school at a time. The master to be examined and approved by the head master of Westminster, St. Paul's, and Merchant Taylors' schools, by the president of Sion College, the ministers of the Hundred of Blackheath, and the minister of Chislehurst; and to be chosen by them, in conjunction with the wardens of the Leathersellers' Company, and the lord of the manor, who should have the privilege of nominating a Westminster scholar, to stand in election with one, two, or three candidates nominated by the other electors. The master should not undertake any church duty without leave of the trustees, by whom he may be displaced if he be guilty of any notorious misbehaviour; as, "if he give scandal or evil example to the scholars or others, by being a gamester or diver, or a frequenter of taverns and alehouses, or a drunkard, or a whoremonger, or given to wanton dalliancies and unseemly behaviour with women, or lavish in unnecessary expences in following vain, gaudy fashions of apparel, or if he wear long, curled, or ruffin-like hair, or if he be a swearer or a curser, or unsound in the faith or corrupt in religion; either Papist or popishly affected, or an Armenian, or Socinian, or Anabaptist,

Anabaptist, or one holding or broaching heresies, and gross erroneous opinions, contrary to the articles of our Christian faith, and of the true religion established of the Church of England, and confirmed by public authority of public laws and statutes; or if he delight, and being admonished to the contrary do yet continue, to teach the scholars such books and such parts in the books, in either of Latin or Greek authors, whether poets or others, and do not withal shew them the errors and vices to be avoided, which may draw youth to popish superstition, to epicurism, licentiousness, profaneness and atheism, and not induce them to godliness and leading a holy life."

After a vacancy the election of a new master must be within eighteen days; his salary is fixed at 30*l.* with a house for his residence, which, as it was built large and commodious that he might enjoy the advantage of taking boarders, the founder directed that he shall keep it in repair. The founder's relations, being duly qualified, are to have the preference, if candidates for the master's place. The usher or second master, for whom also a house was built adjoining the school, and for which he is charged with 6*s.* a year due to the parish of Lewisham for the herbage of the ground on which the school stands, is to be examined and approved by the same persons as the head master, and also the head master himself, after which, being presented to the wardens of the Leathersellers' Company, he is to be admitted by them; he must be a single person, and continue unmarried; his salary is fixed at 20*l.* per annum. Mr. Lysons says there is no usher now of the description mentioned in the founder's will; an assistant who teaches writing has 10*l.* per annum and a house: a writing master also is appointed with a salary of 11*l.* per annum. He gave

various

various regulations respecting the internal government of the school; the rewards, punishments, and recreations, of the scholars, which latter are prescribed to be shooting in long bows, stool-ball, running, wrestling, leaping, and other inoffensive exercises, but money-plays not to be suffered. They are strictly forbidden to wear long, curled, frizzled, or powdered, or ruffin-like hair; but enjoined, on the contrary, "to cut their hair, and wear it in such a sort and manner that both the beauty of their foreheads may be seen, and that their hair shall not grow longer than above one inch below the lowest tips of their ears."

Public disputations and trials of skill are appointed to be held once a year, when prizes are given to the three best scholars, and the best writers. A scholar from the grammar-school, having been examined and chosen by one of the chief schoolmasters in London, and the ministers of Lewisham, Lee, Greenwich, Deptford, and Chislehurst,) is to be sent every year to one of the universities, Oxford or Cambridge, and to have an exhibition of 10*l.* per annum during seven years; these exhibitions are to be children of persons not reputed to be worth 500*l.*, natives of Lewisham to be preferred; they are to promise to take upon them the function of the ministry, and that before the end of ten years they will preach one or two sermons in Lewisham church; that they will set forth some sermons also in print, and do their endeavours to write some learned commentaries upon the Scriptures. There have not been any exhibitions for many years.

Provision is made in case at any time a scholar fit for the university should not be found in the school at Blackheath, that an exhibitioner shall be chosen from among the children of persons belonging to the Leathersellers' Company; if there be

be none qualified then from the free-school within the precincts of Christ church, Canterbury, or in failure of a fit scholar there, from Christ's hospital. The sum of 13*s*. 4*d*. is allowed for an anniversary sermon at Lewisham or Greenwich in Whitsun week, being the time when the school was opened; 20*s*. for the annual election dinner; and the like sum for a dinner at the election of a school-master.

The great room over the school is appropriated by the founder for a library, to which he bequeathed all his books, in folio, quarto, and thick octavo; he allowed 1*l*. per annum for the augmentation of it; 5*s*. to the usher as librarian; and 7*s*. to buy chains. He enjoins the exhibitors to present a copy of all books which they shall publish, and bequeath some other small fund for its encrease.

Mr. Colfe also founded an English school at Lewisham for thirty-one boys, who are to be taught reading, writing, psalm-singing, and the accidence. They are forbidden to wear long ruffin-like hair on the head or forehead, neck or cheeks, above an inch below the lowest tips of the ears. The master, whose salary is fixed at 20*l*. is to be chosen by the Leathersellers' Company. The founder bequeathed 5*l*. per annum for the purchase of bibles and other books necessary for the use of the school; and 6*s*. for mending the bibles, (rather repairing their bindings): he also bequeathed 5*l*. per annum towards apprenticing the boys; and afterwards allotted the sum of 440*l*. to be laid out in the purchase of 24*l*. yearly rent, for the purpose of apprenticing six scholars annually from this school. This purchase was not made, and only 3*l*. a year is now paid for this purpose.

Mr. Colfe also directed by his will that a certain sum should be laid out in the building five alms-houses, (the chapel having been converted into a dwelling-house, there

are

are now six pensioners,) to be begun in April, 1662, "for poor godly householders of this parish, sixty years of age or upwards, and able to say the Ceeed, the Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments." The allowance fixed for the pensioners is 1*s.* 9*d.* per week, and 18*s.* for a gown once in two years. These alms-houses are on the west side of the village of Lewisham, to the south of the church; over the door are the arms of the founder, quarterly 1 and 4 O., a fesse between 3 colts current, S.—Colfe; 2 and 3 arg., a cross checkey, O. and G. between 4 mullets of the second; Bradfield. In addition to these are the arms of the Leathersellers' Company; 7—arg. 3 bucks trippant, regardant G., attired S.

The founder was in other respects a considerable benefactor to this parish; and gave 5*l.* to the parish, as a stock to keep poor children to knitting.—This has been long disused *.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE
DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN
OF THE POOR,

KENT-ROAD.

WHEN the reasoning powers of man are restricted from any communication by the inability to hear as well as to speak, the utility of his being is lost, and the dignity of his

* 4 Lysons, 529.

nature

nature is humbled; the lame and the blind meet the eye of observation, but the *deaf and dumb children of the poor* have hitherto remained unnoticed, because their calamity has been unknown. They have not only been left in ignorance of passing occurrences, even when these affected themselves, and have been excluded from the ordinary sources and means of information; but they have had no outward means by which they could attain a knowledge of their religion, except through a laborious and painful kind of instruction, which the poverty of their parents rendered them utterly unable to procure, and which this institution now gratuitously imparts.

It is no part of this design to attempt to remove these defects by medical assistance: this has been exerted without success, but its grand intention is to mitigate their affliction, and as much as possible to assist their defects through the medium of science, and though it is impossible to restore them fully to the exercise of speech (and not to hearing in any degree), yet the deficiency has been so far supplied, that most of the ideas which they have endeavoured to express may be understood by those to whom they have been conveyed.

The number of indigent deaf and dumb persons in this country, unfortunately far exceed what at the first suggestion of this charity was supposed, and experience has proved this fact beyound question, by the number of candidates at every election, which far exceed the vacancies to be supplied. The assistance here afforded to this imbecility remains no longer problematical, and may be seen by visiting the Asylum: where it will be found that those who once were deaf and dumb, and ignorant, are now receiving a course of moral and religious instruction, and enabled to speak,

speak, read, write, cypher, and comprehend the meaning and grammatical arrangement of words; and also to understand and practice the arts of mechanism and handicraft, so as to carry on several manufactories as a part of the establishment. Of those who have left the asylum, a very few only who were discharged for mental incapacity received no essential benefit; the others have carried with them a capacity of conveying their ideas by words, and are now following their useful employments. When this Society is mentioned, the name of the Rev. H. C. Mason, M. A. should be remembered, who by examination and precept, says Dr. Lettsom *, greatly contributed to its establishment.

As the unfortunate situation, say the committee in their public address, of the indigent Deaf and Dumb, did not obtain in this country of distinguished and active benevolence, any public notice till the formation of this Society, some powerful obstructions must have diverted the stream of national benevolence from flowing into this channel; these impediments appear to have originated in the general prevalence of two opinions—That the condition of the deaf and dumb must be hopeless from the extreme difficulty, if not absolute impossibility, of removing the cause of their affliction; and that, even if any remedy could be applied, the number of children labouring under this misfortune was too small to require a public establishment. These opinions are found still to operate very powerfully.

But by an experience of sixteen years, this institution hath demonstrated both these opinions to be founded in error.

The benevolent and active zeal of an humane individual, the Rev. John Townsend, first called the attention of the public, in the year 1792, to the distresses of the indigent

* 2 Hints, 96.

deaf

deaf and dumb, and planted the germ of the present Society: happily for these children of deprivation and misfortune, the institution has from its very commencement continued to flourish under that patronage and encouragement, which the British public fail not to bestow on undertakings of real benevolence and utility.

The children of the poor are admitted into the asylum, deaf and dumb; without the faculty of speech, the great distinctive characteristic of the human species; shut out from the possibility of all mental improvement, by this (if unremoved) insurmountable barrier; and consequently, as it respects themselves, they are doomed to solitary dejection, without one cheering ray from social intercourse or religious hope; to their parents and immediate connections they are burdensome, and a constant source of sorrow and affliction; to the community they are useless, and often troublesome, members.—Happy experience has demonstrated, that by a proper education they may be rescued from this melancholy situation, and raised to the rank of rational beings. It is, therefore, the aim and design of this institution, to render them, according to their various capacities, conversable and intelligent, able to receive and express ideas; to furnish them with moral and religious information; and to lay open to them, in a considerable degree, the sources of intellectual enjoyment common to rational and cultivated minds; by teaching them to understand the power and use of language; not a language of signs peculiar to themselves; but the common language of the country to which they belong, and which is spoken and written by those around them.

They are here taught to speak and read articulately, and to understand what they read and speak; they are

taught

taught penmanship and practical arithmetic, which fit them for the management of common concerns; and, lastly, they are taught some of the most useful mechanic arts, by which they are enabled to earn a livelihood.

Thus, as individuals, the means of present comfort and happiness are brought within their grasp; and being made acquainted with the sacred scriptures, they learn the nature and foundation of "a hope full of immortality;" they are elevated from a dark and dreary state of ignorance into a participation of the active and useful employments of society, and the enjoyments of social and intellectual intercourse; their parents and friends have the inexpressible satisfaction of witnessing their improvement; the community receives an accession of beneficial industry; and a class of beings too long regarded as mere machines, incapable of intelligence, are introduced to a knowledge of the sublime truths and consolatory hopes of the Christian Religion.

Should the novelty and singular nature of this institution create a doubt in the minds of any inclined to support it, as to the statement here given, such persons are earnestly requested to judge for themselves by visiting the Asylum.

One hundred and sixty-one children have been received into this school. A list of the pupils' names, and station of their parents, is published annually, with a view to shew that they are really objects of charity. I have seen others at the asylum who were admitted as parlour-boarders on proper terms, and who did not appear to mingle with the children of the foundation. They were as to cheerfulness and every other respect, in no degree different from other young people, and having watched the motion of my lips in the question I put to them, gave me correct and ready

answers,

answers, by writing on a slate; method, as in all cases of difficulty, so in this, seems to unlock much of the secret of the science; short and plain rules, on tablets, convey to them ideas of quantities, expressions, and ideas; the slow motion of the lips affords the rudiments of the means of reading and speaking, and a few regular gestures convert sensation into language. It was a very interesting sight to see the school-room as busily engaged as any other in the early branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic, to which was subjoined the silent companion of finger-speech. To visit this asylum, and see its arrangement, is the duty of every one who is grateful for the blessings of which these poor pupils are deprived.

One guinea per annum constitutes a governor, and persons subscribing more than one guinea per annum are entitled, at all elections for children into the Asylum, to vote equal to the number of guineas they subscribe.

A donation of not less than ten guineas constitutes a governor for life; any person presenting the charity with a larger sum in one payment is entitled to vote in the proportion of one vote for every ten guineas, and any executor paying a legacy of 50*l.* or upwards, becomes a life-governor.

A donation of 210*l.* in one payment, or paid in the course of one year, either entitles the subscriber to the privilege of twenty votes, or to have one child always on the foundation.

Two general meetings are held in every year, on the second Monday in January, and in July, for the admission of children, and to have the proceedings of the committee laid before them; and also an anniversary meeting at which the children appear.

Those

Those who have been present on these occasions will recollect their own astonishment when they heard recitations by those who once were dumb!

A committee of twenty-four governors (five of whom are a quorum) eighteen from the old committee, and six from the general body, meet on the second Monday in every month and oftener if needful, to conduct the affairs of the institution.

The committee are empowered to elect at their first meeting five auditors of accounts and twelve visitors, and also sub-committees, when necessary.

An extraordinary general meeting may be called at any time, at the requisition of the principal officers, the committee, or any ten governors.

No governor whose subscription is in arrear is entitled to vote at any election until the arrears are paid.

The donations are placed in the public funds in the names of four trustees.

No person can be a teacher to this institution unless he produce proof of his abilities to the satisfaction of the committee.

In case of any very extraordinary application, the committee (if twenty members be present, and four-fifths of them be in favour of the admission) have a discretionary power to deviate from the preceding rule.

The committee are empowered to apply a sum not exceeding ten pounds with each, towards apprenticing to any eligible master or mistress such children has have been educated in this Asylum, having no parents or guardians to whom it would be proper to return them.

The election of children into the Asylum is by poll between the hours of eleven in the forenoon and three in

the afternoon; at this election each governor has a vote for the whole number of vacancies to be supplied. Ladies, members of parliament, medical gentlemen, and governors passing through a turnpike-gate to their usual place of residence, are allowed the privilege of voting by proxy; but no proxies are received from any person but a subscriber, who must be deputed by the signature of the governor according to the following form:

I hereby appoint to poll for me at the ensuing election for deaf and dumb children into the Asylum.

Clapham, July 18 . A. B.

In all cases of application for admission into this institution, answers are to be made to the following questions, which must receive the attestation of two credible witnesses personally acquainted with the candidate. Should it, from the answers, appear to the committee, that the child is a proper object, the name will be inserted in the list of approved applicants:—who are eligible from the age of nine to fourteen years. For this purpose a paper to the following effect is to be procured of the secretary.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the name, parish, and present residence of the child?—and when born?

2. Is totally deaf and dumb?—has any degree of hearing?—does it extend to the distinguishing of articulate sounds?

3. Was born deaf; or did lose hearing through disease: if the latter, at what age?

4. Does discover intellect, by making signs intelligible to those with whom has constant intercourse; and do they evince memory, judgment, &c.?

5. What

5. What is the state of health in general?

6. Is sight perfect? Is free from fits, from scrofulous ulcerations, and from every infectious or offensive disease?

7. Has had the small-pox or cow-pox?

8. Has learnt to perform any manual labour, or ever been usefully employed?—if so, in what?

9. Has ever begged, or accompanied a beggar?

10. Does live with parents?—if not, with whom? State also how maintained?

11. What is the character, occupation, and circumstances of parents or friends? Where do they reside? What is the number of their children?—and whether any more of them are deaf and dumb?

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify from actual and personal knowledge of the above child an its friends, that the answers to the foregoing questions are true.

Witness our hands, this day of 18

*** The subscribing parties to this declaration are required to add their abode and occupation in life.

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH OR BAPTISM.

Son or daughter of was born the day of in the year was baptised the day of in the year in the parish of in the county of as appears by the register of births and baptisms of extracted this day of 18

Witness my hand,

*** This certificate is to be filled up and signed by the minister, or other person keeping the register of baptisms, &c. where the child was born or baptised.

EXTRACT FROM THE RULES OF THE CHARITY.

No child shall be admitted but such as is deaf and dumb, which shall be attested by two credible witnesses; nor can any one deficient in intellect be considered as an object of this charity.

No child shall be eligible before nine years of age, nor after fourteen; and before any can be admitted as candidates, the proper form, which is to be had of the deputy secretary, must be filled up and signed.

No child can be admitted into the Asylum, unless he or she shall have had the small-pox, or have been inoculated with the vaccine. Two respectable housekeepers must give security to provide such child with sufficient and proper clothing during his or her continuance in the Asylum; and in case of sickness, death, or being deficient in intellect, to remove such child from the Asylum. (See Form No. 1.)

To render this institution as entensively useful as possible, in case any child should be offered for education, whose parents or friends are not in indigent circumstances, the committee shall have the power of affixing such a sum as the parents or friends are capable of paying for their board; one quarter to be paid always in advance. (See Form No. 2.)

*** The parties subscribing to the Forms No. 1, or No. 2, in the next page, must be two respectable housekeepers, who are required to add their abode and occupation in life. The engagement is to be executed in the presence of the master of the Asylum, or the deputy secretary, who is to countersign the same.

FORM

FORM OF ENGAGEMENT.—No. I.

We the undersigned of and of hereby engage that lately elected for education at the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor, shall be provided with sufficient and proper clothing, according to the list furnished us, as often as shall be deemed needful during continuance in the Asylum; and that in case of sickness, death, deficiency in intellect, improper conduct, or completion of education, the said shall be removed from the Asylum immediately upon receiving notice to that effect.

Witness our hands, this day of 18

Witness

FORM OF ENGAGEMENT.—No. II.

We the undersigned of and of hereby engage to pay, or cause to be paid, unto the deputy secretary and collector of the Asylum for educating the Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor, the yearly sum of in four quarterly payments, one quarter always in advance, and to make the first payment on the day of the admission of into the said Asylum, and that the same shall be regularly paid every quarter, so long as the said shall continue in the said Asylum; and we hereby engage also that the said shall be supplied with sufficient and proper clothing, according to the list furnished us, as often as shall be deemed needful during continuance in the Asylum, and that in case of sickness, death, deficiency in intellect, improper conduct, or completion of education, the said shall be removed from the Asylum immediately upon receiving notice to that effect.

Witness our hands, this day of 18

Witness

The corporation of London, in 1807, gave to this Asylum a benefaction of 500*l.*

Legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurer for the time being.

The new building having been compleated and ready for reception of the pupils, the society celebrated that event by public thanksgiving at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, on Thursday morning the 5th of October, 1809; an appropriate and eloquent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Crowther, vicar of Christ's-church, Newgate-street, after which about three hundred subscribers assembled at the City of London Tavern, where Sir Charles Flower, bart. lord mayor, presided. In the course of the afternoon near seventy male and female pupils of this new Asylum were introduced in procession round the room, presenting specimens of their progress in writing, arithmetic, and language, written and articulate: and one of them in particular spoke some verses composed for the occasion by a friend to the institution; the contributions on this occasion amounted to about 700*l.*

The officers are—H. H. William Duke of Gloucester, president; fifteen vice-presidents; Henry Thornton, esq. M. P. treasurer; Rev. John Townsend, sub-treasurer; 24 committee; Rev. Richard Yates, B. D. F. S. A. secretary; William Babington, M. D. and Isaac Buxton, M. D. physicians; Mr. Richard Jordan, apothecary; Joseph Watson, L. L. D. teacher; Mr. Henry Clemson, deputy secretary and collector, Long Lane, Bermonsey.

SOCIETY FOR EDUCATING
THE CHILDREN OF DEBTORS.

In the year 1796, a few friends to the cause of humanity, and who commiserated the deplorable situation of children whose parents were rendered, by confinement in prison for debts, incapable of defraying the expense of their education, instituted this society, which was limited to those who were under confinement in and near the metropolis. A voluntary subscription was entered into and sufficient sums were collected to enable them to form and methodise their plan, and to constitute a committee to superintend and manage it. One school-room was taken in the city, at No. 10, Dorset-street, and another nearly opposite the Haymarket, at the Stone's-end, in Southwark, where many of the children of the debtors in the King's Bench Prison, the Marshalsea, &c. received the first rudiments of reading and arithmetic, and above all were protected from idleness and profligacy. In the year 1800, the Corporation of London patronised the society by a donation of 100*l.*; this contributed to encrease its publicity, and to acquire many friends to its support, but it could seldom boast a subscription equal to its views, and barely sufficient for its moderate expenses. In the year 1807, a general meeting was held, when an address was proposed and afterwards circulated by the chairman, the Rev. Rowland Hill, which stated the necessity of appealing to the benevolence of the public. Impressed with the laudable object of their primary association, and consoled with the success which had attended the progress of the work, the

committee were desirous of exciting a more extended as well as a livelier interest than had yet discovered itself in its behalf; they reminded the public that the late Mr. Howard was the first happy instrument in turning the attention of the real friends of humanity to this degraded class of the community; he had stated that on his visit to the prisons of the metropolis in the year 1776, the number of children in the King's Bench only, was 795, two-thirds of whom were actually with their parents in the prison; and that many of them who then claimed the patronage and sympathy of the affluent were the endearing pledges of once happy unions, had been fostered during infancy, and in the first rudiments of education with great parental tenderness; and even in the unpropitious hour of removal from their domestic circles to the confinement of prisons, were innocent victims of the misfortune, extravagance, indiscretion, or even profligacy of their unhappy parents! To afford to such as these an asylum from misery and wretchedness, to shelter them during the day-time from a familiarity with scenes of gross licentiousness and profaneness, to extend to children of both sexes the privileges of a guarded, moral, and religious education, are the leading objects of this institution. The schools have become well appointed; the masters and mistresses, in addition to the necessary qualifications for instruction, are serious and exemplary characters, and discover much interest in the welfare and improvement of the children.

In the first ten years of the institution 1400 children had been educated in the schools.

When the provisional committee for instituting and establishing this seminary first visited the prisons, and saw the numerous objects which required their fostering care, they had

had great cause to hope that the means entrusted to them had been more proportionate to so great and desirable an end: they were encouraged by many benevolent friend, and they opened the two free-schools, where they had the satisfaction of providing plain rudiments of education for 130 children, who had no other means of procuring it, and must without this resource have been left to the melancholy consequences of idleness.

One school is limited to the children of prisoners in the city prisons, viz. the Fleet, New Compter, Ludgate, and Newgate: this school is conducted by a master at a yearly salary of 30*l.*; Mr. Joseph Stephens, No. 110, Shoe-lane: and the other school is confined to the children of prisoners in the County Gaol, King's Bench, and Marshalsea prisons; and is conducted by a master at a salary of 40*l.* per annum, Mr. William Ford, No. 56, Blackman-street, Southwark; and a mistress at a salary of 30*l.* per annum. In the city-school there are now between thirty and forty children, and in the Southwark-school about ninety. These are entirely unconnected with a school in the Old Bailey, which has been falsely represented as a part of this institution.

The funds of these schools were at first extended to allow by rotation twelve children to dine at the schools daily, and it was intended to have comprehended the whole in this salutary provision; but the finances have since declined, and the necessary subscriptions having not sufficiently encreased to carry on even the dinners which were then allowed, these have been necessarily discontinued; the commiseration and hospitality of our fellow-citizens will no doubt reflect upon this as a very essential part of these childrens' education, and enable the committee at least to restore it to them. A president, treasurer, and committee of twenty-eight are an-

nually chosen in March for the government of this society; a subscription of one guinea constitutes an annual governor, and of ten guineas for life.

The committee meet on the last Thursday in every month, five of whom are competent to business; they admit the children, appoint the masters and mistresses subject to the general meeting; visitors are appointed from thence to inspect the schools weekly, and report the management of them to the committee. The committee are very careful in the selection of such books as have a tendency to improve the morals of the children. The children attend with their teachers every Sunday at some place of worship, consistently with the religious sentiments of their parents.

The present officers are—Henry Thornton, esq. M.P. treasurer; a committee of twenty-eight; Mr. Stiff, collector, No. 27, Garden-row, St. George's-fields.

THE FINSBURY CHARITY SCHOOLS,

TABERNACLE-ROW, CITY-ROAD.

In support of institutions so beneficial to our fellow-creatures and favourable to our civil and religious liberties, most of the parishes in this metropolis have thought it a parochial duty each to support a charity-school of its own; and so great has been the progress of these truly charitable foundations throughout the kingdom, from the great number of children who have been clothed and educated by the voluntary contributions of individuals only, without any obligatory

obligatory support of the laws, as to present to the admiration of surrounding nations, a picture of the British character, and of the unbounded philanthropy of the English nation amiably pourtrayed. But numerous as these institutions are, yet it is much to be regretted, that they are not adequate to the reception but of a small part of the offspring of the poor, who endeavour to procure the admission of their children into these charities.

From these considerations, and for the relief of such children, a meeting was held the 19th of September, 1792, and this charity was instituted with ten poor boys only.

The late Samuel Whitbread, esq. gave one hundred guineas, and settled ten guineas per annum for ever upon it, payable out of his freehold estate in Chiswell-street.

By the generous benevolence of a liberal public, the number is increased to thirty-one boys. These are instructed in the principles of the established church, and great care is taken to train them up in habits of true piety and honest industry; they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and are furnished with proper books; they are clothed once, and have shoes, stockings, and new linen twice every year.

The conductors of this society, encouraged by a number of subscribers doubling their annual subscriptions, did, in the year 1794, institute a girl's school on the same foundation, when ten were admitted; since which time, by a further increase of subscribers, together with the aid of charity sermons, they have enlarged the number to twenty-one, who receive the same education and instruction as the boys, and are also furnished with books; they are further taught houshold and needle-work, are annually clothed, and supplied with shifts, shoes, and stockings twice in the year.

Every care is taken to improve their morals and inure them to early habits of true piety and honest industry.

Every person subscribing half-a-guinea or more per ann. is entitled to present a child in rotation, vote at all elections, and be eligible to all offices. Ladies, who are subscribers, may vote by proxy; any lady or gentleman subscribing five guineas at one time is a subscriber for life, with equal privileges for life of an annual subscriber; and any executor paying a legacy of 10*l.* or upwards, becomes a governor for life.

The management of the schools is under the direction of a president, a treasurer, not less than six stewards, and twelve subscribers, who constitute a committee, to meet at the school-house, on the second Monday in every month, at six o'clock in the afternoon; any five of them constitute a board to admit children and discharge them; with full power to transact any other business:—there are four general meetings in every year, on the second Monday in October, January, April, and July, and nine members constitute a meeting. The second Monday after Lady-day is the annual meeting, previous to which the accounts are audited by the stewards, and a true state of the charity is then laid before the society, when a president, treasurer, stewards, and committee, are chosen for the year ensuing.

The committee, in rotation, visit the schools once or oftener in the week.

A book is kept at the school-house for the inspection and satisfaction of any subscriber, containing a true and just account of the receipts and expenditure of the charity; and a list of the subscribers entered in regular rotation, with the date of every past presentation, by whom presented,

sented, and the name, age, and place of abode of any such child.

The stewards collect the subscriptions, assisted by the master and children, as occasion may require. If any person withdraws his subscription, the child or children received into the school by his nomination are excluded the benefit of this charity; but such exclusion does not incapacitate them from being nominated by another subscriber.

The admission of children is not limitted to those of any parish or district.

The master and mistress must be of good character, and known to be members of the established church, and properly qualified to teach the children reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the girls in addition, houshold and needlework. Their conduct is examined by the committee, and should it appear that they neglect to pay due attention to the morals and education of the children, or for any other great misdemeanor, a special general meeting is immediately called, to take into consideration the propriety of discharging them, and of appointing a time for election. They are allowed a salary of 60*l.* per annum, to be paid quarterly, the school-house to live in free of rent and taxes, and a chaldron of coals every year. They are from their respective situations ineligible to become subscribers to the charity.

No children can be admitted into these schools unless their parents or friends, by reason of their poverty, are unable to pay for their learning; nor unless turned of seven years of age, nor after that of ten; and not to remain in the school after the age of twelve years. The friends of the children are expected to attend to the observance of the

printed

printed orders which they receive at their admission. All children presented are at the time of their admission to be brought before the conductors of the society by their friends, with proof of their proper age.

The children educated by this society go every Sabbath-day, morning and afternoon, from the school-house, attended by the master and mistress, to hear divine service, at the parish church of Allhallows, London-Wall, the committee having obtained leave for that purpose.

The clothes given by this society are not for the space of one year to be worn but on Sundays and festivals, without leave of the committee or the master. The master does not deliver to any child admitted into this society the clothes till the parent or friend of such child deliver to him, or the treasurer, a written security for 30*s*. for the same, payable on demand, in case the last new clothes are not returned on the dismissal of such child; but such clothes are to become the child's property when new ones are given. And in order to bring to punishment such children as may offend two badges are provided.

Subscriptions to this charity are received, and every further information given concerning the conducting of the same, by James Clemitson, treasurer, Wormword-street; Eleazar Sussum, secretary, Finsbury-place: Mr. Mercer, master of the school, at No. 32, Tabernacle-row, City-road.

THE

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL,

LAMB'S CONDUIT-FIELDS.

SOMETIME in the reign of Queen Ann a scheme was projected for instituting an hospital for foundlings, and for want of due exertion it was abandoned; but several persons, still expecting the day when it should be renewed, bequeathed legacies towards its establishment. In 1713 Mr. Addison, in No. 105 of the Guardian, again directed the public attention towards it, but without effect; and it was nearly ten years afterwards that Mr. Thomas Coram, the master of a trading vessel to the American colonies, a man singularly endowed with active and disinterested benevolence, undertook to establish it, and after the labour of seventeen years succeeded *.

He first prepared a memorial shewing the necessity of of such an institution to obviate the "frequent murders of foundlings at their birth, for suppressing the inhumanity of exposing them to perish, or putting them to wicked nurses, who, taking them for a small sum, suffer them to starve, or turn them into the streets to beg or steal, or hire them out to loose persons, by whom they are trained up in that infamous way of living, and are sometimes blinded, maimed, or distorted, to move pity and compassion, and in order to supply the government with useful hands on many occasions, and for the better producing good and faithful servants, and for settling a yearly income for their maintenance and proper education, until fit for service." These and other motives were

* Bernard's Account, 3.

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the grounds for soliciting a royal charter for erecting and endowing an hospital which should effect these important purposes. The memorial was signed by twenty-one ladies of the first rank; the Duchess of Somerset was the first, her signature was followed by those of the Duchesses of Richmond, Bolton, Leeds, Bedford, Portland, and Manchester, the Countesses of Hertford, Huntingdon, Nottingham, Cardigan, Albemarle, &c. &c. It would have been a singular circumstance that this memorial should be signed by *ladies* only, who were thereby made to appear most solicitous for the protection of that sort of children which the hospital was intended to receive, had it not been accompanied by another signed by several noblemen and gentlemen; Mr. Coram annexed these to his petition to the king, who, on the 17th of October, 1739, granted his charter, which constituted the then subscribers and the petitioner, Thomas Coram, who is named the last, into a corporation, by the name of "The Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Exposed and Deserted Young Children," with power to purchase and hold lands, &c. in fee and perpetuity to the yearly value of 4000*l.* beyond reprizes, and to sell, demise, exchange, and dispose thereof, with all the other usual corporate powers, and a common seal. To have a president, six vice-presidents, and one treasurer, with authority to meet and elect a secretary and committee; and to receive and employ such poor deserted children, and to make rules; and for these purposes the committee were empowered to erect or purchase a place for this hospital. That a general court should be held on the second Wednesday in May for electing officers by ballot, besides four quarterly courts on the first Wednesday after quarter-day, to execute leases and make bye-laws, which bye-laws, or any alteration or repeal of them, should be

be confirmed by some succeeding court; also to remove officers and servants for misdemeanors, and elect others; and power was vested in the committee to suspend, remove, and displace, inferior officers or servants, and put others in their room until the next general court; no act to be valid at any court, unless thirteen governors be present: at any general court, which the president has power to summon, they may elect, by ballot, fit persons to be governors and guardians, who may be most likely to encourage and promote the charitable designs of the corporation; accounts to be audited on the 20th of December, yearly, or within fourteen days after, and subscribed by the majority of the members present. All persons subscribing 20*l.* or more, or 2*l.* or more annually, to have liberty to inspect the hospital, and inform themselves of its state, and of the manner of nursing, dieting, managing, instructing, and employing the children.

The first general court was held at Somerset-house on the 20th of November, 1739; the Duke of Bedford presided as chairman, and who was annually elected to be president for thirty years afterwards, until his death in 1771. At this court a committee of fifty governors, including the principal officers, was elected for the ensuing year.

They immediately instituted inquiries respecting legacies and benefactions, and opened books for subscriptions, and applied by correspondence for the particulars of such institutions abroad as might assist in preparing the arrangement and government of this hospital.

In the general court held immediately after Chrismas-day, 1739, a proposal was made for taking a twenty-one years' lease of Montagu-house for the use of the charity, but some differences arising from the duke's estate in it,

Ranelagh-

Ranelagh-house, Stratford-house, Essex-house, and several others, were in contemplation; in the mean time the governors had engaged some tenements in Hatton-garden for temporary accommodation, and the admission of children commenced on 25th of March, 1741.

Mr. Coram, the founder, with Messrs. Martin Folkes, Taylor White, and Hume Campbell, strenuously devoted their first attention to raise a fund for the maintenance of the charity; and some plans were suggested, in one of which a tax on coals was proposed, but on that account was not adopted.

In the ensuing session of parliament they applied for and obtained an act confirming the charter with further powers, and an exemption from parochial jurisdiction and interference, and providing that all their lands and houses used or converted into the hospital, or on which it should be erected, should, so long as it continued in the possession of the corporation, be rated in such proportion as it was in 1739, and not at a higher value, notwithstanding any improvements; and that they might not be prevented from erecting and enjoying such buildings as might be convenient, all corporate bodies and others, under any legal disabilities, were empowered to sell and convey or demise, subject to the approbation of the great seal; and the purchase-money to be re-invested for the same uses. The corporation were empowered to receive, maintain, and educate, as many children as they should think fit, and that any person might bring any child whatsoever to the hospital to be so received, &c. if the corporation *should think proper to receive them*, but that no parish officer should stop, molest, or disturb, any person bringing any such child to or returning from the hospital, under a penalty of 2*l.*; that no parish officer

should

should have any authority in the hospital, nor to inquire into the birth or settlement of any children there, or to place them out apprentice, or to do any other act except that of collecting any parliamentary taxes. That no children, nurses, or servants, should gain any settlement in that parish, nor any surplice-fees be payable for baptism or burial of any of the children, these offices being performed by their own minister only, and no other person should be obliged to perform them; the corporation provide a burial place, and are not entitled to the use of any parochial church-yard. The corporation are also empowered to detain and employ the children in any sort of labour or manufacture, or in the sea-service, till the males shall attain the age of twenty-four years, and the females twenty-one or be married, or to bind them apprentices, or to place them out as servants or mariners, or to hire or let them out to work and labour, and to receive the profit, and to give them such reasonable correction as they may think proper.

The act repeated the regulations expressed in the charter for election of officers, and directed that they should not be obliged to take the sacrament or any oath of qualification, with powers to the court to make bye laws; and that if any *inferior* officer or servant should refuse to account and produce papers in their trust, any two justices of the district might commit them without bail, until due satisfaction be made.

In consequence of this act a special committee was appointed to prepare bye laws, and the general committee was directed to consider of a plan for the carrying on the charity and purchase of land, &c. Five governors constitute a committee.

The mode of keeping and using the seal was prescribed and limited to a court or general committee: special courts to be called at the requisition of seven governors; a committee

mittee of seven auditors to be elected at the Christmas court.

In October, 1740, the committee had been authorized to purchase of the Earl of Salisbury the two fields on the northern side of Ormond-street, as an eligible situation; his lordship declined any treaty unless all his land extending to Gray's-inn-lane, and comprising fifty-six acres, was included in the purchase, and named 7000*l.* as a price for the whole: the earl afterwards liberally obviated the difficulties on this point by a donation of 500*l.* The general court accepted these terms, and gave orders for a completion of the contract.

It being at first thought impracticable to procure a sufficient number of healthy wetnurses, an endeavour was made to bring up some of the children by hand, but experience being in favour of their being wet-nursed in the country, the committee determined to send all children into the country, to remain there until three years old, and the infants to be wet-nursed only.

The purchase of Lord Salisbury's land having been completed, and benefactions for the intended building having flowed in with a liberal current, the corporation proceeded towards erecting an hospital on their new estate; and on the 16th of September, 1742, the foundation stone of the western wing was laid, and the building begun upon a design prepared by Mr. Jacobsen, one of the governors and first benefactors; the estimate amounted to 6555*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

The first anniversary was held in the ensuing spring, the western wing was finished, and the houses in Hatton Garden delivered up in October, 1745. In the following March a subscription was opened for the building of the chapel. Mr. Jacobsen's estimate was reduced to 4195*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* but it cost

cost in the whole 6490*l.* which was less than the subscriptions. In 1749 (at the instance of Mr. Emerson, one of the governors, who afterwards bequeathed to the hospital the residue of his estates, amounting to upwards of 11,000*l.*) the general committee, in order that the girls might be kept separate from the boys, was authorised to proceed to the building of the eastern wing, which, together with the treasurer's house, was ready for habitation in 1752. The whole building was originally calculated to hold four hundred children, and the talents and public spirit of several artists contributed to its embellishments, among whom were Mr. Hogarth, an active and an early benefactor, who presented his justly celebrated arch to Finchley, and a portrait of Mr Coram; Mr. Hayman also presented his Finding of Moses, which induced Mr. Hogarth also to present his picture of Pharoah's Daughter receiving Him. Mr. Highmore gave his picture of Hagar and Ishmael, the first study for which is with several others now in the hands of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Sarah Highmore, at Canterbury, Rysbrack presented a very curious bas-relief of the children employed in navigation and husbandry; these and several others which brevity prevents me the pleasure of enumerating constitute the principal decorations of several apartments; but to these were subjoined the harmonious beneficence of Mr. Handel, who upon the building of the chapel gave an organ, and the benefit of his oratorio of The Messiah, the performance of which he conducted himself; this he repeated for several years, which produced to the charity 6700*l.* and by his will he bequeathed to it his property in the music; after his death, in 1759, Smith conducted these oratorios there, but they became at last so little productive as to be discontinued.

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In March, 1751, Mr. Coram died in his 84th year, and was, in compliance with a wish he had expressed, the first person that had interment in the chapel; his life had been so totally devoid of self-interest, that he left behind him property scarcely sufficient to have discharged the expenses of his funeral; the late Horace Walpole, (Lord Orford) in a letter to his brother, Sir Robert Walpole, in 1735, speaks of him, as "one Coram; the honestest, the most disinterested, and the most knowing person about the plantations that he had ever talked with;" he had been also an active contributor to the establishment of the colonies of Georgia and Nova Scotia; and had made some progress in the foundation of a school for the education of Indian girls. In March, 1749 an annuity of 161 guineas was granted to him, to which the Prince of Wales contributed 20 guineas, but he lived to receive only two years payments; an inscription to his memory was placed in the centre of the southern arcade of the chapel, carved in wood, and lately replaced in stone.

Before the end of the year 1752, the hospital had received one thousand and forty children, of whom five hundred and fifty-nine were then in its protection, and the annual expense was not less than 5000*l.* far exceeding the income, which did not then amount to more than 1050*l.* a reduction of their number by an order was proposed, but not adopted, for in 1754, they consisted only of six hundred, the governors therefore by petition to parliament, stated the whole of their transactions, and submitted their case to consideration. The House of Commons on the 6th of April, 1756, passed three introductory resolutions. That the enabling this hospital to receive all the children that should be offered was the only method to render the charity of lasting and general utility: That the assistance of

parliament

parliament was necessary, and That it should be enabled to appoint proper places in all counties, ridings, or divisions of the kingdom, for the reception of all exposed and deserted young children. The house then voted 10,000*l.* accompanied with a condition for the reception of children under a certain age; which the corporation first fixed at two, then at six, and afterwards at twelve months. On the 2d of June, the first day of general reception, one hundred and seventeen children were received, and before the 31st of December, 1757, a space of little more than one year and an half, their number amounted to five thousand five hundred and ten.

The charity now obtained the splendid name of a national establishment. The king had declared himself its patron, large sums were granted, and the number of infants in 1760 encreased to six thousand, which they had no adequate income to maintain; country hospitals were established in the ensuing year at Ackworth in Yorkshire; in 1753 in Kent, Salop, and Bucks; afterwards in Cheshire, and at Barnet in Middlesex.

From this prodigious increase of the establishment, the site of the hospital was in many instances converted to a burial ground, many children received at the gate did not live to be carried into the wards; others were sent from distant parishes to secure them from the risk of becoming chargeable, these were returned to their parents, and prosecutions were commenced at the expense of the charity; this gave rise to a material alteration in the mode of reception; the House of Commons in April, 1759, disapproved this practice, and in the next session an inquiry was instituted, and on the 8th of February, 1760, the house resolved that the general admission of all children indiscriminately, under a certain age, had been attended with many evil consequences,

sequences, and should be discontinued, and ordered an estimate of the expense of maintaining those already in the hospital. The governors on the following day resolved to continue to execute the purposes for which they were incorporated, so far as they should be enabled, not doubting that parliament would enable them to support all such children as they had or should receive, in obedience to the resolutions of parliament.

The corporation received continual parliamentary assistance, during fifteen years, till 1771, when it ceased, at an average of not less than 33,000*l.* per annum, and the number of children in 1769 were reduced to 1000, by apprenticing all who could be placed out. The battle of Minden had afforded great cause for the consideration of this society, which they very humanely and judiciously exercised, in receiving the orphans of many of the soldiers who died in that German war, from four to twelve years of age; and the court resolved, that if at any future time application should be made for the reception of any other children in similar cases of distress, the general committee should be empowered to receive so many as they should think proper, of ages not exceeding five years; this limitation was done away in 1761, upon a further reception of orphans of soldiers, and the committee were empowered to receive those of soldiers or sailors, although their age should exceed five years, their number and circumstances being specially reported to the next court; such an extent of the charity, and a considerable deficiency of subscriptions during the parliamentary grants, served to incumber the resources, and to render both reduction and economy absolutely necessary, especially when it was found that many of the children out of so large a number did not from various causes possess

sufficient

sufficient capacities of health or of mind to be placed out as apprentices. Some of the presents thentofore given at the expiration of their apprenticeships were withheld, but have since been renewed with good effect, and their public appearance in the chapel has operated as an example to the others. The country hospitals were also discontinued, and the establishment reduced to its permanent income.

The improvements of the revenue by granting building leases of the lands not wanted was the next method adopted; and in May, 1775, the committee were empowered to receive proposals, and contract for letting the land on the south side of the private road leading into Gray's-Inn-lane, for a term of ninety-nine years. In this road there was a bar, at which I remember to have paid within twenty years since a toll for the procession from the Small-pox Hospital to the London Tavern, on the anniversary of that charity. The above resolution was soon after rescinded, and the scheme of building was postponed until the leases of the Rugby School should expire, and a treaty was opened for exchanging some of their land; the rents did not then exceed 81*l.* 3*s.* no arrangement was effected, and the exchange was indefinitely postponed.

