

John Howes' ms., 1582, being 'a brief note of the order and manner of the proceedings in the first erection of' the three royal hospitals of Christ, Bridewell and St. Thomas the Apostle / reproduced and printed at the charges of Septimus Vaughan Morgan, with introduction and notes by William Lempriere.

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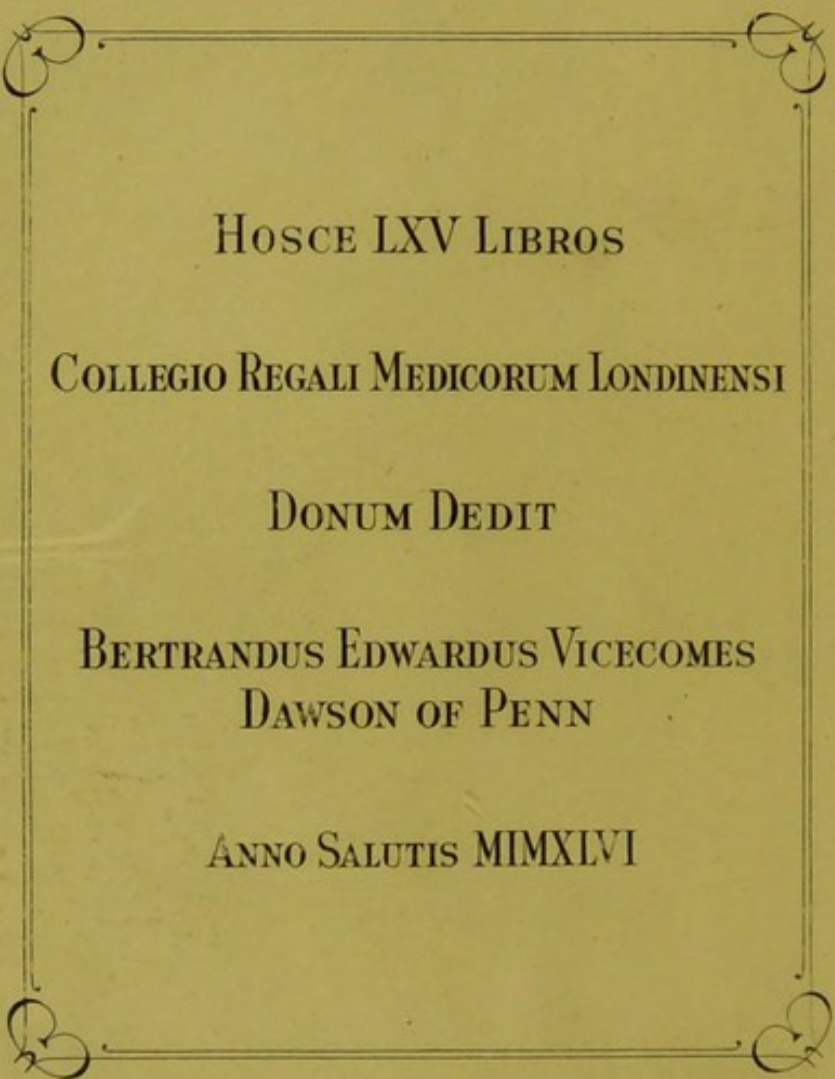
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JOHN HOWES' MS.

1582.



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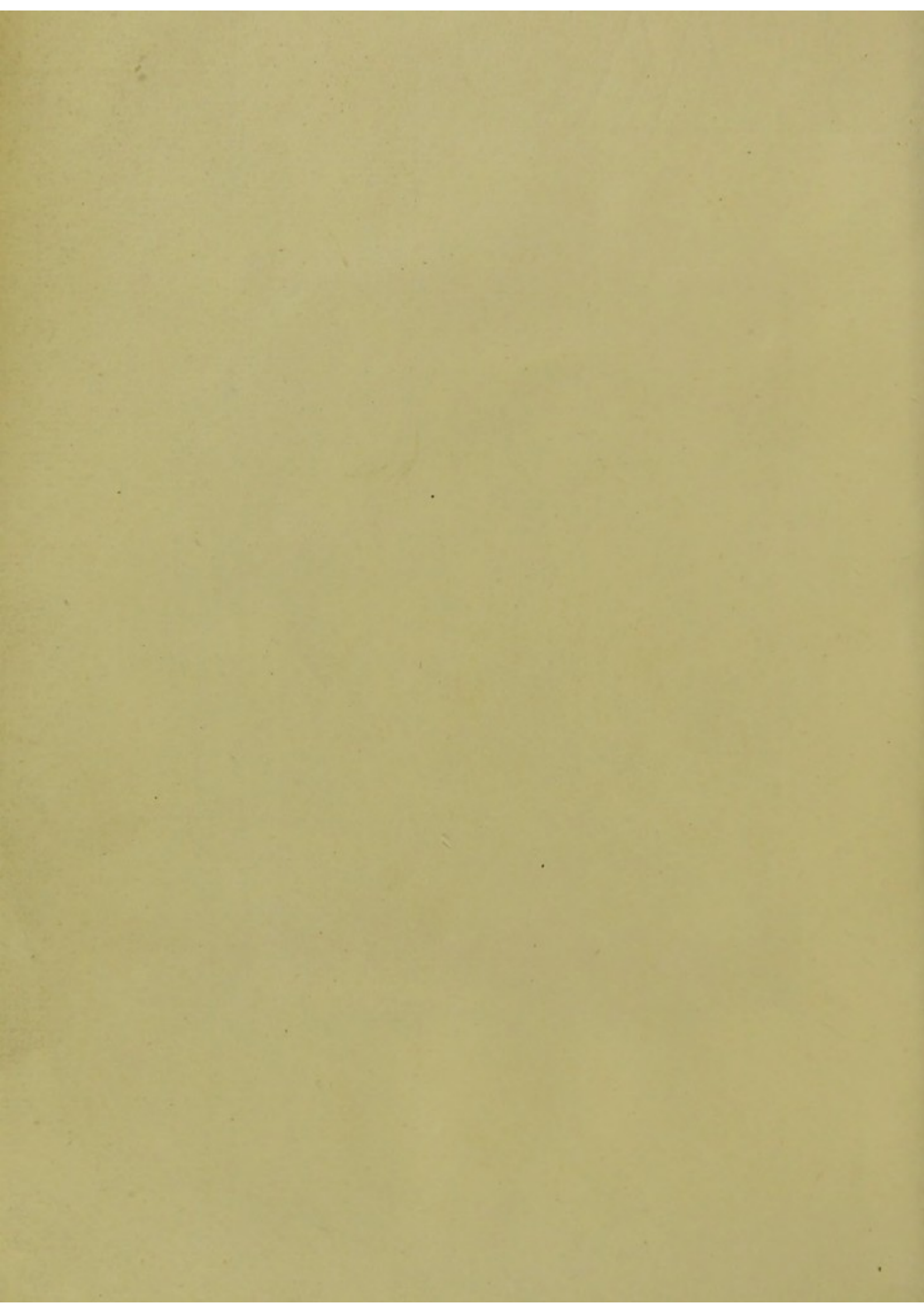
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JOHN HOWES' MS.,

1582,

Being "a brief note of the order and manner of the proceedings
in the first erection of"

THE THREE ROYAL HOSPITALS OF

Christ, Bridewell & St. Thomas the Apostle.

Reproduced and Printed at the charges of

SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq.,

a Governor of Christ's Hospital;

With Introduction and Notes by

WILLIAM LEMPRIERE,

Senior Assistant Clerk of Christ's Hospital,

AND

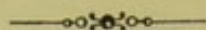
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LONDON

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1904

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INTRODUCTION.



Among the ancient Archives of Christ's Hospital are many interesting Records :—

- (i.) The Registers, containing the names of all Children admitted on the Foundation, and beginning in 1566.
- (ii.) The Court Minutes.
- (iii.) The Annual Accounts, showing the yearly receipts and payments, date back to 1552, when the Monastic Buildings of the Gray Friars were fitted for the reception of the "Blew" Boys and Girls.

But, among them all, the small volume herein reproduced is not the least interesting. Not only is it the earliest History of the Royal Hospitals, but it vividly portrays the state of the City of London consequent on the suppression,—contrary to the desire and advice of Cranmer and Gresham as representing the Church and the Citizens,—of the Spitals attached to the Monasteries.

John Howes, the writer of the MS., was a Citizen and Grocer, who had been * "apprentice and servant" (*i.e.*, clerk or private secretary) within the Gray Friars to Richard Grafton, the first Treasurer General.

* v. "Richard Grafton, Citizen and Grocer, of London," pp. 75-76, by Mr. John Abernethy Kingdon, F.R.C.S., privately printed, 1901.

A Minute of Court, 27 September, 1558, states that :
 “ There was also assigned to be the Renter for the
 “ gatheringe and collectinge aswell the rentes of the landes
 “ in the Citie as also of all the landes in the Countrie John
 “ House serunt wth M^r Grafton at the speciall request of his
 “ said M^r who also hath promysed to aunswer for his said
 “ serunts doings from tyme to tyme to whome theare is
 “ graunted yerely for the doinge thereof vi^{Li} xiii^s iiij^d.”

Another Minute of 24 July, 1559, orders : “ That John
 “ House serunt wyth M^r Grafton shall attende upon the
 “ Scruteners of Thospitalls for the tyme being who aftre
 “ knowledge to him Geuen by willm Smothinge aforesaid
 “ [the Steward] shall enquer and searche out for the
 “ payments of all the legacies so geuen and make thereof
 “ rehearsall to the Scruteners or gatherers of them who
 “ shall receave the same.”

A Minute of 22 August, 1559, adds : “ And that John
 “ House for the collectinge or knowledge geuinge to the
 “ Scruteners of all the said legacies shall likewyse haue of
 “ eu^rye ponde receaved ij^d and none other fee or wages.”

The following entry in the Register of Lands shows
 that he remained a resident within the Hospital : “ John
 “ Howe, Grocer, for a Tenement on West side of the
 “ Great Hall of ye Hospitall, a yaarde and a Quille of
 “ water yerely xl^s.”

On 22 November, 1565, "John Howe Groc^r had
 "graunted to him this daie aswell the contynewaunce in
 "his dwelling house as also to pay but iij^{Li} rent from
 "Mychellmas 1564 notwthstandinge that before this he
 "was apoynted to pay iiij^{Li} by the yeare."

Thus he became intimately acquainted with all details of the foundation and management of the House he loved so well and served so faithfully.

The MS. itself is bound in white vellum, and the ink is blacker than most of that of the present day.

The Memo. signed "Nistrode" shows that a century after the MS. was written its contents were known and valued, but it appears to have been subsequently forgotten until 1888, when it was discovered while search was being made for evidence in support of the Hospital's Case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Now, out of love for his old school, Mr. Septimus Vaughan Morgan, one of the Governors (and Brother of Mr. Alderman Walter Vaughan Morgan, the first Treasurer of Christ's Hospital under the Scheme of 1890), has caused this facsimile to be produced,—moved thereto by seeing a similar reproduction of the Archives of the Grocers' Company, of which Richard Grafton was at one time Upper Master Warden.

The reading of the Rev. E. H. Pearce's delightful

“ Annals of Christ’s Hospital ” (published in 1901) will give zest to the perusal *in extenso* of John Howes’ Account.

Let us praise God for the good work of
Nicholas Ridley, the Preacher ;
Edward, the Royal Hearer and Doer ;
Lord Mayor Dobbs and the other wise Counsellors ;
“ who had one heart to do the commandment of the
King ” ; and

Richard Grafton,
the patient and fearless Worker through the early days of stress and storm. For, at a critical time in the history of London, they were enabled to start three noble Institutions, which the munificence of generations of Governors have built up into the Religious, Royal and Ancient Foundations of Christ, S^t. Thomas and Bridewell.

W^M. LEMPRIERE.

CHRIST’S HOSPITAL,
LONDON, E.C.,
June, 1904.

NOTE.—His son, Edmund Howes (baptised at Christ Church, Newgate Street, 19 July, 1562) “ set out with enlargements Stow’s Chronicle after his death ” as Strype relates ; and was instrumental in persuading John Dow to place on a permanent footing the Music School of Christ’s Hospital.

The first part of the book is devoted to a
description of the various forms of life in
the different parts of the world.

The second part of the book is devoted to a
description of the various forms of life in
the different parts of the world.

Wm. B. Ewing

This ~~my~~ Book was shewed to W^m Lamy,
Pub^l - at the time of his examination taken in
Chancery on the parte and behalfe of William
Fibbou Esq^r Deft at the suite of the Mayor
and Aldermen of the Cittie of London
Governours of the H^l Bartholomewes Hospital
nowe in Smithfield London Comp^t

Nistrod
3

This paper Book was shewed to W^m Parry Gent at the
time of his examinacon taken in Chancery on the parte
and behalfe of William Gibbon Esq^r deft. at the suyte of
the Major and Cittizens of the Citty of London Gover-
nours of the S^t Bartholomewes Hospitall neere Smithfield
London, Comp^{lt}

NISTRODE.

William Parry was Clerk of Christ's Hospital from 1653 to 1704 ; and William
Gibbon was Treasurer from 1662 to 1679.

The suit referred to probably related to a claim for 500 marks a year payable
to St. Bartholomew's Hospital by the Citizens of London under the terms of the
Charter of Henry VIII.