A principal resource was derived from the collections at the chapel, which were considerably augmented by three blind children, whom the committee had caused to be instructed in music, the whole receipt in 1766 was 37*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* in 1795 was 159*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* and in 1806 was 281*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Their system proceeded to the reduction of some and union of other offices, by which an annual saving is computed at not less than 100*l.* and subsequent to these methods of reform, a kitchen has been constructed on the plan of Count Rumford, and "the direction with regard to the

consumption of fuel having been strictly adhered to, it has been found to answer very completely;" the saving in coals has been twenty-five chaldrons yearly, one cook in the place of two finds it an easy duty, and the iron work requires less repair, &c.

In July, 1774, Dr. Burney and Mr. Giardini presented a plan for a public music school at the hospital, the proposal was accepted, and a special committee appointed to arrange it, but it was afterwards rejected as not authorised by the act of parliament, which limited the employments of the children to labour and manufacture.

The infirmary had been directed to be placed in the western wing, at the south end of the upper floor, but it had been after various other resolutions fixed in a confined building near the hospital gate; its want of proper accommodation, encreased by two epidemical disorders in December, 1789, worked a restoration of it to its original site, with a regular plan of visitation, which has contributed to reduce the sick list to half its former number.

Ten acres of the fifty-six purchased of Lord Salisbury had been occupied by the hospital and its conveniences, the addition of as much more in the areas and squares immediately surrounding it is the least quantity that has ever been proposed to be left uncovered by building; so that the hospital in any event was to stand in the centre of twenty acres of ground: some reasons operated in the minds of several governors against any improvement of the remaining thirty-six acres, but the encreasing expense having exceeded the income, a committee of inquiry was appointed in 1785, and the question of building was again resumed: in March, 1787, the committee were empowered to receive proposals, which authority was afterwards re-

called

called on the ground that the loss of circulation of air would be detrimental and contrary to the original institution. This resolution was again rescinded in the following December, and so much of the estate as laid south of and adjoining to the road leading from the gates of the hospital to Gray's Inn-lane was ordered to be let on building leases; this was confirmed in March, 1788.

In April, 1789, a petition was preferred to the Duke of Bedford, for permitting openings into his private road, but as no favourable answer was obtained, the committee proceeded to stake out the eastern part of their estate; and a select committee of five governors were empowered to conduct the business of letting the land. By their estimate the probable accession of ground-rents would amount to 4000*l.* and the subsequent measures have reduced this calculation almost to a certainty, as the net rental has been encreased to 3045*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* exclusive of 552*l.* 15*s.* under a pepper-corn rent, but which are now receivable.

A plan of considerable merit prepared by Mr. Merryweather, the secretary, for the proposed buildings, was adopted in January, 1791, in which the opening of Queen-square, though with some diminution of the expected ground rents, was proposed to be continued of the same width over the estate; a benefit which, after every effort of persuasion, the proprietors of the square declined to accept; in December, 1793, an advantageous proposal was made for the ground lying north of Queen-square, and a meeting of the inhabitants of the square with the committee having produced no alteration of opinion, the ground was at length let to Mr. Burton, on a plan as favourable as well as could be to the adjoining square. In December, 1794, the build-

ing committee reported the assent of the Duke of Bedford for four openings into his road at the north end of Southampton-row.

In January, 1794, another resolution was made for the admission of children of soldiers and seamen not exceeding five years of age. Sir T. Bernard in this part of his history (page 49) nobly suggests that a part of the benefit of the increasing funds of the charity should be firmly fixed as the peculiar right of the children of the defenders of their country, and more especially when both parents have perished, who have a natural claim for protection from such a national establishment, as having become exposed and deserted. I agree with him that in such cases they would be truly *exposed*, they cannot so strictly be said to be *deserted*, and if the parents had any legal settlement, which generally appears in every soldier's examination, their orphans have a legal claim of parochial protection ; and while the Foundling Hospital might be allowed to receive them, the parishes to which they belong might aid its resources, if they could be induced to contribute all, or at least considerable part of what they would otherwise be liable to pay.

The gradual and splendid progress of the buildings, and an increase in the number and amount of benefactions and chapel collections, have enabled this corporation to replace the stock which they had been compelled to sell for the maintenance of the charity, to repair the hospital, to liquidate its outstanding debts, and at the same time to gradually encrease the establishment of its children, with a prospect of further augmentation ; and for this good purpose the committee are directed to report how far the progressive encrease of the rents and resources will justify an extension of

of the charity; and in order to open the doors equally and impartially to all proper objects, notice is published of vacancies for several children.

The ordinary *age of reception* is under two months; the previous good character and present necessity of the mother, and the desertion of the father, is enquired into, and also whether reception and secrecy will be attended with the consequence of the mother's being replaced in a course of virtue, and in a way of obtaining an honest livelihood; where these concurrent circumstances can be ascertained on the testimony of credible persons, the unfortunate mother is requested to apply herself with her own petition, and is assured that both recommendation and patronage will be unnecessary and uselesss; these principles are strictly attended to.

The general committee sit on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock to receive petitions, upon the first hearing of which, the mother is examined, and an enquiry directed into the truth of the allegations, and the petition is decided upon at the next meeting, which is held every Wednesday at ten o'clock; the age limited for children is twelve months, after which they cannot be received, unless they are the children of soldiers and sailors, the time for whose reception is extended to five years of age. If the mothers are in distress, the general committee have a discretion to make them some weekly allowance till the day of the child's admittance, exclusive of which the governors have formed a fund for the occasional relief of those whose circumstances have compelled them to part with or pawn their clothes for the maintenance of their children, and other unavoidable expenses, and thereby have been pre-

vented from getting into service or obtaining other means of livelihood. The children are received on the Saturday at noon preceding a public baptism, the circumstances of each case having been investigated during the preceding month; and proper nurses sent up by the inspectors in the country for the children to be admitted. The children are then numbered and registered, and their billets made up; the secretary writes a number on a slip of parchment, and affixes it to their clothes; these numbers follow each other in succession, and great care is taken that they remain fixed to the children while they remain at nurse: he then makes up the billet, which contains the number, sex, and supposed age, the date of reception, and any particular writing or token brought with it, which is also marked with the child's number: the billet is marked on the outside with the number, date, and letter M or F to distinguish the sex. These billets being the only means which can enable the governors to know the children, in case they should be enquired for, are kept with great secrecy and care, and are never opened but by order of the general committee.

The baptism and registry is on the first Sunday evening of every month, by the reader; and on the Monday morning following they are sent to the inspectors, and the country nurse signs a receipt, specifying the name and number, the price of nursing, under whose inspection, and the clothing, engaging to return or account for the same; this receipt is sent to the inspector. These *inspectors* are persons recommended by the governors themselves to the general committee, as proper to be entrusted with the care of the children and the money advanced for their maintenance, &c. without emolument;

they

they find proper nurses when wanted, and visit the children frequently, pay the wages, and in case of death see to the burial, and correspond with the committee on all matters concerning them, they receive a sum in advance for these expenses, the pay of the country nurses being 3*s*. per week; they have power to remove the children to other nurses if necessary, and no woman who loses two children of the hospital is entrusted with any more without the committee's order; they observe that the numbers fastened to the children are preserved, as evidence, that the children are not changed, and that they never wear shoes or stockings till they are seven or eight months old. Every inspector has an assistant, that in case of his death this duty may not be neglected. No person who keeps a chandler's shop, or is of other mean occupation, can be an inspector, and the person recommending them is entered in writing.

The children are not remanded to the hospital till they attain the age of four or five years, when the secretary returns receipts for them to the inspectors, they are then inoculated or vaccinated.

No nurse has more than one wet-nurse child at one time, and in case of the death of a child, the nurse is not to be entrusted with another, unless upon inquiry the case is very favourable to her; she is allowed 3*s*. per week, and if the child is living at the end of the first year, she is entitled to a reward of 10*s*. The mortality is very small, the average of those who died under twelve months in ten years was only one in six, and for the last four or five years even less than that proportion. They continue with their nurses during four years, under the control of their inspectors and subject to frequent visits without notice by the general com-

mittee; and a written report of each child is read and preserved.

They are then placed in the schools, and occasionally assist in the house work; they are instructed in singing the Foundling hymns and anthems, and in their catechism, in reading, writing, and accompts, in several manufactures, and in spinning of worsted yarn. The boys are fitted to be apprentices to London shopkeepers, without any apprentice fee, and therefore writing and accompts is more particularly attended to, and found upon experience to be far more useful than learning manufactures, which has been relinquished; the boys and girls are kept entirely separate.

The girls are divided into three classes, under the care of three different mistresses, by whom they are taught needle-work, and reading, to assist in the house-work, kitchen, and laundry, &c. for this purpose needle-work is taken in and done for hire, in addition to all which this large family requires; the average produce of their work is 12*l.* each, from eleven to fourteen years of age; and 2*l.* 13*s.* from the age of seven to eleven. The boys are put out as apprentices at twelve or thirteen years of age, and the girls at fourteen; the applications for them exceed the number who are ready, notwithstanding several restrictions and precautions which the corporation adopt; no child is apprenticed to any other than a housekeeper, a very strict enquiry being made relative to situation and character; no girl is apprenticed to an unmarried man, nor to a married man, unless the wife has seen the girl, and has expressed her concurrence in the application; nor, except in a few instances, are the girls apprenticed to any family that

lets

lets lodgings, nor unless there is an established servant engaged in the house; during their apprenticeship they are frequently visited by the matron, and the boys by the schoolmaster, and the general committee are always ready to interfere when necessary, their duty as guardians not being discharged until after the term of their apprenticeship at the age of twenty-one years.

The reports on this subject have always been very interesting, and redound greatly to the honour of the matron and the master, for the careful attention paid to the progress and welfare of the children; the publication of one of them in 1798, by Sir T. Bernard, sufficiently shews the excellent method pursued; and by which it appeared that out of two hundred and fifty-two apprentices, one hundred and sixty-six were doing well and giving satisfaction; of the remaining eighty-six, fifteen had turned out ill, sometimes from their own fault, and some from that of their masters. Of twenty-seven in distant situations, no complaint had been made, twenty-three apprenticed to their own relations, and twenty-one not free from blame, but requiring judicious treatment; the proportion of good servants in place, and good apprentices, far exceeds the number of the others; and there are many respectable persons at present in London married and settled in business, who have been thus educated and apprenticed by this charity.

The children in the hospital have of late years been far more healthy, and their appearance more promising, than formerly, which Sir T. Bernard has attributed to the removal of the infirmary, to a better regard to cleanliness, and to some improvement in their diet, and a more unrestrained liberty during their hours of play, to which he

adds, from his satisfactory experience, that "an happier or more healthy, or a more innocent collection of beings does not exist in the world, than is to be found within the wall of the Foundling Hospital."

The military association of the Bloomsbury and Inns-of-Court volunteers, (BICA), have been allowed to assemble for muster and exercise in the spacious yard fronting the hospital; and the Light-horse Volunteers had the same permission till lately, when it was allotted for new buildings, of exercising in an adjoining field on the east side of the hospital; the presentation of the colours to the former on the 2d of June, 1798, afforded a gratifying and splendid sight to an immense number of spectators; and on the 21st of June, in the following year, the hospital was honoured by a visit from "His Majesty, the sovereign, the father, the friend of his country."

I have thus enjoyed considerable pleasure in tracing and as nearly as I could in copying the language of Sir T. Bernard's account; as apparently the most correct and circumstantial history of this establishment that can be offered to the reader's attention, and written at a time when by his official situation as treasurer he was enabled to compile his detail from an inspection of all the minutes and documents in his own hands; but having thus been insensibly led on to much greater length than I fear ought to have been allotted to one article, I shall refer the reader to the book of rules itself, and mention such only as are most prominent; for I have not thought it necessary to detail regulations in this or any other institution, which are generally known to belong to all societies.

Among the *regulations* which concern the general committee

mittee not hitherto noticed, is, that they choose the inspectors, give them instructions, and regulate the agreements made with nurses, masters, and mistresses, and take care that the children are properly inspected until they are totally discharged; provide the clothing of the manufacture of the United Kingdom, of which patterns are preserved; take care that the revenues are regularly received and accounted for, and the buildings kept in repair, and all surplus monies invested in government securities; make regulations, and admit all the children; at which time billets are delivered, but no billet for such admission is delivered to any petitioner until the Wednesday preceding the public baptism, except where the committee manifestly determine to receive the children immediately. These billets are signed by any two of the committee, and countersigned by the secretary. Among the duties of the house-committee is, to send proper clothing to the inspectors, and to provide the necessary stores and articles for immediate consumption. All the accounts of the year are made up to the 31st of December, audited, and copies circulated. The treasurer resides in the hospital free of rent, repairs, and taxes, and also enjoys so much of the produce of the garden as he may have occasion for; and gives security by bond of two sureties in 2000*l*. The chapel is served by a morning preacher, two alternate evening preachers, a morning and an evening reader, the latter of whom baptizes the children. John Printer, Blanch Thetford, and James Frear, who sing in the chapel, and instruct the girls in singing, reside in the hospital, and receive salaries. Two physicians and a surgeon attend without any emolument.

The duties and requisites of all officers, nurses, and ser-

vants, are well described and carefully communicated to them, and are always attentively fulfilled on pain of dismission. The apothecary is not resident, he examines the children when received, and reports to the secretary when they appear to have any infectious disorder: and in cases where upon the death of any child it may be thought necessary by the physicians and surgeons that the body should be opened, he enters the observations in writing that may occur therein.

The master or overseer of the boys and storekeeper resides in the hospital, is of unblemished character, and unincumbered with any family, superintends them at all times of play and business, and also at divine service, reads prayers morning and evening on the week days, teaches reading and writing, sees that they are industrious, punishes neglect or misbehaviour, and reports any profaneness or immorality, &c.

The matron must at election exceed the age of fifty years; she resides in the house, and superintends the mistresses who teach the children to work, and also the children and their nurses, and the nurses of the infirmary, and all the female household servants, their food and diet, linen, apparel, and bedding, and moreover the behaviour of them all; she keeps an account of all the work done, distinguishing that for sale from that which is done for the house. The nurses are all above fifty years of age, have all had the small-pox, and have not any child of their own; and if they give any strong liquor or opiate to any child they are dismissed. One mistress is appointed for each ward, who takes the government of all the girls above six years old, and teaches them to work, knit, spin, &c. and to

read

read and write, also prayers and catechism, and religious duties, and regards their behaviour and diligence; and each mistress has an assistant.

The infirmary is prepared in the upper part of the west wing, adjoining to which is an apothecary's shop, well stored from Apothecary's Hall; there is also accommodation for the small-pox, for vaccination, for other distempers, and for other patients; these are all kept separate, their clothes cleaned and smoked with brimstone, and each sick child is put in a separate bed.

Early hours, strict attention to regularity and discipline, plain and wholesome diet, with suitable hours of intermingling recreation with business, are among the most useful directions of the interior of this wise establishment. They wear a uniform of a brown suit of clothes and white cotton stockings, without any hat.

When the children are apprenticed, a Bible, Common Prayer Book, and printed instructions, with a copy of the prayers used by them in the hospital are delivered to them, and another copy of the prayers is also delivered to the master or mistress, with an introduction, recommending to them the importance of their attention to the moral and religious duties of their apprentice.

The parents of the children are not informed of the place where they are apprenticed, without an order of committee, made after the master or mistress has been consulted. In case any of the girls are returned from any places where they may have been apprenticed, they are employed in the laundry or kitchen, or in other house-work, till otherwise disposed of, and are not permitted to intermix with the other girls;

girls; none of the children are even suffered to go beyond the gates of the hospital.

Persons desirous of taking apprentices are furnished by the secretary with a printed application, to be filled up, and strictly observed, as has been already mentioned; in addition to which, it may be proper to subjoin that they must be Protestants. The apprenticeship may be, though it is not usual for lesser periods than, until the age of twenty-one years.

When the apprenticeship has expired, the secretary furnishes a blank certificate, in which the master or mistress is to give account of the apprentice's conduct and behaviour, and whether retained still in their service; and according to the report, the general committee bestow some pecuniary reward not exceeding five guineas, with testimonials of their approbation, and a Prayer Book; and on the Sunday previous to the distribution of these tokens of merit, they attend divine service morning and evening at the the chapel, to return public thanks for having been preserved and educated, and sermons are then preached suitable thereto.

When the children have attained the age appointed by the act, or the girls are married, or claimed by their parents, they are then discharged. Any person claiming a child is furnished by the secretary with a petition to the general committee, who enquire into the claim, and whether they are able and willing to provide for it, and give security with two persons in 40*l.*; if they are satisfied, the child is delivered, if refused, the reasons are minuted.

At the time of their discharge the general committee have

power,

power, in case of meritorious behaviour, to give them clothes, money, or necessaries, not exceeding in value 5*l.*; but as they are then capable of earning their own maintenance, these gifts are rarely practised.

The King is the patron.

The officers are— president; six vice-presidents; Samuel Compton Cox, treasurer; Rev. C. Heathcote, D. D, chaplain; Rev. John Hewlett, B. D. morning preacher; Rev. James Moore, B. C. L. evening preacher; Mr. Russel, organist; Mr. M. Lievesley, secretary; John Farrer, esq. solicitor; John Mayo, M. D. and C. Stanger, M. D. physicians; T. Ramsden, esq. surgeon; Mr. Julian Mariner, apothecary; Mr. R. Atchison, school-master; Hannah Johnson, matron.

FRIERN-BARNET FREE-SCHOOL.

On the third of August, 1809, the inhabitants of Colney-hatch, in this parish, united with the other parishioners in opening a school for the instruction of the children of the poor, by voluntary contribution, which was agreed to be *l.* per annum; each subscriber is to present a child in rotation; their instruction is to consist of reading, writing, and arithmetic, for the boys; to which is to be added needlework for the girls; they are also to be clothed once a year. This being the first year, they are allowed to wear their clothes on Sunday only, but after the 9th of August next, when

when their new clothing will be provided, they are to be allowed to wear their present clothing daily, which will continue; they are carried to their parish church twice on Sunday, and instructed in the doctrines of the Church of England, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Landon, the vicar. A room in the Alms-houses there has been appropriated to this commencement of the institution, by the mistress, Mrs. Earp, who resides there; twenty children, viz. ten boys and ten girls are daily reaping the first fruits of this charity.

They are admitted at five years of age, and the boys are to continue until the age of ten, but the girls until twelve years of age. The subscribers regularly superintend the management and progress of the school.

Wm. Hewson, esq. Colney-hatch, is the treasurer.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

OF THE

GERMAN ST. GEORGE'S PROTESTANT CONGREGATION,

LITTLE ALIE-STREET, GOODMAN'S-FIELDS.—INSTITUTED 1805.

THE want of a German and English school in the eastern part of this metropolis had long been felt and regretted by all those who are well acquainted with the situation of the numerous Germans residing in that part of London; when about a twelvemonth ago the bequest of a benevolent German,

German, and the liberal contributions of a few friends of youth, enabled the members of the vestry of the St. George's Congregation to supply this want by establishing a school in connection with that congregation.

The success which has attended this institution during the short period of its existence has not only fully answered but far exceeded the expectation of its first friends. A great number of parents, both English and German, have availed themselves of the opportunity offered to them, and more than fifty children have constantly received useful instruction; and the progress they have made under an industrious and careful master has richly rewarded the exertions of the founders of the school.

The benefit of a free instruction is at present given to thirty-five children of both sexes; but on the liberal support of the public it will depend to see it extended much farther. The other children, about fifty-two in number, have hitherto paid a moderate quarterly compensation. Some of them have received clothing, but not in uniform, nor are they maintained, it being only a day-school.

The eagerness with which admission into it has been sought proves the want of it; and the fruits which it has already produced must be its best recommendation, and shew what in future may be expected from it, if cherished by benevolence and liberality.

The instruction is equally divided between reading and writing the German and English languages. Religious and moral instruction, in both languages, is particularly attended to, and a proportionable time is allotted to arithmetic, geography, and a useful knowledge of natural history. To which needle-work is added, to the girls.

Various arrangements have been made to encourage industry

dustry and good conduct: and once in the year a public distribution will take place in the German St. George's Chapel, in Little Alie-street, to those children, who, during the preceding year, have distinguished themselves by their improvement and good behaviour.

This institution seems to have a more immediate claim on the Germans, but it has been supported as well by them as by many highly respectable Englishmen, who have already become its patrons.

May it become in the hands of the Divine Being the means of promoting true Christian piety, virtue, and happiness!

The children assemble on Sundays, and are placed in the chapel adjoining, next before the Communion Table. They are likewise instructed in the Lutheran Catechism, in which they are examined by their minister every alternate Sunday afternoon, at the time of divine service.

The institution is conducted by a president, treasurer, and six directors, besides a master and mistress. Ten guineas constitute a governor for life, and one guinea annually entitles the subscriber to recommend a child on any vacancy.

The present officers are—C. E. A. Schwabe, president, Minister of the German Lutheran St. George's Congregation, Little Alie-street; Mr. Dohrman, treasurer, Red Cross street, East-Smithfield; Mr. Vorwerg, the school-master, at the School-house.

THE

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL,

BURLINGTON-GARDENS.

THE object of this institution was designed to operate as a safeguard against the introduction of Popery, and bears date in the year 1699, when it was a justly received incentive to this and other similar establishments, that instruction in the doctrines of the Protestant Church of England was the only means of maintaining in the country a permanent opposition to the return of the Romish faith: for this purpose, a voluntary contribution was introduced throughout the parish of St. James, Westminster, and which has since extended itself much further, in order to maintain girls until they are of a competent age to earn their livelihood; they must be the children of parishioners; they are admitted from nine to ten years of age, and are continued to their age of fifteen, during which period they are carefully instructed in the doctrines of the Church of England, catechised and conducted to church regularly, are maintained, clothed, and taught needle-work, and the usual domestic duties of all-work servants; and are generally put forth to families where two female servants are kept. The school-house is airy and commodious, and faces Cork-street; there are now fifty children upon the establishment. There is a small capital vested in South-sea annuities, in the names of the rector and churchwardens; and the voluntary subscriptions and contributions at charity sermons at the church, and the four chapels of ease, form the basis of its resources.

resources. The Rev. Gerrard Andrews, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, the rector, and Thomas Willock, esq. of Golden-square, are the joint treasurers.

GOWER'S-WALK FREE-SCHOOL,

NEAR WHITECHAPEL.

FORMERLY the benefits of education were chiefly confined to manufacturing towns where it was material to trades and citizens that their apprentices and workmen should be instructed, and in the maritime towns the same advantage urged the early instruction in navigation; these benefits have extended, with the increase of population and the continual intercourse between all parts of the country by the improvement of roads, into the smallest villages and districts. The charity and free-schools established in the extensive neighbourhoods provide a benefit which is daily felt, as well among the opulent as among the poor; and though they cannot include the whole, yet the most necessitous, if so inclined, generally receive the relief which their situations require; and, perhaps, after all these efforts the most numerous classes are the most ignorant. Useful instruction in common rudiments will always render individual and general benefit, and to these it must be allowed that in the age of youth a foundation should be laid for religion, for at that time the understanding becomes capable of receiving its first impressions and of imbibing its first principles, and after the age of maturity has been attained, whatever may be the situation, whether prosperous or adverse fortune, these

these first principles will most probably recur to the recollection and provide a fund of consolation and support against temptation on the one hand or trouble on the other; whereas a person who has not received this early benefit, and has never been impressed with the all-seeing government of Providence, and the security of a future state, feels either in the tide of human success, or in the hurry of worldly misfortune, a comfortless void which threatens him with despair. There cannot be a stronger recommendation of these establishments than to remark the difference between those who have cherished their advantages and those who have to their cost wilfully rejected them.

Private benevolence, as a wish to diffuse happiness and public good, can only be regarded with that esteem which is justly due to an amiable disposition, and to every pious and virtuous quality; but which, from the seclusion of its nature and the limitted sphere of its action, is in itself insufficient to secure the object of its desire; when the power is superadded to this benevolent disposition, and the will is brought forth into active exertion, the gentleness of the one is awakened into a powerful stimulant to the other, and the spirit of beneficence and generosity quickens and accomplishes the general good!

An individual, whom I am forbidden to name, in the first instance, deeply impressed with the importance of these principles, and supported by the liberality of five of his friends, suggested the institution of this free-school, which was built and completed under their united direction, for the purposes of education, upon the plan of the Rev. Dr. Bell, on the 4th of January, 1808, and opened for industry on the 3d of March following. It is a free-school for the poor children of Whitechapel and the adjoining parishes, established

blished with the laudable design of training them up in the principles of the Christian religion, and in habits of useful industry; for this purpose a printing-press and a sufficient quantity of types were presented, and the children set to work; this did not require more than about sixteen boys to be engaged, and each worked about two hours in a day; none were allowed to work except those who were attentive and good boys, and this was found an agreeable stimulus to their education.

Nothing was more evident than that under the Madras system industry could be united with education; this principle is fully proved at this free-school; and the great success of Dr. Bell's plan in the parochial schools of Whitechapel was the principal cause and excitement to the present useful undertaking.

Almost the whole of the girls, as well as the boys, being under nine years of age, and very ignorant and poor, the chief care of Mrs. Lovell, the school-mistress, has been to ground them well in the elements of reading, and a considerable quantity of appropriate work has also been done by them under her inspection; their employments have consisted in needle-work, knitting, and particularly in learning to mend stockings, gowns, &c.; those who have proved themselves most competent, have assisted in making articles of apparel sent to the school for that purpose; and they have likewise been alternately employed during school-hours in all the houshold-work that could be found in so small a family.

It is seldom that any of the children have needed reproof or punishment for any thing but disorderly behaviour or some vicious habit. Emulation upon Dr. Bell's plan, and a system of rewards, are found to be the best instruments of discipline

discipline for all the objects of the institution. A regular account of the rewards is kept in books called the boys' and girls' fund.

An examination takes place once in every week, either by the superintendant, the master, or the mistress, and upon these occasions, whenever the teachers or workers are paid their rewards for attention and industry, the same sum which is given them in money is placed opposite their names in the fund-book, and they are accustomed to look forward with delight to its accumulation; having been informed that if they conduct themselves properly, they will on leaving the school be presented with the total amount, to purchase clothing, or assist to bind them as apprentice, &c. Some of the most forward and useful children have already on the books 14*s.* or 15*s.* and if they remain in the school until thirteen or fourteen years of age, they may possibly become intitled to 3*l.* or 4*l.*

No clothing or any other advantages have been given or held out to the friends of the poor children, for they attend for instruction only; but should the present favourable appearances be realised, and the public continue to give encouragement and employment to the different branches of industry now established, the managers intend to apply any surplus towards purchasing materials for the boys and girls to be further employed in making clothes for their own use.

On the 2d of February last, a general examination of the children took place in the presence of the managers: there were 110 boys and 50 girls; the value and importance of Dr. Bell's plan was manifested in the uniform perfection of the respective classes, and the great improvement in the upper classes in reading, in Christian knowledge, &c.; and the

the greatest approbation was expressed to Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, the master and mistress, for their perseverance among those difficulties incidental to a new institution, for their constant attention upon all occasions, and their skill in applying those practices in education and industry which have led to these happy results.

I had the gratification of being present on the 11th of January, 1810, at a similar examination, and passed through all the forms, frequently asking the children questions and hearing them spell and read; I found the girls much more ready than the boys, though the latter acquitted themselves extremely well, they read parts of chapters in the New Testament, and prayers from the Common Prayer Book; the classes consisted of ten children each; and one of the higher classes was teacher, and another was usher of the younger classes; these two boys wore upon their breast a silver medal, on which was engraved the words "Teacher" and "Usher," and in addition to these they had obtained rewards for attention and industry, these were silver medals; the device was a bee-hive, with the legend on the exergue, "Reward for Attention and Industry," and on the reverse, the words "Gower's-walk Free-school."

The emulation thus excited was apparent through the whole school, and the notice of these badges of merit added a considerable stimulus to the desire of acquiring them.

The benevolent founder and his lady took an active part in the examination, and when he asked in one of the classes what was the meaning of Gospel, a boy about eleven years old answered, "The word of God:" and to the question, what do you mean by grace? the same boy replied, "favour from heaven undeserved." The printing apparatus was well conducted and executed, three boys worked at the press, which

which was of the improvement of Lord Stanhope, which consists in having simplified that machine.

The school-rooms are each capable of containing from 130 to 140 children; poverty and ignorance are the strongest recommendations; but it is deemed proper that no child shall be admitted who has not been baptised, and a printed certificate is given at the school to be filled up by the friends of any candidates for admission, stating the names of themselves and their parents, that they are persons of good and honest character, are unable to pay for their education, and have been baptised according to the form prescribed by the Church of England; this is to be signed by the minister and two housekeepers of their parish.

Previous to the admission of any child the following certificate may be applied for at the school, and is to be properly filled up and returned:

1809.

GOWER'S-WALK FREE SCHOOL,

"*FOR TRAINING UP CHILDREN IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, AND IN HABITS OF USEFUL INDUSTRY.*"

This is to certify, that of parents of a candidate for admission into the above school, are persons of good and excellent character, and are, to the best of our knowledge, unable to pay for education; and that we believe the said has been baptized, according to the form prescribed by the Church of England.

Minister
Housekeepers.

Children are admitted at eight years of age, the 1st and 3d Thursday in every month, at two o'clock in the afternoon. School hours, every week-day, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, from seven to eleven in the morning, and one

to five in the afternoon, and from Michaelmas to Lady-day, from eight to twelve in the morning, and one to four in the afternoon, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons excepted. To attend upon Sundays at half-past nine in the morning and half-past two in the afternoon.

Upon a child's being enrolled, punctual attendance at the above hours is indispensable. Notice to be immediately sent to the master or mistress of any child being absent on account of sickness.

Their attendance on Sundays at half-past nine, and half-past two, is required that they may be ready to go together to Whitechapel church, where a suitable place in the east gallery has been appropriated for them. The parents are made acquainted with these regulations, and are also expected to send their children clean, with their hair cut short, and their clothes well mended.

Every exertion is used to cause the works undertaken to be executed in a neat and handsome style, with the utmost dispatch, punctuality, and economy; the profits of which are applied solely to the benefit of the establishment where education and industry are conducted through the agency of the scholars themselves; the work is done for ready money only; a bill is sent with the articles, and the master and mistress are empowered to receive the amount.

The reader will judge of the prices of the rest by the following charges:—for making a gown, from 1*s.* to 4*s.*; a pelisse, from 1*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d*; boy's pantaloons, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; a fine shirt trimmed, from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; ditto plain 1*s.* 8*d.*; sheets per pair, from 6*d.* to 1*s.*; night-caps plain 4*d.* Cotton shirts and shifts, gingham gowns, frocks, ipets, and boy's dresses ready-made, are disposed of every Wednesday from one to three o'clock.

In

In the account of the second year, ending the 31st of December, 1809, the whole expenses, comprising the salaries of the master and mistress, and 20 per cent. on the profit of the boys' work, with incidental expenses, amounted together to 263*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; these charges were fully supplied by the interest of 2,000*l.* consols, standing in the joint names of the Rev. Thomas Wright and William Davis, esq. and 158*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* the produce of the boys' work, and 43*l.* 7*s.* of the girls' work; so that there then remained a surplus of 1*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* in favour of the institution. No subscription is requested in aid of these resources, as the design is that the work should always produce an adequate supply; and during the present year shirts and shoes have been bestowed for the children.

Amongst the charges above-mentioned there is one which is peculiarly satisfactory, of clothing-rewards, ninety-eight pair of shoes, sixty-three shirts, and thirty-five shifts, besides other rewards in money; all these have proved very beneficial to the parents as well as the children. All the expenses are thus borne by the produce of industry, and, if the encouragement which the school has hitherto received by orders in the different branches to which the education has been devoted, a considerable increase may be expected. Printing forms one of the branches of instruction, and is well executed under the master's inspection.

Mr. and Mrs. Lovell are the master and mistress, and are resident at the school-house in Gower's-walk, by whom every information is readily given.

GREEN-COAT HOSPITAL*.

SEVERAL inhabitants of the city of Westminster having resolved to settle a house or hospital, like that of Christ's in the city of London, where poor orphans might not only be maintained with all the necessaries of life, but likewise for their future good and that of the public be instructed in manual arts, upon application to King Charles I. he, by his letters-patent of the 15th of Nov. 1633, incorporated them by the appellation of the "Governors of the Hospital of St. Margaret, Westminster, of the Foundation of King Charles;" to consist of twenty governors, inhabitants of that city, to have perpetual succession, with a right of electing governors for supplying vacancies, and to purchase lands, &c. in mortmain, to the value of 500*l.* per annum. But the civil war breaking out soon after, the design was in some respects suppressed, until, by the charitable benefactions of King Charles II. and others, the estate vested therein was raised to above 300*l.* per annum; by fines paid to the dean and chapter of Westminster on the renewing of leases, it consisting chiefly of church lands, the annual income was considerably reduced; still by casual donations the purposes of the hospital have been effected, and the school is maintained for the benefit of the children of parents inhabiting the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, and is situate in Tothill-fields, near the Grey-Coat School. References may, therefore, be made to the minister and churchwardens of that parish, or to the master at the school.

* 2 vol. Mait. 1305.

GREY-COAT HOSPITAL*.

IN the year 1698 a charity-school was erected in Tothill-fields, in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, for the education of poor children, by the name of the "Grey-Coat School," from the colour of the children's uniform. The trustees whereof by charitable benefactions being greatly encouraged to proceed, in 1701 not only considerably increased their number of children, but likewise plentifully supplied them with all the necessaries of life, in a large and commodious building near Tothill-fields, wherein, besides their being taught and instructed in the principles of religion, they are employed in spinning, &c. to inure them early to industry; and having attained the necessary qualifications at school they are put out apprentices. For the encouragement of this undertaking, Queen Ann, on the 10th of April, 1706, by her letters-patent, incorporated the trustees by the name of "The Governors of the Grey-Coat Hospital in Tothill-fields, of the Royal Foundation of Queen Anne;" by which name it has perpetual succession, may sue and be sued, elect governors in the room of those deceased, and receive and purchase lands, tenements, &c. in mortmain, to the yearly amount of 2000*l.*, clear of reprises; and do all other acts relating to the corporation.

This school in the year 1727 was in so flourishing a state that it contained eighty boys and fifty girls, in which year the charge of all its disbursements amounted to 1457*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

In September, 1739, a mathematical school was erected

* 2 vol. Mait. 1305.

upon this foundation, and a proper master retained to instruct the boys in navigation, and to fit them for the sea-service; several of them have since done honour to their profession, and have become captains in the navy.

There are at this time in the school ninety poor children, who are not only clothed and instructed, but maintained in lodging, washing, and board; they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and are carefully educated in the principles of the christian religion according to the church of England. They are publicly examined upon the exposition of the church Catechism or Liturgy every Sunday evening at seven o'clock.

Since the foundation in 1698 the number of children who have been bound apprentices from this school amounts to one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight. The charge of each child is computed at 18*l.* 18*s.* per annum, including salaries and wages of master, mistress, servants, and the expenses of the infirmary, so that the yearly expenditure in these respects amounts to 1700*l.* In addition to the endowment, the finances are assisted by contributions at sermons, and voluntary benefactions and legacies.

The rules and qualifications to be observed at the admission of children are as follow:—

1. That no child be taken in but such whose parents have had a settlement in the said parish for seven years last past, and is a real object of charity.

2. That no child be taken in who shall not produce a certificate or affidavit of its being full seven years old, and under ten.

3. That no child be taken in that is lame or diseased, or hath any infectious distemper, as the leprosy, scald head, itch, scab, or that hath the evil, or rupture.

4. That

4. That every child bring with it the usual apparel on its admittance; and the parents of such child shall then agree that the governors shall have the entire disposing of the child when fit to go apprentice, either at land or sea, as they shall think fit.

Application to be made to the minister and churchwardens, and to Mr. Lancaster, the master, at the schoolhouse.

HIGHGATE FREE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

In the year 1562 Sir Roger Cholmeley, knt. chief justice of the Queen's Bench, who probably held the site of the hermitage near Highgate, by grant from the crown instituted and erected at his own expense a public and free grammar-school, procured it to be established by letters-patent, dated the 29th of January, 7 Eliz., and endowed it with an annual support. This charter gave license to him to found it as "A Grammar-School for the Education of Poor Boys, being in Highgate and the Neighbouring Parts, and to provide a Fund for the Relief of certain Poor Persons in the Village or Hamlet of Highgate." For carrying this purpose into effect Sir William Hernet and Richard Martin, esq. aldermen of London, and others were constituted governors, and made a body coporate, with license to purchase lands in mortmain, and use a common seal, &c. On any vacancy among the governors by death or resignation, the remaining governors were authorised to elect another; and Sir Roger

Cholmeley was, during his life-time, empowered to nominate the master and fix his stipend, and to make such statutes as he should think fit for the regulation of the school, and at his death his heirs and the governors were jointly empowered to make statutes and elect a master, and in case of vacancy in his office if they failed to appoint a successor within two months, the governors, with the advice of the Bishop of London, were empowered to appoint; and all the revenues then belonging to the institution, together with all futnre benefactions, were directed to be applied solely to the maintenance of a master and relief of the poor.

The ordinances of 1571 directed that, "the schoolmaster shall be a graduate of good sober and honest conversation, and no light person; shall teach and instruct young children their A B C, and other English books, and to write, and also the grammar as they shall grow up thereto, and that without taking any money or other reward for the same, other than as hereafter is expressed;" that is, 4*d.* at the admission, and 4*d.* for books; in 1712 the admission was increased to 12*d.*

The schoolmaster's office is also to read morning and evening prayers, and to be afternoon preacher at the chapel on Sundays, except on the first Sunday in each month, when the inhabitants are to repair to their respective parish churches; morning prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays, and evening prayers on Saturdays, and on the vigils of all festivals: he must not serve nor take any cure elsewhere, nor be absent above ten days in the year, and that not without urgent cause.

The master's salary was fixed by the ordinances at 10*l.* per annum, besides a house rent-free, and kept in repair, a garden and orchard, two acres of land, then lately inclosed out of Highgate common, and eight loads of fuel out of Hornsey-

Hornsey-woods granted by the Bishop of London. In 1712 this had been long discontinued. The master was bound in a penalty of 20*l.* to observe these ordinances, and it was further provided that if he should infringe them, having been thrice warned by the governors, he should be expelled.

In 1661 his salary was 28*l.*, it has been since raised several times to 140*l.*: the annual amount of the revenues in rents and dividends of stock legacies is about 280*l.*, exclusive of the pew and burial money of the chapel, which have been estimated at 38*l.* In a terrier of the school, dated July 11, 1565, the chapel is described as "a chapel at Highgate, commonly called Highgate Chapel," which seems to imply that it had then been some time built. In the ordinances of 1571 it is spoken of as having been erected by the *founder* (which must mean Sir Roger Cholmeley) as a chapel of ease for the inhabitants of Highgate; this affords an additional proof that the inscription on the front of the chapel is erroneous *.

By an ancient ordinance of the governors, the number of scholars was limited to forty, "to be chosen from Highgate, Hornsey, Finchley, and Kentish-town, if there shall be so many in those places, otherwise to be taken from other places, at the discretion of the governors for the time being †."

The endowment now produces nearly 170*l.* per annum, the master's salary is 100*l.*, the preacher's salary and repairs of the building are discharged out of the net proceeds of the estates; some subsequent benefactions, and rent of the pews, having contributed to increase the revenues.

* 4 Lysons, 667. † Chapel Register.

This chapel adjoins to the school, and makes part of the establishment.

During the civil wars Mr. Carter, the master, was ejected and treated with great cruelty by the Puritans; he was not only turned out of his house, but his wife also when she was in labour, and she was delivered in the chapel porch *.

References may be made to the chapelwardens and trustees resident at Highgate.

THE LONDON SOCIETY

FOR

PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS.

THE ensign of this new society is affixed to their public address; עִיר מִקְלָט or *City of Refuge.*

It states that the conversion of the Jews to Christianity, whether it be considered with regard to the glory of Jehovah, their own degraded and guilty state, or with reference to that happy influence upon the Christian Church, and the world at large, which the Holy Scriptures encourage us to anticipate, is a most desirable object.

The certainty of its accomplishment, and that such effects will flow therefrom, no one who believes in the Bible can doubt for a single moment †.

The means by which they humbly hope to accomplish

* Walker's Ejected Clergy, 414. 3 Lysons, 65. † Rom. ix. 12.

this

this most desirable object are such as these:—to establish a school that they may be able to receive children wholly from their parents, and bestow upon them education, board, and clothing. To connect with this a day-school, out of which vacancies in the former may be filled up; to put out girls and boys apprentices; to find employment, if possible, for those who are able to work; to visit and relieve the sick; to distribute tracts, &c. &c.

It is not, however, the intention of the London Society to confine themselves to any particular method of accomplishing the great object they have in view, but they will embrace and adopt any plan which may appear favourable to this purpose as circumstances shall arise.

It is in the contemplation of the society to endeavour to excite a spirit of inquiry amongst those who may be considered as the heads of the Jewish people, and by so doing they have considerable expectation of removing the greatest difficulty they have to encounter among the lower orders; viz. "the fear of man" above alluded to.

They subjoin to their address an extract from a letter lately published, to the Parisian Sanhedrim, by an English Israelite, page 32. "The most striking and material difference between the Christian nations of Europe with whom we are mixed, and ourselves, is chiefly attributable to our more humble attainments of useful knowledge; nor has the poor Jew, even in this truly hospitable kingdom, the same opportunities as others to obtain early and profitable instruction. Our charity-schools are by far too limited in number, and resources for the admission of even a third part of our indigent youth, whose necessities, arising from the poverty of their parents, frequently compel them to turn out to seek a livelihood at those tender years which

should have been devoted to some of the elementary branches of education. Thus they are cut off, as it were in the bud, from acquiring the first steps towards respectable situations and employments; and which in a long course of life, unless fortune in some shape befriend them, cannot fail most severely to be felt and lamented. Ignorance, which is everywhere the root of error, and not unfrequently of the vilest depravities in human nature, has indeed sunk but too many into a state of the lowest mental debasement: while at the same time it has only served to cover them with rags and infamy." At page 34, the same author very justly observes, "how many old clothes-men, venders of oranges, slippers, and shoe-strings, would this day be found following some more useful and industrious occupation, had the friendly genius of education shed her benignant influence over their youthful days! Had they been taught some profitable mechanical art or trade, the public prisons and streets would not exhibit such frequent scenes of their profligacy and wretchedness."

This society was instituted on the 4th of August, 1808, to meet these comprehensive views; its subsequent support has been very respectable, and its own success pursued beyond its expectation.

Amongst its regulations it is directed—That every meeting be begun and concluded with prayer.

That every subscriber annually of one guinea or more be considered a member; and of ten guineas or more, a member for life; which privileges shall also be conferred upon any executor, who shall make payment of a legacy of twenty guineas or upwards.

That the committee consist of eighteen members, beside the treasurer and secretary, five of whom are a quorum.

The

The committee meet on the first Friday in every month, at the Jews' Chapel, Spital-fields, at six o'clock in the evening precisely; but the secretary is empowered to convene a meeting whenever any emergency arises on the requisition of two members of the committee.

The committee appoint proper persons to visit the sick weekly, or oftener, to inquire into their circumstances and situation, and report to them in writing.

Every visitor is at liberty to afford temporary relief to the amount of 2*s*. 6*d*.

Every person receiving relief attends the monthly meetings of the committee, if health will permit, and if not, some person on their behalf, unless that be dispensed with.

The object of this society being to relieve the temporal distresses of the Jews, as well as to promote their spiritual welfare, it is competent to the committee from time to time to adopt such measures for any such purposes as the majority of the members present may approve.

General meetings are held on Whit-Monday, and on the 26th of December, (except when that day shall be Saturday or Sunday, in which case the meeting is to be on the following Monday) when the committee report the state of the funds, and detail their proceedings, and which report is printed; two collection sermons are preached at each of the half-yearly meetings, for the benefit of the society, one in the established church, and the other amongst the dissenters.

The Rev. Mr. Frey preaches under the patronage of the committee a lecture to the Jews every Lord's day evening, at the Jews' chapel, Church-street, Spitalfields; and a regular course of lectures on the Epistle to the Hebrews every Wednesday

Wednesday evening. Divine service is also performed in the same place of worship by other ministers in the morning and afternoon of the Lord's day; and a prayer meeting for the Jews, and an exhortation on Friday evening.

N. B.—It will no doubt be gratifying to every Christian to hear that seventeen Jewish children have already been received into the charity-school, and four more are waiting for admission, besides a considerable number that attend in the day-school.

Legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurer for the time being of this society for the purposes of the charity.

THE INSTRUCTIVE INSTITUTION,

SWAN-STREET, MINORIES.

THIS institution is a sunday and evening-school, and owes its existence to a few young men; who being solicitous for the welfare of the rising generation, commenced this institution (under numerous disadvantages) with the instruction of fifteen poor children, in the year 1802. The number was soon enlarged to twenty, and from that to twenty-five, when it became conspicuous, and gained the approbation and sanction of many respectable characters and eminent Christians, whose number has been gradually increasing, till they are enabled to extend the benefits of the school to sixty children, thirty boys and thirty girls; to engage the present commodious school-rooms, and afford

afford the children the additional advantage of a comfortable clothing. By the benevolent exertions of several ladies, who are subscribers, the girls are taught needle-work, and to make their own clothes.

In the course of the year 1807 about ten children who left the school, having received a competent education, were suitably rewarded with bibles, hymn-books, &c. and afforded an evident and encouraging proof that their labour had not been in vain, but was attended with abundant success to the spiritual as well as the temporal good of many of the children.

The inhabitants and congregation of St. Mary Woolnoth, and those gentlemen who have favoured the school with presents of bibles, testaments, and other useful books, are among its principal benefactors. This and other such schools are the happy means, through the divine blessing, of turning the rising generation from the paths of vice, and training them up in the knowledge and practice of christianity. And while the times of attending the school are such as to enable the children, in the day time, to be industriously employed, it renders it convenient to those who without any compensation whatever undertake their tuition.

The institution is capable of much farther extension and improvement, to which the subscriptions will greatly contribute. The object of it is the gratuitous education of a number of indigent children of both sexes, whose parents are not possessed of the means of providing for their education in any other way. They are supplied with books, &c. for their use in the school; and uniformly clothed, as far as the funds will admit. Particular attention is paid to their morals, and religious instruction is blended with every performance.

The

The number of children is proportioned to the funds of the institution; which number cannot be extended but at a general meeting of the subscribers. It is solely dependant for support upon voluntary contributions.

The annual subscription is six shillings or upwards, and every subscriber is entitled to recommend a child in rotation.

The teaching of the children is conducted by subscribers gratuitously, and without any pecuniary remuneration. The teachers are subject to the approbation of the committee. The female department is under the direction of such ladies amongst the subscribers as voluntarily undertake the instruction of the girls in needle-work, &c.

The management of the school is vested in the hands of a committee of twelve subscribers, not less than six of whom are teachers. They meet at the school-house on the first Tuesday in every month, at eight o'clock in the evening precisely, for the admission and discharge of children, and to regulate the affairs of the institution in general. Any five members constitute a quorum. The treasurer, secretary, and collector are *ex officio* members of the committee.

A general meeting is annually held at the school-room on the first Tuesday in January, at six o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the school, electing a committee for the year, auditing the accounts, determining the number of children, and transacting such general business as the interest of the school may require.

No child is admitted on the foundation before the age of eight years, or after that of eleven; nor any permitted to continue after they are fourteen years of age. Upon leaving the school, those children whose behaviour has been to the satisfaction of the teachers and committee, are rewarded by suitable

suitable religious or instructive books, or otherwise, at the discretion of the committee.

The stated times of the children's attendance at the school are on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for instruction in reading and writing from seven until nine o'clock: also every Lord's-day at nine o'clock in the morning, when one of the teachers gives them a suitable address; then they proceed to church; (the boys and girls respectively accompanied by two teachers in rotation) after which they are dismissed until two o'clock, when they are instructed in reading, singing, catechism, &c. until four; meet again at five, and again to church. The girls are taught needlework every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and such of the children as are capable of learning arithmetic, meet for that purpose at seven o'clock on the mornings of Thursday and Friday. The time mentioned on all occasions is precisely kept. The constant and punctual attendance of the children is strictly enforced; and any child being absent from the school three days successively, or four days in the course of a month, is suspended till the next meeting of the committee; when, unless it shall appear that such absence was occasioned by illness, or unless some other satisfactory reason is assigned, the child is finally discharged, and another admitted in its place: cleanliness also is particularly enjoined.

The annual rent of the school-rooms amount to about 31*l.* the clothing for the children to about 52*l.*; the rest of the expenses consist of repairs and materials, books, candles, and coals and stationary, which do not amount altogether to more than 60*l.* yearly; these expenses are covered by the subscriptions and by collections at the sermons preached at St. Mary Woolnoths, Lombard-street.

The

The present officers are—Mr. Thomas Hall, treasurer, No. 30, Brick-lane; Mr. Henry Brett, secretary, No. 84, Tower-hill; Mr. John Pike, collector, No. 8, Little George-street, Minories.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL SCHOOLS,

BEDFORD-ROW.

THE support of these schools depends on collections at annual sermons only. The instruction is committed to the care of such gentlemen and ladies usually attending the chapel as are approved by the minister (the Rev. Mr. Cecil and his assistants), and are nominated by them to be superintendants to the scholars; and they are assisted by a master and mistress. The government of the schools is vested in the ministers, chapel-wardens, and gentlemen superintendants, who meet at the vestry on the last Tuesday evening in every month at six o'clock, for regulating their affairs. The children who apply for admission must be able to read, and those are preferred whose parents or nearest relatives usually attend this chapel; they are admitted at the monthly meetings held on the last Tuesday in March, June, September, and December. An annual sermon is preached to the scholars on May-day, after which a meeting is held of the ministers, &c. when books are given to the scholars of a value proportioned to their good behaviour during the year, and adapted to their age and capacity. Besides these annual rewards, cheap repository, and other small tracts of the value of five shillings, are provided annually for each superintendant,

intendant, to be given as occasional rewards among the deserving scholars. As they pass through the schools they are furnished with Catechisms, and a Prayer Book, and if they behave well and improve, with a Psalm Book and a Bible; and when they leave the schools, if they do it with credit to themselves, a larger Prayer Book and Bible are presented to them.

The superintendants engage to attend every Sunday morning punctually at ten o'clock, or in case of unavoidable absence either to provide a proper substitute for that morning or to send notice the day before to the messenger, that such a substitute may be provided by the ministers. They are requested to bring forward the scholars committed to their care, according to age and capacity, in the following system of religious instruction :—the collects of the day; the texts of the sermons heard on the preceding Sunday; Dr. Watt's Divine Songs for Children; the Childrens' Catechism; the Church Catechism broken into short questions; and Stillingfleet's Explanation of it; and they are further desired to explain to the scholars and impress upon them the truths of Christianity.

To every scholar who attends punctually and repeats well the lessons of the morning, a printed certificate of approbation is given which is marked or numbered in such manner as may be thought necessary to prevent deception.

The superintendants are desired to propose Psalm Books and Bibles to those scholars who may not have received them, as rewards for their diligence: and to report in writing to every monthly meeting such scholars as have merited them: also to engage the attention and care of the scholars by occasional presents of cheap repository and other small tracts, a proper selection of which, of the value of five shillings,

lings, is annually delivered to each superintendant for that purpose.

They are empowered to suspend any scholar for misdemeanours from all connections with the schools until the next monthly meeting, to which they report the cause of such suspension, when the case is heard and determined.

They begin with the scholars punctually at ten o'clock, and leave them at ten minutes before eleven. When any scholar is absent two Sundays, without a satisfactory reason being assigned, the messenger is sent to inquire the cause.

The master and mistress instruct all such children as are not classed under any of the superintendants; and they have the same powers and duties as the superintendants; they collect the scholars together, keep accurate lists of them, and regulate their behaviour during divine service. They may suspend any scholar for misconduct after the school hours, reporting the cause to the next meeting; they employ with the approbation of the meeting such persons as may be found necessary to assist in keeping perfect order and silence in the scholars' galleries during divine service; and attend at the chapel a quarter of an hour before it begins.

The parents or friends are expected to bring their children for admission, and to engage for their good behaviour and punctual attendance; to send notice of indisposition or absence, and to accompany to the monthly meeting any child suspended, when the subject will be considered; and to give notice when they are to quit the school.

The scholars attend divine worship every Sunday morning, afternoon and evening, unless a sufficient reason can be assigned for absence. All of them are to be in their proper seats before ten in the morning, and before the bell ceases to ring in the afternoon and evening. Silence and reverence must

must be observed every moment they are in the house of God; there must be no whispering, talking, nor disturbance of any kind; the first offence is punished by the forfeiture of all the tickets of approbation which the scholar may have received; the second offence is punished by expulsion. They are expected to go direct from home to the chapel, and so to return with quietness and good behaviour, and the contrary is punished as before.

KING-STREET CHAPEL FREE-SCHOOL,

ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.

THIS is one of the many similar institutions which followed the revolution of 1688, and which were deemed the best security against the future introduction of Popery, the dread of which, and of unlimited power, had been the cause of the introduction of King William. It was established in the year 1700, by Dr. Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury. The chapel, and the ground on which the school is erected, and other buildings belonging to the trust part of which is held upon a crown lease, being the property of the Archbishop, were conveyed by him, in a deed of settlement, to nine trustees whose names were: John Bishop of Norwich; William Wake, D. D. Rector of St. James's; John

John Poultney, esq.; Samuel Trotman, esq.; Orlando Bridgman, esq.; John Tully, esq.; Isaac Newton, esq.; John Outing, esq.; Isaac Terett, esq.; that settlement enjoins the trustees and their survivors to see that the chapel be used for divine service, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, for the accommodation of the parishioners for ever. And that the school adjoining the chapel be appropriated for the instruction of children of poor housekeepers and inhabitants of the parish. The number to be instructed was originally limited to sixteen; but through the management of the trustees and increase of their finances, the number has been extended to forty. They are carefully instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and such parts of the mathematics as may qualify them to become apprentices to trades and employments by which they may gain an honest and respectable livelihood. Also particular attention is paid to their religious instructions; the doctrine of the Church of England is familiarly explained, and their own respective duties inculcated with diligence and care. The Archbishop, in addition to the premises already alluded to, also bequeathed the sum of 500*l.* for the further support of the trust, the interest of which whether arising from the funds, or property in which it might be invested, is to be applied to the purposes of the foundation. The profits arising from the premises belonging to the trust, as well as those derived from the letting of the pews, form the income, by which the trustees are enabled to defray all the expenses of the different offices connected with the establishment, as well as repairs, buildings, and improvements.

The regulations respecting the admission of children are as follow:—A child of nine years of age, born in the parish,

parish, and the son of a housekeeper, or a native of the parish, is admissible upon the recommendation of a trustee; the time of his remaining at the school is not to exceed five years from the day of his admission; and he is then at the disposal of his parent; but, if during that period he has behaved well, and is bound apprentice, the trustees pay an apprentice fee of 5*l.* or 6*l.* with him; every child admitted upon the foundation is obliged to attend divine service at the chapel every Sunday morning and afternoon; upon any vacancy, notice is sent to the trustee whose turn it is to appoint a scholar, which is done in regular rotation.

The present trustees are—the Marquis of Buckingham; the Right Hon. Lord Beauchamp; Sir William Heathcote, bart.; Sir William Stirling, bart.; Thomas Hammersly, esq.; John Weyland, esq.; Rev. Gerrard Andrewes, D. D. Dean of Canterbury and Rector of St. James's; George Whittingham, esq. senior churchwarden. The rector and senior churchwarden for the time being are by the deed, *ex officio*, two of the trustees.

The names of the gentlemen fulfilling the duties of the establishment are now—the Rev. David Lewis, C. L. B. reader and schoolmaster, Middlesex Hospital; Mr. Hodson, under master; the Rev. Mr. Blainey, A. M. morning preacher; the Rev. John Armstrong, A. M. afternoon preacher; Mr. Greatorex, clerk.

KING-STREET SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

THIS is an institution of more modern date than the preceding, but is of equal utility; a considerable number of the

the children of parishioners are here taught to maintain themselves by their industry, and their earnings have been always sufficient to yield a fair profit upon the raw materials purchased by the conductors for their manufacture. The whole is superintended by the rector and parish officers, and visited by the subscribers, and the children learn at a very early period the difficulties of several handicrafts, by which they are rendered capable of apprenticeships where necessary, or of journey-work, and the means of earning a livelihood. Its method and regularity, and a careful regard to the religious instruction of the Church of England, are its best recommendations.

THE LADIES' CHARITY SCHOOL

OF

ST. SEPULCHRE, LONDON,

KING-STREET, SNOW-HILL.

Instituted in the Year 1702, *for Clothing and Educating Fifty-one Poor Girls.*

THE committee in their address to the public observe, that "it being evident to common observation, that the growth of immorality is greatly owing to the gross ignorance of the principles of the Christian religion, especially among the poorer sort, chiefly through their indolence; and as Christian virtue can grow from no other root than Christian principles, several persons, being touched with zeal

zeal for the honour of God, the salvation of souls, and the promoting of Christian knowledge, wish to rescue children from these fatal evils, by teaching them their duty towards their Creator and their fellow-creatures, and training them up in habits of industry, being convinced, that the conduct of women in the lower ranks of life are intimately connected with the happiness of families. Such was the original design when first the subscriptions were entered into, to give clothing and education to poor girls. But, notwithstanding the great care taken in educating these girls in Christian principles and a sense of moral duty, there was not found that improvement which was earnestly hoped for; some further steps were thought necessary, the better to ensure success to this pious design of instructing the ignorant and clothing the naked, so laudable in itself, and highly acceptable in the sight of God.

But it being evident, the small improvement many of these poor children made was owing in a great measure to the ignorance and negligence of their parents; who, instead of assisting in their education, greatly obstructed it by their evil example, or by carelessly suffering their children, whilst from school, to play about the streets, where they seldom failed of hearing all manner of profane discourse: the Subscribers, remedying this great evil, came to a resolution on the 16th of April, 1755, to take into the school-house four of the eldest girls for one year, or longer, where they were to be instructed in all sorts of household business, to wash and iron their own linen, mend their clothes, and obliged to keep themselves neat and clean. And finding the success of their design answer their expectations, they proceeded to extend this benefit to a greater number of children: so that at this time forty-six of the eldest are wholly maintained in

the school-house till of proper age to be bound out to service. In the mean time they are employed in plain work.

The affairs of the school are conducted by the female subscribers, who voluntarily attend at the school-house the second Wednesday in every month, from four to seven; where the committee is open to every lady, and every female subscriber is at liberty to attend the school at pleasure.

Every subscriber of two guineas per annum is entitled to present a child in rotation, and two subscribers of one guinea each are entitled to a joint presentation.

A donation of twenty guineas or upwards, paid at one time, constitutes a subscriber for life.

On every vacancy in the school, the subscriber or subscribers who are next in rotation are written to, to present a child within two months from the date of such notice: and in case of non-presentation by that time, the nomination lapses to the next in order, who has notice accordingly.

None but children born of married parents can be admitted; they must have had the small-pox, and must also be approved of by the committee. No negro or mulatto girl, nor any diseased, deformed, or infirm child can be admitted.

Should any subscriber withdraw her subscription after presenting a child, such child will be discharged from the school, unless any friend continue the subscription.

The children are admitted to the school between the age of eight and ten, are taken wholly into the house according to their respective turns, and must be provided with the following articles: three caps, three shifts, two neckhandkerchiefs, two pocket ditto, two flannel coats, two pair of shoes,

shoes, three tippets, three white aprons, three check aprons, two night-caps, two pair of stockings, two pockets, two combs and a brush, a box with lock and key, a knife, fork, and spoon, and a half-pint tin-pot.

The child presented may be taken immediately into the house, on the subscriber paying 12*l.* 10*s.* per annum, till the proper time of admission, and seven shillings for a gown and coat.

The children are taught to repeat the church cathechism, with expositions; morning and evening prayers; grace before and after meat; and to give proof of their proficiency, they go through a public examination once a year. They attend divine service at St. Sepulchre's church, in which one sermon only is annually preached for their benefit.

They are taught reading, writing, sewing, marking, and to knit their stockings and gloves, and from twelve years of age are instructed in household work; and at the age of fourteen are bound out apprentice to some creditable housekeeper for five years, unless the lady who presented a girl chooses to take her; in such case the binding is dispensed with if required.

"Serious inconveniences having arisen from the children being allowed to assist occasionally in the families of subscribers, no girl can in future be permitted to leave the school until she shall be bound, or placed out at the full expiration of her time."

Each child in the school receives yearly one gown and petticoat, one flannel coat, two shifts, two caps, two tippets, two aprons, one pair of boddice, two pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, and one pair of pattens; also a straw bonnet and a cloak when necessary. And when put out apprentice

receives one plain stuff gown, one baize petticoat, one pair of boddice, three shifts, four aprons, three caps, two double handkerchiefs, one pair of stockings, and one pair of shoes, a Bible with the Common Prayer, and other books.

Each apprentice who behaves well, after two years and a half service, receives a new gown and a muslin handkerchief; and at the expiration of the five years, if she attend the committee within two months afterwards with her indenture cancelled and a good character from her master and mistress of her faithful service, receives half-a-guinea (out of a fund reserved for this purpose arising from the plain-work done by the children).

The children are not permitted to visit their relations but by an order signed by one of the committee; if they do not return at the time appointed, they are liable to expulsion.

Their parents or relations are allowed to see them at the school-house any Thursday afternoon; but at no other time, except during sickness.

The officers are—Sir Charles Price, bart. M. P. alderman, treasurer, Bedford-square; Mr. William Stephens, secretary, King-street, Snow-hill. To whom the charity is much indebted for their great attention, voluntarily paid to the concerns of the school.

JOSEPH LANCASTER'S SCHOOL,

BOROUGH-ROAD, ST. GEORGE'S-FIELDS.

THE merit of Dr. Bell's or of Joseph Lancaster's method of education consists in its simplicity, which enables them to embrace an extensive field, duly appropriated to every age, and an unlimited number of pupils: the weekly payments demanded of the parents of the children would have obviated the necessity of making it a part of this work, as that cannot well be deemed charity for which any contribution is paid by the objects themselves; but in this case they not only purchase education at a very reduced price, but other persons, opulent and illustrious, have given their sanction, their encouragement, and their benefaction to the founder towards enabling him to carry it on. Joseph Lancaster, who is one of the people called Quakers, opened his school in 1798; he has published a detail of his plan and method, from which I purposely avoid any quotations, or extracts, lest it should in the least respect injure the sale of even one copy. When I visited the school in St. George's Fields, in 1808, I was astonished at the sight of more than five hundred boys attentively engaged at their respective desks in learning the lessons they were to read or repeat, the master's eye superintended the whole from an elevated desk placed in one corner of the school; the youngest pupils did not appear to be older than three or four years, who were placed at a narrow board, which was covered with sand, and of the breadth of a flat iron; a monitor, who was not more than three years older than themselves, stood in

the front of them, and ordered them to make letters with their fore finger in the sand, which he wiped out with the flat iron as often as they were wrong, and also when that lesson was concluded, this was repeated several times till the scholars became tolerably perfect in a few letters. The second form were furnished with pieces of slate, to which a slate pencil was annexed, and were taught to make letters and rub them out with a spunge, till they acquired a tolerable facility. The same progress was pursued through distinct forms, from letters to words, from words to sentences, and so on to chapters, and by this plan reading and making letters or writing were learnt together with very little difficulty, as the operation of making letters gives an encreased inclination to learn them. Arithmetic was parcelled into the same method. As soon as each form had gone through this mechanical process, they were successively led by their monitor to a large tablet, which hung against the wall of the school, containing the same letters or words, or sentences, according to each class, a semi-circle was dug in the floor, to which the children were directed to stand, and the monitor having taken a small wand, which was placed in a little bracket of leather near the tablet, raised its point to the first letter, which the first boy repeated aloud; if he called it wrong, the monitor did not move his wand, but by looking at the second boy in the circle expected him to name the letter, if he named it right he took the place of the preceding boy, and that boy who was most perfect in them all was dignified by a ticket of merit, which was a square of red leather, on which the figures No. 1 to No. 6 were impressed in gold letters; this entitled him to an appropriate reward from Mr. Lancaster, the value of these tickets vary from No. 1, which must be obtained six times

to

to entitle the bearer to an half-penny prize; to No. 6, which when gained forty times, gives a shilling prize; the prizes consist of bats, balls, kites, and the like. There are also tickets of merit as honorary rewards, worn by the pupils until forfeited by misbehaviour, this forfeiture wisely supplying the place of corporal or other punishment. The same plan was adopted by all the other classes, after which they were faced in files, and conducted in order of march to the master's desk, and to their own seats; and the monitor joined his proper form suited to his own age, where he became a scholar, and submitted to another monitor older and more advanced than himself. The sentences for the reading of the middle forms were extracted from the scriptures, and chiefly from the sermon on the mount, the upper forms read whole verses and chapters or parts of chapters from the New Testament. In all this process among five hundred scholars, I heard no disorder, no irregularity, no fractiousness in the children, nor any imperious voice of the master commanding or threatening, as is common in other schools; the judgment with which the whole was divided and sub-divided, and the consequent facility with which these rudiments were performed and acquired, seemed to give pleasure instead of restraint to the learners. I saw no punishment nor the weapons by which punishment is inflicted; though I have heard that some discipline forms a necessary part of the plan, but if so, it is more by threat than use, and by reward than severity; on the contrary, I saw several rewards appended to the roof, which were given to the fortunate holders of tickets of merit. I understood that the parents of these children paid a small entrance fee, and also about 7*s*. 6*d*. a year, and provided a slate.

The monitors not only instructed the class, but also taught other lads to become monitors to supply their places either when they should leave the class to pursue higher studies, or should quit the school. This office was made at once honourable and profitable, the monitor delivered out the gold and lettered tickets, another the tickets of merit, a third had the general charge as to cleanliness, and a fourth had the care of the slates. Thus every duty had its respective officer, and the fidelity and assiduity displayed in their discharge of it afforded a surprising and easy lesson for these qualities in their future occupations.

If a lad in one class became qualified for removal to a higher, he received an appropriate reward, and his monitor also a similar one. The same regulation took place in arithmetic on going into a new rule.

Reports of their progress are entered daily, the advantage of which is considerable; it obliges the monitors to go straight forward without wandering from one lesson to another, and it affords by instruction a true account of the lessons, &c. performed by every boy, and also a view of the general progress of the whole school.

The trouble which thus teaches twenty will suffice to teach sixty or one hundred, by employing some of the senior boys to inspect the slates of the others, they not omitting to spell the words themselves, and on a signal given by them to the principal teacher that the word is finished by all the boys whom they overlook, he is informed when to dictate another to the class. By an experiment made, it was found that the word *thank* was written by two hundred and ninety-six boys, and the examination made by the master and monitors, in the space of one minute; and

and nearly twenty boys who wrote it could scarcely form a letter ten days before.

In teaching arithmetic, two books are used ; one, of the sums, and the other of the key to them: when the boys are seated, the monitor repeats from the first book the figures, and each boy writes them, he inspects them and sees that they are correct before he repeats the next figures, and so on till every boy has put down the whole sum: he then takes the key and reads as follows, first column, 2 and 2 are 4 and 3 are 7 and 4 are 11, set down 1 and carry 1, and so on; it is then inspected by the monitor, and frequently by the master, and is a method peculiarly well adapted to facilitate the progress of the scholars in the elementary parts of arithmetic. The boys vie with each other in writing their sums neatly on the slate, and thus their improvement in writing becomes greatly encreased. Another great and important advantage derived from this plan is the certainty to the teacher that every boy in the class is employed, and that none sit idle while others are waiting the master's particular instructions; and three times the usual number of sums are done, and repeated, while no inconsiderable degree of competition is excited.

It is a circumstance of great merit to have formed and introduced a plan which at once renders instruction easy, strips it of its chief difficulty, a tedious and irksome restraint upon the scholar, and by its method economises time and attention, and affords a great pecuniary saving to the parents.*

Since the time of my visit to this school, which was to me peculiarly satisfactory, Joseph Lancaster's progress was

* See Reports of Society for Bettering Poor, vol. IV. 168.

interrupted by some zealous churchmen, who were fearful that if the scholars learnt the precepts of christianity from the New Testament only, and not from the catechism also, they might not become members of the Church of England, or at least so zealously attached to its creeds and rites, as they judged safe for the establishment, when it was considered that Lancaster instructed eight hundred at a time: he represented, that being himself a member of the society of Friends, and receiving under his tuition so many children of parents who could not be supposed to think alike on such subjects, he had studiously avoided teaching any particular dogmas, but such as were the agreed opinions of all sects of christians; and urged at the same time that the gospels alone had beeen his rule of instruction for their reading: they were dissatisfied with this explanation, and insisted upon the introduction of the apostle's creed, the ten commandments, and the church catechism; Lancaster declined his concurrence, and suffered in consequence of it; during a considerable space of time, a sharp controversy ensued, and, as was very natural, the parties and their respective adherents took opposite sides, and did not convince each other; it was then more generally circulated than before, that this plan was a copy with very slight alteration from that of Dr. Bell, who alone was entitled to the merit of it. Lancaster was threatened, and was at last informed that he had lost the patronage of His Majesty; in this state of harassing perplexity, he presented himself to the king, who heard and benignly soothed his anxiety, by renewed assurances of his protection. He soon afterwards established a similar school at Canterbury, in a large room in the old palace, but there he was followed by the same zeal,

zeal, and he left the institution in the hands of a person well qualified to carry it on, under the superintendance on alternate Sundays of a committee of churchmen and dissenters, and the tablets are intermingled, some consisting of plain sentences from the gospels, and others of the church catechism, &c. Lancaster has been brought to the same concession in London: Abstracted from this struggle which one would scarcely have thought necessary to the dignity or maintenance of the established church, and which in fact has yielded it but a feeble triumph, the utility of the plan of education is most obvious, for here is just so much of it as is capable of opening the mind and enabling it to receive the impressions of virtue and religion, and whatever may be the sect to which their parents belong, it is sufficient to give them a desire to hear and learn more of the basis of their salvation; they are also rendered capable of acquiring the first rules of arithmetic, and the habit of writing, which must be extremely profitable to them in whatever station they may be placed, and all this with a facility which other scholars have great reason to envy. And if they should be placed in other schools after they have acquired thus easily the rudiments in this, they will have the satisfaction of proceeding with greater ease to the upper forms, and of being also the more useful to their companions. Joseph Lancaster's laudable perseverance in his plan, his great moderation in the conduct of it, and the depressed emolument which he is contented to reap from his incessant labours, comprehends an example of active charity not before known in this or any other country.

The benefits of this plan of education, and the extent to which it is capable, are justly celebrated by Mr. Gra-

hame, as parts of the glorious abolition of the slave trade, in the following numbers :—

Now will the triumph of thy plan benign
Be proved, O Lancaster! old age and youth,
The father and the child, will docile sit
And learn their common task, the glorious pow'r
Of seeing thought, of seeing thought conceiv'd
In distant ages and in distant climes;
Of speaking through the storm athwart the deep.

Grahame on Abolition of Slave Trade, Part IV. v. 79.

LONDON WORKHOUSE,

BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

THE foundation and maintenance of the London Workhouse is dependent upon the corporation; it is partly hospital and partly house of correction, and derives its establishment from the period of the commonwealth, A. D. 1649, but received its legislative sanction from the general statute for relief of the poor in 1662, 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 12.

The necessity, number, and continual increase of the poor, not only within the cities of London and Westminster, with the liberties of each of them, but also through the kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, had become very great and exceedingly burthensome, being occasioned by reason of some defects in the law concerning parochial settlements,

and

and for want of a due provision of the regulations of relief and employments in such parishes or places where they were legally settled, which had inforced many to turn incorrigible rogues, and others to perish for want, together with the neglect of the faithful execution of such laws and statutes as had formerly been made for the apprehending rogues and vagabonds, and for the good of the poor.

For remedy whereof, and for the preventing the perishing of any of the poor, whether young or old, for want of such supplies as were necessary; this statute, among other matters, erected corporations, or workhouses, within the city of London, &c. consisting of a president, a deputy to the president, and a treasurer; and that the lord mayor should be president within the city, and the assistants to be aldermen, and fifty-two other citizens to be chosen by the common council: that they should elect officers; and upon the vacancy, by death or otherwise, of any assistants, the power to elect others was vested in the common council, and the election of a deputy-president or treasurer, and all other officers, in the said president, and major part of the assistants.

And that for the workhouse at Westminster, a president, deputy, treasurer, and assistants, should be nominated by the lord chancellor, out of the most fit persons, inhabitants of Westminster or its liberties*.

That at every quarter-session a general account should be taken, and with license in mortmain to purchase or receive any lands, &c. not exceeding the value of 3000*l.* per annum. And also to apprehend rogues, vagrants, sturdy beggars, or idle or disorderly persons, and cause them to be kept and set to work; and a power of transportation is

* Sect. 4.

reserved

reserved to the justices of the quarter-sessions*. That if the president and governors should certify under the common seal their want, either for a present stock for the foundation of the work, or for supply thereof for the future, and what sum of money they should think fit, to the common council and the justices; that thereupon the common council should ascertain such competent sum of money for those purposes, not exceeding one year's poor-rate usually set upon any person, and the same to proportion out upon the several wards, precincts, parishes, &c. as they should think fit; and the common council, and the burgesses, and justices of Westminster, had power, and were required to rate the inhabitants accordingly †.

That they should have power to make orders and bye laws for the better relieving, regulating, and setting the poor to work, and apprehending and punishing of rogues, vagabonds, and beggars, that have not wherewith to maintain themselves, &c. provided that this be presented to the justices in their quarter-sessions, and be allowed by the major part of them, and confirmed by order of court ‡. And, that the president and governors, or any fourteen or more of them being assembled together, should have power to chuse officers, to remove them as they should see cause, and upon their death or removal to chuse others, and to make them such reasonable allowances out of the stock and revenue belonging to the said corporation or workhouse as they should think fit §.

This act remained in force only three years, it was then continued several times by James II. and William III., and was finally made perpetual by 12 Ann, st. 1. c. 12. s. 1., where it is said to be a very useful and necessary law.

* Sect. 6. † Sect. 7 and. 8. ‡ Sect. 11. and 12. § Sect. 13.

The

The common council, desirous of putting this act in force, elected the proper officers on the 4th of April, 1698, fifty-two citizens in addition to the aldermen to be assistants, and the lord mayor, as president, with those assistants, elected a deputy-president and treasurer, whereby they organized this corporation for the poor of London, and a supply was granted to it in the following December as a foundation.

In August, 1699, the corporation took a house in Bishopsgate-street, which they fitted up at a great expense for a workhouse, into which they first received several poor children from the churchwardens of several parishes at 1*s.* per week towards their maintenance. In November, 1700, they began to admit vagrants, and in January, 1701, they received, on the keeper's side, rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars. This gradual progress beginning with poor children gave great satisfaction, and raised up many benefactors, from whom the corporation in October following received 25*l.* for each child; and before the close of that year idle and disorderly persons were ordered to be received on the commitment of any two governors; and thus the designs of the legislature were soon fulfilled. Their proceedings have been confirmed by several acts of common council; and in 1706 the sum of 4887*l.* 8*s.* was ordered to be raised by one entire assessment upon the ninety-six parishes of London and its liberties.

In November, 1708, it was ordered—"That no child, although born within the city of London and liberties thereof, should be received from any benefactor giving a less sum than 50*l.*, yet that the charity might not be too strictly confined, it was further ordered that any benefactor giving 70*l.* might put in a child from what place he thought fit, to the

the intent that the children which should be so received might not be any charge, but an advantage to the house. And in April, 1710, it was ordered that the 1*s.* per week before paid for parish children should be taken off, and not be demanded after the first of May following; both which last orders, as also an order that no child should be taken in from the executors of any benefactor, unless a clause was inserted in his will for that purpose; these have been since made into bye laws, confirmed at the sessions, and strictly observed.

The house was formerly divided into parts: one part was called the Keeper's side, and was appropriated to vagrants, pilferers, &c. but this has for many years past been wholly discontinued; the other part was called the Steward's side, and was appropriated to children only, who were taken in from benefactors giving 50*l.* or 70*l.* as before-mentioned, and those children are by that means, with their labour, rather a profit than a charge to the house; and on this side were also taken in such children as were a charge to the several parishes of this city and liberties to which they belonged; but they are now such as are committed by the magistrates as vagrants.

There are now about thirty girls and boys in the work-house; they consist of children of three and four years of age, and upwards, taken out of the streets, and do not appear to have or clearly to describe any parochial settlement; if that is afterwards discovered they are regularly passed; such whose poor friends are much oppressed by a great charge of children, or are reduced by misfortunes to such circumstances as they cannot provide for themselves.

Such as are children of seamen and soldiers in his Majesty's service, many of whom lose their lives therein, or are otherwise

otherwise rendered incapable of providing for their wives, children, and families.

Such as are commonly known by the name of the blackguard, who too commonly live upon pilfering sugar and tobacco on the quays, and afterwards become pickpockets and house-breakers, many who at last receive their rewards and make their exit at the gallows, which are now kept to work, and get their living honestly in this workhouse.

During their stay in the house these children are religiously instructed according to the rites of the Church of England, and are conducted every Sunday to Bishopsgate church; they are employed in spinning wool, flax, sewing, or knitting; they are dieted and clothed, and duly taken care of in sickness. They are taught to read, write, and cast accounts, whereby they are qualified for servants and honest ways of livelihood, and at their going out they have a suit of clothes or 20*s*. But freemens' children have a larger allowance out of a benefaction directed to be appropriated to that purpose. The boys are at proper age put out apprentice to such masters as apply, at an apprentice-fee of 40*s*. or they are sent to sea-service through the Marine Society. The girls are fitted for services.

There cannot be a design of more importance to society than a due provision of relief and employment for poor children, and to prevent their perishing for want; to which may be added the inestimable benefit of their being brought up in a religious education, and taught the habits of industry at an early age, whereby they are able at present to support themselves; are fitted for honest trades and services, and are not only kept from perishing for want, but from pilfering and turning vagabonds and incorrigible rogues, and made useful members of the community, at least the

means

means are placed in their power by which they may become so.

The revenues of this workhouse arise from the rents of its real estates, and of part of the original buildings now let for warehouses, &c. and from casual benefactions; the deficiencies of these to defray the annual expenditure is raised by a rate upon the ninety-six parishes of London and suburbs. The charity does not possess any stock in the public funds. The committee's accounts are always audited by the committee of city lands, and it is a justice to them to declare, that they have never suffered any new levy to be raised until they had examined how the former grants had been applied. The managing committee meet at the workhouse on the second Thursday evening monthly, where any necessary information is communicated and any benefaction received.

Upon the removal of Ludgate Prison, which has been always appropriated to freemen of London, the prisoners were by leave of the corporation removed to the London Workhouse, where they remained until 1794, when the present prison in Giltspur-street was completed behind the Compter there.

THE MARINE SOCIETY,

BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The late Jonas Hanway, who was one of the founders of this society, in his able and interesting address upon that occasion, said, "It is a melancholy circumstance that the best of us are inconsiderate; but they are the most careless whose

whose education has been the most neglected; or who acting in a crowd, as soldiers and sailors, have their thoughts the most dissipated. We sometimes find as good Christians among military men as in the palaces of princes, or (where perhaps it might be most easy to find them) under the roofs of persons in the middle stations of life." His pious recommendation of this society was coupled with the principles stated by his Majesty's proclamation, dated at Leicester-house October 30, 1760, which was within five days after his accession, for piety and morality. The vast extent of the British Empire points out the necessity of breeding up a greater number of seamen, but it is as prudent as it is practicable to provide for the deserted orphans of the poor and such vagrant boys as usually receive no other instruction than what they imbibe in the nurseries of vice and misery. By changing their object they acquire a new turn, and may become as useful as they would otherwise become pernicious. Under every circumstance, it is right in itself and equally just and politic to convince the common people, that when their children are sent to sea, all due care will be taken of them until they can take care of themselves; and it is for the benefit of all who may be engaged in a sea-life that the zeal of the Marine Society earnestly reminds their fellow-subjects as well of their duty to God as to their country!

The utility of a design to clear these cities of young pilferers and render them useful to the community requires but little comment, though it may demand applause; to remove them from greater only to less danger, and give them a fair opportunity of learning good, is to perform an important office. Upon these principles it was natural to the humanity of this nation to concur in the proposal of establishing a society for so excellent a purpose.

The

The origin of the society is stated in the account published by the committee (p. 14), to have sprung from the following fact:—Lord Harry Pawlett, since Duke of Bolton, in the spring of 1756, then commanding his Majesty's ship Barfleur, requested John Fielding, esq. afterwards Sir J. Fielding, knt. a magistrate of Middlesex, to collect a number of poor boys for the use of his ship, desiring that they might be clothed at his expense. Fowler Walker, esq. late of Lincoln's Inn, happened to meet these boys on their journey to Portsmouth: and being struck with their appearance his humanity suggested to him that a greater number of such poor boys might be fitted out by a subscription. On his arrival in town he proposed to Mr. Fielding to solicit the public for a subscription for this purpose, offering to open it by a small donation. This worthy magistrate in his written answer expressed his doubts of the event, but acquiesced with Mr. Walker in his design, and happily succeeded so far that he collected sufficient to clothe three or four hundred boys. It was very evident that the war would call for a greater number of seamen than existed, and therefore landmen must be called in. No bounty could be so proper as seamen's clothing.

Mr. Hanway, a merchant totally unconnected with the noble lord and both the gentlemen above-mentioned, desired a meeting of the merchants and owners of ships, and proposed to them to form themselves into a society to give clothing to landmen and boys for the sea-service. The first part was eagerly embraced, and the design as speedily carried into execution; and many days had not elapsed when the part relating to the boys also fell into the hands of this society.

A regular society was formed, and a proper committee

and

and other officers appointed. Mr. Fielding was invited to join as a member, but he did not long continue; Mr. Walker afterwards became a member, and is comprehended in the act of incorporation.

How grateful the design proved was obvious from the conduct of numbers of our fellow-subjects of all ranks and conditions who under this association contributed with a liberal hand. The society found a number of young fellows who were in danger of becoming a prey to vice through idleness, and others who entertained hopes of gain by prizes, as soon as the garb of a seamen was presented to them gratis gladly entered into the king's service.

The motive for clothing of landsmen was urgent in proportion to the call for seamen.

It was no wonder it should be extremely difficult to procure mariners to navigate merchant ships when the king had occasion for more seamen than existed at that time in the nation; but no royal bounty was then given to landsmen to serve at sea, and it was obvious that if these men carried new and clean seamen's clothes on their backs on board the king's ships, it would accelerate their becoming mariners, whilst it prevented a great part of that derision with which genuine seamen are apt to treat landmen in their land clothes. The seamen call them long toggies; this cant phrase being probably derived from the Roman toga: Captain Hanway, a commissioner in the navy, put a stop to this by desiring every landman to trust him with 30*s*. of the first prize-money he should be entitled to, which happened to be paid soon after: and he employed his taylors to make such clothing as our best seamen were most pleased with. The distinction between landmen and seamen immediately ceased,

ceased, and these very landmen became seamen in one-third of the time they would otherwise have been.

Admiral Boscawen, well known as the great promoter of ventilators in ships as well as a brave commander, bore ample testimony to the utility of this institution.

The society acted with regard to the men in concert with the regulating-captains, not assuming a province that might carry the appearance of raising sea-forces, but in such a mode as was agreeable to the king; as a proof of which his Majesty George II. gave them 1,000*l.* and our present sovereign, then Prince of Wales, 400*l.*

The number of boys necessary in time of war for the use of the king's ships is very considerable. Much the greatest part were requested of this society, as appears by the registers of those actually sent as servants to commanders and officers in the fleet.

It was not at first generally comprehended that this charity would be chiefly serviceable to the boys, but the officers and the public are equally benefited. Such services are performed by boys on board ships of war as would otherwise require men. In time of war the king challenges the service of apprentices in all water-bound businesses, when they reach the age of eighteen, and it may be supposed these boys will be rated as men, and receive pay as such, when they reach to this age, provided they are well grown and strong.

As it is a wise and political regulation that boys * should be well chosen and well taught, they should be of such constitution as promise to render them stout and hardy mariners. The regulation in this case requires them to be

* History and Bye-laws, p. 20.

thirteen

thirteen years old, supposing them to be of such growth and activity of body as to be able to keep themselves clean and perform the duties required. The society boys are in general from thirteen to fifteen years of age; but some of them appear to great disadvantage from their growth being checked by the poverty and insufficiency of their diet, and the defect of due warmth occasioned by the want of such clothing as our climate requires to nourish their limbs: as hunger and nakedness prey on the human frame, good clothing and ship provision soon make a great alteration in their favour. With regard to the proper care of their morals, this society could not be more attentive in recommending them to the commanders were they their own children, as the regulations of the society abundantly testify.

The society having exhausted not only these cities, but the southern part of this island, of all the young hands that could be spared, directed their attention northwards, and also to Ireland for supply of such boys as were unemployed, these being bold, hardy, and desirous of learning to be seamen on board the king's ships.