To the Right wor^{ship}full m^r Norton
M^r Audelaye & M^r Bamber Treasurers
of the Govern^{ment} of the Christe his Hospitall
Right worshipfull I have vpon good occasion collected &
gathered to gether a briefe note of the order manner
of the preading in the firste edition of the Hospitalls
Christe, Brydenwell, & Thomas the Apostle
wherein you shall not only see the forward
willing myndes, & the bountifull liberall gaudes
of a number of good men: who not only spent some
tyme & studie (as shun) to aduance & sette forward
the famous worke: But also you shall read
of a number of notable platte & doctes layd
for the accomplishing of the same: It also sheweth
myndes of the Govern^{ment} to preserve the state of
these Hospitalls in these dangerous daies of
Quene Marie: when there was nothing all ^{for} looked
(but done wth them, done wth them) ~~but done~~

TO THE RIGHTE WOR^{SH}PPFULL MR. NORTON MR.
AWDELEYE & MR. BANCKES, TREASURER, &
GOVERNO^{RS} OF CHRYSTE HIS HOSPITALL, &c.

~~~~~

Righte Worshipfull, I have vppon good occasion collected & gathered together a brefe note of the order & manner of the proceadings in the fyrste ereccon of the Hospitalles of Chrystes, Brydewell, & S<sup>t</sup> Thomas the Apostle, wherein you shall not onlye see the forwarde willing myndes, & the bountyfull lyberall handes of a number of good men : whoe only spent their tyme and studie (*ad. sumn.*) to advaunce & sette forwarde this famous worcke : But also you shall reade of a number of notable platts and devyses layed for the accomplyshing of the same : As also the carefull myndes of the Governo<sup>RS</sup> to preserve the state of these Hospitalles in those daungerous daies of Quene Marie : when there was nothing ells looked for (but downe w<sup>th</sup> them, downe w<sup>th</sup> them).

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William Norton (Treasurer 1582 to 1593), Thomas Audley, and John Bancks (Assistant Treasurer) were all considerable Benefactors to Christ's Hospital.



Thy myghty worthe to be had in memorie & to be  
knowne to surer as shall succede in office / For  
as the physician can never cure his patient excepte  
he firste examine, the grounds of his Disease:  
So likewise you that are called to be Governour,  
shall never knowe when you doe well, excepte  
you understande what others have done before you /  
I have thought good therefore to present unto  
you these breife notes, not that I meane to  
have them published or made knowne to the  
worlde, for that were not convenient / But for  
that it hath pleased God to call you to be  
Governour of the parts / I woulde no doubt  
of greates good service, & in this place for men  
of good conscience, knowledge, & discretion: surer as



Things worthie to be had in memorie & to be knowne to suche as shall succede in office. ffor as the phisicon can never cure his patient excepte he fyrste examyn the ground of his disisease,—So lykewyse you that ar called to be governo<sup>rs</sup> shall never knowe when you doe well excepte you vnderstande what others have done before you. I have thoughte good therefore to present vnto you these brefe notes, not that I meane to have them publyshed or made knowne to the worlde, for that were not convenyent. But for that yt hathe pleased god to calle you to be Governo<sup>rs</sup> of the poore, A worcke no doubte of greate good service, & a fytte place for men of good conscience, knowledge, & discrecon : suche as



beare a merryfull mynde, & will not make tye  
will a lare, but I have a fatyverly care, & soke by all  
meanes to contynue the same & yere, & to p<sup>r</sup>eserve tye  
good tyeinge w<sup>th</sup> other good men before I have y<sup>e</sup>on,  
gotten, & losse to tye wolefe & mainte<sup>n</sup>ance of tye  
p<sup>r</sup>ovise: & not by extream dealing to bring in question  
tye tyeinge w<sup>th</sup> I have bene longe in quest, for  
tye tyeinge is not tyeinge gyven to tye wolefe & comfort  
of tye p<sup>r</sup>ovise: but yt fyrste p<sup>r</sup>ovide of tye  
good l<sup>y</sup>ng, & so by wylle distrucion, y<sup>e</sup> have &  
distructe y<sup>e</sup>governement, yt may be contynued &  
augmented. And for tye sat tye tyeinge contynued  
in tye booke dothe only intreat of matters  
incident to y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup>governement, & I have tye p<sup>r</sup>ovise  
for y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup>governement made tye p<sup>r</sup>ovise of y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>th</sup> tye  
unto whom I will imparte tye tyeinge my travails



beare a mercyfull mynde & will not make their will a  
 lawe, but have a fatherly care, and seke by all meanes to  
 contynewe love & peace, & to preserve those good things  
 w<sup>ch</sup> other good men before have gyven gotten & left to  
 the relefe & mainten<sup>ance</sup> of the poore : & not by extreame  
 dealing to bring in question those things w<sup>ch</sup> have bene  
 longe in quiet, for there is nothinge gyven to the relefe  
 & comforte of the poore : but yt fyrst procedethe of love  
 & good lyking, & so by wyse discrecon grave and discrete  
 governement yt maie be contynued and augmented.  
 And for that the things conteyned in this booke dothe  
 only intreate of matters incident to yo<sup>r</sup> governemente I  
 have therefore for dyvers causes made choyce of yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>rps</sup>  
 vnto whome I will imparte these my traveiles

---

*"By wise discretion, grave and discreet government it may be continued and augmented."*—The present rent roll of Christ's Hospital, £69,000 a year, is the best testimony to the judicious care of the Governors in the past, and had they not been obliged to sell many of their properties in London and elsewhere, under compulsory powers, the Hospital's income would be very much larger.



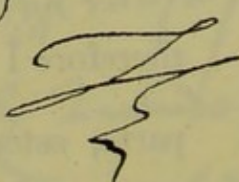
As thinge necessarye for yo<sup>r</sup> place & calling, desiring  
to see yt woulde please you to accepte this my  
w<sup>o</sup>rd unpollysed stile, in as good parte, as if w<sup>o</sup>t  
my good will spent yt unto you. And yf I have  
yt ever omitted or lefte unperte any thinge wor-  
thy memorie, or not so fully sett forth some  
thinge as the cause requyret: ympute yt  
rather to the lacke of my knowledge, or the  
inabilitie of myne unlerned head: then to the wante  
of any good will, & yett yt maie be (yf cause so  
requyret) yt I w<sup>o</sup> after I will not only amende yt  
but also amende yt. yf therefore I finde  
that you doe accepte & take this in good parte,  
ostendinge w<sup>o</sup>ll of the selfe my travailes begunne  
synsed w<sup>o</sup>t, & moste willinge mynde: I w<sup>o</sup> shall  
not passe manye daies (deo auspicante) god willing



as things necessarie for yo<sup>r</sup> place and calling. Wyshing that yt woulde please you to accepte this my rude vnollyshed stile in as good parte as I w<sup>th</sup> my good will present yt vnto you. And yf I have eyther omytted or lefte vnperfecte any thinge worthie memorie, or not so fully sett foorth some things as the cause requyrethe : ympute yt rather to the lacke of my knowledge, or the imbecillitie of myne vnlearned head : then the wante of any good will & yett yt maie be (yf cause so requyre) y<sup>t</sup> hereafter I will not only amende yt but allso augemente yt. Yf therefore I fynde that you doe accepte & take this in good parte, esteming well of these my traveiles begonne and fynished w<sup>th</sup> a moste willing mynde : there shall not passe many daies (*deo auspicante*) god willing



but I will putt in writinge certayne abuses. in the  
governemente of the court in this present tyme, whiche  
shalle be dooyn for remedie of the same. And so  
moste humble desiringe you not to indige at goodwylle  
of mee upon the deservise, I take my leave. wishing  
unto you moste happye bothe in this transitorie worlde  
the moste happye life in the worlde to come by the  
unspottable iudgement of Determinis. to the moste good bring  
of all. Amen. /

A. Howes  


but I will putt in wrighting certaine abuses in y<sup>e</sup> governmente of the poore in this present tyme, with sundrie devyses for remedie of the same. And so moste humblie desiring you not to iudge otherwyse of mee then I deserve I take my leave : wishing vnto yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>rps</sup> bothe in this transitorie worlde a most happie lyfe : & in the worlde to come those vnspeakable ioies of eternitie, to the w<sup>ch</sup> god bring us all. Amen.

J. HOWES.

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*"Putt in wrighting," &c.*—The second volume was completed in 1587. It contains, *inter alia*, the author's opinions on the government of the Hospitals; the inadequacy of their income; suggestions for preventing the entry of "the beggars of England" into the City; for the erection of municipal houses in lieu of tenements in alleys; and of lodgings in "void places" out of the City, such as Whitechapel, for those stricken with the Plague; reference to the numbers of homeless children; and observations on the curriculum of the Schools.



A familiar & friendly Discourse  
Dialogue w<sup>ch</sup> setting forth the  
true order & manner of the exercises  
of the Hospitallers of Christes, Bridewell  
and S<sup>t</sup> Thomas & Apostle /

Dignitie / **W**as there ever in any age the like number of  
poore people as there are at this present bogging in the  
streets of the Cittie and wandring in the fields  
so ydolize, being ready to attempte any mischief  
vpon any light occasion /

Dutie / The number at this present is greater & yett in tymes  
past more greater /

Dignitie / How does that appeare, in any worde or in  
any Cronicle

Dutie

B.

A FFAMILIAR & FRENDELY DISCOURSE DIALOGUE  
WYSE SETTING FORTHE THE FYRSTE ORDER &  
MANER OF Y<sup>E</sup> ERECCONS OF THE HOSPITALLES  
CHRISTES, BRIDEWELL AND S<sup>T</sup> THOMAS Y<sup>E</sup> APOSTLE.

---

Dignitie. Was there ever in any age the lyke number of poore people as there ar at this present begging in the streates of the Cytte and wandring in the fieldes so ydellye, being readie to attempte any myscheife vppon any lighte occasion.

Dutie. The nomber at this present is greate & yett in tymes past muche greater.

Dignitie. Howe dothe that appeare in any rcorde or in any Cronicle.



Dutie

By sundry & many plausible reasons /  
I should set downe the miserable estate  
of this lande in olde tyme when Julius Cesar had  
suppressed the Brytains & kept them in subiection by  
the space of 483 yeres, or of I should sett foorth  
the oppressions & spoyle done by the Saxons, who  
had this lande in gouernement 487 yeres or of I  
were able to sett foorth the terrible tyranny of  
the ruell Danes, who made sadworke & spoyle of  
this lande many yeres, Then should I linc open  
the miserable estate of the people, when in the whole  
lande there was nothing but penurie & beggerie /  
But then should I be over tedious & make a greate  
volume Therefore I will briefly begin w<sup>th</sup> the Conqueror

of No. 10



Dutie. By sundrye & many probable reasons. ffyrste, yf I shoulde sette downe the myserable estate of this lande in olde tyme when Julius Cæsar had suppressed the Brytons & kepte them in subiection by the space of 483 yeres, or yf I shoulde sett foorthe the oppressions & spoyles Done by the Saxons, whoe had this lande in governement 487 yeres, or yf I Were able to sette foorthe the terrible tyrannye of the cruell Danes, whoe made havocke & spoyle of this Lande many yeres : Then shoulde I laie open the myserable estate of the people when in the whole lande there was nothing but pennurie & beggerye. Butt then shoulde I be over tedious & make a greate volume. Therefore I will briefly begin w<sup>th</sup> ye Conqueror



of most p[ro]v[er]bials & Dec[ret]als had great testimony  
bothe in o[ur] Lawes & Histories /

It appeareth, that yndoubtedly, after the conquest  
the people of the Land were so oppressed by ransoms,  
& fines, Taxes, & spoyle that they were not able  
to satisfie the Desire of the Kinges & Adorning  
Normans, whose subdued them by such tyrannies that all  
the wealth of the Land was to little to satisfie  
their greedy desire, whereupon followed long & cruel  
warrs, whereby the Land was restored w[ith]  
a multitude of yoll people & yt was longe before they  
could be suppressed /

Secondly, after these pilloung tymes were appeased  
w[ith] the Law continued all to longe, then came the greates  
w[ar]re betwene the twoe noble houses of Lancaster

& Yorke




of whose governemente Wee have greate testimonyes  
bothe in o<sup>r</sup> Lawes & hystories.

It appeareth that ymeadiatly after the Conquest the  
people of the Lande were so oppressed by ransomes,  
ffynes, Taxes, & spoyles that they were not able to  
satysfie the desyer of the hungrye raveninge Normans,  
whoe subdued them by suche tyrranye that all the  
Wealthe of the lande was to lyttle to satysfie their  
gredye desyre. Wherevppon followed longe and cruell  
Warres, whereby the Lande was pestered Withe a  
multitude of ydell people & yt was longe before they  
coule be suppressed.

Secondly, after these perillous tymes were appeased w<sup>ch</sup>  
had contynued all to longe, then came the greate cyvill  
Warres betwene the twoe noble houses of Lancaster



York. At w<sup>ch</sup> tyme yt appereth by <sup>the</sup> histories ~  
that the people gave them selves to furious warres ~  
& ydelnes & to lyve upon spoyle. These warres ~  
continued many yeres by reason wherof there was ~  
such a number of ydel yllfeiring folowes, that yt ~  
was many yeres before the last dissolution of the ~  
people could be reduced to conformite.

 Thirdly, in the latter tyme of that most famous  
fourte yere King Henry the eight, after the  
winning of Bullaigne & ending of the king's warres  
yt appereth that there were greute numbers of  
poore lame ydel & maystarles men dispersed into  
divers parts of this Realme; but chiefly  
about the Cittie of London. For w<sup>ch</sup> cause  
that most noble prince gave order to the Lord

maior



& Yorke. At w<sup>ch</sup> tyme yt appeareth by o<sup>r</sup> histories that the people gave themselves to faccous warres & ydellnes & to lyve vppon spoyles. These warres contynued many yeres by reason whereof there was suche a number of ydell pylfering Roges that yt was many yeres before these owtlawes & Rogyshe people could be reduced to conformetie.

Thirdly, in the Latter tyme of that moste famous & worthie prynce king Henry the eighte after y<sup>e</sup> Wynning of Bullaigne & ending of the king's warres yt appeareth that there were greate numbers of poore lame ydell & maysterles men dispersed into dyvers parts of this Realme, but chiefly aboute this Cittie of London. ffor w<sup>ch</sup> cause that moste noble prynce gave order to the Lorde

---

*"Greate numbers of poore," &c.*—"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."—Malcolm's *Londinium* II., p. 554.



Manor & Cytizens to provide that the wounded soldiers &  