This opened a new scene, as it afforded an opportunity of observing the very striking effects of the difference of education of the inferior classes of the people in different parts of his Majesty's dominions. The kindness and liberalty with which this society acted, led its members to befriend the virtuous poor from whatsoever part they might come, whilst they used their utmost endeavours to put others, who were not so well inclined, in a train of becoming good and useful. No gratification could be more pleasing than this, it was a solid satisfaction to find many boys ready and candid in their answers, averse to lying and swearing; many could read and repeat their prayers, the Creed, the Commandments,

Commandments, and the Cathechism. The soberer the boy, the cleaner in his dress, and the more steady in his purpose, with regard to his engagement to learn seamanship. The great objects of all inquiry are the precepts of religion with regard to the soul, and industry for the preservation of the body.

It was natural to examine from what cause the deportment of the sober boys, particularly the Scots, arose; it was found that from their infancy they had been trained by the parochial clergy to reverence the sabbath-day; to speak truth, to honour their parents and teachers, and to respect magistrates. A third class, by far the most numerous, was abominably corrupted.

As a blast in the vegetable creation destroys the labours of the husbandman, the morals of these boys were withered in the bud; some had lost their parents very early, others had never received any instruction; some were vagabonds, and in a habit of idleness; and others, by keeping the most wicked company in the most wicked parts of this city, were hardened in iniquity. The effect in every case corresponded with the cause.

According to vulgar opinion but little moral instruction could be expected in ships of war, but the commanders who were rightly informed of the intentions of this society, and convinced that the members of it seriously meant to consider these poor boys as their children, were induced to take care of them in the most important sense of the word.

The principles on which this society set out prompted it to act this part, at the same time esteeming the service done to the navy and his Majesty's officers as an object of common national interest. It was not a less pleasure on this occasion to find, that as the naval regulations are calculated

to

to breed up seamen from boys, many British sea commanders are very regular men: and whilst a sense of religion prevails in their hearts, they are attentive to the health as well as to the naval discipline of their respective crews. And to the honour of the British navy and its gallant commanders let it be mentioned, that within the last seven years the number of ships which have been supplied with books from the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge amounts to 204*.

The boys who were thus collected being chiefly of the overflowing of the vast cities, and few of them with any visible means of support, it could not be imagined that they being of the age of thirteen to fifteen, and supplied at different times from 1756 to 1762, could be all grown up. Their allowance of 40*s.* a-year to keep them clothed it was reasonable to presume would be expended: but it was a consolation to them that when we should cease to waste our blood in war, they might apply themselves to the cultivation of the arts of peace.

The same motives which actuated the society to send them to sea induced it to apply to the Lords of the Admiralty, requesting that notice might be given to the boys upon the paying off of any of his Majesty's ships, that all the ship boys who were in want would be provided for by land or in the merchant's service at sea.

The society being well apprised of the justice due to these young persons, who had served during the war, informed the public accordingly by an advertisement, in January, 1763. And upon this occasion it appeared that so many of the boys were actually become seamen, and had provided

* History and Bye-laws, p. 25.

for themselves in merchants'-ships, or by various employments on shore, that only 387 applied for relief.

This charitable and political design depended on casual donations. The whole operation cost only 23,692*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* How many hundreds of these men and boys, being in all 10,625, were prevented from being condemned for petty larceny, or greater crimes, is more easy to imagine than to describe. (The regulations and mode of conducting the business of this society during the late war are amply set forth in an octavo volume, printed in 1759, entitled an Account of the Marine Society, recommending the piety and policy of the Institution, &c.)

From the termination of the war in 1763, until May, 1769, the operations of the society were suspended.

Mr. Hickes, a merchant of Hamburgh, seeing the great utility of this design, and not being connected by any near relation, followed the dictates of his affections and Christian charity towards his country, which pleaded strongly in his breast for the lowest and most forsaken part of his fellow-subjects. He was sensible of the probity and exactness, the zeal and knowledge, with which the design had been conducted throughout the war, and the advantages derived from it to this nation, which he most loved; and he knew what was further intended by the Marine Society. He therefore bequeathed to it, in September, 1763, a legacy, amounting to 22,000*l.* although it produced only about 18,000*l.*

The directions in his will were to lay out the produce of his estate "in secure land," the interest to be applied to the use of the Marine Society in London. There was at that time a Marine Society in Dublin which had imitated this.

this. The will having declared, that the legacy should be laid out in land, difficulties were started: it was not said where the land should be bought, but it was evident it was not be bought where it could not be made secure.

Mr. Hickes also died out of the jurisdiction of these realms; he made his will in Hamburgh, where his property was, and allodial lands were purchaseable in the Hanoverian dominions in the neighbourhood of Hamburgh, as appeared afterwards from the most authentic certificates under the great seal of the Hanoverian Chancery; and the same might have been done in other parts. But by a fatality which attends many human affairs, that which appeared a clear point to some was involved in the opinions of others. Mr. Hanway was amongst those who were steady that the society had a just right to the estate. Some lawyers reasoned as if no lands could be purchased in foreign realms for English use. Under these circumstances the society thought it most consistent with their interest to compromise with the next heir, and a deed of compromise was executed for eight-twentieths of the produce of the bequest, and three-twentieths more on the decease of the heir. Alexander Hume, esq. of Hertfordshire, was a neighbour and zealous friend, and acted in behalf of a butcher's daughter, to whom 10*l.* only was left by the will; though remote and of half blood, without children, and the last person remaining; she was the heir at law. In the next year (1764) she died, and difficulties offered at home and at Hamburgh to protract the decree for carrying the deed of compromise into execution. According to the common lot of mankind in these cases the society was flattered from post to post from Hamburgh, and from term to term in London; and spent in no small labour and vexation the years 1765 to 1768 in suspense, and there-

fore they could not properly expend the little stock they possessed on its proper object whilst this suit was depending; but in May, 1769, the decree was made in the society's favour.

A model in hard metal bronze, consisting of a group of Charity protecting a ragged boy, was presented to the society by Thomas Nash, esq. a citizen, and by the joint permission of the city of London and the Mercers' company was erected upon the landing-place on the south-side of the Royal Exchange, as a token of gratitude due to their deceased benefactor.

The society having obtained the decree or decretal order in Chancery enabling the parties to carry into execution the deed of compromise above-mentioned; and being thus free from all perplexities, pursued the plan it had resolved on in 1764*.

The society began in a cautious and deliberate manner with regard both to apprentices and masters, well knowing that to give stability to such an object, and to keep such young persons within the line of duty, it was necessary to proceed with a minute information of the situation of individuals. To this end the society opened an office at the Royal Exchange, as the most centrical place; and formed a numerous committee, composed chiefly of merchants of consideration, and likewise of owners of ships. Having made this arrangement, poor boys came from all parts of these cities: and such as were found fit and proper for sea-service, and appeared ready to do their duty as apprentices, were provided for to the number of six or eight in a week, according as fit and proper masters applied to take them upon such terms as might probably answer the end. The

* History and Bye-laws, p. 34.

society

society began by giving the master two guineas down, with an engagement to give two more at the end of two years, besides clothes, &c. to the amount of 50*s*. to the boy; this was soon reduced to one guinea, and one at the end of a year. Now, they give clothing and chest to the apprentice, the indentures, conveyance, cure of the sick, inoculation to those who have not had the small-pox; and until masters can be provided, lodging and food to such boys as are totally destitute and friendless. The society having through the course of five or six tedious years anxiously sought for the means of securing a foundation whereon to build a firm structure, and at length happily obtaining a moral certainty of 200*l*. per annum arising from Mr. Hickes's will, was encouraged to proceed. Accordingly in the beginning of the session, in 1772, a petition was presented to Parliament for that purpose, stating what had been done during the last war, and also since that time. By the registers of the society it appeared that from the 24th of July, 1756, to the 1st of February, 1772, it clothed and fitted out—men 5451, boys 6306; in the whole number, men and boys, 11,757. Total number fitted out to the 31st of December, 1808, boys 20,315, men 30,857.

Nothing is more apposite to the present purpose than the plan pointed out by the acts of the 2d, 4th, and 5th of Queen Anne. The society wishes, if the sea does not afford employment enough *, to be able to fit out poor boys for other businesses, and promote other plans by which the dominion of humanity may be extended. Their providing suitable labour for all young persons in want will prevent their wearing off their native ingenuousness.

Every boy who attends this society's office is diligently

* History and Bye-laws, p. 42.

inquired after, and traced out by the best means possible, that his connections and misery being known he may be considered with a suitable regard; some are occasionally recommended by magistrates, and some to them.

The society applies itself most seriously to provide for the boys who are in the greatest distress, but these are not always the objects most eligible to the masters. In time of peace the field is not so large as to admit of placing out a great number to the sea, masters being sought for by many people. The committee have recourse to the merchant's service, colliers, coasting vessels, and fishing smacks, wishing to introduce the boys into all kinds of water-borne businesses. The society also made an attempt to place out boys apprentices to boat-builders, block-makers, rope-makers, sail-makers, caulkers, and such like; but it was found impracticable, as in these trades the master usually receives from 10*l.* to 40*l.* with an apprentice, or provides for their own children. By the navy regulations every warrant-officer of ships in ordinary is obliged to take one, two, or three apprentices, according to his station, these must be thirteen years of age or upwards. The finding such young persons so readily at the society's office, cleansed and clothed, is a strong motive to many officers to request the society to provide them with such servants. Some of these officers belonging to ships at Deptford bring boys of their own choice to be clothed, being children of poor people in and about this metropolis. To this the society has no objection, provided they are real objects of charity, when no proper boys are in waiting; otherwise this practice is not approved of, as it disappoints the hopes of those who attend.

The shorter the apprenticeship, where the duty can be easily

easily learnt, the greater will be the number of people bred to a sea-life, and the fewer will be in distress for want of occupation. Seamen seldom rest in supine activity, but are generally fit for every active laborious office.

And supposing that when a young mariner begins to act for himself he can earn but 10*s*. a month, it is better for the commonwealth that twelve or sixteen such young men should be employed at 8*s*. or 10*s*. a month, than eight at 20*s*.

To omit nothing which could give stability to this institution, the next object considered was its *incorporation* *. The advantage derived from 10,000*l*. arising from the bequest made by Mr. Hickes, though the interest of this sum alone is but a small object for such an enterprise, was a good foundation for this measure, leaving it to the liberality of our fellow-subjects to complete the work.

Fifty-two governors were incorporated, from which number are appointed a president, six vice-presidents, a treasurer, and forty-four (the number in 1808 was sixty) assistants, in whom was vested the following powers and conditions :—

The general court is empowered to make bye-laws and regulations, which require confirmation by a subsequent court.

The society may purchase lands, for erecting buildings for transacting the affairs of the society, but no other.

It may place out boys in the navy, and apprentice them in the merchant's service, and to other subjects as they think proper.

Boys serving out their apprenticeships at sea, not being for a less time than four years, are entitled to the liberty of setting up, and exercising trade or business, in any place in Great Britain or Ireland.

* 12 Geo. III. c 67. A.D. 1772.

No such apprentice is subject to be impressed into the king's service till after the age of eighteen years.

Seven governors constitute a general court.

A general court is held four times in every year. The 21st of January, April, July, and October; and if these fall on a Sunday, then on the ensuing day.

An annual general court is held in February, for election of vice-presidents, treasurer, committee, &c.

Any five governors are empowered to call special general courts.

Vacancies are filled up by the general court.

All questions upon the proceedings of the Society are decided by vote.

Two justices of the peace, of the respective counties, are empowered to determine upon all complaints of hard and ill usage from masters to their apprentices.

Oaths relating to the society's accounts may be administered by two of the committee.

The money standing in the books at the Bank of England, together with all arising from the bequest of William Hickes, which the Society may be entitled to, and also the interests, dividends, and produce thereof, are vested in the corporation, with full power to apply the same to the purposes of this charity pursuant to his will.

Girls are provided for by Mr. Hickes's will.

According to the condition of his bequest, half the produce of the interest of the 17,045*l.* 9*s.* is appropriated in time of peace to the placing out of poor girls to trades. This part is discharged with peculiar attention to the qualifications of the master or mistress, as well as of the girls themselves; by which it is to be hoped that many of them have been saved from ruin. With respect to occupations

cupations on shore, the act of incorporation is considered as leaving a discretionary power in the Society: but to keep the instrument of indentures legal, it grants to girls only the common privileges of subjects, and consequently the young females must serve seven years to be entitled to set up trades in towns corporate; though in other places they may practice what they have learnt without interruption.

Local Establishment.—Having completed the work of a political establishment, nothing appeared more consistent than an attempt to form a local residence more suitable than the office over the Royal Exchange.

The metropolis of so vast an Empire devoted to commerce, and frequently involved in war, required a regular rendezvous, where the distressed might apply for employment at sea. And the Society's friends in the East Indies having remitted two generous collections, they were encouraged to open a subscription; the result of which may be seen by the tablets. They contracted with the committee of the Bridge-lands for a convenient spot in Bishopsgate-street, adjoining St. Ethelburga's church, the nearest which could be procured in the vicinity of the Royal Exchange: the ground rent is 82*l.*; the buildings on it, exclusive of what the Society occupies, at present let for 160*l.* On this spot the Society fixed their establishment, and erected the present buildings: contiguous to the leasehold estate they purchased the freehold adjoining to Clarks-alley, of Mr. J. Jordan, the builder of the house. He had first taken the leasehold ground of the committee of the Bridge-lands with a view to a large edifice for entertainment, by the late Mrs. Cornellys, which did not take effect. In his agreement with this Society to transfer the lease, he reserved to

himself a passage under the Society's house, to enjoy a communication with the street for the houses which he proposed to build there.

When the Society's house was finished, it was apprehended that such a vicinity would be attended with very untoward circumstances; they therefore purchased this piece of land, which enabled them to erect dwelling-houses for the use of the secretary, and the assistant secretary, contiguous to their own apartments. The income arising from the houses, which are now let for the benefit of the Society for 160*l.*, in addition to this convenience, renders the whole undertaking in every respect contributory to this charitable and political effort. The Society thus receive nearly 80*l.* per annum in aid of the undertaking. This house was contracted to be built for 3,200*l.*, but the additional buildings and incidents, with the plates by which the floors are armed, raised the amount to near 5,000*l.* These plates are upon the principle of the most approved experiments of the ingenious David Hartley, esq. who received a sum of money from parliament, as a public acknowledgment, for the benefit which might be derived from them. The Society had the stronger inducement to use them, as the apartments it occupies are over shops, and under the other rooms which are let.

It being apprehended in this age of elegance that the decorating the committee-room might prove not an unacceptable improvement, the Society accepted of a small subscription expressly for that purpose. This money was expended in suitable ornaments and decorations. Opposite the windows, on the south side, is the mausoleum of the late Captain Thomas Hanway. This piece was presented

to

to the corporation by his brother, Jonas Hanway, esq. on the 1st of Sept. 1774, &c. &c. &c.

Here it may be proper to notice some of the bye-laws founded on the act and other rules.

The expenses of the Society are discharged quarterly, or within a less time, so that it may be continually seen what proportion the expenses bear to the income. And the accounts are made up quarterly, and laid before the court with the vouchers.

Every boy who is sent to sea signifies his free consent thereto; and in case the parent is known, his or her consent also.

An annual subscription of two guineas qualifies a governor for that year. Two guineas per annum, paid during eight years successively, qualifies a governor for life.

A donation of twelve guineas is a qualification of a governor for life.

If any annual subscriber is more than two guineas in arrear, his power ceases till the arrears are paid.

The annual court is held in the month of February, for electing officers.

Any governor desiring to be of the committee may signify the same to the secretary, to be reported by him to the committee on the committee-day, seven days before the election.

Any five of the governors may require the treasurer to call a special court. Seven governors are a quorum at these courts.

Bye-laws and regulations are not binding till confirmed by a succeeding court. Three members constitute a committee, which meets every Thursday, or oftener; they elect

and remove the officers and servants for misbehaviour, and appoint others until the next court; they inspect all slops or clothings which are issued, and see that sealed samples of each be kept in the office by the secretary, and that strict attention be shewn that the slops supplied be equal to the samples; they see that all proper objects are admitted, and as far as possible relieved; and they propose bye-laws, &c.

Six auditors of accounts are elected at the annual court in February, who meet quarterly.

The chaplain frequently visits the boys, to enquire of the master into their behaviour and proficiency, examines them, and reports once a month to the committee; he is supplied by them with such little tracts as he judges necessary for the boys; particularly such of Mr. Hanway's writings as are adapted to their situation.

The surgeon attends at the office on Thursdays, to assist in inquiries relative to the boys in waiting; and also at the office, and on board the ship, whenever chirurgical assistance is required. He teaches the boys the use of the tourniquet, that they may be enabled to help themselves, or others, when in situations of immediate danger from hæmorrhage; and directs to be sent to the London Hospital all such cases or accidents as he may think proper.

The apothecary attends any of the boys when sick, or diseased, and provides medicines.

The secretary is expected to treat with due respect all those who have any connections with the Society, and to give every information necessary, and to attend at the times appointed. He publishes frequent accounts of the

Society's

Society's transactions. If boys are wanted, he advertises, and sees that papers be placed up about the Royal Exchange, and in other the most frequented parts of the Cities of London and Westminster; and applies to the parish officers, and also to the London workhouse for them. If masters are wanted, he directs that papers may be placed up about the Royal Exchange, Billingsgate, Custom-house, Victualling-office, Navy office, Tower, Tower-hill, Wapping, and the several quays and coffee-houses which the masters frequent and keeps a paper in the principal coffee houses upon a pasteboard, signifying the same. He keeps the several registers and books of accounts, and collects the annual subscriptions.

The assistant secretary is to render himself useful to the principal secretary in every part of the above-mentioned duties; and in all respects to be attentive to the orders and directions of the person under whom he is appointed to act, &c.

Quality of boys.—1. Such boys as are literally in a vagrant state—of whom, some are recommended by magistrates, either as found wandering, or as guilty of some petty offence.

2. Those who live chiefly by begging, or seldom do any work, but appear in filth and rags, and sometimes half naked—of these the smallest number offer.

3. Some who have occasionally earned their bread by going on errands, or in markets, brick-kilns, glass-houses, feeding hackneycoach horses, draw boys, and such like—the number of these is greater than of the other.

4. The sons of poor people who have large families, and upon enquiry are in too great a state of indigence to provide clothing for the sea. These being often in a naked

condition,

condition, and unemployed, are exposed to every temptation which indolence or idleness can create, and apply for employment at this office. To obviate the exceptions which may arise in relation to any such boys, it must be observed, that when any one can be provided for at sea, and brought into the track of a sea life, as proper to his hardiness and inclinations, it creates a vacancy to be filled up by younger or less hardy boys of the same class, who are not fit for the sea. Such boys, whatever their inclinations may be, are not likely to be accepted by any master, but by means of this Society—of these there seems to be a majority.

5. Boys whose parts have been wrong cast, being so contrary to their genius, that they are more inclined to hazard their necks than to live a sedentary life—of this class there is no inconsiderable number.

The following are inquiries and conditions in relation to boys fitted out:—

1. Every one has free admittance to see the boys who offer themselves.

2. No boy is sent to sea without a strict inquiry into his circumstances, viz.—If he can get his bread on shore? If he goes to sea voluntarily? If he has had the small-pox? If he will be inoculated? What state of health he is in? If he can read? If he can write?—(Reading and writing are inquired after that a proper report may be made of him to the master he is to serve). Whether he is already an apprentice by any indenture out against him? If he is in any person's service? Where he lives, and with whom? What connections he has?

3. No boy whose friends appear in a capacity of fitting him out is sent to sea at the Society's charge.

4. In time of peace, boys who come from the country with

with a view to go to sea, or pretending that they are totally unknown in town, are not received to the prejudice of those who are natives of these cities, or have lived here some months. It is generlly found that the number of distressed town boys who apply to go to sea exceeds the number of masters who offer to take them.

5. No boy is clothed without being first examined by the Society's surgeon or apothecary with regard to his health.

6. All boys who offer themselves not having had the small-pox, or the same not appearing by marks on the body, or by the witness of any creditable person, are sent, provided the boy gives his consent, to be inoculated at the Inoculation Hospital. This is done by the recommendation of particular governors, or by the general public spirit of the governors of that Hospital without any other recommendation; clean clothes and a change of linen being provided for the boy on such occasions.

7. All boys who have the itch, scald heads, or any such disorders, are sent to the surgeons or apothecary, and if they cannot with a small expense cure them, or the disease requires much time, presentations to hospitals for the sick are in such cases procured for them.

8. Any boy who appears a second time for clothing, unless the committee is well satisfied that he has been regularly discharged from his ship, or otherwise gives sufficient reason for his application, is rejected.

9. No boy known to be an apprentice is accepted, unless the indentures are first regularly discharged before the magistrates.

10. No promise on the part of his friends that an indenture shall be discharged is admitted.

11. No

11. No boy is sent to sea who is not of a proper growth, and in good health.

All such boys as are sent as servants on board his majesty's ships only must be of the age of thirteen, or being of the stature of four feet three inches are supposed to be so old.

Regulations for indentured apprentices in the merchants service, &c.

1. A recommendation is given to all owners and masters of ships, of the boys they take from this society, in the strongest terms.

2. Information is communicated to the boys of the nature of their engagement.

3. Masters from all parts, being the King's subjects, are encouraged to take these boys, and the boys are requested to be faithful to their masters.

4. The indentures of apprenticeship for boys are made from four to ssven years, according to their ages, these being from thirteen to seventeen years; very few are admitted beyond these years.

15. When more boys are wanted than attend, application is made to the respective parishes by letter, also to the London Workhouse. If this application is still deficient, and more boys are still wanted, notice is usually given in the public papers.

16. When there is a want of masters, request is made to such members of the society as will most probably assist in procuring proper masters to take them. And information is also given to the public.

17. Boys are occasionally put out to employments on shore when practicable.

When the boys who appear are deemed proper objects of

of this charity, and masters can by no means be found in sufficient numbers for the sea service, it has been much wished by the committee to furnish such boys with other employments, to deliver them from the calamity of idleness, and it is intended to place them out either as apprentices or as articled servants to such trades on shore, for which proper masters or mistresses can be found, viz. all water-borne businesses and maritime trades, such as rope-makers, mast-makers, boat-builders, oar-makers, block-makers, &c. when it is practicable to find masters upon terms suited to the society's pecuniary ability. But in this article the society's endeavours, as already observed, have proved abortive.

18. *Information given the boys.* N. B. this is hung up in the clothing room.

The boys are to understand what they are to expect, besides the clothes and other advantages bestowed on them by this society.

Their pay on board ships of war is 7*l.* per year to those from thirteen to fifteen years of age, and 8*l.* from fifteen to seventeen; this is supposed to be sufficient to supply them with clothing till such time as they learn the duty of a seaman, and are big enough to be treated as and to receive the wages of seamen in the king's service.

They are allowed good and sufficient provision, being the same allowance as a man's.

In war they are also entitled to prize money.

19. There is another tablet of information given the boys with regard to the observance of good order at this office.

Every boy that is not an enemy to the thousands of other boys who depend on this charity should remember, that

he

he cannot be a friend to them, if he is a false boy, and acts like a scoundrel, and in any respect abuses the good design of his very kind friends of this society.

No boy is sent to any part at a venture or without the request of commanders or officers; and every boy's ship and master being appointed, he is informed thereof accordingly.

If any boy is refractory, and will not submit to rule and good order, (which is much for his ease and satisfaction), he is to be stripped of his new clothes, and his old ones returned to him, and not sent on board a ship, but treated as a disturber of the rest of the boys, or he is distinguished by going in his own clothes to receive his new clothing at the port. This is determined according to the nature of the offence.

Parents must take notice, that boys under thirteen years old, or less than four feet three inches high in stature, are improper for the king's ships, and whatever their poverty and distress may be, they must consider that it is contrary to the laws of the navy to keep boys under thirteen years old; and that the stouter the boys are, the more acceptable in the navy.

The society takes proper measures for the discovery of truth, and every boy known to be an apprentice, or coming contrary to the consent of his parents, is refused; and the master or parent is informed that the boy (being under these circumstances) has appeared at this office.

If any parents or masters come to this office with a suspicion that a relation or apprentice of their's has offered himself clandestinely, the society's register with the description of boys is examined, or if any such boy should after previous information is lodged come to this office, he is delivered up to his friends.

If

If any boy even after being sent to his port is discovered to have deceived the society in the particulars abovementioned, being reclaimed by his parent or master, immediate notice is given to the commander of the ship where he is, and the boy is sent a-shore with disgrace, and returned to the place where he belongs.

20. Regulations for the issuing new clothing and disposal of old.

Every boy is, with his clothing, supplied with the Rev. Mr. Sellon's abridgment of the sacred writings, to which are prefixed the instructions, &c. agreeable to the appendix No. 5, bound up with moral and religious admonitions, and information of his duty arising from his indentures.

Regulations respecting boys for His Majesty's service.

Whereas His Majesty has been pleased by his order in council, dated the 16th of April, 1794, to direct that in lieu of servants, a compensation should be made to the captains, lieutenants, and warrant officers of His Majesty's ships, equal to the net wages of the number of servants to which they were respectively entitled at the rate of 11*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* per annum for each servant. And that no boys shall be allowed to be borne on the books of his Majesty's ships in future under the denomination of servants to the chaplains, lieutenants, or warrant officers; but instead thereof a certain number (equal as near as may be to three-fourths of what were then allowed as servants) to be borne on separate lists after the ship's company, in classes of the following descriptions, viz.

1. To consist of young gentlemen intended for the sea service, (whether the sons of sea-officers or not), provided they are not under eleven years of age, to be stiled volunteers, and allowed wages at the rate of 9*l.* per annum.

2. To

2. To consist of boys between fifteen and seventeen years of age, to be divided into watches with the seamen, in order to make them such at 8*l.* per annum.

3. To consist of boys between thirteen and fifteen years of age, of whom the lieutenants and other officers who are now allowed servants, might be permitted to recommend to the captains each of them, one to be attendants on such officers, at 7*l.* per annum. The said allowance to be exempted from the deduction for the chest and hospital.

N. B. The first class to consist of one-fifth, the second of one-third, and the third class of the remainder of the number of boys allowed, according to the rate of the ship.

Regulations respecting the girls placed out according to the bequest of William Hickes, esq.

These are orphans or other distressed girls, the children of poor parents, chiefly from the age of eleven to thirteen; they are placed out by the presentation of the governors, beginning with those first mentioned in the act of parliament. For the instructions given to them, see No. 9, similar to those for the boys.

In this last, it is quoted from the will that near the same number of girls as boys is to be placed out, but the girls costing much more than the boys, the only rule which can be observed is to expend nearly the same sum of money on the one as the other.

The Ship.—It had been for some time before his death* in the contemplation of the late excellent Mr. Hanway, to set on foot a peace establishment for the honour and benefit of the Marine society, but his design was found to be better adapted to the enlarged views of his capacious mind than

* Appendix, p. 142.

to

to the abilities of the society; and therefore it was suffered to fall to the ground.

Edward King, esq. also produced a nautical scheme of a very large extent, and likely to prove very expensive in the execution. A kind of middle proposal therefore was made at a general court on the 4th of May, 1786, by Sir Brook Watson, bart. alderman, who had the interests of the society very much at heart.

In the prosecution of his plan he foresaw, and the event has fully justified his opinion, that for a very reasonable sum the best wishes of the society respecting these poor boys might be answered. His proposition was, that a stout ship should be procured of from three to four hundred tons burthen, which ship might be supposed capable of receiving from one hundred and fifty to two hundred boys; that this ship should be moored in some convenient part of the river Thames; that an officer of the navy of unexceptionable character should be appointed to command the ship, and to take upon him the general superintendance of the boys; that under him there should be a boatswain, a boatswain's mate, a carpenter, and a cook, and an able well qualified schoolmaster should also be chosen to instruct the boys in reading, in morality, and the principles of the christian religion. This plan was carried into execution in the month of September, 1786, and a number of boys were immediately sent on board. The society has had every reason to be more than satisfied with this establishment. The boys are taken from the town separated from their evil companions, cleansed from their rags and filthiness, initiated into their profession, softened into habits of subordination and obedience, inured to gentle discipline, and made useful and fit persons for the notice and choice of officers and merchants, who want a supply of this kind of boys for servants and apprentices.

apprentices. They have boats which they are taught to row, and which they are soon enabled to manage with vigour and dexterity. Nor is their confinement on board the ship either irksome or dispiriting. Their employment is varied as much as possible; and every diversion is allowed on board that such a situation will admit of, and that is really proper. Their time is much taken up with their attendance on the schoolmaster and their duties as young seamen. They have moreover a liberty to go on shore to play, under care of one of the mates, in the neighbouring fields opposite to the station of the ships, near Greenwich, and have a set of bats and balls for the game of cricket. They have plenty of vegetables and bread always within their reach.

Their health is particularly attended to; their improvement is beyond all expectation, and the society at the visitation of the ship, which is monthly, has all the satisfaction that could possibly be wished from the appearance of order and neatness throughout the ship, from the report of the superintendants, and from the proficiency of the boys as well in reading as in their knowledge of their Christian duty: in the course of the first year a great number of boys were rescued from destruction, and made valuable members of the community. The masters and owners of ships receive them from hence with a great partiality in their favour, finding them from their appearance and behaviour, as they themselves term it, half seamen.

In addition to the care taken of these boys in all other respects, they are required to attend divine service constantly on a Sunday; and are provided with a proper seat at St. Nicholas church, Deptford, by the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Milne, one of the officiating ministers of that parish.

The boys are also occasionally visited either by their chaplain,

chaplain, or by the just-mentioned benevolent clergyman, and their moral improvement is carefully attended to.

The instructions for the conduct of all the officers on board are judiciously framed to effect this popular object.

In 1803, the society acceded to the wishes of the committee of the patriotic fund, by undertaking the management and payment of annuities granted to the sufferers in Admiral Lord Duncan's action; the trustees transferred to three trustees of the society 610*l.* long annuity stock for that purpose, which was accompanied by a letter from Calverley Bewicke, esq. their chairman, inclosing a draft of 210*l.* in aid of the society's fund, and expressing "their satisfaction, that while they were contributing and securing relief and comfort to those who have been entitled to the liberality of their country they could at the same time, by the disposal of certain reversionary interests, afford aid to a fund for the raising up another generation of seamen, that may add to the protection and prosperity of their country."

The great importance and national utility of the *Marine Society* has led me to be more full in detailing its progress: for the general state of the corporation as to its services and its accounts, I must refer to those in general circulation.

Total number of boys fitted out, &c. since its commencement in June, 1756, to the 31st of December, 1808, as examined and compared with the registers - - -	27,542
Total number of landmen volunteers clothed as seamen, and actually employed in his majesty's ships as such, to the 31st of December, 1808	36,308
Total number of men and boys	63,850

The

The number of men and boys clothed during the last war is upwards of 21,700. Boys to be admitted on board the society's ship must be of the stature of four feet four inches, and they receive none under four feet three inches.

The amount of the money received from June, 1756, to the 31st of December, 1808, was 245,722*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* Disbursements, including the fund at interest reserved for the better care of distressed boys, 245,499*l.* 9*s.*

The subscriptions, interest, bequests, &c. received for one year ending on the 31st of December, 1808, including 168*l.* balance of the preceding account, amounted to 7231*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The expenditure of sending six hundred and eighty-six boys to sea in his majesty's service, seventy-eight merchants' apprentices, and four hundred and fifty-six landmen volunteers clothed for the navy, with pensions to three hundred widows of officers at 10*l.* each, and 492*l.* paid to the sufferers in Admiral Duncan's engagement, with salaries, and incidents, amounted to 7009*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, leaving a balance of 222*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* in the society's hands.

Qualifications of governors.—A subscription of 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum, a donation of 12*l.* 12*s.*, or 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum for a number not less than eight years, is a qualification for a governor for life.

Legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurer (for the time being) of the corporation called the Marine Society, London.

Contributions to this society are not confined to the metropolis or to this united kingdom, but are continually received from the presidencies in the East and West Indies, the colonial settlements, and other places where Great Britain has formed establishments.

The

	£.	s.	d.
The last account published by the Marine Society closed on the 30th of September, 1809, by which it appeared that from the 30th of June to that date, viz. six months' donations, dividends, and annual subscriptions, received in that quarter amounted to -	1554	1	1
Which added to the balance remaining on the 30th of June - - -	1088	4	11
Rendered a total sum of - -	2642	6	11

From which sum the disbursement	£.	s.	d.			
for 126 boys sent to sea as part of the crews of his majesty's ships, 47 ditto apprenticed in the merchants' service, and 101 landmen volunteers clothed to serve as seamen in his majesty's navy, cost -	1273	15	7			
J. Knowles for cloth -	128	9	0			
Purchase of 1144*l.* 19*s.* consols. of 3 per cent. in aid of the Widows' fund -	780	0	0			
Bridge-masters for ground-rent	74	8	11			
				2256	13	6
Balance in the banker's hands, Sept. 30 -				385	13	4

Thus the society clothed, during the last year, two hundred and seventy-four men and boys; and since its commencement thirty-six thousand six hundred and seven men, and twenty-eight thousand and seventy-four boys. The saving so many distressed lads, and making them useful to

their country, while the clothing given to the land volunteers making them fit to associate with their brave comrades, will at once prove the attention that is paid to the public benefit as well as to the private individual.

The officers are—Earl Romney, president; six vice-presidents; Rev. Samuel Glasse, D.D. F.R.S. chaplain; Sir William Blizard, knt. F.R.A. and L.S. surgeon; Edward Bill, esq. apothecary; Samuel Thornton, esq. M.P. treasurer, King's-arms-yard; Mr. John Newby, secretary, at the office, Bishopsgate-street; Thomas King, assistant; William Hales, messenger; John William Billbee, schoolmaster; and Elizabeth Hales, housekeeper.

BACON'S FREE-SCHOOL *,

BERMONDSEY.

MR. Josiah Bacon, by his will, charged his real and personal estates with the raising of such a sum of money as should be requisite for building a free-school in this parish, wherein he was born, and also a dwelling-house for the master, limiting the purchase to 700*l.*; and his trustees were to settle not more than 150*l.* per annum for the maintenance of the school, and the payment of the master and usher. The scholars to be poor children of such persons as should inhabit in the parish, whose parents or friends were

* I did not receive this communication in time to insert it in its proper place.

not

not able to pay for their learning; and should be there taught gratis to read English, and also writing and arithmetic to fit them for trades, or to keep merchants' books; and that there should be always forty, and never more than sixty scholars belonging to the school at one time. The trust to be vested in such six or eight of the principal inhabitants of the said parish as should be nominated by the minister and churchwardens for the time being; and from time to time, on the death of four or more of the trustees, others were to be nominated, and a new settlement was to be thereupon executed. And the testator desired that the minister, churchwardens, and other chief officers and inhabitants of the parish for the time being, for ever, should be the governors of the school, and should once or oftener yearly visit and make rules and orders for its better government.

The free-school was accordingly erected, but the 150*l.* not being secured according to the will of the donor, an information was filed in the Court of Chancery in the year 1717; and in pursuance of a decree made in the year 1724, the rector, four churchwardens, four overseers, and twelve managers of the vestry, were appointed to be governors; and the rector and six of them were appointed to be trustees, and the 150*l.* was apportioned in salaries of 80*l.* to the master, 50*l.* to the usher, and 20*l.* in repairs, insurance, &c.

And in the year 1735 it was finally ordered that in case any of the governors then appointed, or thereafter to be appointed, should cease to be inhabitants of the said parish, or should become bankrupts, they from thenceforth should cease to be governors of the said charity; and that whenever the governors should be reduced to twelve, the survivors should elect other governors out of the chief inhabitants of the parish,

and make up the number twenty-one, including the minister, churchwardens, and overseers.

Among the bye-laws then decreed are the following:—

The governors to meet once a quarter or oftener.

Children to be taught the catechism, reading, writing, arithmetic, and merchants' accounts.

Master to take care of the manners and behaviour of the children.

Master or usher to go to church twice on Sundays, and Wednesdays and Fridays.

Master or usher to say prayers every morning and evening at school, and learn the children proper prayers.

Master to have the principal care and management of the children, and he only to give or direct correction.

Usher to acknowledge himself to be under the master.

Master to be allowed to provide books for the boys at the usual prices.

No children to be admitted into the school but such as the major part of the governors, at a meeting, whereof at least five days' notice of the time shall be given in writing, shall approve of.

The major part of the governors at any meeting (the like notice being given) may, upon complaint against any of the scholars, expel them.

In pursuance of the decree, Thomas Racon, esq. by deed, dated the 26th of May, 1732, granted to the trustees an annuity of 150*l.* clear of all taxes whatsoever, charged upon two messuages or farm-houses, and homestalls, situate in Midloe, in the county of Huntingdon, and upon four hundred acres of land thereto belonging, and upon another messuage at Little Paxton, in the same county, and sixty

acres

acres of arable land, and two hundred and forty acres of pasture ground, called Meagry Farm, and sixteen acres of pasture and meadow land there.

No provision having been made in case the school should through decay or other cause fall down, a subscription was a few years since raised by the present trustees and governors for the purpose of rebuilding it when requisite, which fund is increased yearly by the officers of the parish, who are governors of the school; sixty boys are now in the school.

The school is situated in Grange-road.

The Rev. Charles Hughes, M.A. is the present rector of the parish.

THE MASONIC CHARITY,

FOR

CLOTHING AND EDUCATING THE SONS OF DECEASED AND INDIGENT

ANCIENT FREEMASONS.

THE benevolent regulations and design of this institution are to raise the means of clothing and educating the sons of deceased and indigent ancient freemasons; it was founded in the year 1798 with the aid of a number of brethren of other lodges. The assistance and encouragement which it has since received from its noble patron, his grace the Duke of Atholl, the R. W. the grand lodge, a number of the grand officers, lodges, and brethren of the ancient fraternity, have enabled the governors, &c. annually to clothe and

educate thirty boys, to which number such augmentation will from time to time take place as the funds of the charity will permit. Children are eligible to be admitted at seven years of age, and are continued until they arrive at the age of fourteen, during which period they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and when they quit the school are (in certain cases) bound apprentices to suitable trades, premiums being allowed towards placing them out to the best advantage.

Every child applying for admission must (if resident within the cities or suburbs of London or Westminster) personally attend the committee, and produce a certificate from the master or wardens of the lodge to which his father shall belong, certifying that he is a member thereof, the Grand secretary's certificate of his being duly registered for three years on the Grand lodge books, together with certificates of his parents' marriage and his own baptism. But where the candidate happens to be fatherless, the matter is left to the discretion of the committee.

A general quarterly meeting is held at the Virginia coffee-house, Cornhill, the first Friday in January, April, July, and October, at six o'clock in the evening, to elect children as vacancies occur, &c.

A meeting of the committee, consisting of twenty-one subscribers elected annually, is held at the same house on the second Friday of every month, at six o'clock in the evening precisely.

The governors, anxious to render the benefits of the charity as extensive and efficacious as possible, intend (as soon as a fund can be raised for the purpose) to purchase or build a school-house sufficiently capacious to contain the children, and wholly to maintain as well as to clothe and

educate

educate them. Until that desirable period shall arrive they will continue to be carefully educated at respectable schools adjacent to their parents' residence, and annually supplied with decent and appropriate clothing, viz. coats, waistcoats, breeches, shirts, shoes, stockings, and hats.

There are now on the list of candidates for admission a number of poor and deserving children, some of whom are orphans, several fatherless, and all anxiously waiting to be admitted, but the limited state of the finances of the charity will not permit an extension of the present number.

A donation of ten guineas or upwards not only constitutes a governor for life, but also entitles such benefactor to be perpetually on the general committee, and to vote by proxy on all elections, and at all special and general meetings.

The master for the time being of any lodge contributing five guineas annually is deemed an annual governor, and is entitled to two votes on all elections for children, and to all other privileges of a life governor.

The master for the time being of any lodge contributing ten guineas or upwards is deemed a governor so long as such lodge exists, and is entitled to all the privileges appertaining to a governor for life.

Any person contributing five guineas is deemed a subscriber for life.

The master for the time being of any lodge contributing one guinea or upwards per annum, is deemed a subscriber so long as such subscription continues to be paid, and is eligible to be elected on the committee.

The executor of any person paying a legacy of twenty guineas or upwards is deemed a governor for life.

Any person contributing one guinea annually is deemed a subscriber, and is eligible to be elected on the committee.

Persons subscribing half a guinea annually are deemed subscribers; and any subscriber who shall make up the sum of five guineas within twelve months after the first payment is deemed a subscriber for life.

There are thirty-one boys on this foundation, who are at present educated by different masters; there are thirty-four subscribing lodges, besides the R. W. Grand Lodge at the Crown and Anchor tavern, Strand.

The officers are—his grace Duke of Atholl, patron; four trustees; Robert Leslie, esq. treasurer, Tokenhouse-yard; Kennedy Johnston, esq. surgeon, Walbrook; Wm. Hancock, esq. secretary, No. 28, Tokenhouse-yard; Benjamin Aldhouse, collector, Well-street, Spital-fields.

THE FREEMASONS' CHARITY

FOR

FEMALE CHILDREN,

ST. GEORGE'S-FIELDS.

FREEMASONRY, which proudly boasts of its antiquity, and imperiously demands the practice of every moral virtue, had not, till this institution was established, extended its beneficence to female objects.

The purpose of this institution is to preserve the female offspring of indigent freemasons from the dangers and misfortunes

fortunes to which a distressed situation naturally exposes them.

To extend the hand of compassion, to give assistance where most wanted, and to render this design extensively beneficial, a plan was, therefore, with the utmost deference, submitted to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland, by the Chevalier Barth. Ruspini, G. S. B.

Her Royal Highness humanely condescended to take it under her protection, and deigned to accept the title of patroness.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, grand master, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York and Glocester, expressed their approbation and disposition to support it by their patronage.

In consequence of which, on the 25th of March, 1788, this charity was instituted for maintaining, clothing, and educating the female children and orphans of indigent brethren belonging to the ancient and honourable society of free and accepted masons.

The great encouragement it has since received has enabled the governors to increase the number of children from fifteen to sixty; and to which number such augmentation will from time to time take place as the fund of the charity will admit.

The governors, anxious to extend the benefits of this institution, contracted for the lease of a piece of ground in St. George's-fields, belonging to the Corporation of London, whereon a school-house has since been erected sufficiently capacious to contain one hundred children, who will be trained up in the knowledge of virtue and religion, in early detestation of vice and its unhappy consequences, in industry, and, to impress strongly on their minds a due

sense of subordination, in true humility and obedience to their superiors.

They are admitted into the school from the age of five to ten years, without any restriction to their parochial settlement, whether in town or country, and continued therein until they attain the age of fifteen years; during which time they are carefully instructed in every domestic employment, and when they quit the school are bound apprentices for four years, either to trades, or as domestic servants, whichever may be found most suitable to their respective capacities, and have a supply of clothing given them to the value of 4*l.* 4*s.* and as an encouragement for serving their apprenticeship faithfully, a premium of 5*l.* 5*s.* is also given them, on producing their master or mistress's testimonial of their good behaviour.

No child who has not had the small-pox, or who has any defect in her sight or limbs, or is weak, sickly, or afflicted with any disorder or infirmity whatever, can be admitted. And every applicant must produce a certificate from the master and wardens of the lodge in which *her father was made a mason*, that he had been at least three years a member of the fraternity previous to such application; the grand secretary's certificate, that he has been duly registered in the grand lodge books; a certificate of the marriage of her parents; a register of her age from the parish where she was born; and a certificate from two of the medical governors, of the state of her health.

A considerable part of the children's time is employed in needle-work, executed in the neatest manner, on the following terms:—a plain shirt 1*s.* 9*d.* a ruffled ditto 2*s.* a shift 1*s.* 6*d.* sheets from 10*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* and all other sorts of needle-work in the same reasonable proportions.

A quarterly

A quarterly general court of the governors is held at the school, on the second Thursday in the months of January, April, July, and October, to elect children, &c.

A general committee is held on the last Thursday in every month.

A house-committee meet on the Thursday preceding each meeting of the general committee, to whom the internal management of the school is specially intrusted; for which purpose they visit the school in weekly rotation, and a committee of auditors meet previous to every quarterly court.

Every person subscribing one guinea annually becomes a governor, and of ten guineas or upwards is a governor for life; and such governor is a member of the general committee, and entitled to vote by proxy: any subscriber of one guinea, who shall pay a further sum of nine guineas within twelve months, becomes a governor for life; the master for the time being of any lodge subscribing one guinea annually is a governor during that time, or subscribing ten guineas becomes a member of the committee for fifteen years; and on such lodge paying the further sum of ten guineas within ten years, such master for the time being is a governor, and member of the committee, so long as such lodge exists; the master for the time being of any lodge subscribing twenty guineas becomes a perpetual govenor so long as such lodge exists; any subscriber who has already made a benefaction of ten guineas, or the master of any lodge who has contributed twenty guineas, and shall choose to repeat such donation, is entitled to the privilege of a second vote on all questions relative to the charity.

The executor paying a legacy of one hundred pounds becomes a governor for life; and of two hundred pounds,

or upwards, all the executors proving the will bec o e governors for life; every governor has a right to vote at all quarterly and special courts; and all ladies, noblemen, members of parliament, governors for life, masters of country lodges, and governors, not residing within the bills of mortality, have a right to vote by proxy, at all ballots and elections; but no person, being an annual governor, can be permitted to vote at any election, until his subscription for the current year, which commences at Lady-day (and arrears, if any), are paid to the treasurer.

The charity is supported by benefactions, legacies, and annual contributions.

Of the lodges which have subscribed, the Grand Lodge of England, the Grand and Royal Conclave of Knights Templars of England, and sixteen other lodges have subscribed twenty guineas, the masters of which are perpetual governors; seventeen lodges have subscribed ten guineas, and their masters are governors for fifteen years from the time of subscribing; eighty-eight other lodges in the metropolis, and other parts of the kingdom, and at Calcutta, subscribe annually: benefactions have been constantly received from other lodges. A grand concert has been annually performed at Freemasons' Hall, the profits of which have seldom amounted to less than 200*l.* and a benefit was given for several years by Messrs. Jones, at the Royal Circus, which produced nearly 100*l.*, for this charity.

The present officers are—her royal highness the Duchess of Cumberland, patroness; his royal highness the Prince of Wales, G. M. his royal highness the Duke of York, patrons; the chevalier Bartholomew Ruspini, institutor; five trustees; William Forssteen, esq. treasurer, Lime-street-square; Dr. Myers, America-squaer, Sir J. Mac-

namara

namara Hayes, bart. physician extraordinary to his royal highness the Prince of Wales, Old Burlington-street; Dr. Pinkard, Great Russell-street, and Dr. Boys, Berner-street, physicians; Mr. Curtis, Whitechapel, and J. Andree, M. D. Hatton street, surgeons; Mr. Heaums, apothecary, Westminster-road; Mr. William Dignam, secretary, 11, Barton-street, Westminster; Mr. George Parker, collector, 23, Canterbury-place, Lambeth.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS' SCHOOL.

THE Merchant-Taylors' company are the founders and managers of a classical school of considerable eminence in *Suffolk-lane*, in the parish of St. Lawrence Pountney; its foundation takes its date in 3 Eliz. A. D. 1561, from the bounty of *Richard Hills* who had before been master of that company, and had already given 500*l.* towards the purchase of a house, then called the *Manor of the Rose*, which belonged to the Duke of Buckingham. This was in the mastership of Emanuel Lucar; but the whole building having been destroyed in the general conflagration of 1666, the present structure was erected at the expense of the company. It is supported by a cloister of stone pillars, and contains apartments for three ushers, and a well furnished library, contiguous to these is the house of the head master.

The discipline of the school is divided into six or eight forms, where one hundred boys upon the foundation are taught *gratis*, fifty at 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and one hundred

at

at 5*s.* per quarter; the master's stipend is not more than 10*l.* per annum, but his merit and learning have considerably increased his emoluments from the instruction of other scholars not connected with the foundation; as the proficiency of scholars depends in great measure upon the attention and skill of their masters, some useful orders have been made by the company, and are entered in the library, for the probation and trial of their abilities *.

This school has the privilege of sending six exhibitioners to St. John's College, Oxford; four by the terms of the foundation of that college, who on their admission become scholars, and succeed to fellowships, and two by an arrangement which took place in 1801 between the company and Mr. Andrew, the residuary legatee of Dr. Andrew, by whose will the whole of his 3 per cents. were bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of a suitable freehold estate, in trust after the decease of some relations, to the use of Trinity College, Cambridge, and that four scholarships should be founded from this company; that college did not choose to take the trust estates upon that condition, and therefore it was afterwards transferred by the consent of all parties, and under the sanction of the Court of Chancery to, and was vested in St. John's, and proved to be sufficient for the establishment of only two scholarships †.

The Rev. Thomas Cherry, M. A. is the present master of this school, Rev. J. Ellis, M. A. the second master, Rev. H. B. Wilson, B. A. third master, and Rev. Launcelot Sharpe, M. A. the under master. Information may be received of them, and also of the clerk of the Merchant-Taylors' Company, at their hall in Threadneedle-street.

* 2 Mait. 1235. † Mort. 328.

OFFERTORY SCHOOL,

LITTLE FINE-STREET.

THE peculiar nature of this school, although it is purely parochial, demands a place in this work.

In this establishment the parishioners of St. James's, Westminster, afford an example of the same kind to other large parishes, where the alms and contributions offered at the communion of the Lord's Supper are of considerable amount. The casual benefit which may arise to poor persons from the discretional donations of the ministers and churchwardens may be said in this case to be amply bestowed by being disposed of as a fund for the benefit of their children; here the money received on those occasions in the church, and in the respective chapels of ease, has been sufficient to establish and maintain a day-school, where fifty boys are taught to read, write, and cast accounts according to Dr. Bell's method; they have also a new suit of clothes at Whitsuntide every year; they are carefully instructed in the doctrines of christianity according to the church of England, are conducted to church on the Lord's day, to early prayers at seven o'clock in the summer, and at eight in the winter, and catechized at the usual times. The school is superintended by the minister and parish officers, and great care is taken that the oblations given on such solemn occasions are faithfully administered. The admission of scholars is limited to the sons of parishioners, who are educated for trades and handicrafts, to which at the usual age they are bound apprentice. The truly Rev. Dr. Gerrard Andrews,

Andrews, dean of Canterbury, is the present rector of the parish, and a trustee and treasurer of this and the other parochial schools.

ST. OLAVE'S GRAMMAR-SCHOOL,

TOOLEY-STREET.

THE foundation of this school was chartered by Queen Elizabeth, at the solicitation of the parishioners, who "of their pious affection and good dispositions for the education, institution, and instruction of the children and youth, as well of the poor as of the rich, planned and erected this grammar-school." Sixteen of the discreet inhabitants for the time being for ever are constituted to be trustees, and formed into a body corporate, with the usual powers for the better management of the school and its revenues: and the Queen was so well satisfied with the benefit which would probably result from this foundation, that she voluntarily gave permission that it should bear her name.

Under this important encouragement the school was opened, and proceeded in its progress. Its advantages were very soon felt, and the children of the rich and the poor here met together, and received from the same lips the same instruction.

The charter was afterwards renewed by Charles II. in which their former privileges were extended to provisions for the election and maintenance of two scholars at the University

University until they have taken their degree of bachelor of arts, having been first brought up in the school, and inhabitants of the parish; they are to be elected by the governors, or the major part of them, and their allowance to be such as to them shall seem fit.

The education given in this school embraces such as may be proper for the learned professions, and for all the occupations of life, and suited to all the degrees of human understanding. When the scholars have attained the age of fourteen years, and are capable upon examination to engage in business, an apprentice fee of 5*l.* is paid upon the binding, out of the funds of the school; under a provision founded upon the strictest attention to their interest, that the master is of a competent trade, of a good character, a freeman of the City of London, and a member of the Church of England.

When this institution was established, there were not those opportunities and many of those foundations for the education of youth which have since adorned our land, nor was there the rapid tide of fortune which has since reached almost every tradesman, and has enabled him, in his prosperity, to seek a higher class for the association of his children; consequently, the scholars are here become entirely of one sort, to whom instruction is equally essential as it is to the rich. The utmost attention is paid to the expenditure of the revenues, and a vigilant circumspection by the trustees in the appointment of the masters: for the charge of the education of youth is of that high importance, that their merits should be weighed, and their competence in learning with a just adaptation of mildness, patience, industry, purity of character, and especially of sound Christian principles,

should

should be first found to unite in the person with whom so great a trust is confided *.

The commemoration day is the 17th of November, when an appropriate sermon is delivered at the parish church of St. Olave, Tooley-street, which is followed by a public examination of the scholars. There are now two hundred and sixty boys on this foundation; and it is governed by sixteen trustees or governors.

The present masters are—Rev. James Blenkarne, M. A. head master; Rev. John Butler Sanders, M. A. Latin usher; Mr. Clifford Elisha, writing master, and accountant usher; Mr. Layton, principal reading usher.

THE ORPHANS' WORKING-SCHOOL,

CITY-ROAD.

THE maintenance, instruction, and employment of poor orphans of both sexes, presents a plea so obvious to the considerate and humane, that little need be said to introduce a charity of such utility and importance, as to offer protection to "helpless orphans, or children with parents, who either cannot, or neglect to take care of them," in the greatest danger (their imbecility, not their fault) of falling a prey to impiety and vice; of becoming burthens to the public, and of sinking to perdition! exposed to all the dangers and miseries of indigence, ignorance, idleness, and bad example! This school endeavours to form them to

* See Mr. Evans's Sermon.

habits

habits of piety, virtue, and industry, it lends a friendly hand to guard them from ruin here and hereafter, and to guide them in the path to eternal happiness. Their diet, dress, and instruction, are such as every honest manufacturer would wish an apprentice should have been trained in, and every worthy master and mistress would desire the lowest of their servants should have been accustomed to; and the knowledge which they are taught is such as tends to make them religious, sober, honest, and industrious. They are taken entirely into the care and protection of the society, kept within bounds, provided with every necessary, and accustomed to domestic order and discipline; and their words and actions constantly superintended and guarded.

This school was instituted in the year 1760, by voluntary contributions, at a house at Hoxton, where twenty boys were first admitted, and as soon as the circumstances of the school rendered it prudent, twenty girls were admitted; but the house was very old, and grew gradually out of repair, it was very ill calculated for the continuance of a charity which promised a considerable extent, which would have been much limited in its design, a large expense would have been incurred, and after all it could not have flourished even if it could have subsisted there; besides that, the house was held on lease, the situation was in many respects improper, and the ground very insufficient for use, health, or convenience.

The removal, therefore, to another place seems to have been essentially necessary for the stability of the institution; a freehold piece of ground, contiguous to the City-road, was accordingly purchased, and the present substantial and commodious building erected; where every superfluous ornament has been carefully guarded against. The house is

plain,

plain, substantial, and airy. It has all conveniences for washing, baking, and brewing: for keeping the boys and girls apart from each other; for their working and walking: for admitting a greater number of objects: for an infirmary on each side of the house. A decent chapel is also provided, and religious service is publicly carried on by several ministers every Lord's-day evening during the summer season; but without expense to the charity. There is also a piece of garden-ground for the use of the family: other pieces allotted for the children to play in, at each end of the house, one for the boys, the other for the girls: and a small piece is allotted for a burying ground for any of the family, when requisite.

A few years since Mr. Thomas Davies, by his will, bequeathed 5,000*l.* to build twelve alms-houses, and to purchase the ground; directed that economy and convenience should be observed in the structure, with orders for clothing the objects, and after other legacies, he gave the contingent reversion to the school, and the residue likewise, provided the governors would furnish a piece of ground near the school, for this purpose; and if they should decline the management of the alms-houses, then he gave the property to other trustees, to procure a piece of freehold ground elsewhere. But if they accepted the plan, that they should afford the same medical assistance to the alms-houses as to their school. And desired his freehold house, in Colebroke-row, Islington, should be included in his devise.

The governors offered to give the land required, as the terms seemed to be advantageous to the school, and the testator's wish evidently was to connect the two institutions. Upon application to the Court of Chancery, the decree in

1804

1804 pronounced the legacy and the residuary bequest void under the statute of mortmain, and that the residue belonged to the next of kin.

The school deriving its support from voluntary contributions only, and not from any permanent endowment under charter or act of incorporation, does not hold its land in mortmain; if it had, this bequest might have been maintained, provided it was laid out in land already in mortmain*.

On the 19th April last there were fifty-nine children in this school. The boys are employed in making shoes and weaving list carpets, but many of them are too young to work. Some hours of every day are also appropriated for reading and accounts, and occasional work in the garden; the girls are employed in needle-work, and knitting, and in assisting the mistress and servants in domestic affairs. Upwards of 450 children have been placed out by this charity since its first institution—the boys apprenticed chiefly to manufacturing trades; the girls many of them to services in reputable families; and every care is taken previously to know the characters of the masters and mistresses.

In order to excite diligence and emulation proper encouragements are allotted to them, which are regularly entered in a book to their account; and on the contrary, if they have been remiss, or careless, or committed any faults, so much is taken off from their accounts as the committee judges proper, according to the nature of the offence.

Stated hours of prayer and reading are every day observed, and the strictest regard is had to their morals and good behaviour, to render them hereafter useful members

* Mortmain, 232, 213.

of

of society; and that their health may be promoted, all proper recreations are allowed.

The present capital consists of 15,998*l.* 18*s.* stock, vested in different funds, and 12*l.* 10*s.* Long Annuities, besides the premises in the City-road, and an annual rent from the trustees of the City-road Turnpike. The dividends arising from these resources, together with annual subscriptions amounting to about 200*l.* per annum, would not be sufficient to carry on the school without the help of other benefactions and legacies.

A resolution was made a few years since, that any person upon payment of 120 guineas may immediately put a child properly qualified into the school; the revenues of the school are also assisted, and its publicity rendered more general, by a sermon preached during the summer season on a Lord's-day evening, at a quarter past six, in the chapel, by ministers who render that service by rotation, as above stated.

The last year's expenses amounted to 1,445*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* exclusive of a balance due to the treasurer of 241*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; and the certain annual income being only 667*l.* left a balance to be provided for of 1019*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

The plan of the charity is, that poor children not under the age of six years, nor exceeding that of nine, are considered as proper objects of this charity; and strict regard is had to such as are most necessitous, especially orphans; they are provided with food, clothes, lodging, and every necessary until they arrive at the age of fourteen years or longer, at the discretion of the general committee, and then are placed out as apprentices or servants, and a sum of money if required given with them for clothing; they statedly attend the public worship of God in some congregation of Protestant Dissenters, under the inspection of the master.

Benefactors

Benefactors of thirty guineas or upwards in one payment, or having paid five guineas as annual governors, may at any time after pay, in one payment, the further sum of twenty-five guineas to be governors for life: and all other persons subscribing three guineas or upwards also become governors; every governor stands upon an equal footing as to the nomination of children to this charity; and by an order of court in April, 1773, the general committee has a power, at their discretion, to constitute any person a governor for life by whom a legacy should be paid; every person, not a governor for life, neglecting to pay his annual subscription for ten calendar months after it shall become due is no longer deemed a governor, nor has any right to vote or nominate any object to this charity.

A general court is held twice in every year; on the third Wednesday in April, and the last Wednesday in November, and at such other times as hereinafter-mentioned; and seven governors are sufficient to a constitute a court.

No governor has a vote but in person, except ladies and such as reside ten miles or upwards distant from London, who are at liberty to vote by letters under their hands.

A general committee, consisting of twenty-four, is chosen in April; six of which have not been of the committee in the preceding year; they meet on the second Wednesday in every month, or oftener if necessary, at the house, of whom five are a board; they may appoint general courts and sub-committees. The president and treasurer are appointed at the court in April. The treasurer is to invest any surplus in his hands in government securities, in the joint names of himself and two other governors as trustees. At the general court in April the other officers are also chosen;

chosen; five auditors are elected at the court in November. An annual sermon is preached for the benefit of the school, of which due notice is given to the several congregations.

The following are rules for the admission and management of the children:—

Every governor has, in rotation, discretionary power to nominate an object, having regard to the most necessitous cases, and a book is kept for this purpose. Notice is sent to him at least one calendar month before the time of admission; if he neglects to nominate within one calendar month after the time fixed for admission, he loses that turn, or he may wave his turn, and then the nomination goes to the next upon the list. Every child thus nominated is brought to the house, at the sole expense of the governor nominating. A certificate must be lodged with the general committee from the officers of the parish to which the child belongs, and properly attested, acknowledging that such child belongs to them, and that they will receive it if returned to them; or in default thereof the best information, on oath if required, must be given to the committee of the child's legal settlement. Every child before admission, is examined by one of the apothecaries or surgeons of this charity, that none be upon any account admitted but who appear to be free from any infectious distemper; nevertheless without prejudicing the right of the governor, who has due notice thereof, and is at liberty to nominate another. No child thus admitted is allowed upon any pretence to be absent from the house twenty-four hours, without leave of at least three of the general committee: and for breach of this rule, it is at the discretion of a majority of the general committee absolutely to discharge such child.

child. A registry is kept of their names, ages, &c. The general committee are invested with full powers.

Bibles, Testaments, and spelling-books are provided and distributed among the children. No person is allowed to give them money.

A master is annually chosen at the general court in April, and upon any great misbehaviour, or upon his death, a general court is summoned for the choice of another; he teaches the children to read and write; and also such catechism as any governor shall direct, and give to the child whom he or she shall nominate; he inspects and directs the children in their work, and keeps a daily account thereof, and guides their religious instruction. He is allowed a salary of thirty pounds a year and his board; and if he have a wife capable of assisting him and taking care of the house she is also allowed twenty pounds a year and her board; or, if not, some other person is appointed by the general committee, who shall be agreeable to the master, and have the same allowance.

At every anniversary meeting, immediately after divine service at the chapel, the children brought up in the school, and apprenticed out by this charity, who shall properly attend the service of that day, appear in a clean dress, and produce a written testimonial from their masters or mistresses of their good behaviour during the preceding twelve months of their apprenticeship, receive 5*s*. each as a token of approbation; and at the anniversary meeting next after their apprenticeship they receive two guineas each, as a further mark of approbation and an encouragement to merit.

Upon the death of a child, any money reserved for him is given by the committee to poor relations; but upon his or her leaving the house irregularly, or being turned out for misbehaviour, it is forfeited to the use of the charity.

Lastly, if a child under the care of this charity die, the master applies to the house-committee, or to three of the general committee, who give orders for its decent interment. All the children, if convenient, attend the funeral.

The officers are—Thomas Boddington, esq. president; Ebenezer Maitland, esq. treasurer, King's-arms-yard; Dr. William Lister, physician to this charity gratis, Lincoln's-inn-fields; James Ware, esq. F.R.S. surgeon to this charity gratis, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; Messrs. Price and Dyson, apothecaries, No. 36, Fore-street; Mr. Robert Smith, secretary to this charity gratis, No. 36, Basinghall-street; Mr. James Harrison, collector, No. 18, Goswell-place, City-road.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

OF

ST. PATRICK.

DIVIDED as this great empire is into different kingdoms, islands, and provinces, its capital necessarily becomes the frequent resort of various descriptions of poor people from parts remote, whose fate is very often to be afflicted with many calamities, whilst they cannot derive any effectual or adequate alleviation from the established charities of the country; prevented by local disabilities and various impediments inseparable from the condition of distinct societies.

This

This consideration induced several classes of his majesty's subjects resident in London (the Scotch and Welch in particular) to institute, under the authority of charters, &c. public charities for the relief of the distressed natives of their respective countries; and those institutions reflect infinite honour upon the founders.

It will likewise be universally acknowledged that the Irish (ever remarkable for private) are as much as others devoted to public charity. Animated, therefore, with a zeal of distinguishing themselves by such an establishment as might impart comfort to distressed people of the kingdom of Ireland, and at the same time lighten the burthen which humanity imposes upon those among whom they may reside, a considerable number of noblemen and gentlemen, natives, descendants from natives, or connected by property, ties of blood, the high offices they have filled, or alliances with families of that kingdom, met on the 17th of March, 1784, and formed themselves into a body, under the name of "The Benevolent Society of St. Patrick," and immediately set on foot a subscription for the purpose of carrying their humane intentions into execution.

The establishment of schools in or near this metropolis for the education of children born of Irish parents, residing in or near London, appeared the most certain mode of general utility and national advantage.

This plan having been presented to the king by the Marquis of Buckingham, as president of the society, his majesty was graciously pleased to signify to the marquis, through the medium of Lord Sydney, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, his approbation of the laudable views of the society, and his permission that his royal high-

ness the Duke of Kent, then Prince Edward, should be patron.

Under this sanction and encouragement, a general meeting was held on the 24th of March last, when a correspondence between the trustees of a former Irish charitable society and the Marquis of Buckingham was taken into consideration; and it was referred to a committee to report a plan for the union of the two institutions, and also a code of rules.

The report stated—"That in the year 1704 the Irish Charitable Society was instituted, and continued its distributions until the year 1756, when it ceased to meet; but that the fund of the society remained, and its produce increased the capital; by which means it now amounts to the sum of 1091*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* new South Sea annuities. And that the the principles of both societies agreed in every respect."

The proposed union was unanimously adopted, and the funds of both societies were joined.

This society being destined for the relief of the poor and distressed Irish residing in and about London, and that of their children, such relief, of whatsoever sort it may be at present or hereafter, is conferred without any regard to the religious tenets or mode of worship of the objects, it being a fundamental maxim and unalterable rule of this charity that no religious distinction whatsoever is to prevail in its execution.

And in order to secure a faithful observance of this fundamental and unalterable law, it is expressly declared, that if ever any religious partiality shall be found to have influence or bias in the dispensation of the benefits of this charity, or the selection of the objects of its beneficence, such an illiberal

illiberal and cruel perversion of the charity (as it would contravene its principle and subvert its foundation) must be construed to be a violation of the compact upon which those funds are united, and the union formed between the two societies must be understood to be dissolved, and is to be so declared at a general meeting of the society, to be called by advertisement and summons for that special purpose; and the members of the Irish Charitable Society, who have joined themselves to the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, or the survivors or survivor of them, will again be entitled to the said sum of 1091*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* that they may appropriate its produce to the purposes for which it was originally intended.

The educating, clothing, maintaining, and apprenticing, or binding, of poor children, born of Irish parents, in or near London, is, in the present situation of the funds of the society, apparently the most certain mode of general utility and national advantage; and for effecting this purpose,

Schoolmasters and mistresses are appointed to instruct the children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in every respect to attend to and take care of them, subject to the committee, and to the superintendance and inspection of every governor.

No child but those whose parents, or one of them, were or was Irish, and not under seven or above ten years of age, is admitted.

No children are admitted but those born in London, or within the limits of the twopenny-post, the funds of the society at present not allowing a farther extension; and every child must produce a certificate of its birth within those limits, accompanied with an affidavit that the parents of the child, or one of them, were or was a native of Ire-

land. The children are admitted by ballot at the quarterly general meetings only, and no child is ballotted for unless recommended by three governors.

At or after the age of twelve each child is to be put out apprentice: agriculture for the boys has the first consideration; every other matter, such as the clothing, maintenance, and lodging of the children, devolves on a committee.

It is a fundamental and unalterable law of the society (in case its future wealth and opulence shall enable them to erect a school for the education and entire maintenance of a certain number of children), that no more than two-thirds of the produce of the funds of the society shall be laid out in erecting such school, or in supporting the children admitted into it; and that the remaining third part of the produce of the funds of the society, or any greater proportion of such produce (provided the same do not exceed one half), shall be appropriated to the educating, clothing, maintaining, and apprenticing, or binding, of out-pensioners.

The sub-committee meet on the first Wednesday in every month, or oftener if necessary. The grand committee meet on the first Saturday in February, May, August, and November.

A general extra meeting may be called at any time, at the requisition of the majority of the sub-committee, or of nine governors.

The anniversary dinner of the charity is held on the 17th day of March, yearly.

Twenty guineas constitute a governor for life, and three guineas an annual governor.

Governors for life, although not members of the grand committee, are entitled to attend the quarterly meetings, and

and vote in ballotting for the admission of children, and every other matter.

The funds of the charity having been hitherto insufficient to afford maintenance generally to the children adopted by the society, a plan branched out of the original institution, in March, 1799, by which sixteen children have been entirely provided for without any expense whatever to their relatives. These sixteen are elected by the monthly committee out of the general body of 120, solely on the score of their personal merits; affording, by that method, an additional incentive to good conduct and laudable emulation. This supplemental branch is supported by the annual contribution of the subscribers, distinctly and separately from the general fund.

The superior benefit found to result from this plan, and the great encouragement and patronage the society have met with of late, especially at their anniversary of 1801, induced them to venture upon engaging a piece of ground in St. George's-fields, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building by subscription, where the children may by degrees be taken wholly under their own care.

The present officers are—His royal highness the Duke of Kent, patron; the Marquis of Thomond, president; seven vice-presidents; three auditors, &c.; Thomas Bainbridge, esq. treasurer, Warwick-lane; James Sims, M.D. physician; Ludford Harvey, esq. surgeon; Mr. Henry Watters, secretary, No. 9, Philpot-lane.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

That this establishment, says Mr. Malcolm, is very ancient is manifest by the charter of Richard* Bishop of London, in the time of King Henry I., who thereby granted to one Hugh, the schoolmaster, and his successor in that employment, the habitation of Duranders, at the corner of the turret, (that is the clochier or bell-tower), where William Dean, of St. Paul's, had placed him, by his the said bishop's command, together with the custody of the library belonging to that church.

To which Hugh, succeeded in that place Henry, a canon of the same bishops that had been educated under the said Hugh; unto whom the before specified bishop, besides the house which he the said Hugh enjoyed, granted a meadow at Fulham, together with the tithes of Ilings and Madely. And in further augmentation of its revenues, Richard, surnamed Nigel, who sat bishop here in the time of King Richard I., gave unto this school all the tithes arising in his demesnes at Fulham and Horsete, Orset in Essex for the reception of them in gathering. History of St. Paul's, p. p. 9, 10. The chancellor of St. Paul's was vested not only with the direction of affairs relating to teaching at the church, but was absolute over the few who taught in London. Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, issued his mandate now at St. Paul's, directing that no person should presume to teach within London without license from

* 3 vol. Malcolm, 184.

Henry

Henry, then master, except the masters of Mary-le-Bow and St. Martin's-le-Grand under the pain of excommunication. The appointments were made by the Chancellor, but the dean and chapter only could give the master possession, who was to be sober, honest, and learned; in short, one whose tenor of living would be an example for his scholars, a teacher not only of grammar but of virtue. "Eis non solum grammatices sed etiam virtutis magister." Such was the ancient school dedicated to the honour of St. Paul's and such the foundation on which Dean Colet erected the present flourishing seminary *.

Besides these preferments, he was chaplain to Henry VIII. and had the church and living of Denneccston, in the county of Norfolk. In addition to his other attainments, it is reasonable to suppose that he had considerable knowledge in physic and surgery, for he was appointed by act of parliament licenser of physicians and surgeons, with others in the City of London †.

I cannot give a stronger proof of Dean Colet's eloquence in the pulpit, than its effect on the turbulent Henry VIII. Colet, in preaching before him, declaimed boldly against war, as unjustifiable, cruel, and inhuman; and so convincing were his arguments, the king thought it necessary to have him on his side before he proceeded on a war then commencing against France. He therefore sent to the dean, and represented to him the state of his quarrel, shewing that the war would be a defensive and not an aggressive contest, entreating him to represent it as such in another sermon, which he afterwards did to his Majesty's entire satisfaction.

The worthy dean died of a consumption, the consequence

* 3 Vol. Malcolm, 187. † Ibid, 188.

of an imperfect recovery from the sweating sickness, one of the ancient scourges of England, the 16th of September, 1519, and was buried near the statue of St. Wigefort, on the south side of the choir of St. Paul's, where he had caused a monument to be erected for himself, some years before, inscribed only "Joannes Coletus."

The rules for the government of the school must have been the study of a considerable portion of his time. Fortunately Erasmus had afforded us a minute description of it, which Doctor Knight translated from the Latin for his excellent history of the foundation, as follows: "Upon the death of his father, when by right of inheritance he was possessed of a good sum of money, lest the keeping of it should corrupt his mind, and turn it too much toward the world, he laid out a great part of it in building a new school in the church-yard of St. Paul's, dedicated to the child Jesus; a magnificent fabrick, to which he added two dwelling houses for the two several masters, and to them he allotted ample salaries, that they might teach a certain number of boys free, and for the sake of charity. He divided the school into four apartments; the first, viz. the porch and entrance is for catechumens, or the children to be instructed in the principles of religion, where no child is to be admitted but what can read and write. The second apartment is for the lower boys to be taught by the second master or usher. The third for the upper forms under the head master, which two parts of the school are divided by a curtain to be drawn at pleasure. Over the master's chair is an image of the child Jesus, of admirable work in the gesture of teaching, whom all the boys, going and coming, salute with a short hymn. And there is a representation of God the Father, saying "Hear ye him," these words being written at my suggestion.

suggestion. The fourth or last apartment is a little chapel for divine service. The school has no corners or hiding places, nothing like a cell or closet. The boys have their distinct forms or benches one above another. Every form holds sixteen, and he that is head or captain of each form has a little kind of desk, by way of pre-eminence. They are not to admit all boys of course, but to choose them in according to their parts and capacities.

The wise and sagacious founder saw that the greatest hope and happiness of the commonwealth were in the training up of children to good letters and true religion, for which noble purpose he laid out an immense sum of money, and yet he would admit no one to bear a share in this expense. Some persons having left a legacy of 100*l.* sterling towards the fabrick of this school, Dean Colet perceived a design in it, and by leave of the bishop got that money laid out upon the vestments of the church of St. Paul.

After he had finished all, he left the perpetual care and oversight of the estate and government of it, not to the clergy, not to the bishops, not to the chapter, nor to any great minister at court, but amongst the married laymen to the company of Mercers, men of probity and reputation. And when he was asked the reason of so committing this trust, he answered to this effect: "That there was no absolute certainty in human affairs, but for his part he found less corruption in such a body of citizens than in any other order or degree of mankind.

ABSTRACT OF THE DEAN'S STATUTES.

The worthy dean prefaces these by expressing an ardent wish that children should be taught regularity of conduct,

and a knowledge of literature. That he might perform his part, he resolved to found the school of St. Paul, for one hundred and fifty-three children to be taught "free in the same."

The office of high master requiring great abilities in its possessor, he very justly defines what are the qualifications necessary. "A man hoole in body, honest and vertuous," learned in pure Latin and Greek, a man either single or married; a priest "with no benefice with cure," or any impediment which might prevent or divert his attention from the duties of his situation. Such a man is to be chosen by the company of Mercers in the school during good conduct, which is to be examined into on Candlemas-day at the school. The Mercers are forbid to permit the master's absence without their license, and any dissention between him and the sur-master is to be referred to "the surveyors being for that yere." His lodgings were to consist of the whole story over the hall and chambers, and a "litel middel chamber in the howse roofe," now yclept a garret, and a gallery with "all the sellere bynethe the hall, the kytchin and butterye." He received his furniture, and his wages were a mark per week with a gown annually, or four nobles value. The master was indulged by the doctor with a vacation of thirty days conjunctim or divisim. When ill of an incurable disease, or far advanced in age, he was to be dismissed with a pension of 10*l.*; but if he resigned voluntarily, twelve months' notice was required.

If the master had a life of convalescence in illness, his salary was continued, and the sur-master officiated for him, for which he had a reasonable compensation from the high master. The dean bestowed his house at Stepney on the office. The attainments of the sur-master are required

quired by the dean to be equal to those of the high master, and he vests his appointments in that officer. The surveyors attended at the school when the master presented his assistant to them, and they justly charged him to execute his duty faithfully on pain of dismission. He lodged in the Old Change, and his salary was 6*s*. 8*d*. per week, with a gown like the high masters. He was to dine with him if convenient. And when decay and age rendered the surmaster unfit for the office, the worthy dean recommended him to the charity of the company of the Mercers. His notice of resignation was six months only. If both masters were ill of any contagious disorder, the founder orders the school to be shut, and the salaries of each continued; neither of them is permitted by the statutes to enjoy "lecuture or professorships." A poor child was to keep the school clean, and sweep it on Saturdays, "and also the leades," and the mercers to repair it. The chaplain was to be an honest virtuous priest, appointed by the Mercers. "He shall also learne, or yf he be learned helpe to teache in the school."

The dean requires the chaplain should have no preferment or other occupation; that he teach the children their catechism, and instruct them in the articles of the faith, and commandments in English. He was to hold his office only during good behaviour, and to have but one vacation in the year, and that not without permission from the surveyors; to be clear of all diseases when chosen; but to enjoy his salary of 8*l*. during illness. His gown was valued at 1*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. and he lodged either with the master or in "the Old Chayn." This priest sang mass every day in the chapel and prayed, "for the children to prospeir in good life and in good literature to the honour of God, and our Lord Christ

Christ Jesu." And "at his masse when the bell in the scole shall knyll to sacringe, then all the children in their seats shall, with lift upp handes, pray in the time of sacringe. After the sacringe, when the bell knylleth agayne, they shall sitt downe agayne to their bokes learninge."

The dean permits the children admitted to be of any nation; and mentions that they must previously read, write, and be capable of repeating their catechisms. The high master is permitted to receive 153 (alludes to the number of fish taken by St. Peter, John xxi. 11), with the trifling sum of four-pence admission-money, which he orders to be given to the poor scholar who swept the school. Each child finds his own candles of wax, for those of tallow are expressly rejected.

He directs that one scholar shall preside on every form, and that the teaching commence at seven in the morning, continue till eleven; commence at one, and terminate for the day at five, "with prayers in the morninge, none, and at eveninge." He allows neither eating or drinking in the school, cock-fighting, "rydinge about of victorye," and no holydays, or "remedyes," (play days) under a penalty of 40*s*. from the high master, unless commanded by the king, the archbishop, or bishop, at the school in person. The scholars were to attend at St. Paul's on Childermas-day to hear the boy bishop's sermon; when at high mass every member of the institution was to offer one penny to the said boy bishop. "This institution has been already noticed. The boy bishop was one of the choristers of a cathedral, chosen by the rest to officiate from St. Nicholas-day to the evening of Innocents'-day, in the habit of a bishop, and if he died in the interval, was buried in that habit, or represented in it as at Salisbury." During their processions

cessions the boys were to repeat seven psalms, and the Litany in a devout manner, "and not singe out." If a person, having a son at this school was so indiscreet as to permit him to attend any other, expulsion, without a possibility of readmission, ensued. The dean was rather at a loss what he should appoint to be taught; but he determined that the Greek and Latin languages should be pure, and neither of them read from those authors whose works were not classical, eloquent, and polished. He perceived the abuses which had rendered the latter almost unintelligible, and expresses his indignation against the innovators very bitterly.

Christian authors are recommended in preference to the heathen, and for the Latin rudiments his own "Accidens," then "Institutum Christiani Hominis," which that "learned Erasmus made at my requeste," with the "Copia of Erasmus, Lactantius, Prudentius, and Proba, and Sedulius, Juveneus, and Baptista Mantuanus. He gives the direction of the institution to the Mercers, and charges them to appoint eleven persons annually, free of the company, as "surveyors of the scole." These men are to receive the rents of the endowments and transact all affairs relating to them and the school. The dean then bestows 20*s.* per annum on the "renter," and a gown of 13*s.* 4*d.* value, and commands the surveyors to pay the different salaries in the school quarterly. When the annual accounts were auditēd, he allowed "a litell dinner ordeyned by the surveyors not exceedinge the pryce of fower nobles," three days before or after Candlemas. The "master warden" of the Mercers to have a noble if present, and the other wardens 5*s.* each. The surveyors 2*l.* per annum, and the same sum if they rode to visit the lands.

"See that the bayliffes renew their rentalls every yere. Let

Let not the landes of the scole but by the space of five yeres."

"That is spared that daye in rewardes and charges, lette it be put in the treasure of the scole."

And finally Dean Colet solemnly charges the company of Mercers to guard and promote the interests of the foundation for ever, to the utmost of their ability, as they fear the just vengeance of God for neglecting them, and to make such other regulations for the governance of the school, as time and circumstances may render necessary, with the advice and assistance of "good lettered and learned men." The dean died in the year 1519, at his house which he had built in the precincts of the ancient monastery at Sheen, near Richmond, as a place of retirement, and his body was brought to St. Paul's cathedral for interment *.

The following extracts are painted on a tablet within the library, a dark, diminutive, and dirty room at the south end of the school, where the books which compose it (a catalogue of which, 1724, is given by Dr. Knight,) are covered with dust and defaced by the boys with ink and erasures:—

"Orders made at several courts of assistants held by the worshipful company of Mercers, relative to scholars of St. Paul's School, intending to offer themselves as candidates for exhibitions.

"March 16, 1732.—Ordered, that no scholar be permitted to petition for an exhibition who does not lodge his petition in the clerk's office one month at least before the apposition court, and that the clerk communicate the same to the wardens of the school for the time being."

"March 22, 1754.—That when any petitions are presented to the court of assistants for exhibitions to be granted

* 1 Lysons, 448.

to

to scholars educated in this school, the high master shall be called in and asked as to the qualifications of such scholars as shall have so petitioned."

"March 24, 1763.—That no scholar who shall go to the University without the consent of the court of assistants, or the surveyor accomptant of the school for the time being, be permitted to petition for any one of the school exhibitions."

"March 11, 1773.—That no scholar be permitted to petition for an exhibition until he shall have been full four years in the school upon the foundation by the appointment of the surveyor accomptant for the time being."

Dr. Roberts, says Malcolm, has been so good as to inform me, that the captain of the school leaves it at Easter with an exhibition, which is not confined to any particular college, amounting to 40*l.* per annum for four years, and 50*l.* for three succeeding years. This is tenable with any collegiate preferment except a fellowship. Two of the exhibitions are for St. John's, Cambridge, at 10*l.* each. The Cambridge University Calender says, p. 112, under Trinity College:—

"Five (exhibitions) Mr. Perry, 10*l.* per annum, each to scholars from St. Paul's School, London. If the number is incomplete, the 50*l.* is shared equally amongst them." And in p. 78, Bene't College:—One, 1781, by J. Stock, esq. patrons, governors of St. Paul's School, value 30*l.* a year, with the accumulation during a vacancy, except 15*l.* paid to the college appropriated to a student from St. Paul's."

There are twenty-seven exhibitions belonging to this valuable seminary. The lands and tenements given by the munificent founder for support of the school were of the annual amount of 118*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The manors were in Buckinghamshire, those of Benrich and Vach in Barton.

The

The following particulars relative to Vach are from the register of deeds, executed by the prior and convent of St. John's of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, now in the British Museum. An indenture, dated July 1, 1511, 3 Henry VIII. between Thomas Docura, Prior, and John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, and the keepers of commonalty of the mystery of Mercers.

We find that neither the dean or his counsel knew of the above deed, but supposed that the dean had paid his rent as a rent-soke, and not as a rent-service.

The dispute was concluded by this indenture, which gave the Mercers license to hold the manor, saving to the prior and hospital the above rent and service.

The preceding agreement contradicts the assertion of Erasmus, p. 189, who says, that the dean refused all assistance in pecuniary matters towards founding the school. On the contrary, there is one invitation from Colet himself for 53*l.* per annum; whether any person accepted it, some future historian may possibly learn of some future committee of Mercers.

According to Dr. Knight, the dean estimated the annual expenses of the school at 79*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* and the annual overplus at 38*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

The ancient school was burnt in 1666, it was rebuilt in 1670 by the Mercers' Company, under the particular direction of Robert Ware, esq. warden of the school.

St. Paul's School is certainly a good building, and would be an excellent opposite to the Cathedral, if the street between them had been a hundred instead of thirty or forty feet wide. It is a parallelogram, extending north and south, almost directly facing the chancel of St. Paul's church. The north wing, consisting of large and elegant apartments, are

are occupied by Dr. Roberts; the south, equally commodious, are those of Mr. Wood the surmaister or principal usher. Mr. Edwards, whose office supersedes that of the ancient chaplain, resides in the Old Change, east of the school-room, which contains at the south-end an elevated chair carved with some taste, with Dean Colet's arms, and the Mercers' Company's crest inclosed in a wreath of flowers. An old bust of the worthy dean has been recently copied by the late Mr. Beacon in statuary marble, and the attitude improved, which is placed above the high-master's seat. This admirable artist has given the features all that animation and expression which belonged to his chissel, beyond any of his contemporaries. Dr. Roberts has inscribed over his throne, "Intendas animum studiis et rebus honestis." On the left side of the chair is a white marble bust of the late high master, Mr. Thicknesse, quite in the stile of an ancient Roman, which was placed there by a voluntary contribution of his grateful scholars. The motto at the entrance-door is, "doce, disce, aut discede."

There are three masters of this school, viz. Rev. Dr. Roberts, Rev. Richard Edwards, M. A. and Rev. W. A. C. Durham, M. A.; assistant, Rev. Henry Soames, M. A.

THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY,

ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS.

It may be truly said, that the people never raised a more Politic and useful institution than this. It was first suggested and

and introduced to the public by Robert Young, esq. and among the first of its patrons, the names of the late Duke of Leeds, the Hon. Philip Pusey, Dr. James Sims, the learned president of the medical society, will ever be remembered and justly revered. Dr. Sims became the first chairman and vice-president. The society had in its infancy difficulties to struggle with, which I purposely pass over, and under such auspices it was not very long before they were subdued. The first place of reception of pupils was at a small house on Cambridge-heath; but the prosperous encouragement which it received enabled the directors to contract with the committee of city lands for a piece of ground in St. George's fields, where the buildings were erected, and to which a chapel for divine service has lately been added.