 distressed wandering people might be cured and relieved  
 And the better to encourage the Cytizens to provide  
 in their own the King gave unto the L. Mayor  
 & Councillors & Cytizens the manshon house of  
 St Bartholomewes to be made a house to harbor  
 & cure the lame & distressed people & also to sell  
 380-4-2 yearly to the relief & comfort of the said  
 poore /

Dignitie This was a noble foundation of the most glorious King in  
 the latter end of his reign his name shall never  
 be so long as the world endureth

Dntie It was also a goodly foundation & in great good

in the  
 C



Maior & Cyttezens to provide that the wounded souldiers & diseased wandring people mighte be cured and releved. And the better to encourage the Cyttezens to proceade in this accon the king gave vnto the L. Maior Comunalltie & Cyttezens the mansion house of S<sup>t</sup> Bartholomewes to be made a house to harbour & cure the lame & diseased people & gave w<sup>thall</sup> 380<sup>li</sup> 4<sup>s</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>. yerely to the reliefe & comfote of the said poore.

Dignitie.

This was a noble foundacon of this worthie king in the latter ende of his raigne his fame shall never die so longe as the worlde endurethe.

Dutie.

It was & ys a goodly foundacon & did greate good

---

*"St. Bartholomewes"*—v. Rev. E. H. Pearce's "Annals of Christ's Hospital," pp. 11-13.—The Hospital of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, originally founded by Rahere about 1123, was refounded by Henry VIII. in 1544 as the House of the Poor. It was united to the Royal Hospitals of Edward VI. at a General Court holden at Christ's Hospital, 27th September, 1557.



in the City during the greatest parts of King  
+ Edward's reign, but in the latter years of King Edward  
the of Sicily began to be notorious & especially to be  
so that the streets & lanes in London began to  
swarm with beggars, & houses for receiving them be  
so shortly established but that time in the abbey  
of St. Dunstons the good contents & meaning of the first  
founders, as hereafter shall appear herein the  
like manner is of force. But this was not only  
done at that point, for at that time a number  
of the poor did so increase of all sort, that the  
streets, lanes & lanes were filled with  
not a number of Leperish Lechers, beggars &  
such so that St. Bartholomewes Hospital was not



in the Cytte During the greatest parte of king Edwards raigne, but in the latter yeres of king Edwarde the officers began to be necligent and chefely the bedells so that the streates & lanes in London began to swarme w<sup>th</sup> beggers & roges for nothing can be so suerly establyshed but that tyme maie alter & chaunge the good entente & meaning of the fyrste ffounders, as hereafter shall appeare wherein the lyke occasion is offered. Butt this was not only y<sup>e</sup> cause at that present, for at that tyme y<sup>e</sup> number of the poore did so encrease of all sorts, that the churches, streates and lanes Were fylled daylye w<sup>th</sup> a number of Loathsome Lazars botches & sores so that St. Bartholomewes hospitall Was not



able to receive the tenth parts of the tithes that you  
 were to be paid for / whereupon the preachers in  
 their pulpits moved the people to pray to your  
 liberality for the relief of these poor people. But espe-  
 cially that worthy Bysshoppe (Hyde) who  
 in a sermons before the King in 2<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> did so zealous-  
 ly move the King to give a rare for the relief of these  
 poor, that the King after the end of the sermons  
 sent for the Bysshoppe & conferred w<sup>th</sup> him what  
 course might best be taken for the relief of these  
 poor. After w<sup>ch</sup> conference the King wrote his  
 letters to the L. M<sup>or</sup> and willed the Bysshoppe  
 to signify so much to the L. M<sup>or</sup> that it  
 was the Kings pleasure that he should be the

bringer



able to receyve the tenthe parte of those that then were to be provided for. Wherevppon the preachers in their pulpitts moved the people to provide & to gyve lyberally to the relefe of those poore people. But espeaciallye that worthie Bysshoppe Rydley whoe in a sermone before the kings ma<sup>tie</sup> did so zealouslye move the king to have a care for the relefe of the poore that the king after the ende of the sermone sent for the Bysshoppe & conferred w<sup>th</sup> him What course mighte best be taken for the relefe of the poore. After w<sup>ch</sup> conference the king Wrotte his lres to the L. Maior, and willed the Bysshoppe to signefie so mucche to the L. Maior that yt was the kings pleasure that he shoulde be the

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"*The L. Maior*"—v. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 16.—Sir Richard Dobbs, Lord Mayor, 1551-2. His Portrait hangs in the Court Room of Christ's Hospital, London, and is reproduced, from a photograph by Mr. Charles E. Browne, B.Sc., in "Annals of Christ's Hospital." At his funeral in May, 1556, all the Governors attended "with ther gren stayffes in ther handes." (Machyn's Diary, pp. 105-6). v. Ridley's farewell letter to the Citizens of London in Trollope's "History of Christ's Hospital," p. 46; and "Bridewell Royal Hospital," by Colonel A. J. Copeland, F.S.A., p. 25.



bringer of the said ties, to the end that the  
said should be the more carefull to accompyss  
the kings requeste

Dignitie I praye you lett me heare what followed of the king ties

Dutie These gracious ties of the king and good motion of  
the Bysshoppe take very good effecte

Dignitie I praye you lett me heare what followed

Dutie I shall doe to diuine unto you, the distance is  
longe & the matter intricate

Dignitie My desire is to heare the whole distance & therefore

I praye

brynger of the said lres to the ende that the L. Maior shoulde be the more carefull to accomplyshe the kings requeste.

Dignitie. What good successe followed of the kings lres.

Dutie. These gracious lres of the king and good motion of the Bysshoppe tooke very good effecte.

Dignitie. I praie you lett me heare what followed.

Dutie. I shalbe over tedious vnto you, the discourse is longe & the matter intricate.

Dignitie. My desyer is to heare the whole discourse & therefore

---

*"King's letters."*—Endeavours have been made to trace the original letter, but in vain. At that time such documents were regarded as private, and not official, so were retained by the Lord Mayor.



I praye you to doo no parte contoured /

Dutie I will accomplishe yo<sup>r</sup> request so farre forth as  
my knowledge & memorie will permit me

Diamtie A wrote ad

Dutie After the L. Maior & his brethren had well consi-  
dered of the Kinge his very honorable & very rever-  
ent went to call some or two of the most wittigent  
& to appoynt certayne Aldermen to mete & conferre  
w<sup>th</sup> them what more best to be done. And to  
settle downe in writinge some plattforme w<sup>ch</sup> shoulde  
keepe greate numbers of y<sup>e</sup>ll Rogy<sup>e</sup> wandering  
beggers might be removed oute of the streets &  
dore.

I praie you leave no parte vntouched.

Dutie. I will accomplyshe yo<sup>r</sup> request so farre foorthe as my knowledge & memorie will permytt mee.

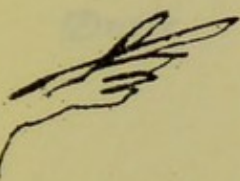
Dignitie. Proceade.

Dutie. After the L. Maior & his bretheren had well consydered of the kings lres they thoughte yt very convenyent to calle tenne or twelve of the wysest cittezens & to appoynte certaine Aldermen to mete & conferre w<sup>th</sup> them what were best to be done. And to sette downe in wrighting some platfforme w<sup>ch</sup> waie these greate numbers of ydell rogishe wandring beggers mighte be removed oute of the streates &



every sort placed in sundrie houses the young the  
aged the poor & the lustie & every of these  
to be made profitable members in the common wealthe

Dignitie I like very well of yo<sup>r</sup> beginning I praye you go on

Dutie  This wortie Bysshoppe M<sup>r</sup> Dorte<sup>r</sup> of Exeter was  
the firste begetter of these good beginninge did  
not refuse, but effectuallly followed the S. Minor  
that then was S<sup>r</sup> Vincent Dubois who  
was a very earnest man in setting forward  
these worke. So that after divers meetings of  
the Bysshoppe & other wise Cittizens they  
drew a booke wherein they had sette downe in right  
sorte & maner they would have these poore

Done

every sorte placed in sundrie houses the younge the aged  
the sore & the lustie roge & every of these to be made  
proffitable members in the comon wealthe.

Dignitie. I lyke very well of yo<sup>r</sup> begining. I praie you goe on.

Dutie. This worthie Bysshoppe Mr. Docto<sup>r</sup> Rydley whoe was  
the fyrste begetter of those good beginings did not cease,  
but effectually followed the L. Maior that then was  
Sr. Richarde Dabbes whoe was a verye earnest man in  
setting forwards of this worcke. So that after dyvers  
meetings of the Byshoppe & other wyse Cyttezens they  
devysed a booke wherein they had sette downe in what  
sorte & manner they woulde have these poore



Proved for /

Dignitie Can you sette Downe briefely to what effecte  
that booke was /

Dutic I will doe my good will /  
 ffyrste they desired to take oute of the statutes  
 all the fatherles children & other poore men & women  
 that were not able to kepe them & to bringe them  
 to the late dissolved house of the Greie Fryers  
 wher they desired to be an hospitall for them wher  
 they shoulde have meate drinke & clothe lodging  
 & learning & of fivore to attende upon them /  
 They also desired that there shoulde be provision  
 made

provided for.

Dignitie. Can you sette downe brefelye to what effecte that booke was.

Dutie. I will Doe my good will. ffyrste they devysed to take oute of the streates all the fatherles children & other poore mens children that were not able to kepe them & to bringe them to the late dissolved house of the Greie ffryers w<sup>ch</sup> they devysed to be an hospitall for them where they shoulde have meate drinke & cloths, lodging and learning and officers to attende vppon them. They allso devysed that there should be provysion

---

*"Late dissolved house," &c.*—This had been occupied by the Grey Friars from 1224 to 1538, when it was surrendered to the King (v. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 3), who granted it to the Corporation in 1546, for the relief of the Poor, subject to various tenancies of private Houses within the Precincts.



made to kepe the sike from the wold & lye in a platte  
to save pure the Fynsturge counte & thew to save  
the the reidoren in a fresse dwe in the tyme of  
sickness berans thew feared lest the wronge the  
corrupte nature of the reidoren wold bring  
taken from the Domesday might one infertile  
another being partte of in one house & so putte  
the hole Cytie in daunger of infection /

Dignitie The Erie Doyse of Lyke very well for y<sup>e</sup> trayte  
of botch vertue & pollorie

Dutie The Gen<sup>l</sup> the Govern<sup>r</sup> Doyse of the sike  
of surge us for wante of y<sup>e</sup>re was not able to

leaving

made to kepe the sicke from the whole and layed a platte to have purchased Fynsburye Courte & there to have kepte the children in a freshe aire in the tyme of sicknes because they feared leaste throughe the corrupte nature of the children whoe being taken from the dounghill mighte one infecte another being packte up in one house & so putte the hole Cytte in Daunger of infection.

Dignitie.      This devyse I lyke very well for yt caryethe w<sup>th</sup> yt bothe vertue & pollecie.

Dutie.          Then the Governo<sup>rs</sup> devysed that the sucking children & suche as for wante of yeres were not able to

---

*"Finsbury Court."*—Probably part of the Manor of Finsbury adjacent to the London Wall, belonging to the Prebend of Hollywell and Finsbury, and leased to the Corporation of London.



learned should be kept in the Countrey & allowed  
at Easter brought home

Dignitie I like very well of these doings I pray you proceed

Dutic There was also doings to be taken out of the  
streets all the lame & aged people were to  
be put into some place to goe unto And they should  
all be conveyed to the hospitall of St Thomas  
in Southwarke where they should have meate  
drinke & lodging Chirurgians & other officers to  
attende upon them

Dignitie I like in these sortes very well provided for  
in wordes

Dutic

E

learne shoulde be kepte in the Countreye & allwaies at Easter broughte home.

Dignitie. I lyke very well of their devyse. I praie you proceade.

Dutie. There was also devysed to be taken oute of the streates all the lame and aged people suche as had not any place to goe vnto. And they shoulde all be convayed to the Hospitall of St. Thomas in Sowthwarke where they shoulde have meate, drincke, and lodging, Chirurgians and other officers to attende vppon them.

Dignitie. Here ar twoe sortes very well provyded for in wordes.

Dutie. Truly they ar yet but in wordes

---

*St. Thomas' Hospital* was originally founded within the Priory of St. Mary Overie Southwark, between 1172 and 1207, for converts and poor children, and was dedicated to St. Thomas à Beckett.

By Letters Patent of Edward VI., dated 12th August, 1551, the site of the Hospital, the Church and part of the Endowment (£154 17s. 1d. per annum) were granted to the Corporation of London for a place and home for poor people; and by further Letters Patent, dated 13th August, 1551, the residue of the Endowments (£160 per annum) was granted as a purchase for £2,461 2s. 6d.

The site was sold in 1862 for railway extension, and the patients were housed in the old Surrey Gardens Buildings until the opening of the present handsome structure at Stangate in 1871.

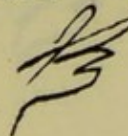


Dutie Truly they are not but in words but anon you  
shall know of Deedes /

Dignitie I long to see the whole frame of this daye

Dutie I will greete you the rest / Then they did daye  
that all the world & lustie (to god as well  
men as women should all be taken up & be  
condemned into some house where they should doe  
all things necessary & be compelled to labour

Dignitie You delight me greatly I desire to see the rest

Dutie Then they daye that all the lecherous people should  
+  be removed



but anon you shall heare of deedes.

Dignitie. I longe to heare the whole some of this devyse.

Dutie. I will proceade w<sup>th</sup> the rest. Then they did devyse that all the ydell & lustie roges as well men as woemen shoulde all be taken vp & be convayed into some house where they shoulde have all things necessarie & be compellde to labour.

Dignitie. You delighte me greatly. I desire to heare y<sup>e</sup> rest.

Dutie. Then they devysed that all the lazer people shoulde

*The Lazars* (the loathsome Lazars, botches and sores, p. 6) were a constant annoyance to the Citizens by their "clapping of dishes and ringing of bells" (Stow, 1633, Ed. p. 344), and were an ever-present source of infection.

The following extract from the Christ's Hospital General Account for April, 1553, shows the arrangement made for dealing with them :—

"Payd to the vj Lazarhowses adioynige to the Citie for the herbouringe of the poore whiche haue bene sente them from this howse and from S<sup>t</sup> Thomas Hospitall accordinge to suche order as was taken w<sup>th</sup> the kepers of the said howses, whiche was for euerye poore person that shoulde be sente vnto them by the Gour'nours of this howse they shoulde be allowed vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> a Monethe and payd monthly and euery of the kepers of the sayd howses to thintente they shoulde both charitably and well entreate shuche poore as shoulde be comitted vnto them, and also diligently look vnto them that none of their said poore shoulde come w<sup>th</sup>in the Citie to begg neyther w<sup>th</sup>in iij myle therof except only at the Dores of their said howses, euery of them ys allowed yerely xx<sup>s</sup> to be payd Quarterly. And this order was taken the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> day of Septembre 1552. Sythen whiche tyme to this daye is vij monethes and to the said howses haue I payd as maye appeare by the particulers thereof only for the poore xxxiiij<sup>l</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup> and for their haulf yeares ffee iij<sup>l</sup>. And by the consent of the howse when the ordre was taken eury of them had v<sup>s</sup> whiche in the whole was xxx<sup>s</sup>. xxxviiij<sup>l</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>."



be removed out of the statutes & Edos monthly penions  
 payd to them to the ende that they shoulde not annoy  
 the Kinge subiecte resorting to the Cittie

Dignitie I like these dooys to passing well

Dutie They also dooys yett more, that all the desired  
 poor Cittizens shoulde be made knowne that  
 dooys of them shoulde have wothelyd portion  
 according to his necessitie

Dignitie I like well of that dooys at present of a charitable  
 munde

Dutie Would you main see that the Cittizens dooys  
 to these

be removed out of the streates & have monthly pen<sup>cons</sup> payde them to the ende that they shoulde not anoye the kings subiects resorting to the Cytte.

Dignitie. I lyke these devyses passing well.

Dutie. They allso devysed yett more, that all the decayed poore Cyttezens shoulde be made knowne & that every of them shoulde have wekelye a pencion according to his necessitie.

Dignitie. I lyke well of that devyse yt proceaded of a charitable mynde.

Dutie. Nowe you maie see that the Cyttezens devysed



to cleanse the Cittie cleane of all sorte of beggers  
from tyme to tyme / And because they shoulde not  
encrease they shoulde to augmente the number of  
seint beuolob, to the ende they shoulde daily  
attende & walke in the streets & at the gates  
of the Cittie that no Countrey beggers shoulde  
come yn to annoy or putt the Cittie to any  
hurt or damage

Dignitie It very good policie for the gent to that the most  
of the bene noting /

Dutie These words also shoulde to that all lame men  
& women shoulde be sundry made hole

shoulde

to clense the Cyttie cleane of all sorts of beggers from tyme to tyme. And because they shoulde not encrease they devysed to augemente the number of their beadles, to the ende they shoulde dailye attende & wayte in the streates & at the gates of the Cyttie that no Countrey beggers shoulde come yn to anoye or putt the Cyttie to any farther charge.

Dignitie. A very good pollecie for w<sup>th</sup>out that the rest had bene nothing.

Dutie. There was allso devysed that all lame men & woemen w<sup>ch</sup> shoulde be cured & made hole

---

"*Beadles.*"—By the terms of Henry VIII.'s Charter the Corporation were to "find eight persons to be Bedells to bring to the . . . House of the Poor such poor, "sick, aged, and impotent people as shall be found going abroad in the City of "London and the suburbs of the same, not having wherewith to be sustained. "And to repulse and avoid such valiant and sturdy vagabonds and beggars they "shall find daily within the said City and the suburbs of the same." Their wages were fixed at £3 6s. 8d. a year.



shoulde be brought to the house of Labour as all shal the  
 shoulde not shoulde be brought by any book or  
 by proclamation that they shoulde all be brought to the  
 house of Labour & there kept & until they might  
 be better provided for

Dignitic

This doost of all the rest surpluss that there is in  
 the world of a man, woulde & God will  
 blesse that Citty or Countie wherem first  
 you find the utter in execution, you sawe to be was  
 doost & truly yt was a good doost, but what  
 surpluss take all these doosts: that I desire to  
 knowe /

Dutic

The plattforme the draught was delivred in

wrighting

F.

shoulde be broughte to the house of Labour as allso all the theves w<sup>ch</sup> shoulde be acqytted eyther by their booke or by proclamacon that they shoulde all be broughte to ye house of labour & there kept vntyll they mighte be better provided for.

Dignitie.

This devyse of all the rest surpassethe here is a perfecte plattform of a comon wealthe & god will blesse that Cittie or Countrie wherein these good acons ar putte in execucon. You saie this was devysed & truely yt was a good devyse, but what successe tooke all these devyses : that I desier to knowe.

Dutie.

The plattform thus drawne was delyvered in



13  
Wynnstuf to the L. Maier & counte of Aldermen  
where it was generallie made byed, w<sup>ch</sup> the booke  
thei delyvered a petition in Wynnstuf to thei  
efferte that thei shoulde be putte in  
putt in execution & not die in obligation /

Dignitie  
Thei was a good motion & provided of a good shalle  
et thei bene greute wyllie that so good a worke  
bronge to to so good efferte shoulde so shoulde bene  
buried /

Dutie  
13  
Thei sturde up a greute number w<sup>ch</sup> thei shoulde  
followe thei shoulde never leste the L. Maier  
& counte of Aldermen byll thei shoulde order to provide  
& power gyven them to doo all that was needfull  
in that tyme /

Dignitie

wrighting to the L. Maior & courte of Aldermen where yt was generallie well lyked. W<sup>th</sup> this booke they delyvered a peticon in wrighting to this effecte that this their travaile myghte be putt in execucon & not die in oblyvion.

Dignitie.

This was a good motion & proceeded of a good zeale yt had bene greate pyttie that so good a worcke broughte to so good effecte shoulde so have bene buryed.

Dutie.

God stirred vp a greate number w<sup>ch</sup> did prosecute & followe the sute whoe never lefte the L. Maior & Courte of Aldermen tyll they had order to proceade & power gyven them to doe all that was nedefull in that accon.

---

*“Generally well liked.”*—“The Lord wrought with thee, and gave thee the consent of the brethren,” *i.e.*, the Aldermen.—Ridley’s farewell to the Citizens.



Dignitie I like very well of this device & praise you

Dutie I hope that this firste Princesse this platter of  
 13 has many unto them of Aldermen & other goodes  
 Citizens has made up the full number of <sup>the</sup> 100.  
 persons & rest of them to attende upon them to receive  
 some meetinge w<sup>th</sup> them, they did every day  
 untill they had broughte this worke unto y<sup>er</sup>the  
 rypones

Dignitie What was the next thinge that <sup>the</sup> 100 persons  
 took in hande

Dutie I hope <sup>the</sup> 100 persons desired to sende precepte to every  
 Alderman & to the wardens of every Company to

Dignitie. I lyke very well of this decree. Proceade I praie  
you.

Dutie. These that had fyrste drawn this platte chose as  
many vnto them of Aldermen & other grave Cyttezens  
as made up the full number of xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons & chose  
officers to attende vppon them to warne their meetings  
w<sup>ch</sup> comonly they did every daie vntill they had  
broughte this worcke vnto perfecte rypenes.

Dignitie. What was the nexte thing these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons tooke  
in hande.

Dutie. These xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons devysed to sende precepts to every  
Alderman & to the Wardeines of every Companye to

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*“Thirty persons.”*—“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 30 in number, whereof 6 are Aldermen,—and 2 of  
the same 6 shall always be elected of those that have been Mayors of the City,—  
and 24 Citizens of London who shall be named and elected of the whole City.”—  
Bridewell Petition.



the officers that they w<sup>ch</sup> were officers should  
make diligent search w<sup>ch</sup> in doory of house  
wardes & companies w<sup>ch</sup>at number of poor father-  
less children w<sup>ch</sup>at number of aged, lame & impotent  
persons and w<sup>ch</sup>at number of both men & women  
as well  
women as men as also w<sup>ch</sup>at number of decayed  
constables were in doory company & wardes w<sup>ch</sup>in  
the Cittie of London & libertie of the same  
after this search so made they all agreed to sette  
downe in writinge the same whole numbers in a  
booke /

Dignitie This was a very good & convenient to the  
matter /

Putte This search beinge diligently made & presented  
Cytie

this effecte that they w<sup>th</sup> their officers shoulde make dilligent searche w<sup>th</sup>in every of their Wardes & companyes what number of poore fatherlesse children, what number of aged, lame & impotent persons and what number of ydell roges as well woemen as men As allso what number of decayed housholders were in everye Companie & Warde w<sup>th</sup>in the Cyttie of London & lybties of the same. And after this searche so made they all agreed to sette downe in wrighting their whole numbers in a booke.

Dignitie.

This was a very good course & incydent to the matter.

Dutie.

This searche being dilligently made throughoute ye



Exchequer & Aldermen of every Ward & the Wardens  
of every Company brought in their reports severally  
of every of the sorts of the poore

Dignitie It is not to be doubted but the number was greates

Dutie The number was greates indeede as shall appere  
viz:

|                                                 |     |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Of ffrenchmen resident                          | 300 |
| Of Core & fute persons                          | 200 |
| Of poore men & verbinde<br>with theire resident | 350 |
| Of Dyed persons                                 | 400 |
| Of decayed & susceyted                          | 650 |
| Of ydell & vagabondes                           | 200 |

The whole number ys as yt appereth } 2160  
to be of all sortes wch required ysent relief

Cyttie the Aldermen of every Warde & the Wardeines of every Companye broughte in their reportes severallye of every of the sortes of the poore.

Dignitie. It is not to be doubted but the number was greate.

Dutie. The number was greate indede as shall appeare, viz. :—

|                                                          |   |   |   |   |   |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Of ffatherles children                                   | - | - | - | - | - | 300 |
| Of Sore & sicke psons                                    | - | - | - | - | - | 200 |
| Of poore men overburdened w <sup>th</sup> their children |   |   |   |   |   | 350 |
| Of aged persons                                          | - | - | - | - | - | 400 |
| Of decayed householders                                  | - | - | - | - | - | 650 |
| Of ydell vagabondes                                      | - | - | - | - | - | 200 |

The whole number ys as yt appeareth to be of

all sortes w<sup>ch</sup> requyred present relefe - - 2160 (sic)



Dignitie Howe was yt possible that this rittie should  
be so overcharged w<sup>th</sup> poore people /

Dutie Howe wantie of expurion of good lawes & by most  
lygentie ydovernemente as itt shall hereafter appere  
in the discourse of this p<sup>re</sup>sent tyme

Dignitie Howe I praye you shewe me howe ys yt possible  
to raise sufficient matter to redde the p<sup>re</sup>sent  
necessitie of all these sortes of poore /

Dutie I will shewe you what somes of money was  
raised & by what meanes of yt please yo<sup>r</sup> to  
attende the hearing /

Dignitie Will my sharte & I thank you to

Dignitie. Howe was yt possible that this Cittie shoulde be so overchardged w<sup>th</sup> poore people.

Dutie. Ffor wante of execucon of good lawes & by neckligente governemente as It shall hereafter appeare in the discourse of this present tyme

Dignitie. Nowe I praie you showe me howe ys yt possible to rayse sufficient matter to releve the present necessitie of all those sortes of poore.

Dutie. I will shewe you what somes of money was raysed & by what meanes yf yt please yo<sup>n</sup> to attende the hearing.

Dignitie. W<sup>th</sup> all my harte & I thancke you to



Dutie

These xxx<sup>th</sup> persons did commonly mete every day in  
 the inner chamber in the Guildhall where they  
 firste theynght to goe to begynne w<sup>th</sup> them selves  
 & agreed to presse upon every of them selves  
 for all some of money according to his callinge  
 & abilitye some .20<sup>th</sup> some 10<sup>th</sup> some more some lesse  
 There was also granted them the summe of two  
 hundred markes upon the shirffe w<sup>ch</sup> was 200<sup>th</sup> by  
 the whole some at that tyme taken up in presse  
 was 748<sup>th</sup> or there aboute

Dignitie

If by the gods good beginninge

Dewtie

That w<sup>ch</sup> followed had also very good success  
 for after this these xxx<sup>th</sup> persons divided them  
 selves into two partes agreeing to divide the

rithe



Dutie. These xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons did comonly mete every daie in the inner chamber in the Gvildhall where they fyrste thoughte good to begynne w<sup>th</sup> themselves & agreed to presse vppon every of them selves a severall some of money according to his calling & abillitie, some 20<sup>ei</sup>, some 10<sup>ei</sup>, some more, some lesse.

There was allso graunted them the fynes of twoe w<sup>ch</sup> were chosen Shiriffs w<sup>ch</sup> was 200<sup>ei</sup> so y<sup>t</sup> the whole some at that tyme taken vp in presse was 748<sup>ei</sup> or there abouts.

Dignitie. I lyke this good begining well.

Dutie. That w<sup>ch</sup> followed had allso very good successe. Ffor after this these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons devyded them selves into twoe partes agreing to devyde the

---

"*Sheriffs' Fines.*"—By Order of Court of Common Council, 6th September, 1552, of £300 received as Fines for refusing to take the office of Sheriff from John Crymes, Clothworker, Thomas Clayton, Baker, and John Brown, Mercer, £200 was assigned to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and £100 to Christ's Hospital.



mittie betwene them & to wille all the preachers  
ministers, churchwardens & Cymen of the  
or foure of the better sort of every parische  