The institution takes its date in the year 1788, and was formed for the prevention of crimes, and the reform of the criminal poor, by the encouragement of industry, and the culture of good morals among those children who are training up to vicious courses, public plunder, infamy, and ruin; and was designed as an introduction to a new system of national police in all civilised countries.

A remedy was wanting that should aid or rather precede the law, by preventing the growth of evil, and snatch the innocent from destruction; that should deprive the wicked of successors, the jails of one class of their inhabitants, justice of early victims, and by all these means increase the rank of useful citizens to society. This remedy was found in cutting off the source of mischief, by preventing the seeds from being sown in the infant mind; and by suitable instruction and employment, forming to moral principles and to habits of industry, the sons and daughters of degenerate

nerate profligacy, who have been hitherto unjustly involved in their parents' guilt. It is the peculiar distinction of this society to seek children in the nurseries of vice and iniquity, in order to draw them from their beds of contamination, and train them up to useful purposes of life; thus drawing riches and strength to themselves, and to the state, from the very sources of impoverishment and decay.

In December, 1789, the number of wards for both sexes under the society's care was sixty. In order, as far as human caution can go, to prevent their return to vice, the children have never been placed out apprentice from the society without immediate care; and during their apprenticeship particular methods have been adopted to form their minds to virtuous habits, which it may be hoped will have gained some stability by the age of twenty-one, when their terms expire.

The fund of the society is employed as a manufacturing capital, the instruction for which will serve at any future time to afford them employment as journeymen. This favourable prospect of future welfare has given grateful satisfaction to many profligate parents, who have been weary of and disgusted with their own mode of life from which they have not known how to disentangle themselves; and many youths, who at so late an age as thirteen or fourteen years have been taken from jails, and have been in a course of regular training by gangs of thieves, have preferred this Asylum to a return to their former connections; the candidates for reception are found in the resorts of robbers, such as are under the talons of justice; offenders trembling before the frown of the law; condemned or condemnable to the Bridewells, and the correction houses of vice and depredation; those are the strongest

claimants,

claimants who have fallen under sentence of the magistrate, but whose youth excites his pity.

The late plans have limited their reception to the ages of seven and fourteen, and it has lately occupied the attention of some of the friends of the society, to consider of an appendage to this society for the reception of infants; this I have earnestly wished to recommend to them, conceiving that at a very small expense an additional apartment might be allotted, or built, for their reception, under the supervision of their own matron and servants.

In a word, the children taken under the care of this society are either the offspring of convicted felons or such as have themselves been engaged in criminal practises.

The first are orphans, under circumstances which, instead of recommending them to the protection of others, operate to exclude them from reputable situations, and to render them obnoxious; if they are sent to a parish workhouse, there the obloquy of their birth must follow them; and as no particular care will be taken to prevent their escape, it is probable they may fly from restraint to the society of the idle and profligate, and share the fate of their parents; so strongly has the situation of these unfortunate children been felt by their parents, that among the last prayers of a dying malefactor, he reminded the clergyman of a promise he had made to recommend his son to this society, who was afterwards received, and is now under its protection.

The children of the second class, who have been criminal themselves, are often such as have been guilty of offences at an age which alone saves them from legal punishment; in such cases, they become hardened by detection, perhaps publicly disgraced, and thenceforward the companions of dishonesty;

dishonesty; such are conducted to the magistrate for thefts, pilfering, and fraud; and discharged for want of legal evidence, or through unwillingness of parties to prosecute; or such as after conviction have been recommended to the care of this society as fitter subjects for discipline and education than for the vengeance of the law.

It is not absolutely necessary that a child should be carried into a court of justice, or before a magistrate, previous to its being received by the society as a criminal; but it should be observed that objects are not admitted on account of mere youthful irregularities, of the effects of a truant disposition, or of such acts as bear the complexion of vagrancy, rather than of fraud or felony; for though the society is aware that such conduct is one step towards destruction, it is obliged, from the number of applications made in behalf of criminal children, to confine its attention to cases of great delinquency. There are some within its walls, upon whom, (though sentenced to transportation or death) the law must have its course, if the institution had not, by preparing an asylum for the offender when pardoned, afforded to the crown an opportunity of exercising mercy, without endangering the public safety.

Of the Mode of Admission, &c.—Objects are admitted by the committee, at its weekly meetings, held at twelve o'clock on every Friday, at the St. Paul's coffee-house, in St. Paul's church-yard: they are seldom taken younger than eight* or nine, or older than twelve; no female has of late been received beyond that age. Priority of application is not considered as establishing any claim of preference.

* When an application is made, a certificate of the child's baptism should be produced, if it can be procured; if not, its age should be stated with as much accuracy as possible.

When

When an object is proposed it should properly attend in person, the examination of the child itself being often useful to enable the committee to judge of the propriety of admitting it; but if it appears to be at a distance from London, or if, from any other cause, the production of it (before its admission can be certain) would be attended with much inconvenience, the committee will decide on the application made on its behalf without requiring its personal appearance. No particular introduction or interest is necessary to induce the committee to take any case into consideration, the want of other countenance and protection constituting, from the very principles of this institution, a strong claim to its attention; nor can any recommendation be allowed to operate in procuring admission, except as far as they contain material information concerning the case to which they relate: considered in this light, the recommendations of judges and magistrates, in favour of children who have come within their notice as criminals, receive particular attention.

The manner in which the children are disposed of is as follows:

The society has, for the reception of the children taken under its care, an house at Bermondsey, called "The Reform," and a large manufactory in St. George's fields, for the boys;—and a spacious building, adjoining to the manufactory, for the girls.

All boys admitted on account of their own delinquency are sent in the first instance to the Reform. This very important addition to the society's establishment was made in 1802, partly in consequence of the inconvenience and impropriety of placing such as were criminal amongst those who had not been received as guilty of any crime, and partly

partly from the necessity of keeping boys of the former description under a stricter superintendance, and in more close confinement, than was consistent with the regulations of a manufactory. The system in the Reform is framed with a view to the amendment of the moral character by instruction; the boys who have come within the notice of the society for their offences having, in most cases, been taught nothing before but what is wrong, and being, in particular, grossly ignorant on the subject of religion. The boys are carefully instructed in the principles of religion and morality by the master, nnder the immediate direction of the chaplain, who affords his assistance personally for that purpose three times in each week, besides reading prayers on Sundays. Out of school hours they are set to pick oakum, that they may not acquire habits of idleness by remaining unemployed: whenever any of them appear, by the reports of the chaplain (which are regularly made in the committee), to be sufficiently reformed, they are transferred to the manufactory, and placed on the same footing with the rest of the boys there; but till that time arrives they are on no account permitted to go out of the Reform, (which comprehends, besides the house, a piece of ground adjoining, affording ample room for air and exercise, but surrounded with a very high wall); nor are any of their friends or other persons, except the members of the committee, and the magistrates for the counties of Kent, Surry, and Middlesex, admitted to see them without an order signed by three of the committee, or two of the visitors.

The sons of convicts, not having themselves been criminal, are sent at once to the manufactory, which is very extensive; containing, besides accommodation for lodging about one hundred boys, workshops for carrying on the following

trades, viz. printing, copper-plate printing, book-binding, shoe-making, tailors'-work, rope-making, and twine-spinning. These trades are conducted on a large scale by different master-workmen in the service of the society; with one of whom each boy is placed, on his admission, in order that he may, when of fit age, be bound apprentice to such master, unless he should be apprenticed out of the manufactory, as mentioned afterwards. A sufficient number of journeymen are also employed to assist in giving the necessary instruction, or occasionally to finish work in hand: and orders in the several branches of manufacture above enumerated are executed in such a manner as to enable the friends of the charity to give it the encouragement of their custom without any injury or inconvenience to themselves. The profits of the trades, which are considerable, are carried to the account of the Society; but a portion of the boys' earnings is appropriated, by way of reward, to such of them as are industrious; part of which is paid immediately, and the remainder reserved for their use, till they have served out their apprenticeship, and cease to belong to the society *. The boys of the manufactory are not always confined within their own walls, but are occasionally allowed to carry out parcels, and are treated like other apprentices, or the boys in great schools. The whole of this part of the establishment is under the inspection of a superintendant, residing on the spot, who sees that the master-workmen do their duty, and attends more particularly to the moral and religious conduct and education of the boys, under the direction of the chaplain. The

* Several boys have gone out during the last year, whose rewards have amounted to from 10l. to 15l.

manufactory

manufacto ry is shewn to any respectable person who may chuse to visit it and offer any remarks theron.

In order to extend the benefit of the institution to a greater number than the funds of the society can maintain, the committee have adopted the plan of apprenticing out some of the best behaved boys to tradesmen of good character, with a sufficient premium; they are still considered as under the care of the society: the conduct and situation of each of them, is inquired into from time to time, and regular reports of the result of such inquiries are laid before the committee once a quarter; and they become entitled, on appearing before the committee with satisfactory testimony of their good behaviour, to certain rewards, at stated times during their apprenticeship, and at its conclusion *.

The *girls* are placed in a building contiguous to the manufactory; but all intercourse between them and the boys is effectually prevented by a wall of considerable height. They are in general the offspring of convicts, such only being received, in consequence of their own misconduct, as may have been guilty of a single act of dishonesty, or have misbehaved at a very early age; for the society, having no means of separating the two classes of females from each other, are obliged to act with great caution in their admission of such as have been criminal: whenever therefore there is reason to apprehend, from the age or former course of life of the female on whose behalf application is made for admission, that habits have been contracted, or a knowledge of vice acquired, which would render her a dangerous associate for those whose minds are uncontami-

* Viz. One guinea at the end of the first, third, and fifth years, severally; and two guineas at the expiration of the indentures.

nated, she is of necessity deemed inadmissible. The girls are brought up for menial servants; they make their own clothing, and shirts for the boys, and wash and mend for the manufactory; besides which, their earnings in plain work have for the last three years been considerable. The building appropriated to the girls may be visited at all times by persons whose character and situation in life are such as to prevent any inconvenience from their admission; the visits of ladies are considered as a favour by the committee, and any remarks which they may suggest either to the matron, or to any member of the committee with whom they may be acquainted, will always be duly attended to.

When of proper age they are placed out, at low wages, in respectable families, and receive rewards for good behaviour at the end of the first and third years of their service, viz. one guinea at each period.

In order to give the children in the manufactory and female school the advantage of attending at the public worship at church without inconvenience, a considerable sum of money has been expended in erecting a chapel, capable of accommodating a large congregation, in addition to the persons composing the society's establishment; and difficulties have been encountered which could not have been overcome without the aid and protection of the legislature. A portion of the chapel has been set apart for the poor, and a portion has been let off in pews; but the greater part of it is open to such as are disposed to contribute to its support on their entrance. The chapel was regularly opened in November, 1806, for the celebration of divine service, according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England, under the authority of the bishop of the diocese, and with the express sanction of parliament; a sanction granted

granted in consequence of the strong sense entertained by the different branches of the legislature of the public utility of this institution, and its peculiar claims, upon that ground, to the privilege of having a chapel attached to it, with ministers to officiate therein of its own appointment and nomination. It has, from the time of its being opened, been numerously and most respectably attended.

The chapel was built by a loan of 120 shares, at 50*l.* each at interest, of which the society holds forty-eight: several of the decorations have been the result of voluntary beneficence. The account and fund are kept entirely distinct from the other resources, and from the progress already made it may be reasonably concluded that the debt will be soon discharged, at which time the society will receive the whole benefit of its income.

	£.	s.	d.
In 1808 the collections amounted to -	1060	0	4
The pew rents to - -	260	5	0
Donations to - - -	21	1	0
	1341	6	4
The ordinary expenses - -	657	7	1
Leaving a surplus towards discharging the debt of	683	19	3

I regret that brevity obliges me to omit what it would have otherwise gratified both the reader and myself to have inserted, the able appeal which the committee have circulated in their annual account of the society, stating the claims it has to public support.

The number of children within the society's walls on the 25th of March, 1808, were one hundred and twenty-nine boys, (of whom fourteen were in the Reform, and one hun-

dred and eight in the Manufactory), and fifty-three girls; these include eight apprentices serving masters out of the manufactory, but still under the protection of the society.

A subscription of twenty guineas, paid at one time, or within one year, constitute a member for life; and of one guinea or more, an annual subscriber.

Persons may also become members by the appointment of a general court.

Every general court must consist of seven members at least; and no person (except the chief officers) is capable of being reckoned as one of the seven, or of voting at such court, who has not been a member at least six calendar months, nor any member whose subscription is in arrear.

The committee consists of twenty-four members, together with the principal officers, visitors, and auditors. They meet once a week, and three of them are competent to proceed to business. They decide upon all applications for the admission of objects. They appoint sub-committees. The committee is open to every member of the corporation, who may give his opinion, but will not be entitled to vote.

The visitors are four in number; they select objects for admission, and report them to the committee, &c.

The common seal is kept by the treasurer, who affixes it to such indentures of apprenticeship as shall have been approved by the committee.

A number of boys, having served a regular apprenticeship in the society's manufactory, and received certificates of their honesty and industry during the latter part of their service, are now employed in town as journeymen to respectable masters: many of the girls also brought up by the society are in service, and many having acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of their employers, have received the pecuniary

pecuniary rewards assigned them, in such cases, by the committee.

Several boys put out by the society are serving their apprenticeships to reputable tradesmen, very much to their own credit, and to the satisfaction of the society.

The matron, who undertakes the management and tuition of the female children, under special agreement that all her and their earnings should be applied to the charity, in consideration of which she is provided with residence and provision at a salary; has a bed-chamber, but no other distinct apartment, no other accommodation for her own family, nor any other benefit; and, therefore, she was determined by the Court of King's Bench, in 1794, not to be rateable to the poor, being only the servant of the society, liable to dismission at an hour's notice, and not therefore to be esteemed an occupier within the intention of the statute *.

The income of the society for the year 1808 amounted to 6141*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, and its expenditure to 6166*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, an excess of 25*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

The present officers are—His royal highness the Duke of York, president; twelve vice-presidents; Edward Gale Boldero, esq. treasurer, Cornhill; four visitors; three auditors of accounts; Rev. John Grindlay, LL.D. chaplain to the reform at Bermondsey; chaplain to the manufactory in St. George's fields, reader at the chapel, and secretary; Rev. Richard Yates, B.D. and Rev. Isaac Jackman, preachers; James Sims, M.D. and LL.D. physician; William Norris, Esq. surgeon; Mr. J. H. Hooper, apothecary; Mr. J. Napier, superintendant; Mr. T. Russel, steward.

* Mort. 489.

THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

LISSON-GREEN.

THIS society comprehends a school for general instruction and clothing of the sons of poor clergymen, naval and military officers, reduced tradesmen and mechanics; it was instituted in the year 1792, under the patronage of the Duke of York, by Mr. Thomas Collingwood, of Upper Titchfield-street, Mary-le-bone; its principal design is to contribute to the general mass of public good, by affording seasonable and essential relief to a numerous and respectable class of parents, who from their own scanty resources cannot give to their children that education which their situation seems to require; by rescuing children from those habits of ignorance and idleness, and from that influence of wicked counsels and vicious examples, which in riper years might render them the bane of society; in fine, by instilling into the youth who come under its patronage, together with the instruction requisite to qualify them for their particular occupations and employments in secular life, that knowledge of the sacred scriptures, those principles of our holy religion, and that early and habitual sense of the duties of christianity, which may at once enable them to live with credit and advantage in the world, and through the Divine blessing prove ultimately subservient to their still more important interests, their spiritual and eternal felicity.

This society, in the selection of its objects, wishes to offer a species of relief which charitable institutions in general do not profess to give, to persons who have been bred

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to higher expectations and brighter prospects: who for this reason feel more sensibly than others can feel the inconveniencies of poverty; and who, with the advantages and assistances proposed by this institution, may have interest to procure for their children situations more respectable and more lucrative than the generality of the poor are born to expect, or can hope to enjoy.

Under this impression, the society adopted a plan of education more liberal than is usually provided for in common schools of charitable instruction. The children of clergymen, and others who discover particular talents or genius, have an opportunity of learning the rudiments of the Latin or French language; and those boys who are intended for the sea service are taught the general principles of geography, navigation, and drawing.

While important and desirable assistance is thus afforded to objects who seem to have a special claim to attention, the society indulges a still further and a pleasing hope of contributing, in some degree, to the extention of the sphere of general information and improvement, by giving scope and energy to those latent seeds of genius and ability, which might otherwise lie dormant, immured in the shades of poverty and obscurity.

A considerable number of children have been already educated, clothed, and placed in situations, where they have an opportunity of doing well for themselves, and credit to their benefactors.

Those persons who want apprentices, or who may have interest to procure proper situations for the children, will be rendering essential service to the charity by signifying the same to the secretary, or any member of the committee.

The school has been lately removed from Mary-street, Fitzroy-square, to Lisson Green, Paddington.

The committee meet at the school-house, on Lisson Green, on the last Monday in every month, at eleven o'clock precisely, and five members form a committee.

The expenditure of the society is under the inspection of a visiting committee, appointed to superintend the management of the school; on the last Monday in March, three auditors are chosen from the committee.

A general court is annually held on the last Monday in April for the purpose of inspecting the affairs of the society, and electing a committee for the ensuing year.

Every subscriber of one guinea or upwards is an annual governor, of fifteen guineas or upwards at one time, or within the year, is a governor for life; or of twenty guineas or upwards at one time, or within the year, is a governor for life, and entitled to an immediate presentation; or of ten guineas at one time, and one guinea annually, is also entitled to an immediate presentation; a subscriber of five guineas annually is entitled to have a boy always in the school; of one, two, three, or four guineas annually, is entitled to present children into the school in rotation, according to the date and amount of the subscriptions; every subscriber, after having had a presentation, is required to continue his or her subscription during the time the child shall be in the school; or in default thereof, that the child so presented be liable to be excluded by and at the discretion of the committee.

Terms of admission, &c.—That the objects of this charity be the sons of poor clergymen, naval and military officers, reduced tradesmen, and industrious mechanics, or persons of

of an equally necessitous and respectable description, duly presented by a subscriber, and not under ten or above twelve years of age.

That children be admitted into the school only twice a year, viz. at Midsummer, and at Christmas.

That the children who are admitted be taught to read, write, and cypher; instructed in the knowledge of the church catechism, and the principles of the christian religion; and also provided with such articles of clothing as the finances of the society will afford.

That those boys who have been in the school, and conducted themselves with propriety, for two years, and who discover particular talents, or genius, or who may have friends to procure them particular situations or employments, be instructed in the rudiments of the Latin or French language, navigation, or drawing, as may be deemed most suitable to their circumstances and prospects.

That a visiting committee be chosen and appointed frequently to visit the school, and inspect the conduct of the masters and children, the progress of their improvement, &c.

That a select part of the prayers of the established church, or some other prayer composed for the purpose, be read every morning and evening in the school-room by one of the master's at the commencement and conclusion of school-hours.

That all the children, except those who by reason of their distance may be exempted by the committee, be required to meet at the school-house twice every Sunday; viz. at nine o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of being conducted by one of the master's to Bentick Chapel, Lisson

Green; and at six o'clock in the evening, when, after prayers, they shall be catechised, and instructed in the principles of the christian religion.

Benefactions and subscriptions are received by the secretary, and legacies may be left to the trustees for the time being, for the use of the society.

The officers are—His royal highness, Frederick, Duke of York; Sir Richard Hill, bart. M. P. president; eleven vice-presidents; Sir Richard Hill, bart. W. Wilberforce, esq. M. P. and Rev. Basil Woodd, trustees; a committee of twenty; Rev. J. Mann, Portman-place, Edgware-road, secretary; J. Marechal, L.L.D. Latin and French master; Mr. Richardson, English master; Mr. Thomas Jones, writing-master; Mr. Torond, drawing-master; six superintendants of the school; R. W. Jupp, esq. solicitor, Carpenters' Hall; Dr. Garthshore, F. R. S. physician, St. Martin's-lane; W. Blair, esq. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and Charles Wood, esq. Edgware-road, surgeons; Mr. Samuel Griffith, apothecary, Tottenham Court-road; Mr. William Bird, collector, at the school-house.

THE

THE

PROTESTANT DISSENTERS'

CHARITY-SCHOOL,

BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.

THE obvious considerations of the utility and importance of a religious and practical education of youth induced several dissenting ministers, and other gentlemen, on the 22d of October, in the year 1717, to lay the foundation of this charity school, for the children of poor protestant dissenters, without regard to any denomination or party; and it was formed at first, as it has been carried on ever since, by a voluntary annual subscription, collections at occasional sermons, and donations from well-disposed christians. The building stands against the east side of the ancient priory of St. Bartholomew, not far from the choir, and extends over the south aile of the church.

Since its institution there have been admitted into the school one thousand and seventy-six boys, and six hundred and seventy girls. It now consists of one hundred children, sixty boys and forty girls; ten girls having been added during the last year.

Rules and orders.—A subscription of one guinea or upwards, per annum, constitutes the subscriber an annual governor; of ten guineas or upwards, a governor for life; and

and the person paying a legacy of 50*l.* or upwards is also considered a life-governor.

Two meetings of all the governors residing within the bills of mortality are held on the first Wednesday in February, and the second Wednesday in July, nine are a quorum. At the meeting in February a committee of thirty-six laymen, a treasurer, secretary, collector, and master and mistress, are chosen for the year ensuing.

At all elections by ballot, ladies and gentlemen residing beyond the bills of mortality, or those that are rendered incapable of attending by indisposition, may vote by proxy, which must be in writing, and signed by the member, and directed to a subscriber. But no person can vote, or ballot, that has not been a subscriber one whole year, and paid the second subscription.

The accounts are audited annually, and printed.

Four sermons are preached in the year, recommending the charity.

The committee meet on the second Wednesday in every month, (or oftener, by written summons), at the school-house, at six o'clock in the evening precisely; at which meeting, five are a quorum; and the chairman is to be a minister and layman alternately.

Note. All committees are open to subscribers of one guinea per annum, or upwards.

The committee inspect the conduct of the master and mistress, and suspend them, if they see reason for it. They receive petitions for the admission of children, and admit them in rotation, and discharge such of them as they think fit. They appoint monthly visitors to examine the children as to their improvement, and are vested with the whole superintendance and management of the school.

Note,

Note. A committee of ladies, who are themselves subscribers, or belong to the families of subscribers, have kindly undertaken to attend monthly at the school, to superintend the management of the female part of this institution. All ministers who are subscribers are of the committee.

The master attends the duties of his situation with punctuality, and teaches the boys reading, writing, arithmetic, and the assembly's catechism; and the girls writing and arithmetic three days in a week: he sings a psalm or hymn, and prays with all the children, every morning and evening. He also keeps a registry of the applications for admission in rotation, and of those admitted and bound apprentices, &c. and he furnishes the necessary forms of solicitation, &c. He also takes the duty of moral and religious instructions of the children, and conducts them to the public worship on Sundays, &c.

The mistress teaches the girls to read, instructs them in the assembly's catechism, and to work with their needle; and takes especial care that they do the work (taken in for the benefit of the charity) very neatly.

Note. To render the benefits as extensively useful as possible, but one child out of a family is admitted at a time, except in particular cases.

Petitions for the admission of children (when they are seven years of age) are to be had of the master, gratis, which are to be signed by one governor at least, and attested by the minister whom the parents attend on, or some officer of the church.

They are admitted from eight years of age till eleven. The boys are apprenticed out at fourteen years of age; and if with the approbation of the committee, a sum not exceeding

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ing 5*l.* is given with them at such times, and in such manner as the committee shall think fit.

The girls are placed out to service at the same age; and if with the approbation of the committee, fifty shillings (or upwards) is allowed to the mistress for clothing, or laid out by the committee when they shall think fit. But no allowance is made to parents who bind their children to themselves (except in particular cases), nor to those who are dismissed from the school; in which latter case their best clothes are taken away. Each child, on being placed out, has a bible and such other books given it as the committee think proper.

The boys who are bound out apprentices from this school are required to attend annually, and produce testimonials from their masters as to their general conduct and behaviour for the last year; and if those testimonials prove satisfactory, they are rewarded at the discretion of the committee.

The expenses are about 600*l.* per annum, the resources arise from 1600*l.* old South Sea annuities, 600*l.* consols, 200*l.* reduced, and 7*l.* 10*s.* long annuity, annual subscriptions, sermons, and the girls' work, which are nearly sufficient to cover the demand.

Proper rules are given to the parents, and to their children, for their general conduct, in regard to the school.

The officers are—Nathaniel Child, esq. treasurer, Bishopsgate within; Mr. William Gale, secretary, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.

THE

THE

PROTESTANT DISSENTING

CHARITY-SCHOOL,

WOOD-STREET, SPITALFIELDS.

THIS school was founded in the year 1717, without the least distinction of parties and denominations; and hath been ever since supported upon the same catholic principles.

Thirty boys were originally educated in this school; it has since been increased, and now consists of fifty boys and fifty girls, who are not only educated, but completely clothed every Midsummer, with the addition of shoes, stockings, and linen, at Christmas; and as the education of these children is intended to fit them for those situations in life which they are likely to fill, and by which they may be rendered useful members of society, they are admitted from the age of eight to eleven, and continued three years in the school.

The boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls reading, writing, and plain-work; and all the principles of the christian religion; and attend the public worship of God every Lord's day, under the superintendance of the master and mistress, at the following places, viz. Worship-street, Shoreditch; White-row, Spitalfields; Church-lane, Whitechapel; and New Broad-street, Bishopsgate.

The girls are employed in making their own clothing, and the linen for the boys; by which means they contribute to

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lessen the charges of the charity. All expenses which are not of absolute necessity are retrenched: and those which are necessary for the support of the design are managed with all possible frugality.

N. B. There have been admitted since its institution three thousand five hundred and sixty-eight children; and there are now in the school one hundred.

A subscription of half a guinea or upwards per annum constitutes a governor during such subscription. Ten guineas or upwards, constitutes a life-governor, with equal privileges; two guineas per annum gives a right in turn to present two children.

The payment of a legacy of 50*l.* constitutes the person appointed to pay it a life-governor: every governor has a right to present a child for admission to the school, but not to have more than one therein at a time.

If there be more recommendations than vacancies, preference is given to the governor who has been the longest without having had a child in the school.

An annual general meeting is held in April, at the school-house, at which meeting seven is a quorum; when twenty-four laymen are chosen.

The master for the boys, and the mistress for the girls, are both protestant dissenters; and their appointment is by a majority at a general meeting.

An annual charity sermon is preached for the benefit of the institution.

The trustees keep all life subscriptions separate, and apply only the interest thereof during the lives of the respective contributors.

The master and mistress reside in the school-house, and conform to the direction of the committee.

On

On the admission of each child, the parents or friends sign a promissory note for the amount of forty shillings, payable to the treasurer on demand, in case the clothes of the charity be not returned when demanded, if the child is dismissed from the school, or taken away for any cause which the managers shall not deem sufficient.

No child can be admitted under eight years of age. On presentation for admission, a certificate or other satisfactory evidence of age must be produced. Each child admitted remains three years in the school, unless there shall be reason for expulsion, for not conforming to the regulations of the institution.

James Collins, esq. treasurer, Spital-square; John le Richeux, master.

PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' SCHOOL,

SHAKESPEAR'S-WALK, RATCLIFFE.

TOWARDS the close of the reign of Queen Anne, about the year 1712, the foundation of this school was laid by some worthy Protestant dissenters, zealous in the establishment of every barrier to the spread of Popery; it was the first of the kind in London, and set the example, which was followed in many parts of the metropolis, and of the kingdom, to an extent that soon became of great national advantage; the original design extended to provide cloathing and instruction to thirty boys, but such was the progress

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of population in that part of the town where the school was erected, such the exigences of the poor, and such the success with which it has been attended, that in 1773 the number was encreased to forty, in 1783 to forty-five, and in 1790 to its present complement of fifty. They are all the children of the poor standing in most need of such assistance, they are admitted without any preference of sect or party, are annually clothed with neatness and decency, are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, sufficiently to qualify them for service and for trades. The managers, who are chosen annually, are particularly careful in providing diligent, sober, and pious masters for them, when they are of fit age to be apprenticed.

The children constantly attend public worship thrice every Sunday, at the Rev. Dr. Rutledge's meeting in the morning, the Rev. Noah Hill's meeting in the afternoon, and at the Lecture in Shakespear's walk in the evening; they are likewise religiously instructed in the Assembly's Catechism, and their spiritual welfare explained and enforced; and to guard them effectually against the influence of Popery, and to impress upon their minds the reality and power of religious obligation, a set of Fox's Martyrology is provided for the school, in which the scholars read publicly, and by turns at stated times. The trustees rely, that by these efforts they shall save many from profligacy, and train them to religion and virtue, and to a zealous adherence to the Protestant cause, and place them in a favourable way towards obtaining comfort themselves and usefulness to others; and they have already the satisfaction of having been instrumental in raising men to stations of character and respectability. The managers meet at the school on the first morning in every month

month at six in the evening, for the general superintendance of the trust committed to their charge.

Every subscriber has a right to nominate a scholar; the consequent admission upon any vacancy is by rotation; the mode of presentation takes place at any monthly meeting, when the boy applies with a subscriber's recommendation, and a certificate of his age; if he is not less than eight years of age he is immediately entered upon the minutes, and is admitted afterwards according to the order in which he stands so registered.

There have been educated in the school since its commencement, including the present scholars, 1146, of whom 1113 have been bound apprentices, &c. and fifty are now on the foundation. The institution never stood higher in general estimation, or promised more fairly to answer its benevolent and pious design than at present; much of its past success is to be ascribed to the vigilant regard devoted to its progress by the managers and trustees, and its present character is in great measure owing to the skilful and assiduous attention devoted to its object by the present master, who has the happy facility of at once maintaining authority and securing the affection of his pupils.

The funds in the hands of the trustees amount only to 894*l.* 3 per cents. the whole income of which, with the annual subscriptions, are applied towards carrying on the purposes of the school, and enlarging them in proportion to their extent; and without infringing upon its funds, the subscribers have, by voluntary contribution, built a commodious dwelling-house for the master, his former residence having become very much out of repair.

The present trustees are—Joseph Ainsley, esq. London-street, Crutchedfriars, treasurer; Rev. Noah Hill, Mile-end Green;

Green; Rev. Dr. Thomas Rutledge; and John Clarke, esq. Wapping-wall; Mr. Adam Taylor, master.

Legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurer for the time being of the Shakespear-walk Charity-school, to be applied towards its charitable designs.

RAINE'S CHARITIES,

ST. GEORGE'S EAST, MIDDLESEX.

HENRY RAINE, ESQ. the founder of this institution, having acquired a considerable fortune in the trade of a brewer, near Pruson's Island, Wapping, consisting chiefly of freehold estates in the parish and neighbourhood of St. George in the East, where he had been bred up from childhood and then resided, and having assisted his relations, who were then in prosperity and no longer needed his protection, conceived it a duty of gratitude to Providence, and obedience to the precepts of Christianity, to settle part of his substance for charitable purposes. At the time he was living there were many boys and girls in the parish whose parents and other friends were unable to make them any suitable provision, he thought he could not better effect his design than by making provision for their instruction in the principles and duties of the Christian religion according to the Church of England, and in other necessary and useful learning, and also for their maintenance and clothing until they should arrive at an age in which they might provide for themselves, and be more serviceable to the community.

With

With this view he contributed and added to those contributions as his estate increased, and afterwards built two commodious large schools in Fawdon-fields, in that parish, about the year 1719, and settled regulations for their management; he then conveyed to trustees part of his property for the perpétual support of such girls and boys as should be admitted.

On the 22d of June, 1736, he executed a conveyance to the Rev. Dr. Wm. Simpson, the rector, and four other gentlemen, in order to make provision for the maintenance, support, and instruction of fifty boys and fifty girls, and for the habitation of a master and mistress; for that purpose the premises on which the school has been built, and other freehold estates in that parish, and in New Gravel-lane, Shadwell, Milk-yard, Old Gravel lane, Stepney, Wapping, Wappiag-Marsh, Collins's-street, Pruson's Islands, Wapping, and East Smithfield, were conveyed, in trust, as to the school erected in Fawdon-fields, to permit it to be occupied for ever as a charity-school for teaching the boys and girls, according to regulations which he should prescribe; and as to all the other estates, out of the rents to pay 60*l.* free of all deductions, as a salary for the school-master and mistress, viz. 40*l.* to the school-master, and 20*l.* to the mistress, and to pay the residue towards supporting the school, then built and directed to be founded, and the children therein, according to the regulations. He also assigned several considerable leasehold estates to the same trustees, in trust, after payment of the rents reserved to renew the leases, in order that there might be an interest always subsisting in them for the charitable uses established, and to apply the rents to the above-mentioned purposes. He also transfered 4000*l.* new South-sea annuities to the same four trustees, to sell one moiety

moiety thereof, as there should be necessity, to erect a new charity-school upon part of the freehold estate, for the instruction of poor girls born within the parish of St. George, and for furnishing it, and to apply the dividends towards the support of the charity, as part of the annual fund directed for that purpose; and what should be so disposed of to be applied as the other money which was to be invested in government securities, or in purchase of lands in twenty-five trustees' names, and to apply the rents in supporting the charity-schools and maintaining the children.

And it was declared, that when by death or absence from the monthly meetings for the space of three years, the trustees should be reduced to twenty-five, the survivors may elect others professing the Protestant religion according to the Church of England, of whom the rector is always to be one, and the lecturer another, with the churchwardens for the time being, and the residue to be the principal inhabitants, qualified to be vestrymen of that parish, to whom the estates are to be conveyed upon the same trusts, with power to grant leases for any number of years in possession, and not in reversion, at the most improved rents, payable to the trustees; and when these lessors should be reduced by death to three, the trustees of the charity or a majority of them are to nominate two others; the leases to be made by the five trustees, or any three of them.

N. B. The mode here prescribed of following up the trust is obviated by the subsequent act of incorporation.

The regulations for this charity are subjected to this conveyance, and which are as follows:—

Forty girls shall be educated in the new school when built, who shall be chosen out of the most deserving of those brought up in the old school, and who should have continued

tinued therein two years; ten whereof shall be taken out therefrom in the first year after the said new school shall be built, ten in the second year, ten in the third year, and ten also in the fourth year; the first ten having continued in the said new school four years, shall be put out either as apprentices or servants, and other ten every year admitted and put out in the same course of rotation. The children who are not so chosen into the new school shall be allowed to complete the usual term of four years in the old school, provided they do not forfeit their title to it by their ill-behaviour; and that the places of those who shall be chosen into the new school shall be filled up in the old school, according to the qualifications required by the orders of admission into that school, as in the case of death or expulsion; and the children so chosen out of the old school shall continue in the said new school four years in order to their being better instructed and fitted for service, who shall be maintained in a cleanly and decent manner, and provided with meat, drink, clothes, washing, and lodging. It was supposed that the produce of their labour by knitting and sewing would more than afford a competent salary and wages for a mistress and cook—(the matron's salary is 20*l.* and the cook 12*l.* per annum; their earning upon an average is near 20*l.* per annum when the school is full)—who are to be members of the Church of England, unmarried, and of a sober disposition and character, and so remain during their continuance in those employments.

2. The trustees mentioned in the deed to which this schedule refers, and their successors for ever, shall meet the first Tuesday in every month at ten in the morning in the great room belonging to the old school, to examine into the behaviour and improvement of the children, the conduct of

the master and mistresses, and other matters relating to the good government of the schools; and that 5*s*. and no more be spent at every such meeting.

3. That the schools be insured from fire from time to time, and repaired and rebuilt, as occasion shall require.

4. That the relations of the said Henry Raine, the donor, and those descended from them, and if they should stand in need of the advantages and assistance of these shools, shall be admitted into them at any age; if girls, in the new school, and continue to be educated therein for so long time as their parents and friends shall think fit, not exceeding eight years, and to have the preference of being admitted into either of the said schools before any other persons whomsoever.

5. The treasurer, rector, and lecturer of the said parish of St George, for the time being, in case such rector and lecturer are trustees and act as such, or if they do not, two other trustees, chosen for that purpose, shall keep a book of debtor and creditor with the Bank of England, and other books of account, relating to the income and expenses of the whole charity, whose accounts shall be adjusted and settled by the master of the school, and audited by the trustees at every quarterly meeting; and the books of account so settled and approved shall be laid up in a chest to be bought for that purpose, and be kept in the great room aforesaid, to which chest there shall be three locks, to be opened by three distinct keys, which shall be kept one by the treasurer, and the other two by the two other trustees, who have the care of the books of account.

6. That one of the trustees the best qualified for that office shall be chosen treasurer every year, on Tuesday in the week after Easter, at ten in the morning, by a majority of the

the said trustees, convened at the time of such election, who shall be removeable upon neglect or misbehaviour by the same authority.

7. The children to be taken into these schools are to be real objects of charity, and born in the parish of St. George aforesaid, the boys at the full age of nine years, and the girls at eight years, at the time of their admission. And whereas the design of this charity is to instruct the said children fully in the knowledge and practice of their duty to God and man, as it is excellently taught in the Church of England; therefore no child admitted into the said schools shall be put out apprentice, or otherwise disposed of, until he or she hath been four years at least in one of the said schools; and in case their parents or friends take them out sooner they shall forfeit their school clothes: and when the boys have continued in the school four years, and behaved themselves well therein, 3*l.* shall be allowed to put them out apprentices, which is to be encreased to a sum of 20*l.* at a time, to be fixed by the donor.

8. And before any child is admitted he or she shall be recommended by six principal inhabitants of the said parish at the least, and approved of by the majority of the trustees then present.

9. The old treasurer shall pay the balance of his account and deliver his books to the new treasurer the next monthly meeting after the expiration of his office.

10. The master shall constantly attend his proper business in the school from seven till eleven in the morning, and from one to five in the evening, the summer half year; and from eight to eleven in the morning, and from one to four in the afternoon, the winter half year; that he may improve the

children in their learning, and prevent the disorders that happen for want of the master's presence and care.

11. The master shall make it his chief business to instruct the children in the principles of the Church of England, as they are laid down in the Church Cathechism, which he shall first teach them to pronounce distinctly and plainly, and then in order to practice, shall explain it to the meanest capacity by some good exposition approved of by the minister; and this shall be done constantly twice a week, that every thing in the said Catechism may be perfectly repeated and understood, and afterwards shall more largely inform them of their duty by the help of The Whole Duty of Man; and the master shall take particular care, by all proper methods, to discourage and correct the beginning of vice, and particularly lying, swearing, cursing, and taking God's name in vain, and profaning the Lord's Day, minding them of such parts of the Holy Scriptures and of the Catechism where these things are forbidden by God, and the contrary are commanded; and, in general, the master (in the business of religion) shall follow the direction of the minister.

12. When any number of children can say the catechism, the master shall give notice thereof to the minister in order to their being catechised in the church.

13. The master shall teach them the true spelling of words and distinction of syllables, with the points and stops which are necessary to true and good reading, and make the children mindful of what they read.

14. As soon as the boys can read competently well, the master shall teach them to write a fair and legible hand, with the grounds of arithmetic, to fit them for services and apprenticeships.

15. The

15. The master shall bring the children to church twice every Sunday, and holiday, and shall teach them to behave with all reverence, and to join in the public service of the church; for which purpose they are always to have ready their bibles bound up with the common prayer.

16. The master shall use prayers collected out of the liturgy of the church, morning and evening, in the bed-school, and the mistresses in their schools; and shall teach the children to pray at home when they rise and go to bed, and to say grace before and after meat.

17. The names of the children shall be called over every morning and afternoon, to know whether they come constantly at school hours, and if any are missing their name shall be put down with an A. for absent; great faults, as swearing, stealing, &c. shall be noted down in monthly bills to be laid before the trustees every time they meet, in order to correction or expulsion.

18. The master may permit the children to break up three times in the year, at the usual festivals, but not oftener, viz. three days before each festival, and they shall return to the school upon the day after the Epiphany, and the Mondays after Easter and Whitsun week.

19. The masters and mistresses shall not receive any money of the children's friends at their entrance or breaking up, or upon any other pretence whatsoever, but shall content themselves with their salary, upon pain of forfeiting their places.

20. The children shall wear their caps, bands, clothes, and other marks of distinction every day, whereby the trustees and benefactors may know them, and see what their behaviour is abroad.

21. The mistresses shall teach the girls to read, knit, sew, and

mark, and such other things as are requisite to their sex; and shall observe the same orders with the master in all instances proper to their duty.

22. It shall be lawful for the said Henry Raine, during his life, to nominate, &c. &c. And after his death the masters or mistresses shall be chosen or removed if need be by a majority of the trustees, and that they may not be suffered to teach any other children besides those belonging to the said schools, or do any other business during their continuance in their respective employments; *that the rules and orders subsisting at the death of the said Henry Raine shall remain unalterable;* that nothing shall be done in pursuance and execution of these orders and directions by the trustees before-mentioned, unless five of them at least be present.

23. And that all the monies had and received by perception of the rents and profits of the lands and tenements, or interest and produce of the annuities and stocks, shall be applied and appropriated to the several uses in the deed of settlement directed.

24. And that Dr. William Simpson, rector of the parish church of St. George, is to be and act as treasurer for the present year, and until another person be elected as aforesaid.

Lastly. That these orders may be the better known and observed, they shall be fixed up in some convenient place in the school, and shall be publicly read at least four times in the year at the quarterly general meeting of the subscribers before any business be entered upon.

HENRY *(L. S.)* RAINE.

This deed appears to have been registered pursuant to the statute of the 23d of June, 1736, B. 2. No. 246.