before them, to the ende to p[ro]vide them that  
they shoulde drawe on the rest of their parische-  
ners to a frank benedolence & meekly p[er]mission  
and to that effect they do hereby com[man]d  
a very fine mittie & laboured oration being  
printed w[ith] they gave to every preacher and  
minister the better to instructe & p[ro]vide the  
people in every parische to give liberally

Dignitie

I can hardly beleve that the benedolence of  
London only would rise to a competent sume to relieve  
such a number.

Dutie.

1589

Cittie betwene them & to calle all the preachers mynisters, churchewardaines & sydemen & w<sup>th</sup> three or foure of the better sorte of every paryshe before them to the ende to perswade them that they shoulde drawe on the rest of their paryshoners to a francke benevolence & wekely pencion. And to that effecte they delyvered therew<sup>th</sup> a very fyne wittie & learned oracon being printed w<sup>ch</sup> they gave to every preacher and mynister the better to instructe & perswade the people in every paryshe to gyve lyberallye.

Dignitie.

I can hardlye beleve that the benevolence of London only could ryse to a compotent some to releve suche a nomber.



Dutie

They devised also that there should be boxes purposed  
 to every Inholder there was delivered one to the ends  
 of they might gather of their gresse their  
 benevolence to that good worke / There were  
 also boxes delivered to the wardens of every  
 Company to the same effecte within the endes a  
 number broughte in greates sumes of monney, for  
 men gave frankly the worke was so generally  
 well liked the preachers also at wales rouse  
 did continually proude the people to give libe-  
 rally so that monney came in abundantly /

Dignitie

It is a ioyfull thinge to heare that the people  
 were so readye to give their monney to so  
 good a worke . /

Dutie

H.

Dutie.

They devysed allso that there shoulde be boxes provyded & to every Inholder there was delyvered one to the ende y<sup>t</sup> they mighte gather of their ghests their benevolence to that good worcke. There were allso boxes delyvered to the Wardeines of everye Companie to the same effecte w<sup>ch</sup> in the ende a nomber broughte in greate somes of money, for men gave franckly the worcke was so generally well lyked : the preachers allso at Pawles crosse did contynually perswade the people to gyve lyberally so that money came in abundantlye.

Dignitie.

It is a ioyfull thinge to heare that the people were so readye to gyve their moneye to so good a worcke.



Dutie They shold provide further / They was a  
Dobyt that dovy honest counsellor in London a  
Houde shold a byll printed w<sup>ch</sup>erein there was a  
a glasse wyndow lefte open for his name  
& for his some of monye by some w<sup>ch</sup>erof  
is he

C. H. D. Doe frankly give & freely grante  
fourty, to be payde toward the exchequer  
of the countie for the year  
toward the maintenance & continuance of y<sup>e</sup>  
same year

These bylles shold made & printed were delivred  
to the remembrance of the shire of  
Houde delivred to the honest counsellors  
of the shire & dovy man to sett downe

his

Dutie.

They proceeded farther. There was a devyse that every honest housholder in London shoulde have a byll prynted wherein there was a glasse wyndowe lefte open for his name & for his some of moneye the tenure whereof is this.

T. W. doe franckly gyve & freely graunte foorthew<sup>th</sup> to be payde towards the ereccon of the houses for the poore . . . . & wekely towards the mainten<sup>u</sup>nce and continuance of ye same poore. . . . .

These bylles thus made & prynted were delyvered to the churchwardeins to the ende that they should delyver them to the honest housholders of the paryshe & every man to sett downe

---

" *Adevyse,*" &c.—"This month of August (1552) began the great provision "for the poor in London, towards the which every man was contributory, and gave "certain money in hand, and covenanted to give a certain weekly."—Howes' Stow, p. 608.



his done name and his some: what he would give  
presently & wotely

Dignitie This was a fine device & heere must needs be  
a greate some of moneye

Dutie Upon the retourn of these boxes by llet &  
bondcolours & doore being entred into a fine  
booke by the Clarke teen these xxx. <sup>li</sup> shob  
maded the L. in diox & court of Aldermen  
to sett downe theire bondcolours, wch they did  
& they gave an hundred pounde & so a year  
Lando wch the Excheqer had purgasa of the  
king wch Lando was turned over to St  
Thomas Hospital

Dignitie

his owne name and his some what he woulde gyve presently & wekelye.

Dignitie. This was a fyne devyse & there must nedes ryse a greate some of moneye.

Dutie. Uppon the retourne of these boxes bylles & benevolences & every thing entred into a faire booke by the Clarcke then these xxx<sup>tiē</sup> persons moved the L. Maior & Courte of Aldermen to sett downe their benevolence, w<sup>ch</sup> they did & they gave an hundrethe pownds & 50<sup>ēi</sup> a yere Lande w<sup>ch</sup> the Cyttie had purchased of y<sup>e</sup> king w<sup>ch</sup> Lande was tourned over to St. Thomas Hospitall.

---

*“Land,” &c.*—On 11th August, 1562, it was agreed that the Savoy and certain other lands originally given to the 3 Hospitals should be turned over to St. Thomas' Hospital, in whose possession they have since remained.



Dignitie If soe all thinge apperced that these good men took  
in hande /

Dutic After these these xx<sup>th</sup> persons prayed the Lords  
Mayor & Courte of Aldermen to have houses  
appointed for the receiving & harboring of these  
poore people w<sup>ch</sup> was willingly granted /

Dignitie What houses were these /

Dutic These were the houses of the late dissolved  
Greyfriars w<sup>ch</sup> house at that tyme stood voyde  
& empty, only a number of houses & houses  
harbored therein all might the other was  
house w<sup>ch</sup> were more all of these

hospital

Dignitie. I see all things prospered that these good men tooke in hande.

Dutie. After this these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons prayed the Lorde Maior & Courte of Aldermen to have houses appoynted for the receyte & harboring of these poore people w<sup>ch</sup> was willingly graunted.

Dignitie. What houses were theye.

Dutie. The one was the house of the late dissolved Greyffriers w<sup>ch</sup> house at that tyme stood voyde & emptie, only a number of hoores & Roges harbored therein all nighte, the other was y<sup>e</sup> house w<sup>ch</sup> wee nowe call St. Thomas



+ hospitall w<sup>ch</sup> house stad wydd & emptye in long tyme  
 lying in Elystob hospitall howe this one Thomas  
 Byrskott vicar of Elystob howe w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup>  
 the Governour compounded & boughte all his tables  
 bestead of other tynge wherof there is an  
 Inventory of w<sup>ch</sup> tynge the Governour  
 made them a compting house & tynge for tynge  
 Clarke /

Dignitie These houses were very convenient for surgerye  
 & physicke but I tynke they were farre oute  
 of reparacion /

Dutie yet they were sumwhat oute of reparacion therefore  
 they were <sup>twice</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> tynge of good to make

reparacion



Hospitall w<sup>ch</sup> house stode voyde & emptie a long tyme saving in Chrystes Hospitall there laie one Thomas Bryckett Vicar of Chrystes church w<sup>th</sup> whome the Governo<sup>rs</sup> compounded & boughte all his tables beadsteads & other things whereof there is an Inventorye of whose lodging the Governo<sup>rs</sup> made them a compting house & lodging for their Clarcke.

Dignitie. These houses were very convenient for suche a purpose but I thincke they were farre oute of repa<sup>con</sup>.

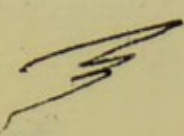
Dutie. Yea they were sumwhat oute of repa<sup>con</sup> & therefore these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons thoughte yt good to make

*Thomas Birkehed*, by the Letters Patent of Henry VIII. dated 27th December, 1547, was appointed "the first original and modern Vicar" of the newly-formed Parish of Christ Church, Newgate Street, and was to have a fit habitation and a yearly pension of £26 13s. 4d.

On 4th March, 1553, the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital agreed that he be granted £6 13s. 4d. quarterly for life "for his house which he had within "Christ's Hospital."

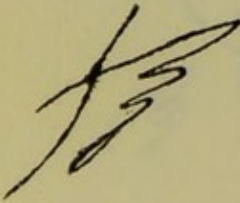
"At the suppression of the Monasteries, the Monastery of the Franciscans or "Gray friers escaped the fury by the protection or mediation of what good Angel "incarnate I know not. But surely it was God's good will it should stand."  
—Howes' Stow, p. 982.



 theyre of Officours, so that they were ~~made~~ chosen  
to be Treasurers of Christes Hospitall in the  
yere was after L. Maior, they were also  
chosen to be Treasurers of St. Thomas  
Hospitall in the yere was also afterwards  
was L. Maior of London

They also agreed that fortye last two  
hundred poundes be repayred & made freete & redye  
to verreye the yere

They also ordered that St. Thomas Hospitall  
shoulde be made able to paye & verreye 300  
poundes /

 They also ordered that Christes Hospitall  
shoulde be made redye to paye & verreye 500  
poundes /

choyce of Officers, so that there was chosen to be Treasurer of Chrysts hospitall Mr. Roe w<sup>ch</sup> was after L. Maior. There was allso chosen to be Treasurer of S<sup>t</sup> Thomas Hospitall Mr. Chester whoe allso afterwarde was L. Maior of London.

They allso agreed that forthw<sup>th</sup> these twoe houses shoulde be repayred & made swete and redye to receyve the poore.

They allso ordered that S<sup>t</sup> Thomas Hospitall should be made able to harbo<sup>r</sup> & receave 300 persons.

They allso ordered that Chrystes Hospitall shoulde be made redye to harbo<sup>r</sup> and receave 500 persons.

---

*Sir Thomas Rowe*, Knt., Merchant Taylor, Lord Mayor 1568, was apparently offered the Treasurership, but did not accept the post, as the Account Books of Christ's Hospital show that Richard Grafton was the first Treasurer.



As by our Charter & Statute one of the xxvii<sup>th</sup> of the  
 first year of King Henry the sixth so fortherbede  
 so the xxvii<sup>th</sup> of Edward the sixth to have under the  
 feate & bedde of as many blankette & a yon same  
 yaire of stob to be allowed for the same  
 when so ever furnished as many as stob  
 come to the seynsam maner

Which was also appointed to direct the  
 house of commons to see the works go forward  
 whose names hereafter ensue / viz.

Stephen Cobbe  
 John Blondell  
 Thomas Lodge  
 Thomas Bartlett  
 Thomas Eaton  
 Richard Grafton

These were  
 for the  
 hospital

These were for  
 St Thomas  
 Hospital

George Dodder  
 Henry ffisher  
 Thomas Hunte  
 William Peterstone  
 M<sup>r</sup> Espre  
 John Sanyer



Allso M<sup>r</sup> Callthroppe one of the xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons tooke vppon him to provyde 500 featherbeds & 500 padds of Strawe to laie vnder the featherbedds & as manye blancketts & a thousande paire of shetes to be allowed for the same when he had furnyshed as many as shoulde come to a thousand marcks.

There was allso appoynted to eache of these houses Surveyo<sup>rs</sup> to see the worckes goe forwards whose names hereafter ensue. Viz.

Stephen Cobbe

John Blondell

Thomas Lodge

Thomas Bartlett

Thomas Eaton

Richarde Grafton

George Tedlowe

Henry Ffyssher

Thomas Hunte

William Petersone

Mr. Essex

John Sawyer

These were  
for Xristes  
Hospital.

These  
were  
for St.  
Thomas  
Hospital.

---

Stephen Cobb, Haberdasher; Thomas Lodge, Grocer, Lord Mayor 1562; Thomas Bartlett, Stationer; and Richard Grafton, Grocer, were among the first Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.



It was also ordered that a proclamation should be made  
to doo so all paximo beggers

They also took order w<sup>th</sup> the men of the Parish  
houses were into London that they should not have  
the Cyttie allowing them certain portions & took  
bande of the Govern<sup>or</sup> of the said Parish houses  
for the forme of redempte

Dignitie I praye you make reports of the names of the  
said Govern<sup>or</sup> for truely I am assured that they  
were appointed of God to accomplish his good  
worke

Dutie After all these things, toyles, paines and  
travailes taken the houses were now to be in  
readynes & furnished w<sup>th</sup> all manner of necessaries  
make

It was also ordered that a proclamacon should be made to avoyde all forreine beggers.

They also tooke order w<sup>th</sup> the men of the Lazar houses nere vnto London that they should not anoye the Cyttie allowing them certaine pencions & tooke bands of the Governo<sup>rs</sup> of those Lazar houses for performance of coven<sup>ants</sup>.

Dignitie.

I praie you make reporte of the names of these good Governo<sup>rs</sup>, for truely I am perswaded that they were appointed of god to accomplyshe this good worcke.

Dutie.

After all these their metings, toyles, paines and traveiles taken, the houses grewe nowe to be in readynes & furnyshed w<sup>th</sup> all manner of nessaries

---

*Foreign beggars, i.e., beggars from without the City.*



mete & concordment w<sup>ch</sup> Edwardson the Governour's meeting  
 at the Guildhall agreed together to mete all in the  
 Compting house made for the Governour in August  
 hospitall on the 21<sup>st</sup> Day of October 1552/ At  
 w<sup>ch</sup> time & place thesse w<sup>ch</sup> names here  
 after followed viz.

|          |                 |   |                 |
|----------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Aldermen | Mr Martin Bowes | } | John Broome     |
|          | Mr Andrew Judde |   | William Egoster |
|          | Mr John Olyve   | } | Thomas Lodge    |
|          | Mr Harder       |   | George Wad      |
|          | Mr Hewette      |   | John Blundell   |

Thomas Bartlett  
 Clement Nodde  
 William Crompton  
 John Chittroppe  
 Mr Lome. /

mete and convenient.

Whereuppon the Governo<sup>rs</sup> meeting at the Gvildhalle agreed together to mete all in the Compting house made for the Governo<sup>rs</sup> in Chrystes Hospitall on the vi<sup>th</sup> daie of October 1552. At w<sup>ch</sup> tyme and place they mette whose names hereafter followe. Viz.

S<sup>r</sup> Martyn Bowes

John Browne

Aldermen.

S<sup>r</sup> Andrewe Judde

William Chester

S<sup>r</sup> John Olyve

Thomas Lodge

M<sup>r</sup> Jarveis

Guye Waed

M<sup>r</sup> Hewetts

John Blundell

Thomas Bartletts

Clement Newce

William Crompton

John Callthroppe

M<sup>r</sup> Lonne



M<sup>r</sup> Heyward  
Walter Young  
Thomas Fenton  
Henry Myer  
Jesper Myer  
Thomas Lork  
M<sup>r</sup> Essey  
Thomas Eaton

Finchards Hill  
George Coddono  
Thomas Lunte  
Willelm Peterson  
Edward Wright  
John Wilkes  
Finchards Craston

Ms. 17.

The first governour of this mette determined to make  
royne of some officers w<sup>ch</sup> shoulde stode in  
Christes hospitall And fyrste they began w<sup>ch</sup>  
one Thomas Eaton, who was w<sup>ch</sup>  
Syriffe of London beinge a blake w<sup>ch</sup>  
they compeunded to sette downe his fyne in brende  
w<sup>ch</sup> was one hundred poundes /

Dignitie

Thomas a gude company of w<sup>ch</sup> men do yt

appoynted

Mr Heywarde

Walter Younge

Thomas Ffenton

Henry Ffyssher

Jesper Ffyssher

Thomas Locke

Mr Essexe

Thomas Eaton

Richarde Hill

George Toedlowe

Thomas Hunte

William Peterson

Edwarde Wythers

John Vickers

Richarde Grafton

to fo. 17.

These Governo<sup>rs</sup> thus mette determynd to make choyce of their Officers w<sup>ch</sup> shoulde serve in Chrystes Hospitall. And fyrste they began w<sup>th</sup> one Thomas Cleaton whoe was chosen Shyriffe of London being a baker w<sup>th</sup> whome they compounded to sette owte his fyne in breade w<sup>ch</sup> was one hundredth powndes.

Dignitie.

Truely a grave company of wyse men as yt



Appointed by the King's Prædicator

Duties They shall make the King's joye of all other officers  
not more than to mete to serve in the King's house  
& to attende upon the children / etc.

Warden of the King's Exchequer  
John Dintons was the yearly for his wages & service  
in the above rate of 2 h. 6 s. 4 d.

Chamberlain John Dintons was the yearly for his wages 10-0-0

Steward William Smoot was the yearly for his wages 6-13-4

Butler Thomas Mason was the yearly for his wages 6-13-4

Underbutler William Bennet was the yearly for his wages 2-0-0

Doer Anthony Jenson was the yearly for his wages 8-0-0

Porters John Shepheard & John Fortestone  
was the yearly for his wages to charge of them 6-0-0  
with the King's wages

Examiner of the King's Exchequer  
John Robinson was the yearly for his wages 15-0-0



appeareth by their proceedings.

Dutie. They also made their choyce of all other officers w<sup>ch</sup> were thought mete to serve in that house & to attende vpon the children. Viz.

|                               |                                                                                                                       | <i>Li</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Wardeine<br>of ye house.      | John Vickers whoe had yerelye for his paines<br>& service a gowne clothe of . . . . .                                 | 2         | 13        | 4         |
| Clarke.                       | John Watson whose fee and lyverye was . . . . .                                                                       | 10        | 0         | 0         |
| Stewarde.                     | William Smoothing whose fee was yerely . . . . .                                                                      | 6         | 13        | 4         |
| Buttler.                      | Thomas Mason whose yerely fee was . . . . .                                                                           | 6         | 13        | 4         |
| Under-<br>buttler.            | William Benne whose yerely fee was . . . . .                                                                          | 2         | 0         | 0         |
| Cooke.                        | Anthonye Ideson whose yerely fee was . . . . .                                                                        | 8         | 0         | 0         |
| Porters.                      | John Saepshead & John Fforeskeue whose<br>yerely fee was to eache of them w <sup>th</sup> their<br>lyveryes . . . . . | 6         | 0         | 0         |
| Gramer<br>Schoole<br>Mayster. | John Robynson whose yerely fee was . . . . .                                                                          | 15        | 0         | 0         |

*John Watson* was Clerk and Writing Master until his death in October, 1562. He was buried at Christ Church, 1st November, 1562, and a Pension was granted by the Governors to his Widow.

Most of these names appear in the first List of Salaries paid in June, 1553.

*Warden.*—This intended appointment did not come into effect. It was modelled on that of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where the celebrated Thomas Vicary or Vicars (Sergeant Surgeon to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth) was Warden at a like fee.

*Robert Ballthorp.*—The following Epitaph was inscribed on his Monument in St. Bartholomew's Church: "Here Robert Balthrop lies interred, To Elizabeth our Queen, Who Sergeant of the Chirurgeons sworn Neere 30 years hath been. He died at 69 of years, December 9th the day, The year of grace 800 twice, Deducting 9 away."



Examiner *John* James Schmeer w<sup>as</sup> yearly fee w<sup>as</sup>  $10-0-0$

A *Deputy*  
*Surveyor* John Watson w<sup>as</sup> yearly fee w<sup>as</sup>  $0-3-6-8$

Ex-colonist<sup>s</sup>  
for the *West*  
Indies *Thomas* Loxe and *Thomas* Cutler  
A. B. C. w<sup>as</sup> yearly fee to each of them  $2-13-4$

A *Procurator*  
for *India* *Thomas* of *Windsor* w<sup>as</sup> yearly fee w<sup>as</sup>  $2-13-4$

Chirurgian *Robt* Ballgrove w<sup>as</sup> yearly fee w<sup>as</sup>  $13-6-8$

Chirurgian *Henry* Bidrow w<sup>as</sup> yearly fee w<sup>as</sup>  $4-0-0$

A *Barber* *John* Staples w<sup>as</sup> yearly fee w<sup>as</sup>  $1-0-0$

A *Dayler* *Robt* Cook w<sup>as</sup> yearly fee w<sup>as</sup>  $2-13-4$

*Ex-colonist*  
*for* *India* *Thomas* Crumpon *Christy* w<sup>as</sup> yearly fee w<sup>as</sup>  $2-0-0$

*Ex-colonist*  
*for* *India* *Thomas* Lurab w<sup>as</sup> yearly fee w<sup>as</sup>  $0-10-0$

*gone*

|                                                      |                                                                            | <i>Li</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Gramer<br>vsher.                                     | Jeames Seamer whose yerely fee was . . .                                   | 10 0 0    |
| A Teacher<br>to write.                               | John Watson whose yerelye fee was . . .                                    | 3 6 8     |
| Schoole-<br>maisters<br>for the<br>Petties<br>A.B.C. | Thomas Lowes and Thomas Cutts whose<br>yerelye fees to eache of them . . . | 2 13 4    |
| A Scoole-<br>maister for<br>Musicke.                 | A Teacher of pricksonge whose yerely fee was                               | 2 13 4    |
| Chirurgione.                                         | Robte Ballthroppe whose yerely fee was . . .                               | 13 6 8    |
| Chirurgione.                                         | Henry Browne whose yerely fee was . . .                                    | 4 0 0     |
| A Barbor.                                            | John Staples whose yerely fee was . . .                                    | 2 0 0     |
| A Taylor.                                            | Robte Cooke whose yerelye fee was . . .                                    | 2 13 4    |
| The coale<br>keper.                                  | Trongon Charsley whose yerelye fee was . . .                               | 2 0 0     |
| Themazon<br>scourer.                                 | Thomas Lucas whose yerely fee was . . .                                    | 10 0      |



There were also embraced more Beadles & by one  
 names was also embraced by the son of the same  
 names was then greater then before

Governo<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Cantor whose yearly fee was  $\frac{6}{1-6-8}$

Matron Agnes Sexton whose yearly fee was  
 before a byorey & 18<sup>d</sup> a week for her board  $\frac{3-6-8$

Sythes W<sup>m</sup>. And doer of them had yearly for  
 the same board fee of  $\frac{6}{1-6-8}$  a byorey and  
 18<sup>d</sup> a week for the same board wages

The Brute John was so glad for his yearly fee

The sextone of Sythes received  
 glad for his attendant yearly  $\frac{1-0-0$

The Governo<sup>r</sup> did also make the like regone of  
 of fire

There were allso encreased more Beadelles & their wages was allso encreased by reason that their pains was then greater then before.

|                       |                                                                                                                                                         | <i>Li</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Governo <sup>rs</sup> | Mr. Vickers whose yerely fee was . . .                                                                                                                  | 1         | 6         | 8         |
| Matron.               | Agnes Sexton whose yerely fee was besyde a<br>lyverey and 18 <sup>d.</sup> a weke for hir boorde . . .                                                  | 3         | 6         | 8         |
| Systers.              | xxv <sup>tie</sup> and every of them had yerelye for their<br>severall fees xl <sup>s.</sup> & a lyverey and xvi pence<br>a weke for their boorde wages |           |           |           |
| The Bruer.            | John Wasse had for his yerelye fee . . .                                                                                                                |           |           |           |
|                       | The Sextone of Chrystes churche had for his<br>attendance yerelye . . . . .                                                                             | 1         | 0         | 0         |

The Governo<sup>rs</sup> did allso make the like choice of



Officers for St Thomas Hospital were yearly  
were as follows viz:

Hospitaller W<sup>m</sup> Dilliam Morfette was yearly, fee was <sup>11<sup>6</sup> 8</sup> 10-0-0

Chirke John Marlowe was yearly, fee was 0-10-0-0

Steward Richard Mize was yearly fee was 0-6-13-0

Butler John Wyllscombe was yearly fee was 0-5-0-0

Coake W<sup>m</sup> Dilliam Underwood was yearly fee was 0-8-0-0

Chirurgions

John Enderby  
Marekno Johnson  
John Anderson  
John Sparry  
John Parker  
John Sturbutt

Wm. J. J.

Officers for St. Thomas Hospitall whose yerelye fees  
were as followe. Viz.

|              |                                              | <i>Li</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Hospitteler. | William Morsette whose yerely fee was . . .  | 10        | 0         | 0         |
| Clarcke.     | John Marleye whose yerely fee was . . .      | 10        | 0         | 0         |
| Stewarde.    | Richarde Maye whose yerely fee was . . .     | 6         | 13        | 0         |
| Buttler.     | John Pyllsworthe whose yerely fee was . . .  | 5         | 0         | 0         |
| Cooke.       | William Underwood whose yerely fee was . . . | 8         | 0         | 0         |

Chirurgions.

John Enderbye

Mathewe Johnson

John Anderson

John Sheryffe

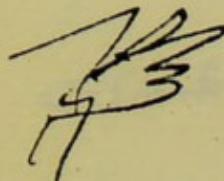
John Parker

John Sturbutts



All the above were Chirurgions except the  
 three of them for being poor  
 for howlye

} h. 6 d  
 15-0-0


 The of three hundred children taken and received  
 into the house to the number of three hundred and  
 eightie six also the same were taken into St Thomas  
 hospital to the number of 260 / A number of the  
 children being taken from the Dunghill were by  
 name to provide a place foring & to a pure dyett  
 dyed down night & so by the way the same were  
 in the hospital dyed / And a number of them  
 dyed the children in Christes hospital as of the  
 dyed & lame in St Thomas hospital would  
 water & duely when the porters were absent  
 that they mighte steal oute & fall to some other  
 manerion so that a number of them were simply

X to fol. 18



All these were Chirurgions whoe had eache of *Li s. d.*  
 them for their severall fees yerely . . . 15 0 0

The officers thus chosen & the children taken and  
 receaved into the house to the number of three hundrethe  
 and eightie as allso the aged & lame into S<sup>t</sup> Thoms  
 hospitall to the number of 260 A number of the  
 children being taken from the dunghill when they came  
 to swete and cleane keping & to a pure dyett dyed  
 downe righte & so lykewyse the poore aged & other  
 in the hospitalles dyed. And a number of them aswell  
 the children in Chrystes hospitall as of the Aged and  
 lame in St. Thomas hospitall woulde watche duely when  
 the porters were absent that they mighte steale oute &  
 falle to their olde occupacon so that a number of them  
 were sharply

to fol. 18.

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*"The children . . . received into the House," &c.*—From Howes' Stow (p. 608) we learn that the 23rd November, 1552, was the exact date of the first admission both into Christ's and St. Thomas' Hospitals.

*"Dunghill"* = dustheap (c.f. "a dunghill of seacoale ashes."—Stow 1633 Ed. p. 180).

*"Dyed downe rights."*—v. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," pp. 47-48. The earliest Register shows a very high rate of mortality, but the death rate throughout London in Tudor times was terrible. Out of an estimated population of 120,000, 7,830 died in 1578, *i.e.*, 65 per 1,000; and 6,762 in 1582, *i.e.*, 56 per 1,000, while in 1593 it was upwards of 140 per 1,000 (v. Creighton's History of Epidemics in Britain).



prynced before they could be brought to abide w<sup>th</sup> in  
the boundes of their Coust<sup>ts</sup> / And I have as my  
memory serues me sette downe the order & manner  
of the beginning of these Coust<sup>ts</sup> / These were all so  
related w<sup>th</sup> by permission to the number of  
viij hundred, & twenty Coust<sup>ts</sup> /

Dignitie I moste hartely thank you / for you have taken  
greate paines & if ever in all my life time  
I should any thing be so more delighted w<sup>th</sup> you  
then yo<sup>r</sup> reports.

Dutie These resteth yet much more w<sup>th</sup> I will  
deliuer unto you as briefely as I may /

Dignitie I will not be w<sup>th</sup> thankfull to you for this your  
greate paines & travaile /

Dutie  
of Delyv<sup>r</sup>



punyshed before they coulde be broughte to abyde w<sup>th</sup>in the boundes of their houses. Thus I have as my memorye serveth me sette downe the order & manner of the beginning of these houses. There were allso releved wekely by pencions to the number of vi hundreth decayed housholders.

Dignitie. I most hartely thancke you for you have taken greate paines & I never in all my lyfe tyme hearde any thing that more delighted me then this yo<sup>r</sup> reporte

Dutie. There resteth yet much more w<sup>ch</sup> I will delyver vnto you as brefely as I maie.

Dignitie. I will not be vnthanckfull to you for this your greate paines & traveile.

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*"Sharply punished."*—The punishment is not recorded, but we know that anyone who escaped from Bridewell and was re-taken as a vagrant was to be "whipped at the cart's tail, and on a repetition, to be treated as a rogue of the first degree and have his ear bored," and at the third offence to be used as a felon. (Bridewell Royal Hospital, p. 48.)

*"Pensions."*—The care of the aged was, and is, as much the object of Christ's Hospital as the care of the young. Although the general funds are no longer applicable for this purpose, upwards of 1,300 aged pensioners are now paid out of special funds devised or given, mostly by the Governors, for the relief of the Blind and various classes of people.