The founder by his will dated the 17th of October following

lowing, after mentioning this establishment, directs his nephews to join the executors and trustees of the schools in procuring a patent or charter agreeably to the deed of settlement, and reciting that at his first beginning of his trade he then purposed, if it should please God to bless his endeavours, to build those schools which he had been enabled to build and endow, and heartily recommended it to his nephews, William Duffin and William Wilson, to whom he had previously given a large and plentiful stock to begin the world and manage their trade of brewing, that in case he did not settle 120*l.* per annum for the marriage portion of two girls educated in the intended school, and for providing a dinner, they should purchase 4000*l.* stock within six months after his decease, in the 3 per cents. or other securities, as should be thought convenient by the trustees or the major part of them, with the guardians or visitors as he should appoint for regulating the schools; and that they should accumulate the dividends till the increase with the yearly income of the 4000*l.* would produce the yearly sum of 210*l.*; and that for the encouragement and reward of the girls for pursuing a virtuous and good course of life, for which end he had, the better to enable him to provide for his said two nephews, kept himself unmarried, and doubted not but they would cheerfully purchase the stock according to his desire, if they had seen, as he had, six poor innocent maids come trembling to draw the prize, and the fortunate maid that got it burst out in tears with excess of joy, they would readily perform the same: and that the sum of 100*l.* shall be yearly paid by the said trustees and guardians aforesaid to one of the said girls for her marriage portion, to be elected and paid in such manner and at such time as thereinafter-mentioned, (that is to say) six of the said girls

who had been or should be bred up and educated in the said new school, and continued the term of four years, and who had attained their respective ages of twenty-two years, and had not been married, and who should, by their masters or mistresses whom they had served after their leaving such school, be best recommended for their piety and industry and continuance in their principles of the episcopal church of England, should be yearly nominated by the said trustees of the said school or schools aforesaid, for the time being, or the majority of them in Christmas week yearly; and six small tickets or pieces of paper of equal size shall be equally and impartially rolled and sealed up, in one of which shall be written the sum of 100*l.*, the other five to be blank; and being all fairly rolled and sealed up alike, be put into a tin canister, prepared fit for that purpose, and each girl should thereupon draw out one of the said tickets; and such girl who should appear to have fairly drawn the ticket, wherein such prize or sum of 100*l.* should be written, should then be entitled to have the said sum of 100*l.* which should be paid to her upon the day of her marriage as thereinafter is mentioned; and such marriage to be held and solemnized at the parish church of St. George aforesaid, provided that such maiden marry a man of the episcopal church of England, and living in one of the said parishes of St. George, Middlesex, or St. Paul, Shadwell, or St. John, Wapping; and such a person as the majority of his executors and executrixes, and his said trustees, guardians, or visitors, shall approve and like, they preferring a *man living* in the said parish of St. George, and the next reference to be to the parish of St. Paul, Shadwell; which approbation and consent he desired might be entered on the day of such marriage in a book to be kept for that purpose; otherwise his will was, she should not have the said 100*l.*

but

but that the same should in that case be paid to another maiden, who, on a new election to be immediately between the five girls who had drawn blanks, and one other girl to be added in manner aforesaid, and who should draw the benefit ticket for that purpose, and who should marry a man of the episcopal church of England, and with such consent so testified and entered as aforesaid should be entitled thereto.

He then bequeathed 5*l.* towards an entertainment for the wedding of any such maiden, which he desired should be on the 1st day of May, yearly, except it should fall on Sunday, and then on the following day, to be kept in the great room of the school: and that a new election should then be made between the five last girls who had drawn blanks and one other girl to be added in manner aforesaid, and six small tickets or pieces of paper of equal size should be rolled up and sealed in the manner aforesaid, upon one of which should be written the sum of 100*l.*, the other five blank, and put into a canister, and each girl should thereupon draw out one of the said tickets; and such girl who should appear to have fairly drawn the ticket whereupon such prize, a sum of 100*l.* is written, should be then intituled to have the said sum of 100*l.*, which should be paid to her on the day of her marriage as thereinafter is mentioned, and such marriage to be had and solemnized in the said parish church of St. George, under the same proviso, approbation, and consent, and entry thereof in the book for that purpose, to be kept as before is mentioned: and he directed 5*l.* to be laid out for an entertainment for a wedding dinner for every such maiden on the 5th of November, (except as aforesaid.) And it was his further desire that such of the girls or maidens who had been before nominated in manner

aforesaid, and had not happened to draw the said tickets of 100*l.*, and should remain unmarried, should be again the next time of drawing nominated as part of the next six, provided there be no just exception by the majority of his executors and executrixes, with his said trustees and guardians, as aforesaid, to any of their lives or conversations, so that every one of them may happen at one time or other to be elected and intituled to such sum of 100*l.* for a marriage portion as aforesaid.

I recollect with considerable satisfaction to have been an invited guest on the 1st of May, some years since, when the Rev. Dr. Mayo was rector, and who presided; a large company was assembled, and at a suitable time after dinner silence was proclaimed, and two of these brides with their husbands were announced and led to the chair, when they were addressed by their venerable pastor in language of affectionate interest for their welfare, and were presented with their respective purses, accompanied with recommendations of prudent management and earnest wishes for their prosperity; their modesty and delicacy were very conspicuous through the joy which their recent marriage and the weight of so large a benefaction had excited; and the company bore their testimonies of congratulation upon their success.

Orders for the regulations of the hospital.—Ordered, That the children in the hospital belonging to St. George, in Middlesex, do work for the inhabitants of the following parishes in preference to others:—

1. For the parishioners of St. George, Middlesex.
2. For St. Dunstan, Stepney.
3. For St. Paul, Shadwell.
4. For St. John, Wapping.

And

And if these parishes do not furnish the hospital with work sufficient to employ the girls, the mistress is allowed to take in work from any other parishes.

N. B.—The mistress of the house not to take any gratuity directly or indirectly from any person on account of work done or to be done, or for shewing the hospital, under pain of losing her situation.

The mistress is not to sell any buttons, tape, or ribbons, for the use of the hospital, nor gloves or laces, but the children are to buy them where they please.

The trusts of this will have since been sanctioned by a decree in the Court of Chancery, on the 4th of March, 1739-40; and parliament afterwards, by an act of *incorporation* of the trustees, enabled them to take the freehold and leasehold estates and funds for the support and maintenance of the schools in perpetuity, for the charitable uses mentioned in the deed of settlement and will, for the better regulation and management of the charities.

It appears by the recital of this act that Mr. Raine had purchased in October, 1722, of Edward Silver, of Stepney, a piece of ground in the parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, leading down Blackfriars-stairs, and two houses thereon, in trust for the use of the school, then lately erected in Farthing-fields, near Old Gravel-lane, called "The Charity School for the Education of Boys and Girls in the Principles of the Religion of the Church of England," and that for putting out apprentice such boys and girls, &c. and reciting the will, and that the sum mentioned had been invested in the purchase of 7000*l.* 3 per cents., and 5700*l.* old South Sea annuities, belonging to the charity; that the estates were upon an election in March, 1773, conveyed to the surviving and new trustees, and the leasehold estates assign-

ed accordingly, after which their numbers being reduced to twenty-two, they elected others; no provision had been made by the deed of settlement for repairing out of the trust estate, which tended to injure or prevent the granting new leases; and some of the regulations were found defective, and required to be enlarged and varied, and some new provisions made; wherefore the act proceeds to declare that Dr. Mayo, and his successor, rector for the time being, the lecturer, the churchwardens, and forty-two other persons, and after them such others as should be elected should be a body corporate by the name of "The Governors and Trustees of Raine's Charities," with a seal and all corporate powers, and capability to hold and receive lands and funds granted by the settlement and will for the benefit of the charity. It provides that whenever the number of governors who shall not have been absent from the monthly meetings for three years shall be reduced to twenty-five or less by decease or absence, it shall be lawful for the governors to elect others qualified according to the settlement, in their room, as well of those deceased as of those absent, who shall thenceforth cease to be constituted members. The statute likewise gives power to grant leases for any term not exceeding ninety-nine years from the time of granting them of the freehold estates; but if of leasehold estates, then for any number less than the unexpired term of and not exceeding ninety-nine years, with liberty for the lessees to take down buildings, at the most improved rent, &c. without fine. And that they shall apply the rents or any sums not particularly appropriated by the donor to any other purpose, as they shall deem necessary, towards repairing, supporting and improving, or making any additional buildings belonging to

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the charities, provided it be for better answering the ends of the charity, and pull down and sell materials, &c. with power to appoint and remove a clerk, steward, and receiver of the rents, and allow stipends; but that no governor shall be capable of those offices: And as to the drawing of the tickets by the six girls, that in case at any time of nomination of such girls there shall not be so many as six girls properly qualified for or chusing to be so nominated, or to draw, then such nomination and drawing shall be made of and by so many girls as there shall be under the number of six, qualified and consenting so to be nominated and to draw; and such of the same girls who shall then draw the prize ticket shall be entitled to the portion of 100*l.* in the same manner, and subject to the same proviso and condition as if there had been a nominator of and drawing by the full number of six girls; and that in case there shall be only one such girl qualified or chusing so to be nominated to draw for such portion, then that she shall be entitled to such portion of 100*l.*, upon compliance with the same proviso and condition, and at the same time, as if she had drawn the prize ticket in or under a full nomination of and drawing by six girls; and that in case it shall ever happen that there shall be no girl properly qualified, or chusing so to be nominated and to draw, that then the 100*l.* which would have been paid as a portion for a girl if there had been one to become entitled thereto, shall be transferred to and considered as part of the general trust, funds, or monies of the said charities, not appropriated for the answering of the said portions and be applied by the governors and trustees of the said charities accordingly.

And as the funds might be considerably encreased since the founder's death, the governors are empowered to take into

into the school, in the same manner as the children, under the original establishment, *any other child or children*, for which the increase should be found sufficient, provided that the number so admitted never shall bear any greater proportion to the number allowed by the original establishment than the yearly produce arising from the money since accrued shall bear to the produce or income arising from the trust estate and funds at the time of his decease, exclusive of the fund for payment of the girls' marriage portion. And,

That any act or resolution (except election of new governors) made by the major part, consisting of five or more of them present, at any monthly meeting, shall be valid; expenses and charges of the trustees to be paid out of the estate.

Saving to the crown, and all other persons (except those claiming under the settlement, &c.) all rights before passing this act.

Under the powers of this act the corporation have continued to conduct the charities, which although they are local, and on that account might have been well omitted from the general plan of this work, yet from the munificence of the foundation and the great utility of the design, and the extent of the parish in which the school is situated, and also from the provision made for admitting children of other parishes in case of any deficiency of those from the parishes to which they are limited by the deed of settlement and regulations, I have been induced to deviate from my intended plan.

Legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurer for the time being.

The Rev. Robert Farrington, D. D. rector of the parish, is president; and Wm. Blackmore, esq. treasurer.

THE

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY.

To promote the design of administering religious instruction to children of the poor on the Sabbath day, instead of their being suffered to waste it as a holiday in thoughtless idleness, Robert Raikes, esq. of Painswic, in Glocestershire, first suggested and put in practice a Sunday-school in his own district, and under his own inspection: he soon saw, with a satisfaction incidental to a mind like his, the success of his plan, and its growing advantages, strengthened by the sentiment of duty, spread throughout the kingdom.

Towns and villages very soon established their schools, and their importance excited a ready liberality towards their support; but many of these were set up in very small districts, remote from either the county-town or the metropolis, and the want of patronage threatened their discontinuance. The benevolence of the capital was therefore solicited for their encouragement and preservation, and for the supply of such books as were necessary towards their progress.

In the year 1785, therefore, the Sunday School Society was established in London. I had the satisfaction of joining the efforts which were then made in various departments to reconcile adverse reasoning, and to excite protection, to what may be conceived as the leading spring of the whole machine. Had this society fallen in its first opening, many of those in different parts of the country which owe their supplies to the energies of this, must have fallen never

never to revive. The plan is, to promote by correspondence and effectual communication the establishment of Sunday schools in the country, to induce the opulent inhabitants to visit and superintend them, to solicit subscriptions for them, and to suggest improvements; to provide Bibles, Testaments, and Spelling-books, for the use of the scholars; to direct that all the scholars attend some place of public worship every Sunday, as their parents may approve, clean and decent in their dress and behaviour; and during the intervals of the day, that they be taught to read the Bible and to learn the principles of the Christian faith. The success of the institution has extended it to England, Wales, Ireland, and the adjacent islands.

The objects of this charity are poor persons of each sex and of any age; their teachers, by the directions of the committee or of their correspondents, oblige all who are committed to their care to attend public worship, unless prevented by illness or any other sufficient cause; they also take care that their scholars are clean, and if any of them are guilty of lying, swearing, pilfering, and talking in any indecent manner, or otherwise misbehaving themselves, they are to reprove them; and, if after repeated reproof, they are not reformed, they are dismissed from the school. The religious observation of the Christian Sabbath being an essential object with this society, the exercises of the scholars on that day are restricted to reading in the Old and New Testament, and to spelling, as a preparative for it. This is the summary of their regulations of each school, which the teacher reads to them on the first Sunday in every month.

It is a fact, that this plan has not succeeded every-where with the poor; but success in any human effort cannot be

expected

expected to be universal; it has been very general, and the benefits of it are felt throughout the community. During the fourteen years which this society has existed, 2,917 schools have been established, and 246,724 scholars instructed in them, and the books distributed have been 249,896 Spelling-books, 55,881 Testaments, and 7,423 Bibles, and to such schools as needed pecuniary assistance the sum of 4,165*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* has been advanced.

I have been frequently present at the general meetings when letters have been read, as a part of the committee's report, containing the liveliest testimonies of acknowledgment and improvement from the scholars themselves; of instances where the old and young have pressed for places in the schools with an earnestness that could only accompany the impression that they were striving for their best interest; and of specimens of their reading and writing, which proved how ardently they thirsted for true knowledge: to foster and promote effects so congenial as these, this society is maintained.

It is conducted by a president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, and secretary. Ten guineas or upwards constitute a governor for life, and one guinea an annual governor. General meetings are held on the second Wednesday in April and October, at which seven governors are a quorum. The principal officers, or any seven of the committee, may call a special meeting.

A committee of twenty-four, consisting equally of members of the Church of England and Protestant Dissenters, are annually chosen at the meeting in April, who meet on the last Wednesday of every month for conducting the affairs of the society, of which the principal officers are members, and five constitute a board. No governor can vote for any

appointment

appointment unless he has been a governor twelve calendar months. Five auditors are annually appointed to examine the accounts. The secretary conducts the transactions, and gives security in 500*l.* for his fidelity, and as he receives the subscriptions he is required to pay them to the treasurer, or banker, to pass his accounts with the monthly committee, and not to retain 100*l.* in his hands at any time.

The present officers are—the Right Hon. Lord Barham, president; four vice-presidents; Henry Thornton, esq. M. P. treasurer; Mr. Thomas Smith, secretary, No. 19, Little Moorfields.

Legacies may be left to the treasurer for the benefit of the charity.

WELSH SCHOOL.

THE Charity School of the most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons was established for instructing, clothing, maintaining, and apprenticing poor children, descended of Welsh parents, born in and near London, who have no parochial settlement therein.

In an account of the rise and progress of this society given by Sir Thos. Jones, knt. their first treasurer and secretary, which was published in the year 1717, it appears that it began to be established on the first of March, 1714, in honour of the birth day of her Royal Highness Caroline, then Princess of Wales, which fortunately happened to be coincident to the anniversary commemoration of the titular saint of the principality. His Royal Highness George, then Prince

Prince of Wales, upon the address of the society, presented by them on the 24th of the same month, was pleased to honour the society with his patronage, under the style and title of "The most Honourable and Royal Society of Ancient Britons." On the same day divine service was attended at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, from whence the audience proceeded to Haberdashers' Hall to dinner.

In 1716 two Welsh boys, one of North, the other of South Wales, were put apprentices to trades, and 10*l.* given with each, and several gifts were distributed to poor persons, natives of the principality.

About the year 1718, a few public-spirited gentlemen of the Principality of Wales, stimulated by the same laudable zeal which gave birth to this noble institution, and observing that many poor children of their unfortunate countrymen, born in or near London, were not entitled to any parochial settlement, and consequently had no opportunity of being instructed in the principles of Christianity (to the gross ignorance of which idleness, debauchery, and all vices, are chiefly owing) entered into a voluntary subscription for the setting up and supporting a school in or near London, for the instructing, clothing, and putting forth apprentices, poor children descended of Welsh parents, born in or near London, having no parochial settlement within ten miles of the Royal Exchange.

The subscriptions at first being small, the society engaged a room near Hatton Garden, and took only twelve poor children upon the establishment, until their charitable designs became better known, and the subscriptions increased. They afterwards increased the number to forty, until the year 1737, when a subscription was begun for erecting a school

school on Clerkenwell Green; this was completed by public generosity.

The society, in the year 1768, on the recommendation of several ladies, enlarged their plan, and took six girls into the house, to be boarded, educated, and clothed on the establishment; and when of proper age to be put out by the charity to trade or servitude.

The patronage afforded by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the nobility, gentry, and public in general, induced the treasurer and trustees, in the year 1771, to attempt a further enlargement of their plan, and to undertake, in future, the education and entire maintenance of a certain number of boys and girls. In this they have been greatly encouraged, and very generously assisted.

As the school-house on Clerkenwell Green would not admit of enlargement sufficient for this purpose, a piece of freehold ground was purchased in 1772, and secured to the use of the charity, on the right hand side of the road from Gray's Inn-lane to Pancras, and is sufficient to accommodate 100 children. The expense of the purchase, &c. amounted to 3,695*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

Notwithstanding the school has within these few years been augmented to the number of 75 boys and 25 girls, yet, for some time past, and particulary in last January, there were upwards of 40 poor and distressed objects, candidates —many of them had been petitioners for years, and some so long that their advance in age is likely to preclude them from the benefit of admission. The society, therefore, impelled by these pressing calls of humanity, deem it their duty to make a further augmentation as soon as possible.

The expense of supporting the school and the present number

number of children, amounts to upwards of 1700*l.* per annum.

Many who have had their education and were apprenticed out by this charity, live in credit and reputation, and are now become subscribers and benefactors to it; others, in testimony of their gratitude, have left legacies in their wills; one in particular, named Edward Williams, left the residue of his fortune (after paying the several legacies bequeathed by his will) amounting to the sum of 1951*l.* 16*s.* which has been wholly paid, and afforded great assistance towards building the present school-house.

Rules for the admission of children on the establishment of this charity are as follows:—

1st, A certificate of the marriage of the parent.

2dly, A certificate from the register where the child was baptized.

3dly, The age from seven to ten.

4thly, The child must be born in London or Westminster, or within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, whose father or mother has been born in Wales, or county of Monmouth.

5thly, The father or mother, if living (if not, the friends of the child), must make oath that the child is not entitled to parochial settlement in London, or within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, by the parent's servitude, house-keeping, or otherwise.

6thly, The parent (or if dead, the friend) of every child who may become candidate for admission, must first be examined by the board of treasurers, governors, and trustees of the charity; and (if the child is found eligible) referred to the secretary for a petition, which must be signed by at least two governors or subscribers, but no petitions are granted on general or quarterly meetings.

N. B.

N.B. Children are admitted four times in the year, when vacancies happen, viz. the first Monday in the month after quarter days; and in order to relieve the greatest objects that offer, they are chosen by ballot of the governors and trustees present; but two children of the same parents are not admitted, unless they have five to maintain at the time of application; and then subject to the consideration of the board.

1043 boys have been entered upon the establishment of the school, whereof 627 have been put out apprentices, and 5*l.* given with most of them; 164 to sea service; 177 gone to service; and 75 on the present establishment, wholly maintained in the school-house.

And 162 girls have been entered upon the foundation, and wholly maintained in the house; whereof 97 are gone to service; 40 put out apprentices; and 25 on the present foundation, maintained in the school-house.

The governors and trustees meet every first Monday of the month, at the school-house, in Gray's Inn Road, at six o'clock in the evening, to transact all business relative to the charity.

The treasurer's accounts, and bills payable by the charity, are inspected every quarter by a committee appointed for that purpose; and again audited and compared with the several vouchers by him produced to the board once a year.

The collections received at the anniversary meeting of Ancient Britons, on the 1st of March, are applied in aid of the charity, besides legacies, among which was a sum of 195*l.* 16*s.* being the amount of the residue of the fortune of Edward Williams, Esq. as above-mentioned.

Mr. Pennant had intended the profit of his great work

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on British Zoology for the benefit of this school, but the great expenses attendant on the undertaking frustrated that design, and he afterwards gave 100*l.* which he had received from Mr. White, the bookseller, for the 8vo edition*.

A house committee of 36 is appointed annually on the first Monday in April, who are to class or subdivide themselves at their option, to act for stated months in the year, so that six at the least may be summoned to attend at the school-house, at such time in the week preceding every monthly meeting as they shall agree upon, or oftener if they think fit; and any three of them are a quorum.

No subscriber is allowed to vote for the election of any treasurer, master, or mistress of this charity, or other special matter relating thereto, who has not been a subscriber 12 calendar months at least preceding the time of such election, nor whose subscription shall be more than one year in arrear.

The annual subscription is five guineas; that for life is 20*l.* and upwards; and legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurer for the time being for the use of the charity.

The present officers are—His Royal Highness Geo. Prince of Wales, patron; Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. M. P. president, and 25 vice-presidents.

N.B. All the vice-presidents have been presidents of the society on the first of March; and some of them have been so twice.

Richard Baldwyn, Esq. treasurer, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Richard Edmunds, Esq. Office of Pleas, Lincoln's Inn; William Yarnold, Esq. Soho-square; James Lewis, Esq. Architect, Powis-place, vice-treasurers; the Rev. Thos. Alban

* 3 Lysons, 880.

Ludlow,

Ludlow, chaplain; Dr. Richard Dennison, Broad-street, physician; W. Owen Pugh, Esq. F.A.S. librarian; Mr. John Wellbank and Mr. Titus Owen, Chancery-lane, surgeons; Mr. Wm. Phillips, secretary and house-steward, at the School, and Mrs. Phillips, matron.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL,
OR COLLEGE

THIS seminary, which is in deserved repute, was founded by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1590, for the education of 40 boys, denominated the Queen's Scholars. The masters who have presided over it, and the scholars who have received their tuition there, have in all the period since its first endowment been men of eminent talents, and afforded bright ornaments to the nation both in church and state. Camden, the author of the work entitled 'Britannia," was master, and Ben Johnson was one of his scholars. Dr. Busby, of classical memory, was also one of its masters for more than 50 years, and greatly contributed by his erudition to maintain its reputation. He founded its museum, enlarged the master's house, and also the King's Hospital of Green Coats in Tothillfields*: he likewise rebuilt his prebendal house, paved the choir of the abbey with black and white marble, and did other acts of public generosity, which have ennobled his name.

The dean and chapter of Westminster hold the prebendal manor of Chiswick on lease from the prebendary of Chis-

* Ante p. 748.

wick

wick of St. Paul's cathedral for three lives: it has passed through several hands, but it contains a stipulation, taken from the original lease, that the lessee should erect additional buildings, adjoining to the manor-house, sufficient for the accommodation of one of the prebendaries of Westminster, the master of the school, the usher, 40 boys, and proper attendants, who should retire thither in time of sickness or at other seasons when the dean and chapter should think proper. To this day a piece of ground is reserved in the lease to the sub-lessee as a play-place for the scholars, though it is not known that the school was ever removed to Chiswick since Dr. Busby's time. It is on record, that he resided there with some of the scholars in the year 1657. Dr. Nichols was the last master who actually resided at the college house. Dr. Markham, late archbishop of York, when master of Westminster School, rented the prebendal lodgings of the dean and chapter.

The whole was let on a repairing lease in 1788, and is now occupied as an academy by Dr. Horne*.

The character of Westminster School has brought many of the sons of our first nobility and gentry to seek their education there, and the number has so considerably increased, that there are now an upper and under master, assisted by several ushers, all men of the first erudition. The scholars on the foundation are maintained; all the others pay for their education and board.

The learned and venerable Dr. Vincent succeded Dr. Smith as head master in 1771, and, upon his preferment to the deanery of Westminster, was succeeded by Dr. Carey, the present master, and Rev. W. Page, second master, and

* 2 Lysons' Midx. 192. † 2 Gough's Camden, 24.

under their tuition and upright management the school has been preserved at its present eminence. The annual performance of one of the plays of Terrence, every winter, has been conducted for several years past with great spirit. I can add little to an establishment of so much acknowledged merit. It would be superfluous to attempt to magnify its fame, which time has strengthened and experience confirmed; it would but ill exalt its character for erudition to recommend its system, which is best recommended by the first talents in the United Kingdom.

WESTMINSTER FRENCH CHARITY SCHOOL.

WINDMILL-STREET.

THIS school was erected, in 1747, for the instructing, clothing, maintaining, and putting forth apprentice poor children descended of French protestant refugees, born in or near London, that have no parochial settlement here. It is supported by voluntary contributions and annual subscriptions and legacies; and the children being all taught to read and write English equally as well as French, are placed out with masters and mistresses that have need of servants capable of speaking both tongues fluently, or as clerks or apprentices in counting houses of foreign merchants.

This institution is of such interest as to come within the notice of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, to have

have a place assigned for its pupils at St. Paul's Cathedral on the grand anniversary of the schools there. It is divided into two departments, one for boys and the other for girls, and has educated, &c. many children since its first foundation. It is regularly superintended by trustees and guardians; and the master, who resides at the school, in Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road, will readily give any further information that may be required.

THE WEST-STREET FREE-CHAPEL SCHOOLS,

SEVEN DIALS.

A Free chapel having been opened in West-street on the 25th May, 1800, these three schools are connected with that chapel, and were instituted in the year 1802, upon the plan of Dr. Bell and Joseph Lancaster, under the particular patronage of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, who have liberally contributed towards their establisment and progress; and herein they have constituted them charities, for in all other respects they are not within that denomination, as the residue of the expenses are provided for out of the monthly payments, by the children's parents, of 9*d.* per month, or 2¼*d.* per week in advance. The number of scholars at present amounts to 240 of both sexes. A master is appointed at a salary of 50*l.* per ann. and two mistresses at 30*l.* and 32*l.* with an allowance of 10*l.* per ann.

for coals. Several of the monitors are paid weekly allowances for their assistance, as inducements to continue in the school till they have learned the plan, and 90*l.* is allowed for clothing 90 children, nominated by annual subscribers of one guinea, or benefactors of 10*l.* 10*s.* each. The secretary occasionally attends and instructs the children on the advantages which they receive, especially on the importance of receiving early impressions of religion. Having already described Mr. Lancaster's plan, such as I found it, I must refer the reader to what has been said on that subject *.

One of the employments of the pupils of this school is the straw plat, from which considerable resources are derived, and in order to prevent the inconvenience of any temptation, by increase of price, to quit the school before they have learnt the work, an agreement has been established, to be signed by their parents, as follows:—

We, the undersigned, whose children have been admitted into the Free School at West-street, Seven Dials, are desirous that our children should have the benefit of learning the platting of split straw, the profit whereof, it is said, may amount to 6*s.* a month or more, and we do hereby agree, that their earnings by the split straw plat shall be applied, first, to pay the 1*s.* a month to be allowed for their schooling, and in addition to it 3*d.* a week more for the extra expense of the manufacture: and we further agree, that the rest of their earnings, after deducting any thing that may be expended for them, by their own desire, in clothing, be laid up and reserved for the following purposes, viz.—That if the child continues in the school until the age of 14 years, the whole amount of his earnings, with the parent's consent, be applied in clothing and placing out such child, or otherwise

* Ante 773.

for

for its benefit, at the discretion of the committee. But if the child quits the school, or dies before the age of fourteen, then the earnings, except as any part which the committee may think proper to give to the child, or to the child's parents, are to go to the maintenance and support of the school. In case, however, any of the children or their parents shall be desirous that any of the children shall learn to write, and the committee shall approve thereof, then the further sum of 3*d*. a-week shall be deducted from the earnings of each child so learning to write *.

The schools are held in a house adjoining to the chapel, or in the chapel itself, where the children attend at the times of Divine service, on Sundays, morning and evening, and on Thursday evenings, and also on Thursday mornings, from nine to one o'clock, being the time fixed for their public examination †.

It is curious that until the severe weather advanced there had scarcely occurred an arrear of a shilling from their first opening; some failures in payment have since occurred, but not in many instances, and though the payments amount to 9*s*. a year for each child, yet the rapidity with which those vacancies have been filled up, and the applications that are daily made for admission of children, give some reason to believe that if the school-house were adapted to receive five hundred children, instead of two hundred and forty, it would soon be filled.

Each of the schools occupies one of the three upper floors of the house; floors which it must be confessed

* Reports of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, iv. 70.

† Education of the Poor, 150.

are not sufficiently commodious for so large a number of scholars.

There are also upon this establishment Sunday schools for one hundred additional children, who are not paid for by their parents. The attendance of all these children in the free chapel has greatly encreased the congregation on Sundays, and at the Thursday evening lectures, and many of the parents who attended out of curiosity at first, to see their children, and hear them sing, are now become regular frequenters of the chapel, and devout and attentive hearers; the children lead the psalmody with a degree of correctness and intelligence that must surprise every one, who considers the short time which they had for instruction, but this is to be ascribed to the skill and attention of the master and mistress.

The total of the expenditure for conducting these schools is only 283*l.* 10*s.* which is provided for by annual subscriptions, by the sums paid for education, by collections at charity sermons and lectures, producing together about 290*l.* The charity sermons are preached in May and November; and in November last the audience consisted of about one thousand persons, the greater part of them the poor of the neighbourhood, and the collection amounted to 28*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

It will not be easy to name a local situation, where the remedy was so much wanted, and where expectations were so adverse to the success of the experiment; and yet through the conduct and attention of the Rev. Mr. Gurney, and the intelligence and assiduity of Mr. Neeves, the master, and of his wife and the other schoolmistress, these schools have flourished beyond expectation. The size of the house, the extent

xtent of its funds, and above all the object of the experiment, (which is to produce a practical mode, in which the advantages of education may be universally extended to poor children, at a very moderate expense,) have made those funds, which in some parts of England would not have been adequate to the sustaining of a single master with one insulated pupil, the means of clothing ninety children, and of extending the blessing of education to two hundred and forty, and of supporting a Sunday school for the additional number of one hundred more.

The vacancies in these schools are supplied from the most deserving of the children of the Sunday school. The schools, though apparently too small, are not attended with any sensible inconvenience, and are regularly cleaned and ventilated, and the children are themselves advancing into cleanliness, decency, and order.

The effect of the Thursday's examination, which continues from nine till one o'clock, in giving energy and activity to the children's minds, is very striking; they are all arranged in eleven rows in the pews, in front of the clerk's seat, which is occupied by Mr. Neeves, the master, the two mistresses attending in the side ailes; one row, consisting of rather more than twenty children, stand up at a time; the church catechism or some other religious subject is divided into short questions, attended with explanatory remarks and questions by the master. When each child has been examined in his turn, another row stands up, the attention of the children having been previously relieved by their all singing a verse or two of some psalm or hymn; sometimes it consists of reading part of the gospel, accompanied with similar questions and explanations suited to their early and opening capacities.

In this mode the basis is laid of future security for the morals and religion of the poor; and the most favourable hopes may be entertained, that by early instruction, and habits of reading their bible, and thinking of its precepts, they may be preserved from crime.

THE

WEST-STREET FREE-CHAPEL

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE union of a number of poor persons for the express and single object of charity, for the relief of their poor neighbours in distress, is in itself so novel, and yet upon experiment so practicable, that it well deserves a place in these records of beneficence.

The management of it is vested in a committee of twelve persons, annually appointed; they also appoint visitors to examine into the cases recommended for relief; great care is taken that these visitors are persons of unblemished character, capable of giving plain religious instruction to those they visit, particularly in the three grand articles of repentance, faith, and holiness of life. In these efforts to relieve temporal afflictions, the society adopts one leading principle, which is to instruct the ignorant, to exhort the careless, to comfort the feeble minded, and to glorify God in all things; it is in no respect a benefit society, no person having any claim upon the funds, except what arises from their real distress

tress and affliction, and no person undertaking any charge in the execution of the plan having any view to secular advantage.

The committee and visitors meet once a week to settle the weekly accounts, and receive recommendations, and their books are open to general inspection; no person is relieved without an order from one or more of the committee; cleanlines and a free circulation of air are particularly urged. And in order to regulate the portion of assistance, the persons who recommend objects are required to state what other means they possess from any other charity or source. Each visitor has a number of cases appointed to him weekly; and in case of any sudden call, must be ready to visit that also on an intimation from one of the committee. The society annually subscribes to some dispensary, that they may have an easy way of helping the diseased; no person is relieved without a subscriber's recommendation, and any person being a subscriber to any hospital or dispensary, who shall devote his or her letters to the use of this charity, is considered as a subscriber to it, and has the privilege of recommending cases of distress. An annual sermon is preached in aid of the resources, in any church or chapel that can be procured, the free chapel only excepted. Two of the committee assist the secretary in receiving subscriptions, and one-third of the weekly income is reserved during summer for the increased exigences of the winter season.

WHITECHAPEL FREE-SCHOOL.

THE Rev. Robert Davenant, rector of the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, directed by his will, dated the 16th of February, 1680, an appropriation of a fund for the erection of two schools for children of his parish, where those of both sexes should be clothed, and instructed in the doctrines of the church of England, and in the habits of industry. The establishment might properly take its date from the early recommendation of the Rev. Dr. John Johnson, who had been rector of the parish previous to Mr. Davenant, whose daughter Mary had married the latter, and joined with her sister, Sarah Johnson, in promoting and effecting this foundation. The management of the school is vested in sixteen trustees for ever.

One hundred boys, and one hundred girls, who have been baptised in the church of Whitechapel, and are the children of parishioners, are new clothed, and instructed in these schools, upon the plan of Dr. Bell; the boys are employed in box-making, and the girls in needle-work, and they make all the linen for themselves and the boys; they are examined publicly every Saturday at eleven o'clock, by the rector and trustees, in their moral and religious discipline.

The Rev. Daniel Matthias, M.A. is rector; and any information may be had of him, or at the school-house.

In concluding this part of my work, I wish to recommend the following improvement in the education of poor children, that

hat what is practised in a few instances may become general.

The education of the common people requires, perhaps, (says Dr. A. Smith in his Wealth of Nations, vol. iii. p. 186), in a civilized and commercial society, the attention of the public more than that of people of some rank and fortune; these are generally eighteen or nineteen years of age before they enter upon the particular business, profession, or trade, by which they propose to distinguish themselves in the world: and their employments are seldom such as harass them from morning till night. It is otherwise with common people: they have little time to spare for education, their parents can scarce afford to maintain them even in infancy. As soon as they are able to work they must apply to some trade by which they can earn their subsistence. That trade too is generally so simple and uniform as to give little exercise to the understanding; while at the same time their labour is both so constant and so severe, that it leaves them little leisure and less inclination to apply to, or even to think of, any thing else.

Yet the most essential parts of education, to read, write, and account, can be acquired at so early an age that the greater part even of those who are to be bred to the lowest occupations have time to acquire them before they can be employed in those occupations, and at a small expense.

In Scotland the establishment of small parish schools has taught almost the whole common people to read, and a very great proportion of them to write and account. In England, the establishment of charity-schools has had an effect of the same kind, though not so generally, because the establishment is not so universal. A considerable improvement is suggested by Dr. Smith in the education of poor children,

more fitted to the line of life in which they are probably to walk than merely reading, writing, and accounts; and in some instances this has been adopted; namely, the elementary and practical parts of geometry and mechanics; there is scarce a common trade, nor a department in the sea-service, that does not afford some opportunity of applying to it the principles of geometry and mechanics, and which would not therefore gradually exercise and improve the common people in those principles, and render their instruction essentially useful to them; this is corresponding with the propriety of instructing poor girls in needle-work and house-work, for all which they have time, as well as for reading, writing, and arithmetic. These reflections occurred to me when I had visited Mr. Davenant's-school, at Whitechapel, where the boys were taught box-making; not so much that they might be bound apprentice to box-makers, but that they learnt a facility of mechanical contrivance and exactness; and whosoever had learnt to make a box might readily earn his bread as a carpenter, or in any other handicraft trade that required a facility in managing tools and converting such raw materials; and every hand which is at all dexterous in these matters must be peculiarly useful on ship-board.

Besides these advantages, it will be considered as of most importance in thus recommending to the trustees of schools an attention to such useful parts of instruction, that industry is increased by the liberal reward of labour; it acquires an energy and gives an inclination to the mechanic, and particularly so to a young one, to see the work of his own hand formed from the rough unmanufactured material, into a shape of use or of beauty, to hear it praised for its service or its perfection, and correct union of parts, and he learns, from the satisfaction he thus feels, to appreciate and anticipate

pate his future expectation when it will yield him the means of subsistence: and to these private benefits is to be superadded those which arise to society; for the natural effort of every individual to better his condition will, if unrestrained and encouraged, and he be led into the way of it, result in the general prosperity of the community.

Let it also be considered that country workmen are almost every where obliged to apply themselves to all the different branches of industry that have so much affinity to one another as to be employed about the same sort of materials: a country carpenter deals in every sort of work that is made of wood; a country smith in every sort of work that is made of iron: these instances * are sufficient to shew of how incalculable importance it is for the trustees and managers of schools for poor children to invest part of their resources in raw materials and instruct the children in some of these common handicrafts in which it is probable they may be afterwards put forth; it would enable them to derive a new source of revenue from the sale of the manufactured articles; it would give them a superior advantage in making better terms for them when bound apprentice; it would enable them to shorten the term of their apprenticeship, and if not bound at all to be the early and ready means of serving their country better at sea, or of contributing to the support of their parents at home.

IN addition to the foregoing it may be observed, that to recite the foundation and history of every charity-school would be interesting only to those few who are concerned in their management, and would swell this work to an enormous size. Every ward and every parish in London

* Smith, iii, 27.

and

and its vicinity support a school, and to those many gifts or their encrease have been made, and many other schools have been established by the piety and bounty of well-disposed individuals; those which I have already enumerated comprise the outline of them all. I found in the circuit round the metropolis that the list was easily extended, but I have been obliged to confine it within the following limits, and in my progress I have rejoiced to see Sunday schools and Schools of Industr every where abound.

GENERAL

GENERAL LIST OF OTHER SCHOOL-CHARITIES.

Founders.	*Date.*	*Place.*	*Scholars.*
	1696	St. Andrew, Holborn -	80 boys and 80 girls.
Josiah Bacon -	1709	Bermondsey - -	60 boys.
P. Hills and R. Bell	1700	Rotherhithe Free-school -	33 boys and 22 girls.
Sir W. Boreman -	1672	Greenwich - -	20 boys, green coats
Dr. R. Breton -	1672	Deptford - -	6 children
Lady Campden -	1643	Hampstead - -	For apprenticing boys
Ditto -	1644	Kensington - -	Ditto 5l.
Lady Capel -	1711	Ealing - -	20 boys
Ditto -	1719	Brentford - -	21 boys and 12 girls
John Carew -	1507	Enfield - -	clothing and apprenticing at 5l. 8 boys and 6 girls, orphans
Sir R. Cholmeley -	1562	Highgate - -	40 boys
Lady Clarke -	1695	Fulham - -	1 apprentice
Cottingham -		Mile-end Old Town -	20 boys and 20 girls (Methodists)
R. Granden -	1719	Deptford - -	50 boys and 50 girls, and apprenticing
Eliz. Howland -		Streatham - -	10 children
Sir J. Jolles -	1613	Stratford and Bromley -	35 boys
Rd. Lawrence -	1661	Lambeth - -	20 boys
Ed. Latymer -	1624	Fulham - -	8 boys

Founders.	*Date.*	*Place.*	*Scholars.*
Eliz. Leggett	1714	Eltham	16 boys
Lewisham	1796	Of Industry	
Hon. —— Noel	1693	Hampstead	for apprenticing
St. Luke'	1710	Golden-lane	boys and girls
Thomas Martyn	36 Car. II.	Putney	20 Watermen's sons
Ann Osborn	1666	Enfield	1 fatherless or motherless child, or more
Countess of Oxford	1750	High-street, Marybone	52 boys and 42 girls
Alice Owen	1610	Islington	30 boys, limited to that part which is within the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell
P. Ozler	1607	Leyton	10 boys
Ditto		Ditto	Industry, 120 children
Ditto	1710	Islington	30 boys and 20 girls
Pentonville	1788		boys and girls
W. Pettyt	1706	Chelsea	
R. Pimble and others	1645	Kensington	22 boys and 11 girls
J. Raven	1790	Mile-end Old Town	50 boys and 20 girls
Lady Rawlinson	1712	Ealing	girls
Sir N. Raynton	1693	Enfield, by Drapers	to apprentice 3 boys at 15 years, 10l. each
J. Roan	1643	Greenwich	60 boys (grey coats)
Barbara Skinner	1735	Tottenham	30 girls
N. Smith	1728	Bermondsey	boys and girls

Reynardson and Duchess of Somerset	1686	Ditto	20 girls
George Stanbridge	1780	Edmonton	girls
Dr. Stanhope	1699	Lewisham	girls
Thomas Stock	1664	Stoke Newington	15 boys and 12 girls
J. Stock	1781	Hampstead	clothing and apprenticing 8 boys and 6 girls, orphans, at 5l. each
	1700	King-street Chapel	40 boys
Archbishop Tennison	1704	Lambeth	12 girls
Mary Turpine	1775	Enfield *	8 girls
United Society School		Rotherhithe	
W. Wickes	1710	Wandsworth	35 boys

* There are several other Charities at Enfield for clothing and pensions.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARITIES.

INTRODUCTION.

THE charities which may be termed miscellaneous are such as do not fall under either of the preceding arrangements, and are instituted for distinct purposes of charity, either by the means of improvement and civilization, by pensions, by various methods of relief which the cause of humanity may suggest, by the distribution of religious knowledge, or by protection in its various efforts for good. Each of these will be found well deserving of patronage in the several walks to which their benevolence is devoted; each of them will be found to possess great merit, and to embrace the object for which their design was particularly instituted. The beneficent and charitable will here find an ample field for the exercise of their commiseration and patronage, a soil in which they may cultivate fruit to perfection.

But my work having already greatly increased beyond my expectation, I am with great reluctance obliged to withdraw what I have written of their history, which would have been as interesting to the reader as it has been to myself. The MS. however is reserved for future publication, if I should be encouraged to proceed thereto, which will in some respects alleviate the sacrifice I am now making.

THE

THE AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

THIS society was established in the year 1806, for the important object of attempting the civilization of Africa, and of educating Africans. These plans arose from the happy result of the statute for the abolition of the slave trade, and were to be ascribed to the same benevolent men who most materially exerted themselves in that great cause.

His R. H. Duke of Gloucester is the president; H. Thornton, esq. M.P. treasurer; Zachary Macauley, esq. secretary; and Mr. John Crisp, collector, No. 20, Birchin-lane.

A subscription of sixty guineas, or upwards, constitutes an hereditary governor; of thirty guineas, a governor for life; three guineas, an annual governor; ten guineas, a member for life; and one guinea, an annual member.

AMERICAN INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

THE society of friends have instituted this institution in the year 1795, it has since been carried on with their progressive assiduity and persevering steadiness, so as to have considerably influenced the northern tribes of American Indians to adopt the arts of cultivation, as the first step towards rendering them capable of receiving the truths and blessings of revealed religion.

The whole fraternity of Quakers interest themselves in the promoting of these objects, and their reports are published by Darton and Harvey, Gracechurch-street.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE diffusion of religious truth by the translating, printing, and publishing, the holy scriptures in foreign languages, is the means of ameliorating the condition of man in this sublunary state, and of planting security for him in a future and eternal existence. Five years only have elapsed since the introduction of this society in 1804, and its correspondents have been established in many parts of Europe, Asia, and America; it is hoped the Africans will soon become also the subject of its regard.

Ten guineas constitute a member for life, and one guinea an annual member, five guineas an annual governor, and 50*l.* a governor for life.