Dutic

It dothe me good to heare you so delighted w<sup>th</sup> so  
longe & tedious a historie & because if y<sup>e</sup> had you  
take pleasure in it I will p<sup>r</sup>sume to m<sup>r</sup>ve as my  
poore knowledge will p<sup>r</sup>mitte me /

During this tyme the Bedolles were very busie &  
diligent to cleanse the streets & lanes of beggers  
beggers & of other foule poore /

There was also for the poore children of the free schools  
a place made to dispute w<sup>th</sup> the scholars of other  
free schools & s<sup>ch</sup>olar houses & garlands of gold  
toward the rewarding of such as best deserved /

This was firste created by S<sup>r</sup> William Eggeston  
to encourage the poore children to learning & after  
w<sup>ch</sup> was made by S<sup>r</sup> Martyn Boob to give  
yearly maintenance for the continuance of yt but  
his mynde allowed if yt came to nothing /

Dignitic  
M.



Dutie.

Yt dothe me good to heare you so delighted w<sup>th</sup> so longe & tedious a historie & because I perceave you take pleasure in yt I will performe as mucche as my poore knowledge will permytte me.

During this tyme the Beadelles were very busie & dilligente to clense the streates & lanes of Roges, beggers & of other forreine poore.

There was allso for the poore children of the free scoole a place made to dispute w<sup>th</sup> the schollers of other free schooles & sylver pennes & garlands provyded towards the rewarding of suche as best deserved. This was fyrste erected by S<sup>r</sup> William Chester to encourage the poore children to learning & after promyse was made by S<sup>r</sup> Martyn Boes to gyve yerely mainten<sup>n</sup>ce for the continuance of yt but his mynde alltered & so yt came to nothing.

*"A place made to dispute with the scholars of other free schools," &c.*—Prior to the Dissolution these disputations were held in the Priory of St. Bartholomew, and revived for a year or two in the Cloister, *i.e.*, the "Garden," of Christ's Hospital, where the best Scholars (those still of St. Anthonie's School) were rewarded with Bows and Arrows of silver given to them by Sir Martin Bowes.—Stow, 1633, Ed. p. 64.

*"The Town Ditch."*—Begun in 1211 and finished in 1213, this formed a Moat 200 feet broad round the City Wall. Stow says that it was "now of late neglected and forced either to a very narrow and filthy channel, or altogether stopped up for gardens planted and houses builded thereon."

A strip 890 feet long and about 80 feet broad was leased to the Governors by the Corporation of London, the first lease being for 50 years at 12<sup>s</sup> per year. Much of this was let by the Governors; part was "a Burienge Place bothe for y<sup>e</sup> children of this House and Hospitall and for Christes Church Parishe, called after y<sup>e</sup> name of y<sup>e</sup> Hempe Yarde"; and part was "a Yard called or known as the Town Ditch being a place of recreation for the children of this House and for the laying of Timber." (Christ's Hospital Register of Lands.)



Dignitie The furniture of the two houses w<sup>ch</sup> Westminster  
beadstead & a thousand seats for bed, ij thousand  
pairs of sheets w<sup>ch</sup> coverlottes & blankets  
aroundly round not but w<sup>ch</sup> to a marvellous  
expense besides the making & repairing of the  
houses /

Dutie You have graciously considered of the expense w<sup>ch</sup> I  
have surmounted since the receipt w<sup>ch</sup> was a little  
under 3000<sup>th</sup> but God so wrought in the hearts of  
a number of good men, that some men by their  
devoted to the service of the King at their own  
costs & charges, and others by their own were to  
bring the seats for bed, coverlottes, sheets, blankets  
sheets & smocks & dispersed great sums of money  
w<sup>ch</sup> never came to any publique account so that  
God in private brought great things to pass in



Dignitie.

The furnyture of these twoe houses w<sup>th</sup> wainescott  
 beadsteads & A thousande featherbeds ii thousande paire  
 of sheetes w<sup>th</sup> coverletts & blancketts accordingly coule  
 not but ryse to a marveilous chardge besydes the making  
 & repairing of the houses.

Dutie.

You have graceously consydered of the chardge w<sup>ch</sup>  
 indede surmounted farre the receyte w<sup>ch</sup> was a lytle vnder  
 3000<sup>li</sup> but god so wroughte in the harte of a number of  
 good men, that some men buylded and vawted the towne  
 dytche at their owne proper costs & chardges. And  
 other there were that boughte featherbedds, coverletts,  
 shetes, blanckets, sherts & smocks & disbursed greate  
 somes of moneye w<sup>ch</sup> never came to any publicque  
 accompte so that god in secreate broughte greate things  
 to passe in



the Advancements of this foundation /

Dignitie **T**urnely it was the only worke of God & begunne  
in a blessed tyme /

Dutie **I**t dothe appere so, for that the vertuous prince  
king Edward the firste who were the firste  
begetter of this foundation, having knowledge of  
the forwardnes of this good worke did of him selfe  
commande writents to be made wchuntoe is set  
his hande that all the hymen belonging to the  
reueres in London shoulde be brought & deliuered  
to the governo<sup>r</sup> for the use of the sevrall reueres  
sufficient for the communion table w<sup>ch</sup> wolle  
Supplies for the mynsters & Clerkes w<sup>ch</sup>  
hymen did greate serue in the transthe spirall  
in St Thomas hospitall where the dyed came  
of some



the advauncemente of this fowndacon.

Dignitie. Truly yt was the only worcke of god & begonne in a blessed tyme.

Dutie. Yt dothe appeare so, for that the vertuous prynce king Edwarde whose godly lres were the fyrste begetters of this fowndacon, having knowledge of the forwardnes of this good worcke did of himselfe comaunde warrante to be made wherevnto he sett his hande that all the lynnen belonging to the churches in London shoulde be broughte & delyvered to the governo<sup>rs</sup> for the vse of these poore, reserving sufficient for the comunion table w<sup>th</sup> towells & Surplyces for the mynysters & Clarckes, w<sup>ch</sup> lynnen did great service in those causes & especiall in S<sup>t</sup> Thomas hospitall where the Aged, lame

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*"Linen belonging to the Churches in London."*—In a memo. in Cecil's hand of matters to be transacted at a Council on 24th November, 1552, is the following item: "To move the Ks Ma<sup>tie</sup> that the newe hospit in Lōdō maye haue of ye Ks "gyft the l̄ynē of y<sup>e</sup> Churche in Londen." (State Papers (Domestic) Edward VI., Vol. 15, No. 51.)



if some people were to be raised

Dignitie The first three worthie houses are partly performed by  
restitution not in the books of beggers are provided for  
the same & aged are provided, so that in what you  
restote, only the aged house for the lustie houses  
& ydell vagabonde

Dutie All this while the Cittie was compend of sinners  
a house notwithstanding to accomplish that which  
was promised they resorted to the streets of ydell  
men & women And as the time served they  
broughte them into that parte of the Cittie  
Hospital not in the Cittie of Jerusalem  
house where they were kepte from doing any further  
harme all the ydell not employed to any occupation

for the



& sore people were to be cured.

Dignitie.

These twoe worthie houses ar perfectly performed: the children w<sup>ch</sup> ar the Rootes of beggerye ar provyded for, the lame & aged ar removed, so that nowe there resteth only the thirde house for the lustie Roges & ydell vagabonds.

Dutie.

Att this present the Cyttie was unprovided of suche a house notw<sup>th</sup>standing to accomplyshe that w<sup>ch</sup> was promysed they cleansed the streates of ydell men & woemen. And as the tyme served theye broughte them into that parte of Chrystes hospitall w<sup>ch</sup> is nowe the schoolemaysters house where they were kepte from doing any farther harme allthoughe not ymployed to any occupacons

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*"Idle men and women."*—For many years adults continued to be admitted into Christ's Hospital. (v. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 39.)



for the place stand not / but to be continued not  
 longe for shortly after the day I desired to make me know  
 to the King in the for the cause of Brydewell and  
 in shorte tyme theye obtained / the manner whereof  
 shalbe proved I will putt downe in writinge  
 as yt proceede because theye in was continued  
 the whole substance of the same of all the  
 foundation /

Dignitie That of all the rest I desire to have /

Dutie The same was a fine supplication made to be delivered  
 to the King in the name of the same, & the same  
 was appointed to be at the deliverye thereof  
 the most names hereafter ensue viz  
 Mr Doctor Wyndley Bysshop of London

Et in dictis



for the place served not. but this contynued not longe for shortly after they devysed to make meanes to the king's ma<sup>tie</sup> for the house of Brydewell w<sup>ch</sup> in shorte tyme they obteyned. the manner & circumstances thereof I will putt downe in wrighting as yt proceded because therein was conteyned the whole substance of the cause of all the fowndacon.

Dignitie.

That of all the rest I desier to heare.

Dutie.

There was a fyne supplicacon made to be delyvered to the kinge in the name of the poore & there was appoynted to be at the delyverye thereof theye whose names hereafter ensewe, viz.

Mr. Docto<sup>r</sup> Rydley Bysshop of London



|                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| S <sup>r</sup> Martyn Boeb    | M <sup>r</sup> Lodge    |
| S <sup>r</sup> Rowland Hill   | M <sup>r</sup> Excome   |
| S <sup>r</sup> Andrew Judd    | M <sup>r</sup> Murre    |
| S <sup>r</sup> John Guesham   | M <sup>r</sup> Blondell |
| S <sup>r</sup> John Olyve     | M <sup>r</sup> Bartlett |
| M <sup>r</sup> William Gofter | M <sup>r</sup> Grafton  |

This supplication was delivered by the Byschopp  
of London to the King in his inner chappell at  
Westminster upon his knees w<sup>th</sup> a burned  
oration in the remembrance of the L. M<sup>r</sup> Dionys  
Cytizens for theire forwardnes in that good  
worke

A Copie of the same supplication

For Ihesus Christes sake ingete our moste  
dreade soveraigne Lords w<sup>th</sup> the miserable  
sinners & friendles people besyng your gracions<sup>full</sup> ma<sup>ty</sup>  
to cast vpon us your eyes of mercye & compassion

w<sup>th</sup> 20



S<sup>r</sup> Martyn BoesM<sup>r</sup> LodgeS<sup>r</sup> Rowland HillM<sup>r</sup> BroomeS<sup>r</sup> Andrewe JuddeM<sup>r</sup> MarcheS<sup>r</sup> John GresshamM<sup>r</sup> BlondellS<sup>r</sup> John OlyveM<sup>r</sup> BartlettsM<sup>r</sup> William ChesterM<sup>r</sup> Grafton

This supplicacon was delyvered by the Bysshoppe of London to the king in his inner clossett at Westmynster vppon his knees w<sup>th</sup> a learned oracon in the comendacons of the L Maior & Cyttezens for their forwardenes in that good worcke.

A Coppie of y<sup>e</sup> same supplicacon.

Ffor Jhesus Chrystes sake righte deare & moste dread soveraigne Lorde. Wee the myserable sore sicke & frendless people beseche yo<sup>r</sup> gracious ma<sup>tie</sup> to cast vppon vs yo<sup>r</sup> eyes of mercye & compassion



Whose name by the mightie operation of Almightye God  
 the Cittizens of London shal all waies & bloomingly  
 & tenderly looked vpon that theye shal not only  
 haue remedie for all maladies & diseases & the  
 vertuous education & bringing up of all miserable  
 & poore children/ butt also shal in all waies most  
 profitable & wholesome occupacions for the continuing  
 of us in this world by reason whereof  
 wee shall no more fall into that filthy puddle  
 of idleness; wee shall be the more & loader of us  
 into beggerie & all miserye/ but from henceforth  
 shall walke in that fresh fytte of exercise wee  
 is the ynder & better of all worldlye vertue  
 & honestie/ But altho (moste gracious Lord)  
 excepte wee finde fauor in the eyes of yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>ty</sup>.  
 all this to be our trade & yo<sup>r</sup> hope of deliuerance  
 from that wretched & vile estate cannot be attained

for lark



Whoe nowe by the mightie operacon of Almightye god the Cyttezens of London have all readie so lovingly & tenderly looked vppon that they have not only provided healpe for o<sup>r</sup> malladies & diseases & the vertuous educacon & bringing vpp of o<sup>r</sup> myserable & poore children butt allso have in a readynes moste proffitable & wholesome occupacons for the contynuing of vs & o<sup>rs</sup> in godly exercyse, by Reason whereof wee shall no more falle into that fylthie puddle of ydellnes, w<sup>ch</sup> was the mother & leader of vs into beggerye & all myschefe, but from henceforthe shall walke in that freshe fyelde of exercyse w<sup>ch</sup> is the guyder & begetter of all wealthe vertue & honestie. But alas (moste gracious Lorde) excepte wee fynde favo<sup>r</sup> in the eies of yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> all this their traveile & o<sup>r</sup> hope of delyverance from that wretched & vile estate cannot be attained



for larkes of Garboe & lodging / And therefore most  
gracious soveraigne heare us speaking in Christes  
name & for Christes sake & also to the honor  
of that most true & no longer in the world  
for larkes of Garboe & that of olden tyme  
made may be longer & nor yere by  
romon weale / Our sute moste deare soveraigne  
is for one of yo<sup>r</sup> houses called Bristwell & being no  
doubte bothe cometh for us to uske of yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> &  
allso to enjoye of that usked the same for o<sup>r</sup> full  
tyding & comfort sake, but wee be the more  
members of o<sup>r</sup> savior Ihesus Christe, sent by him,  
moste humbly sue to yo<sup>r</sup> grace in o<sup>r</sup> s<sup>an</sup>ctes  
name Ihesus Christe that wee for his sake  
& for the service that he hath done to yo<sup>r</sup> grace  
& all the faythfull comons of yo<sup>r</sup> Realme in  
standing



for lacke of harbo<sup>r</sup> & lodging. And therefore o moste gracious soveraigne heare vs speaking in Chrystes name & for Chrystes sake have compassion vppon vs that wee maie lye no longer in the streates for lacke of harbo<sup>r</sup> & that o<sup>r</sup> olde sore of ydellnes maie neyther longer vexe vs nor greve the comon weale. Oure sute moste deare soveraigne is for one of yo<sup>r</sup> houses called Brydewell A thing no doubtte bothe vnmete for vs to aske of yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> & allso to enioye, yf wee asked the same for o<sup>r</sup> sinfull lyving & vnworthines sake, but wee as the poore members of o<sup>r</sup> savio<sup>r</sup> Jhesus Chryste, sent by him, moste humbly sue to yo<sup>r</sup> grace in o<sup>r</sup> saide Maister's name Jhesus Chryste that wee for his sake & for the service that he hathe done to yo<sup>r</sup> grace & all the faythfull Comons of yo<sup>r</sup> Realme in