Lord Teignmouth is the president; Henry Thornton, esq. M. P. treasurer; Mr. Joseph Tarn, assistant-secretary, Spa-fields; Mr. Thomas Smith, collector, 19, Little Moorfields; and Mr. L. B. Seeley, bookseller, 169, Fleet-street.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Instituted in 1780, for the purpose of distributing bibles among the sailors and soldiers of the army and navy.

One guinea constitutes a governor, and ten guineas a governor for life.

Mr. Ambrose Martin and Mr. John Stephenson are joint-treasurers; Mr. Nicholas Meredith, secretary, Mount-street, Lambeth.

MR. CAME'S CHARITY FOR THE BLIND.

A FUND invested by his will in the Cordwainers' Company for blind men of 45 years of age, and blind women of 40 years of age; applications for which are to be made by petition before the 10th of November. The forms and information are readily given by J. Millard, esq. at the company's hall, in Distaff-lane.

HETHERINGTON'S CHARITY FOR THE BLIND.

A FUND vested in the governors of Christ's Hospital, for the relief of blind persons of sober life and conversation, not receiving alms nor being common beggars, nor having any annuity or income of 20*l.*, and resident in England. To this fund several other benefactors have added considerable gifts, so as to enable the trustees to relieve four hundred and fifty persons at 10*l.* each per annum.

Instructions for the application to the trustees are given at the counting-house of Christ's Hospital.

STOCK'S CHARITY FOR THE BLIND.

THIS fund is similar to the preceding, and is vested in the Painters' Stainers' Company, by the wills of Mr. Stock and others, which is sufficient to enable them to relieve one hundred and seventy-five pensioners at 10*l.* each. For which application is made by petition: the forms are to be had of the clerk, at the company's hall, in Great Trinity-lane.

THE BOOK SOCIETY,

FOUNDED in 1750, among Dissenters, for promoting religious knowledge among the poor, by the distribution of religious tracts.

Twenty pounds constitute a member for life, and entitles him to books of 2*l.* value, in rotation. Each member pays one guinea at entrance, and a subscriber of one guinea is entitled to a nomination of books in rotation of 2*l.* value, and of two guineas to double that amount.

Ebenezer Maitland, esq. is treasurer; Mr. Harriot, secretary, Newgate-street; Mr. Richard Hopney, collector, Surry-road; and Mr. Barfield, bookseller, No. 9. Wardour-street.

REVEREND DR. BRAY'S CHARITY.

INSTITUTED A. D. 1696, for providing libraries for the parochial clergy, and lending libraries to the clergy in their neighbourhood, of which forty five have been established in the province of Canterbury, and sixteen in that of York.

A benefaction of 20*l.* constitutes an associate for life, and one guinea an annual associate.

The Rev. William Parker, Rectory-house, St. Ethelburga, in Bishopsgate-street, is the secretary. The office and deposit of gifts of books is at Mr. Bird's, No. 5, Ave Maria-lane.

CAMBERWELL LADIES' SOCIETY.

THIS society was instituted in A. D. 1802, for encouraging and aiding the industrious, sick, and aged poor of the village of Camberwell.

In

The society was established, not only for the bodily relief of the poor, but with a view also to the improvement of their general condition, to make them careful to recommend themselves as fit objects of the attention of their richer neighbours in time of difficulty; of those neighbours who come forward as the succourers, at such a time, of the industrious, the sober, the honest, the orderly, and the frequenters of public worship.

The managers meet at each other's houses for the conduct of the charity, and divide the village into six districts, appointing two of them over each. A female agent is furnished with a store of such articles as may promote industry in knitting, spinning, &c. and with such as may be useful for the comfort of the sick; with articles to be lent to poor married women, at their lying-in; with blankets, rugs, and clothes, which they may purchase by weekly payments.

Gratuities are given to poor women for assisting each other; a midwife and medical assistance is also provided.

The society is supported by an annual subscription of one guinea, sent after Christmas to the treasurer, the Reverend Philip Dodd.

THE CHARITABLE CORPORATION,

ESTABLISHED in 1730, for assisting the industrious poor with small sums at legal interest upon pledges. In the year 1733, the managers having misapplied the funds of the charity, parliament interfered, and out of the wreck of the capital a small sum was saved, which has since accumulated, and the present trustees are in a progress of being enabled to re-open the society for the original purposes of the institution.

The

The secretary is Mr. Bowden, at the Chamberlain's-office, Guildhall, London.

SOCIETY FOR ABOLISHING THE METHOD OF SWEEPING CHIMNIES BY CLIMBING BOYS.

INSTITUTED in 1802. This society after much labourious investigation have recommended a machine to the utility of which I can bear the most favourable testimony; the reports of the society sufficiently testify the cruelty and ill consequences of employing children in this work. Housekeepers may send to the following persons to attend and use their machine:—J. Chapman, Low Layton; J. Cook, 17, Great Windmill street; T. Edmonds, back of King-street, Camden-town; J. Evans, Gun-square, Hounsditch; —— Hutton, Well-street, Hackney; R. Johnson, 4, Baldwin's-place, Gray's-inn-lane; M. Mackew, 4, Still-alley, Hounsditch; —— Pearce, Greenwich; B. Pitchard, Red-lion yard, Holborn; G. Smart, Ordnance-wharf, Westminster bridge; S. Smith, Tottenham; and —— Tinsor, 8, Little Charles-street, St. James's square.

Ten guineas constitute a perpetual and one guinea an annual governor.

William Tooke, esq. treasurer, Gray's-inn; William Jones, secretary, 6, Chapel-street, Pentonville.

THE CHORAL FUND,

ESTABLISHED 1791 for the relief of the members of the Choral Societies of London, in old age or sickness, and for their widows and children.

Ten guineas constitute a governor for life, and entitles

him to tickets for each annual concert exceeding the amount of one guinea; one guinea per annum entitles the subscriber to tickets for the annual concert above the amount of the subscription.

Leonard Willshire, esq. treasurer, 11, London-wall; Mr. Isaac Vale, secretary, 74, Bishopsgate-street Without.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

ESTABLISHED in 1698 by members of the church of England for erecting charity-schools and the distribution of religious tracts at home and abroad.

One guinea constitutes an annual governor, and 20*l.* a governor for life, for which they are entitled to books in allotted proportions.

Rev. Archdeacon Pott is treasurer for the society in general; H. H. Hoare, esq. treasurer for the Protestant Mission in the East Indies, Fleet-street; Francis Gosling, esq. treasurer for all annual subscriptions and remittances for books, Fleet-street; Rev. Dr. Gaskin, secretary, Gower-street; and Mr. John Robinson, clerk and collector, at the society's office, Bartlett's-buildings.

CLERGYMEN'S WIDOWS.

A FUND invested by the will of Mr. Came in the Cordwainers' Company, for the relief, by pension, of such widows of clergymen who had a settled duty at their decease, as clergymen in London, or within twenty miles thereof; the widows, having no children, must be of forty years of age, and having children unprovided for, they must be thirty-five years at least.

Their

Their petition and instructions for application may be had at the hall in Distaff-lane, to be presented before the 1st of March.

SOCIETY FOR BETTERING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

FOUNDED in 1796 with a view to examine the cause of distress, to remove difficulties in the way of parochia relief, to facilitate the distribution of charitable benefactions, to inspect workhouses and charitable institutions in order to point out improvements, and to aid the important cause of religious instruction to the mature and to the young.

Out of this society have sprung a ladies' committee, who interest themselves in all these objects as far as comes within the cognizance of female regard.

The subscriptions are received at Messrs Ransoms, Pall-mall.

THE CLAPHAM SOCIETY,

For all the foregoing benevolent purposes, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Venn, the rector; three hundred and forty-eight poor families in that parish have reaped the benefit of their exertions.

CAME'S CHARITY FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

A FUND vested by the donor's will in the Cordwainers' Company, for relief, by pensions, of deaf and dumb men of not less than forty years of age, who have no support from any parish, are resident in London or within one

hundred miles; and for women of not less than twenty-five years.

The application is by petition to the court before the 1st of June; the forms and instructions for which are readily given by J. Millard, esq. at the Company's hall in Distaff-lane.

THE SOCIETY

FOR THE DISCHARGE AND RELIEF OF PERSONS IMPRISONED FOR SMALL DEBTS THROUGHOUT ENGLAND,

Instituted in February, 1772.

Its objects are those, whether men or women, who are actually imprisoned, whose debts or composition for them does not exceed 10*l.*; those have the preference who are aged and infirm, have the largest families unprovided for, are the most likely to be useful to the community, and appear to have lost their liberty by unavoidable misfortunes, and not by fraud, vice, or extravagance. The committee are empowered to relieve helpless families which suffer by the faults of their principals, and no debtor can be relieved a second time.

All applications are to be made at the Society's house, No. 7, Craven-street, Strand.

James Neild, esq. treasurer; Mr. Grasswell, secretary.

The annual subscriptions are two guineas, and those for life are 21*l.*

THE

THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY,

AT MILE-END,

FOR THE SAME AND OTHER PURPOSES.

ONE moiety of the subscriptions is applied for the discharge of poor debtors from imprisonment, and the other for relief of poor persons and families, as the directors think fit.

The annual subscription is only 12*s.*, and 5*l.* 5*s.* constitutes a life governor.

E. L. Godfrey, esq. treasurer, Great Alie-street; and Mr. John Jones, solicitor, secretary, No. 4, New-court, Crutched-friars, of whom all information may be received.

ENDEAVOUR SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED A. D. 1794 to disseminate the true principles of the established church, by forming a library of orthodox works, and by distributing cheap books, tracts, and papers, gratis, to the poor; also to form a supply of medical and midwifery assistance, with the loan of child-bed linen for a month at their own habitations, and weekly pensions to the most indigent.

The annual subscription is 1*l.* 1*s.*, and for life 10*l.* 10*s.*

Henry Grimston, esq. treasurer; Mr. Hatchard, librarian, Piccadilly; Mr. Dean, secretary, No. 2, Johnson's-buildings, near the Circus.

FRIENDLY FEMALE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1802 for relieving poor infirm aged widows and single women of good character, who have known

better days, and have not an income of 8*s*. per week, of sixty years of age and upwards; and whose residence is within five miles of St. Paul's cathedral; the relief is granted in money, clothing, fuel, medicines, or otherwise, as the committee may think necessary; all beggars are excluded. There are now forty annuitants at six guineas per annum.

Robert Thornton, esq. treasurer, Grafton-street; Mrs. Emerson, No. 33, sub-treasurer, Whitechapel-road; Mrs. Smith, secretary, No. 47, Hounsditch; and Mrs. Stennett, collector, No. 60, Paternoster-row, to whom all applications may be made.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS.

INSTITUTED A. D. 1806 to relieve the destitute in "a strange land," by pecuniary, medical, legal, and religious aid; the objects are selected by the committee, and every means used to prevent them from becoming burdensome to this country, and a disgrace to their own.

One guinea constitutes an annual governor, and ten guineas a governor for life.

William Vaughan, esq. treasurer, Dunster-court; and Mr. Charles Murray, solicitor, secretary, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

INSTITUTED, A.D. 1701. The measures of this society are extended by missionaries, to whom salaries of 50*l*. are first allowed,

allowed, and afterwards encreased. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, and other places, Missions have been established, and in addition to this part of their work, the society have distributed Bibles, Prayer-books, and religious tracts.

Charles Bicknell, esq. treasurer, Spring-garden Terrace: Rev. Dr. Morice, secretary, 53, Gower-street; Mr. John Doggett, messenger and collector of annual subscriptions, 24, South-street, Manchester-square.

THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED, A.D. 1806, with intent to provide every poor family in Ireland with a copy of the holy scriptures, especially of the New Testament, to increase their number of Sunday-schools, to circulate religious tracts, to give encouragement to preachers of approved character, who will embrace every opportunity of preaching in the least enlightened parts of that country.

A subscription of one guinea constitutes an annual member, and of ten guineas a member for life, and those of five guineas or ten guineas entitle the subscriber to vote at all the meetings of the committee.

Samuel Mills, esq. treasurer, Finsbury-place; Rev. John Campbell, secretary, Shacklewell; and Mr. John Neale, assistant secretary and collector.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED in A. D. 1774, by Dr. Cogan, with the co-operation of the late worthy Dr. Hawes deceased, for

the recovery of the apparently dead, by drowning, or by the many other causes of suffocation.

Many improvements have been suggested by ingenious men on this important subject of life-preservation, the merits of which I have not room to mention; they will however be found in the society's reports.

One guinea constitutes a subscriber, and ten guineas a member for life: Dr. Lettsom treasurer; Mr. John Beaumont, register and secretary, No. 9, Villiers-street, Strand.

THE LADIES CHARITY,

INSTITUTED 1773, to relieve immediate distress, to recommend to their parishes such as are proper for their assistance, and to furnish employment for such as are desirous of work, and cannot procure any; to recommend the sick to hospitals or dispensaries, with such necessaries as are required at their admission.

Mrs. Haddock, matron, Wardour-street, Soho.

THE LADIES SOCIETY AT KENSINGTON.

ESTABLISHED in 1806, for inspecting the employment and education of the female poor, suggested by the reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, and patronised by the Queen and princesses. They provide proper attendants for the early years of the higher orders of society, and mistresses well fitted by a religious education and example to undertake their instruction. The young women are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and needle-

work,

work, and domestic business; and they learn instruction by teaching the girls admitted between the ages of seven and twelve years; fifty children are also admitted as day-scholars; the boarders pay a sum at entrance, and a weekly contribution, which includes every expense, except clothes. Mrs. Porteus is president; Mrs. R. Thornton, treasurer; Miss Vansittart, secretary, No 190, Piccadilly; Mr. David Brooks, collector, 27, Little Guilford-street; Messrs. Ransom and Co. bankers, Pall Mall; and any information may be had of the matron, at the house, No 2, Church-row, Chelsea.

SOCIETY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LITERARY FUND.

INSTITUTED A. D. 1790, for the relief of authors in distress, whose applications are made in writing to the committee, by whom the fitness of their claims are considered, investigated, and granted in their discretion, and their names are not disclosed; a distinct fund has lately been suggested for the relief of necessitous clergymen.

The annual subscription is 1*l.* 1*s.* and that for life is 10*l.* 10*s.*

The three treasurers are—John Reeves, esq. Duke street, Westminster, George Ranking, esq. Cheapside, and Rev. Richard Yates, B. D. Chelsea College; and Mr. Charles Lamborn, collector and clerk, at the society's house, No 36, Gerrard-street, Soho; of whom information may be received.

THE LONDON MARITIME INSTITUTION.

ESTABLISED in October, 1790, by the ship-owners of the port of London, for the relief of decayed and unfortunate master mariners and their families, who have become members of this society, by paying one guiuea entrance money, and two annual subscriptions of that amount; ten guineas constitute a member for life: a considerable subscription has already been raised for building alms-houses on Bow Common.

Thomas Black, esq. is treasurer, and Mr. William Oddy, secretary, at the merchant-seamens' office, Royal Exchange, where the society's affairs are conducted.

MARSHALL'S CHARITY

OF THE LIVING OF CHRIST CHURCH, SURRY.

INSTITUTED by the will of John Marshall, dated the 21st of August, 1767, vesting estates in trustees, to pay some small annuities, 12*l.* for seven years, towards the yearly maintenance of a poor scholar in either universities, chosen from among those born in Southwark and Stamford, and educated in St. Saviour's school, or in any other school at their discretion, and if he then take the degree of M. A. to continue the payment one year longer: then in trust for some other poor scholar, and so on for ever. Also to build a house in Axe-yard for the lecturer of St. Saviour's parish; also to build a church, and provide a minister, the choice of whom to be in the trustees for ever, and to pay him 40*l.* per annum, until the endowment to be called Christ's Church.

This

This trust has been regularly carried on, the church was built on the side of Blackfriars-road, and the trustees appoint the minister.

The trustees are several in number; amongst whom are Thomas Griffiths, esq. of Hill-house, Dulwich, William Toulmin, esq. Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, &c.

MAUNDAY THURSDAY.

THIS commemoration, by the king, of the day previous to the crucifixion, when our Saviour, as an example of humility, washed his disciples' feet, has been assigned to our sovereign, as head of the Church of England. The ceremony has been, in this northern climate, abridged to alms giving to as many poor persons as there are years of the king's age. We cannot therefore but wish to see the number of poor applicants increase. The gifts consist of food, clothing, and silver pieces of money, which are distributed by the sub-almoner in Whitehall chapel.

SOCIETY

FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

THE vicissitudes of human life call for such institutions in various cases. The widow must be destitute of any income beyond 30*l.* and if she has any children they must not have more than 10*l.* per ann. each. An annuity is then granted to her, and a sum towards an apprentice fee when the children are 14 years of age. Any orphan who has not more than 15*l.* per ann. also receives an annuity; but the

father must have been a member of the society at his death. And relief is also granted to medical men themselves rendered incapable of attending to their business.

Twenty guineas constitutes a member for life, and one guinea an annual subscriber; and after subscribing 2 guineas for fifteen years, he becomes a governor.

Three treasurers—Dr. Denman, Dr. John Sims, and Dr. Dennison. Mr. Wm. Chamberlayne, secretary, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell: Mr. Geo. Hunt, collector.

SOCIETY

FOR RELIEF AND SUPPORT OF DISABLED SEAMEN, THEIR WIDOWS AND CHILDREN, IN THE MERCHANT-SEAMENS' SERVICE,

INCORPORATED by statute 20 Geo. II. to provide relief, by pensions, for all such seamen as should be incapable of present or future service, by sickness, wounds, or other accidental misfortunes, or become decrepit or worn out by age, and for the widows and children of those killed, slain, or drowned, provided the children be under fifteen years of age, or, if above that age, incapable of earning their livelihood by some infirmity.

None can be provided for unless he has contributed *6d.* per month out of his wages to this fund.

Fifty pounds constitute a governor.

The society's affairs are conducted at the Merchant Seamens' Office, Royal Exchange, where all necessary information is granted by Wm. Oddy, esq. secretary.

FUND FOR DISSENTING MINISTERS.

THE several denominations constituting this fund are, the Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists. Each of whom have a separate society contributary to the general fund, which is devoted to the support of ministers in the country whose emoluments are very small, and to students in Divinity whose means of subsistence are also very circumscribed. The fund arises from casual benefactions, legacies, and collections at sermons.

Wm. Esdaile, esq. Lombard-street, treasurer; and the Rev. Dr. Abraham Rees, King's road, Bedford-row, secretary.

THE WIDOWS' FUND

Is raised by a society for the relief of the necessitous widows and children of Protestant Dissenting Ministers deceased; first instituted in 1733, and extended to the families of the same denominations as those above-mentioned.

Five guineas constitute a member for life, and one guinea an annual member; widows not having an income of 30*l.* in England now receive 14*l.* per annum, and widows in Wales 10*l.*

Ebenezer Maitland, esq. King's-arms-yard, treasurer; Mr. John Webster, Queen-street, Cheapside, secretary.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THIS institution has been traced to the zeal of a small number of Christians in the year 1795, who formed arrangements for the spread of the Gospel in foreign parts;

for

for this purpose several missionaries sailed from England in the Duff, Capt. Wilson; the Islands of the Pacific Ocean first received the benefits of this society; the children have been catechised and instructed, and the New Testament has been circulated; Nova Scotia, Canada, New Brunswick, Montreal, and Quebec, the southern parts of Africa, Hindoostan, and Ceylon, Canton in China, Belgium, and France, have all been visited by these missionaries; and translations of the Holy Scriptures in the different languages of these places have been circulated. To effect these purposes the benevolent exertions of this society have been generally diffused.

Joseph Hardcastle, esq. Old Swan-stairs, treasurer; Rev. George Burder, 53, Hatton Garden, secretary; Mr. David Langton, 9, Old Swan-stairs, assistant-secretary; and Mr. Thomas Lee, of Homerton, collector.

SOCIETY FOR MISSIONS TO AFRICA AND THE EAST.

In the year 1799 this new institution was established by voluntary subscription, for the conversion of the African and Eastern Tribes; the missionaries have fixed their station at Sierra Leone, also on the Rio Pongas and Bassia they have opened schools, and worship on the Lord's-day; and as the slave-trade and its consequences are wearing away, they have great expectations of success. Many Maroons and others have been converted, and children baptised, and the civilization of the native heathens and their conversion to Christianity are effected together.

An annual subscription is one guinea, and a life subscription twenty guineas; any clergyman subscribing half-a-guinea annually is considered a member.

Henry

Henry Thornton, esq. M.P. treasurer; Rev. Josiah Pratt, M.A. secretary; and Mr. Thomas Smith, Little Moorfields, deputy-secretary.

THE MORTLAKE SOCIETY.

An association of the inhabitants of Mortlake, in Surry, formed in 1804 a subscription for promoting the education and employment of the female poor, by means of a ladies' committee; and also by a gentlemen's committee, to endeavour to benefit the poor of the other sex; to assist in the administration of charity, and to increase the moral and religious habits of the poor in general: not merely by relieving distress but by promoting industry, prudence, and religious habits, in that neighbourhood.

MORTON'S GIFT.

Mr. Morton, by deed of gift, vested estates in eight trustees to divide the rents between the necessitous poor of Cottenham, and of St. Andrew, Holborn; the rents amounted last year to 265*l.*

This charity is administered by Messrs. Wigg and Mansfield, of Gray's Inn Place, and Mr. Fortescue and Mr. Lowe for the moiety bequeathed to St. Andrew, Holborn.

THE MUSICAL FUND

Originated in 1738, for such professors as had been members of the society, and subscribed 20*s.* a year; no person who has not a family can receive more than 10*s.* a week, except in case of sickness an allowance of medicine,

and

and advice. The widows receive 7*s.* a week to cease on their second marriage, and provision is made for the funerals of deceased members.

The annual subscription is one guinea, which entitles the subscriber to a ticket for the rehearsal and annual concert; ten guineas for life.

Messrs. Drummond bankers for the society, and Mr. Wm. Foster, Excise-office, secretary; Mr. Matthew Simcock, 1, South-row, Somers-town, collector.

THE NEW MUSICAL FUND,

ESTABLISHED 1786, for relieving the sick and the widows of deceased members, and apprenticing their children. By the following pensions 15*l.* per annum to a single man, 30*l.* to a man and his wife, 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum for the education of an orphan child until it be fourteen years of age, and then 10*l.* as an apprentice-fee, 5*l.* for the funeral of a free member, and 3*l.* for that of his widow; no widow can receive these benefits who has 25*l.* per annum, or 500*l.* property.

Subscriptions one guinea per annum, or ten guineas as honorary.

The meetings are held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand; Mr. J. King, secretary.

THE NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED in 1791, to relieve the indigent orphans, widows, and children of sea-officers, and also sea-officers reduced by misfortunes to indigence. A *modus* has been agreed upon for the subscription—By admirals 3*l.* 3*s.*; vice-admirals 2*l.* 2*s.*; rear admirals 1*l.* 1*s.*; captains 10*s.* 6*d.*; lieutenants

lieutenants 5*s.*; physicians 10*s.*; surgeons 5*s.*; masters 5*s.*; pursers 5*s.* The sum given to each applicant is limited to 20*l.*

Admirals Colpoys and Mann, and Sir Robert Hartwell, bart. are trustees; C. W. Aubrey, esq. secretary, at the Navy-office.

A similar charity was established at the Admiralty in 1732.

SOCIETY FOR THE CONVERSION OF NEGROES.

THIS institution is indebted to the pious zeal of the late Bishop Porteus, and was chartered in 1793 for the conversion, instruction, and education of the negroe slaves in the British West India Islands, for which purpose clergymen are employed for this sole purpose as assistants to the parochial clergy there; the Bishop indulged justly the consoling hope "that the same beneficent spirit of the Gospel which by degrees extinguished Pagan slavery will also gradually, and without injury to any one, relieve mankind from the pressure of this and every other species of personal and perpetual slavery"—(Tract, p. 27). The subsequent abolition by parliament has verified this expectation.

The funds arise from the rents of estates vested in the corporation of London, under decree of the Court of Chancery upon the will of the Honourable Robert Boyle *.

Richard Burn, esq. Dean's-yard, Westminster, treasurer; Thomas Porteus, esq. Parliament-street, secretary.

* Mortmain, 305.

THE

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

THE munificence of the merchants, underwriters, and others, at Lloyd's coffee-house, founded this fund in 1803, by a general subscription, on the most extended scale of any similar charity in the world; part is not charitable, being devoted to deeds of valour and bravery in the service of their country, from which many of our most distinguished officers and crews have received testimonies of public acknowledgment; the other part is devoted to relieve the severity of dangerous services and hazardous enterprises of intrepidity, and to assist the afflicted widow and orphan for the loss they sustain; the numerous instances of these have hereby been brought to light, and presented to public gratitude with more just renown than has ever been remembered in former wars, the ardour of our lengthened contest has found a no less ardent charity, and the details of British valour recorded in the proceedings of this society will awaken every sentiment of generous spirit. I cannot restrain the regret I feel in being here obliged to lay bye some of the most interesting pages of my work, that it may not be extended beyond its present limits; the reader's liberality will however spare me, my heart tells me that I have not perused and extracted from them in vain.

Any information is readily and politely given, on the affairs of the society, by J. P. Welsford, esq. secretary, Committee-room, at Lloyd's Coffee-house.

THE REGIUM DONUM.

THE first Presbytery established in England was at Wandsworth, in the year 1572, under the superintendance of eleven elders,

elders, whose duties were written in a book, entitled, "the Orders of Wandsworth," they consisted of Puritans dissenting from the Established Church on matters of discipline only *.

King George I. in 1723, himself introduced this royal gift out of the privy purse to the Dissenters as a body, in token of his respect and an acknowledgement for their firm and zealous attachment to his family on his accession to the throne, and for their active services at the time when the Tories and Jacobites combined against him; it has been since continued annually by his two royal successors, and is paid to nine trustees, without any limitation of purpose. It is applied to the relief of meritorious indigence, to widows of dissenting ministers, and to assist in a variety of cases in promoting the comfort of those who stand in need, and to such of their children as are excluded from the widows' fund, to students for the ministry, and in building or repairing meeting-houses. The gift at present is 1700*l.*

The trustees are chiefly ministers of congregations.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE POOR.

THIS institution takes its date earlier than most others of a similar kind, in 1750, with a view to purchase practical books on religious subjects, but especially Bibles, and by the gratuitous distribution of them to diffuse the truth and influence of the Gospel. 730,719 Bibles and Religious Tracts have hitherto been circulated.

A subscription of one guinea at entrance, and one guinea

* Neale, i. 227.—4 Lyson's, 615.

a year,

a year, entitles the subscriber to a nomination of books of 40*s*. value; and 2*l*. 2*s*. a year to books of 4*l*. value; 20*l*. qualifies a member for life for books of 40*s*. value.

Mr. Thomas Dickenson Harriott, 8, Bagnio court, Newgate-street, secretary; Mr. John Barfield, 91, Wardour-street, bookseller; Mr. Richard Hoppey, Blackfriars-road, collector.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

THIS and the preceding institution have the merit of conveying wisdom the most essential, and a trust in divine mercy the most cheering and secure, into the most humble cottage, into the kitchen, the stable, and the barn, and to open the shades of darkness to the light of heaven!

In the year 1799 this institution began to circulate its useful little tracts, made generally interesting by their simplicity, and easy of circulation by their cheap price; many of them have been translated into the Danish, Portuguese, French, and Spanish languages, and have been dispersed amongst the prisoners of war, and other foreigners in this country. Auxiliary societies have been founded in the Isle of Mann, at Basle, at Stockholm; and translations have been made into the Swedish and Finnish languages: the British navy and army, Malta, Messina, Bermuda, the Cape, the settlers in Canada and Nova Scotia, the French colonists at Canada and Prince Edward's islands, have all received the benefit of this society's circulations.

A donation of ten guineas constiutes a governor for life, and of half a guinea an annual governor.

The officers are—J. Rayner, esq. treasurer, Mark-lane; Rev. J. Hughes, M.A. secretary, Battersea; Rev. C. F. Steinkopff,

kopff, M.A. foreign secretary, Savoy; Mr. J. Burditt, depositary, No. 60, Paternoster-row; Mr. Thomas Slate, collector, No. 36, Noble-street, Foster-lane.

SOCIETY OF SCHOOLMASTERS.

THESE gentlemen founded their institution in 1798, in order to establish a fund for the benefit of their widows and orphans, and for relief of schoolmasters and ushers become necessitous through age, infirmity, or misfortune. The fund is divided into two parts, the joint stock, and the charitable fund; the former is a benefit society, the latter is in all respects, as its title imports, a charity, which is supported by contributions of the members of five guineas entrance money, and one guinea annually; benefactions are received from any other persons, 21*l.* for life. The joint stock is shared among widows and children of decayed members in whatever circumstances in certain proportions, which are disposable property; the charitable fund is applied in relieving members and their widows, educating their orphans, assisting decayed schoolmasters in general and their widows, helping ushers become necessitous.

All applications for relief are made to the committee by letters addressed to the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

Dr. Kelly, treasurer and secretary to the society, No. 37, Finsbury square; Rev. G. Gibson, secretary to the committee, Lambeth.

THE SCOTS CORPORATION.

CHARTERED by King Charles II. 1666 and 1676 for the general reception into an hospital of all the Scots who were sick,

sick, &c.; this extensive plan was abandoned for the present mode of relief by assisting them at their own habitations. And a third charter was granted in 1775.

The annual subscription is one or two guineas, and ten guineas for life.

The fund raised by these contributions is applied to the relief of poor Scots who have not acquired any parochial settlement in England, and who have survived the power of labour, or are disabled by disease or casualty to earn a livelihood, or are desirous of returning to their native country, and are destitute of the means.

All applications are made at the hall in Crane-court, where information and blank petitions are given by Mr. James Dobie, the clerk. James Farquhar, esq. M.P. treasurer; Rev. Dr. R. Young, chaplain.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR REWARDING SERVANTS.

THIS society was opened in 1792 in order to offer a reward for meritorious service, either by a commutation of their probable future advantages for a present pecuniary consideration; or by the immediate possession of half the contingent annuity. Subscribers of one guinea may nominate one male or female hired domestic servant, not exceeding fifty years of age, to be registered for such future rewards. Subscribers of fifteen guineas have the same nomination. It being the design of the society to provide annuities for such servants as become incapable of service by age, sickness, or other infirmity, and not from immoral or criminal conduct; if they have served any subscriber three years whilst registered will be entitled to 3*l.* per annum; if more than three years' service 6*l.*, to be increased

in

in proportion of 3*l.* for every three years' faithful service to the same subscriber during the registry. In this manner debentures have been granted to one thousand one hundred and fifty-one servants.

William Manning, esq. M.P. treasurer; Mr. R. S. Illingworth, secretary, at the Society's office, No. 12, Pall-mall.

ISAAC Ducket, who died in 1620, devised estates in trust to divide the rents between St. Andrew Holborn and St. Clement Dane's parishes, to be applied to two poor maid servants of each parish, who have for five years together inhabited with one master or mistress; and in default of such, to two poor maidens at their marriage.

THE SHERIFFS' FUND.

THIS is formed by a general subscription paid to the sheriffs for the time being, towards clothing, bedding, and food for poor prisoners of all denominations. The utility and dire necessity of this charity may be seen by Mr. Neild's Tract on Prisons, Malcolm's London, Sir Richard Phillips's Letter to the Livery, and other works.

The sheriffs, or their under-sheriffs for the time, are trustees for the public benevolence, and will inspect its distribution.

THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FUND,

Instituted in A. D. 1801, for relief of the decayed members of the Stock-Exchange and their unprotected families.

The annual subscription is one guinea, and that for life

is

is ten guineas. The annual relief does not exceed 40*l.* to any applicant, donations are restricted to 200*l.*, persons receiving any annual allowance are ineligible, and it may be withdrawn if the party is no longer deserving, or whose circumstances have improved so as not to be an object of charity.

John Risdon, esq. treasurer, at the Stock Exchange.

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

THE object of this truly benevolent charity is to relieve distress, wherever it is found, and especially when out of the reach of other assistance, and to give such religious instruction as may be suitable to the persons visited at their own habitations. The visitors divide the town into districts, and personally attend and relieve the wretched objects of their pity.

Mr. Marriott, treasurer, Hoxton square; Mr. Middleton, secretary, 192, Fleet-street; Mr. Hesse, collector, Crabtree-court, Hackney-road.

THE UNITARIAN SOCIETY,

INSTITUTED in 1791, for promoting Christian knowledge and the practice of virtue, by distributing such books as appear to its members to contain the most rational views of the Gospel, and to be most free from errors.

The annual subscription is one guinea, and ten guineas constitutes a governor for life, who is entitled to a proportional allowance of books.

The officers are—Mr. Ebenezer Johnston, treasurer, 7, Bishopsgate-

Bishopsgate-street; Rev. Jeremiah Joyce, secretary, Holly Terrace, Highgate; to whom applications are made by letters, post paid, for books and for any other information.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS,

ESTABLISHED in 1794 for the purpose of raising a fund for the assistance and relief of such of its members as may fall into decay and distress, and also for making provision for those who in advanced age and under infirmity may be rendered incapable of procuring a livelihood. Every licensed victualler of fair character is admitted a member for the sum of one guinea, and whilst in business taking in the newspaper of the society on every day of its publication, "The Sunday Advertiser;" and on leaving business contributing 26*s.* a year in lieu of it: they must have been three years members before they are entitled to the benefit of the fund, and their widows, and children under seven years of age, and orphans, are entitled to an allowance and apprentice fees.

Mr. E. B. Hains, secretary, Barbican; Mr. T. T. Taylor, solicitor, Fore-street.

INSTITUTION FOR ENABLING YOUNG WOMEN

Who have left their habitations in the country, with a view of obtaining places in London, to return to their families and friends, and thereby to prevent them from entering into courses of vice and misery, established in London in 1801.

A subscription of one guinea constitutes an annual governor, and of ten guineas a governor for life.

B. M. Forster, esq. treasurer, 38, Threadneedle-street.

ON THE PROPOSED REGISTRY OF CHARITIES AND *CHARITABLE DONATIONS.*

It is the melancholy duty of executors and trustees of wills to place themselves in the situation of their deceased friend, and to fulfil his last directions; to recollect his explanations, to examine his written instructions, and to methodise the state of his affairs with as scrupulous a fidelity as if he himself was one day to require their account.

Before I commit this work to the public candour, I cannot forbear noticing a circumstance of considerable importance in the affairs of charity, which has lately engaged the attention of parliament. I mean the omission of executors of wills to signify to legatees of all descriptions a notification of their legacy: for want of any compulsory law to this effect, it is said, that many legacies to charities have been lost and misapplied, till from unfavourable circumstances among the parties concerned, length of time, extent of arrears, and other incidental difficulties, it has become more adviseable to abandon them than to institute and enforce the just demand. Such a shameful violation of trust has called for severe animadversion, but the legislative remedy has not hitherto been directed: it is however to be presumed that a compulsory act, to the proposed effect, would redress the evil. In London it is the general practice for the agents of charitable institutions to pay an annual fee of two guineas, or a sum proportionate to the amount of the legacy, to a clerk in the Prerogative-office, in Doctors' Commons, for his furnishing a correct copy of the clause expressive of any legacy as soon as the will has been proved. Institutions or parishes in the country not having many legacies have scarcely ever adopted this method, and therefore unless they

receive

receive a voluntary information from the executor, may not hear of the bequest.

In the year 1670, an Act was passed for discovery of such as had defrauded the poor of the city of money given for their relief at the times of the plague, and of the fire, and for recovery of the arrears, which directed these sums to be paid; this statute has long since expired

In the year 1786, the legislature thought it expedient to have a general inspection of the funds of all charities, by which it would be seen whether they had received all that was due to them; and having directed inquiries to be made into the state and condition of the poor, passed an Act * to enforce information of the several donations for the use and benefit of poor persons. The ministers and church-wardens of parishes were directed to deliver returns on oath to the justices at a meeting, to be appointed by them on receipt of copies of the act from the high-constables, under a penalty for their neglect. These returns were ordered to be transmitted by the clerks of the peace to the clerk of the parliament; and the Act to be read at the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, and in every parish church on Sunday next after the 31st of July, 1786.

Persons not making a discovery of lands or money in their hands left for charitable purposes, prior to the 30th of September, 1786, were to forfeit a sum equal to one-half of the value thereof, to be divided between the informer and the crown, and to be recovered by distress and sale, one moiety to be paid to the informer, and the other to be applied in aid of the rates. Persons making false oaths were liable to the pains of corrupt perjury. Fees for returns to clerk of peace, 1*s.*; high constable, 1*s.* 6*d.*; justice's clerk, 6*d.*; and the schedule prescribed the following questions, to which answers were to be returned.

* 26 Geo. III. c. 58.

1. What

1. What charitable donations have been given by deed or will for the benefit of poor persons within your parish or place; by whom, when, in what manner, and for what particular purpose were they given to the best of your knowledge, information, and belief?

2. Were the said respective donations in land or money, in whom are they now vested, and what is the annual produce thereof respectively, to the best of your knowledge, information, and belief?

Not many returns were made pursuant to this act, and therefore a bill was on the 28th of April, 1809, introduced by Mr. Wilberforce into the House of Commons, for the registry of all charitable donations by deed or will, and for the transfer of charity property to the custos rotulorum of the county, in conjunction with the trustees. I took the liberty to submit to the framers of that bill, and to the trustees of charities in general, some observations tending to shew the expense, trouble, and injury, which would probably be sustained by such a statute, and the bill has been since withdrawn; but it has been succeeded by another which retained the regulations proposed by the former for the registry of every instrument, by which charities ever have been or shall hereafter be "founded, established, made, benefitted, or encreased." I have felt it my duty, under the encouragement of several of the members and committees of charities, again to submit animadversions on this bill to the framers and supporters of it: these are also before the public, and therefore I shall not obtrude them upon the reader in this place. I hope they are of sufficient moment to secure their candid attention, and that they will have the effect of producing such modifications as shall obviate the difficulties which I have suggested, or rather of this bill being wholly with drawn.

CONCLUSION.

HAVING thus pursued to a close the several subjects of this work, I recur with sentiments peculiarly grateful to my mind to the system of general benevolence which each part of the preceding arrangement displays; wheresoever I have turned in the pursuit of my enquiries, whether into the ample funds of established corporations, or into the more limited circle of private fortune, I have not found the disposition of my fellow-citizens circumscribed by any want of benevolence, nor by any restraint in the active exercise of doing good; if I have dilated with joy at the combination of large benefactions and extensive funds for the establishment and support of national foundations of charity, it is with peculiar delight that I have also witnessed a readiness, which I cannot hesitate to call wonderful, in the private individual to succour distress and relieve either sickness or trouble in all their multifarious visitations; the fastidious and cynical, who charge much of all these public works to vanity, lose the force of their ill-judged and ungracious sarcasm, when the private and unheard of subscription is as readily offered to mitigate or relieve distress.

In the course of the preceding pages many instances have occurred to my recollection, when, in visiting several of the houses of charity whose history and regulations are detailed, I have found in conversation with many patients the most grateful acknowledgments of kindness and liberality

which they had received in various other instances from the same governors by whose recommendation they were then enjoying the benefit of the places in which I found them. There is a sweet solace in the sensation of gratitude which elevates and purifies the mind, and there is more joy over one such person whom we find in a house of charity than over ninety and nine others who are as much relieved but do not seem to acknowledge the benefit. But the imperfection of human nature must be pardoned in such cases; all institutions themselves are not perfect, nor is every patient capable of duly appreciating the benefit which is provided for them; it will be sufficient if the best regulations are conscientiously fulfilled, and the intended good is faithfully administered, that must effect the welfare of the community, and must apportion to each benefactor his just share of internal satisfaction.

"Among the moral features of the metropolis," says the author of the picture of London, to whose industry I am willing to trust for the numbers he states, "is the multitude of its institutions for the relief of the indigent and the diseased in their various wants. Beside two hospitals supported at the public charge, one for the maintenance of invalid seamen at Greenwich, and the other for invalid soldiers at Chelsea, London has twenty-two hospitals or asylums for the sick and lame, and pregnant women; one hundred and seven alms-houses for the maintenance of old men and women, eighteen institutions for indigent persons of various other descriptions; seventeen dispensaries for gratuitously supplying the poor with medicine and medical aid at their own dwellings; forty-one free schools with perpetual endowments for educating and maintaining three thousand five hundred children of both sexes; seventeen other public schools

schools for deserted and poor children; one hundred and sixty-five parish schools, supported by their respective parishes, with the aid of occasional voluntary contributions, which on an average clothe and educate six thousand boys and girls; and in each parish a workhouse for maintaining its own helpless poor: but this ample list of public charities does not include the whole account; in the City of London, belonging to its corporation, there are ninety-four public companies, who distribute above 7,500*l.* annually in charity, and the metropolis has beside many institutions either for the education or relief of those who are actually distressed, of a less public and prominent nature than the above, but which immensely swell the aid given to the indigent: the sums annually expended in the metropolis in charitable purposes, independently of private relief to individuals, has been estimated at 850,000*l.* Most of the hospitals and asylums were founded by private munificence; of these some are endowed with perpetual revenues, and others supported by annual or occasional and voluntary contributions.

The alms-houses were built and endowed either by private persons or corporate bodies of tradesmen, and many of the free-schools sprang from the same origin. The magnitude of several of the buildings dedicated to public charities, and the large revenues attached to them, well deserve the stranger's notice, but that which graces the capital and the nation with more unequivocal honour is the general administration of the public charities. The wards of a London hospital do not form a contrast with exterior magnificence, by any inward filth, and a niggardly measure of the aid afforded to the unfortunate inhabitants. The medical assistance is the best which that profession can supply; their attendance is ample, humane and considerate, (and in most instances gratuitous); the rooms cleanly, and as wholesome

as care can render the dwelling of a multitude of diseased persons; and the food is of the best kinds.

From the free-schools, youth as learned, have been sent to the universities of the kingdom as from any of the most expensive seminaries for private tuition, whilst all the public scholars receive an education completely adapted to the stations for which they are designed *."

I forbear to add any colouring to this picture of our metropolis; the community at large will view it as the glory of the united kingdom, and those if any there be who would cast a veil over its splendour and extent, will, when they review its munificence and charity, hail with exulting pride its foundation, its grandeur, and its fame. It is with no small portion of grateful praise that I hand this splendid record of my native city to an astonished posterity, earnestly hoping that they will be equally responsive to the call of charity, and will as readily devote a portion of their fortunes and their time in preserving and perpetuating most or all of these excellent institutions, in cherishing the cause and ameliorating the condition of the poor, and finally in sending up their prayers to the throne of divine mercy, that it may please the gracious disposer of all events to enable them "to succour, help, and comfort, all that are in danger, necessity, and tribulation; to preserve all who travel by land or by water, all women labouring of child, all sick persons and young children, to shew pity on all prisoners and captives, to defend, and provide for the fatherless and widows in their afflictions, to raise up the broken hearted, and to be the friends of the desolate and oppressed."

"Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name be the praise."

* Picture of London, 43, 44.

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