spending his moste deare & precious blood for you  
 & his milite vertues in rewarde hit yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>ties</sup> gaudes  
 given to us his members w<sup>th</sup> of his grete merite  
 & acceptate & acceptate in o<sup>r</sup> be<sup>l</sup>iefe as granted  
 & given to him selfe the same yo<sup>r</sup> Eudre<sup>g</sup>ouse  
 as a moste acceptable yfste & swete oblacion  
 offered unto him & to you not w<sup>th</sup> but ye doen  
 o<sup>r</sup> faine myster & sacio<sup>r</sup> w<sup>th</sup> all ready gates  
 redone yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>ties</sup> w<sup>th</sup> an earlyly redone shall  
 according to his g<sup>o</sup>dest redone yo<sup>r</sup> grace w<sup>th</sup>  
 an everlasting diademe & place you in the pallare  
 of eternall glorie and not w<sup>th</sup> only but the  
 whole Congregation & of more spread throughout  
 the whole world shall & will ing<sup>o</sup> & d<sup>o</sup> w<sup>th</sup>  
 & rise into hantlye unto o<sup>r</sup> faine doing & swete  
 sacio<sup>r</sup> & m<sup>e</sup> to p<sup>o</sup>rdon & defende yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>ties</sup> bet<sup>o</sup> w<sup>th</sup> &  
 for ever



spending his moste deare & precious blood for you & vs  
 maie receyve in rewarde at yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>ties</sup> handes gyven to vs  
 his members w<sup>ch</sup> of his greate mercye he accoumpteth &  
 acceptethe in o<sup>r</sup> behalfe as graunted & gyven to him selfe  
 the same yo<sup>r</sup> Graces house as a moste acceptable gyfte &  
 swete oblacon offered vnto him, & then not wee but he,  
 even o<sup>r</sup> saide mayster & savio<sup>r</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> all ready hathe  
 crowned yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> w<sup>th</sup> an earthely crowne, shall according  
 to his promyse crowne yo<sup>r</sup> grace w<sup>th</sup> an everlasting  
 Diademe & place you in the pallace of eternall glorie, and  
 not wee only but the whole Congregacon & churche  
 spread throughout the whole worlde shall & will nighte  
 & daie calle & crye incessantlye vnto o<sup>r</sup> saide loving &  
 swete savio<sup>r</sup> & m<sup>r</sup> to preserve & defende yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> bothe  
 nowe & for ever.



Dignitie This supplication was very well p[er]used and to  
good purpose & it was ab[ove] orderly deliv[er]ed w[ith]  
trust w[ith]out as good effect, I p[er]ceive you  
w[is]e w[as] alle done

Dutie Beside the supplication there were good notes  
of the whole contents & meaning of the L. Mayor  
& Cittizens, wh[ic]h they would employe the house  
of Bridewell, & the Land of the Admiralty  
obtaining wh[er]eof they p[er]ceived the Lordes to  
be earnest suitors unto the King

Dignitie I p[er]ceive you shew me did the L. Mayor and  
Cittizens offer this booke to the Lordes of the Counsaile before  
it was requyred or did the L. of the Counsaile



Dignitie. This supplicacon was very well pende and to good purpose & yt was as orderly delyvered, & I trust yt tooke as goode effecte. I praie you what was ells done.

Dutie. Besyde the supplicacon there were good notes putt in wrighting & delyvered to the Counsaile of the whole entente & meaning of the L. Maior & Cyttezens, howe they woulde employe the house of Bridewell & the Lands of the Savoie, for y<sup>e</sup> obteyning whereof they praied the Lordes to be earnest suters vnto the kinge.

Dignitie. I praie you shewe me did the L. Maior and Cittezens offer this booke to y<sup>e</sup> Lords of y<sup>e</sup> Counsaile before yt was requyred, or did the L. of the Counsaile



## Demanded yt /

Dutie

Dyvers of the Counsaile & wyshed well to the furtherance  
 of theire sute requyred of em to putt in writinge the  
 theire whole entente & purpose of theire dooings  
 that they might be satisfied of the good meaning  
 of the Exchequer, that they shoulde be the  
 better able to p[ro]vide the King to graunte theire  
 request, And so the Exchequer made dyvers  
 booke, whereof one was gyven to the Kinge, one  
 to the L. of the Counsaile & one to the Bysshoppe  
 of Canterbury & to dyvers other.

Dignitie

I woulde be glad to see what is containyd in the  
 booke, And therefore if yt be not to greave a  
 volume I praye you make reporte thereof.

Dutie



demaunde yt.

Dutie.

Dyvers of the Counsaile y<sup>t</sup> wyshed well to the furtherance of their sute requyred them to putt in wrighting their whole entente & purpose of their devyses that they mighte be satysfyed of y<sup>e</sup> good meaning of the Cytte & that then they shoulde be the better able to perswade the king to graunte their request. And so the Cyttezens made dyvers bookes, whereof one was gyven to the kinge, one to the L of the Counsaile & one to the Bysshoppe of Canterbury & to dyvers others.

Dignitie.

I woulde be glad to see what is contayned in that booke. And therefore yf yt be not to greate a volume I praie you make reporte thereof.

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*Divers Books.*—Two of the originals are still in existence : one in the Parker MSS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, a copy of which appears in the 32nd Report of the Schools Inquiry Commissioners—Parker being the “Byschoppe of Canterbury” referred to. The other is in the Harleian Collection at the British Museum, No. 604, p. 176, and is reprinted in the “Supplement to the Memoranda relating to the Royal Hospitals,” p. 32. (v. “Annals of Christ’s Hospital,” p. 29.)

In the General Account for 1553 there is the following entry in the month of November : “Paid to John Pillesworth for the writinge of certayne copies of the “state of Chrystes Hospitall and for one Alphabett of Lres. VI<sup>s</sup>.”



Dedtie' I shall not neede to spende so muche tyme for not  
yet viij years past I gave in a bryfe of y<sup>e</sup>  
of othe<sup>r</sup> tyme to the Governo<sup>r</sup> of the  
Hospital all the yonge now date of memorie  
during the whole substance of the booke is  
conteyned in the former doctes /

Diamtie' It were greatly pittie that so good a thing shoulde  
so soone be forgotten /

Dutie' The pollorie was good & yt shal be good service for  
the king And not only graunte unto them some  
mole pnto but also became founder & patron  
of the hospital & gave w<sup>th</sup> all the lande of  
the service to the value of 450<sup>l</sup> a year w<sup>th</sup> all y<sup>e</sup>  
indevalble w<sup>th</sup> the plate as othe<sup>r</sup> tyme /

Diamtie  
The was



Dewtie. I shall not nede to spende so mucche tyme for not yet viii. yeres past I gave in a brefe of y<sup>t</sup> & of other things to the Governo<sup>rs</sup> of Chrystes hospitall allthoughe nowe owte of memorye & againe the whole substance of the booke is conteyned in the former devyses.

Dignitie. It were greate pyttie that so good a thing shoulde so soone be forgotten.

Dutie. The pollecie was good & yt had as good successe for the king did not only graunte vnto them theire whole sute but allso became ffounder & patrone of the hospitalls & gave w<sup>th</sup>all the Lands of the Savoie to the value of 450<sup>li</sup> a yere w<sup>th</sup>all y<sup>e</sup> moveables aswell the plate as other things.

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*"A brief," &c.*—This was diligently searched for in 1889, but without success. Had it been extant in the days of William Parry, he would doubtless have produced it as evidence.

*"Gave withal the Lands of the Savoy."*—The gift was announced by the King to the Lord Mayor at Whitehall, on 10th April, 1553. (v. Howes' Stow, p. 609).



Dignitie' This was a goodly yeste but I praye you tell me  
 what became of all these officers belonging to your

Dutie The kinge remembred w<sup>th</sup> the Exchequer what every  
 officer should have his accustomed steynde or  
 wages during his life payde him quarterly  
 by the Exchequer w<sup>th</sup> rans yearly to 101-6-8 And  
 as these officers dyed so these portions redid / It  
 was also founde that the saidie was in debto  
 w<sup>th</sup> the Exchequer to paye 178-12-9

Dignitie' Being I have pretended to his favour in this maner lett  
 mee be satisfied if you can what should move  
 the kinge to departe from so beautifull a house as  
 Bridewell was so verye richly furnished w<sup>th</sup> so greate  
 charges & being so lately buylded, and also what  
 indeed



Dignitie. This was a goodly gyfte but I praie you tell me what became of all the Officers belonging to y<sup>e</sup> house.

Dutie. The kinge coven<sup>u</sup>nted w<sup>th</sup> the Cyttie that every Officer shoulde have his accustomed stypende or wages During his lyfe payde him quarterlye by the Cyttie w<sup>ch</sup> came yerely to 101<sup>li</sup> 6<sup>s</sup>. 8<sup>d</sup>. And as these Officers dyed so these pencions ceased. It was allso founde that the Savoie was in debte w<sup>che</sup> the Cyttie tooke order to paie 178<sup>li</sup> 12<sup>s</sup>. 9<sup>d</sup>.

Dignitie. Seing I have proceaded thus farre in this accon lett mee be satysfied yf you can what shoulde move the kinge to departe from so bewtyfull a house as Bridewell was so rytchely garnyshed w<sup>th</sup> so greate chardges & being so lately buylded, and allso what



moved the King to revoke the Letters of the  
Savoy to the Exchequer

Dutie

ffyrste for the cause of Brydenwell & was lately  
bryden & not w<sup>th</sup> you an infinite residue, but the  
statute thereof was such that all the rest  
was waste & void & there was no remedy to it  
but to prouide a sturking lawe or order & fllg<sup>d</sup> the  
w<sup>th</sup> did so continually annoy the cause, that the  
kinge had no pleasure in it & And therefore the  
kinge beinge desirous by the Exchequer to revoke  
it to the good & vse of God moved his parts to bestowe  
it to the Kinge & whate he was to be at any charge  
in keepinge of it or to suffer it to fall downe  
so not profitable to any And the Kinge of France was  
the reason that moved the Kinge for at that

time



moved the kinge to convarte the Landes of the Savoie to the Cytte.

Dutie.

Ffyrste for the house of Brydewell yt was latelye buylded & not w<sup>th</sup>out an infynite chardge, but the scytuacon thereof was suche that all the coste was caste awaie, there was no coming to yt but throughe stincking lanes or over a fylthy dytche w<sup>ch</sup> did so continually anoye the house, that the kinge had no pleasure in yt. And therefore the kinge being requyred by the Cyttezens to converte yt to so good a vse god moved his harte to bestowe yt to that vse rather then to be at any charge in keping of yt or to suffer yt to falle downe & so not proffitable to any. And this I am suer was the Reason that moved the king. for at that

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*"Bridewell."*—St. Bride's or St. Bridget's Well. From the days of William the Conqueror this had been a Royal Fortress or Palace situate at the West end of the City. For some time it was occupied by Wolsey, but reverted to Henry VIII., by whom it was repaired in 1522. (v. *"Bridewell Royal Hospital."*)

The Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlem, founded by Simon FitzMary, Sheriff of London, in 1246, was included in Henry VIII.'s gift to the City, and was united to Bridewell in 1555.



tyme yt shold be ordeyned & made daily shoulde by the king  
 And now as touching the coming over of the  
 Savoye lande you shall understand that the Savoye  
 was created by King Henry the sixth in the tyme  
 of the first reigne for pilgrymes, wayfaring  
 men & for mayned & brused subiects that they  
 myghte have meate & drinke & lodging for a tyme  
 The pilgrymes beinge suppressed & so was the  
 tyme as for the wayfaring men & subiects as yet  
 house the commonlye barbo<sup>e</sup> were none other but  
 romen houses & dwell. offeringe to doo w<sup>ch</sup> they  
 were used in that tyme & every morninge commed oute  
 at the gates w<sup>ch</sup>out meate & drinke or els theye  
 had wandringe all daye abroad & some tyme  
 were in fekinge & stealinge & at nighte some  
 were used in the same And so the Savoye was

ending



tyme yt stood voyde & was daily spoylde by the kepers. And nowe as touching the tourning over of the Savoie lands you shall vnderstand that the Savoie was erected by king Henry VII<sup>th</sup> in the tyme of papystrie chiefly for pylgrymes, wayfaring men, & for maymed & brused souldiers that they myghte have meate drinke & lodging for a tyme. The pylgrymes being suppresssd & so no vse of them, & as for suche wayfaring men & souldiers as y<sup>t</sup> house did comonly harbo<sup>r</sup> were none other but comon Roges & ydell pylfering knaves w<sup>ch</sup> theye receyved in at nighte & every morning tourned oute at the gates w<sup>th</sup>out meate drinke or clothe & so laie wandring all daie abrode seking their adventure in fylching & stealing & at nighte came & were receyved in againe. And so the Savoie was



notting elle but a mystrye of all villains / The  
Reverend & pffite of the same name woly to  
the of of the mystrye wole were pffite of  
offiters of the house  
And so the vertuous prince King Edward had  
greate reason in converting the lande to the  
Cyttie where the parr was docty the pffite  
And the good King did not forgette that wofu-  
llyng men shoulde be relieved for so redempted by  
the Cyttie that they shoulde porde forthem  
w<sup>th</sup> the Cyttie that pffite in St Thomas  
Hospitall where there are a number daily lodged  
over & besydes their owne parr w<sup>th</sup> are comonly  
to the number of

The noble prince King Edward the first did  
also give to the L. in law & Cyttizens in the  
said foundation power of amtyouthe to charge  
enquyre



nothing ells but a nurserye of all villanie. The Revenewes & proffits of the Rents came wholly to the vse of the maysters whoe were pryestes & officers of the house.

And so the vertuous prince king Edwarde had greate Reason in converting the lands to the Cytie where the poore receaveth the proffits. And this good king did not forgette that wayfaringe men shoulde be relieved for he coven<sup>nted</sup> w<sup>th</sup> the Cytie that they shoulde provyde for them w<sup>ch</sup> the Cytie dothe performe in S<sup>t</sup> Thomas Hospitall where there ar a number daily lodged over & besydes their owne poore which ar comonly to the number of . . . .

This noble prince kinge Edwarde the sixte did allso gyve to the L. Maior & Cyttezens in y<sup>e</sup> saide fowndacon power & aucthoretie to searche



enquire & take note in London & myddelburgh all y<sup>e</sup> doe  
Knyghts & chawncellors & other high honore bocheres & all  
persones of all name & fame bothe men & woomen & you  
to appoynt some & comyttee to Bredwell by any other  
what or meanes to purysse or reuerted as shall seme  
good to th<sup>e</sup>re discrecion /

Dignitic' You & I have answered me fully & it was a p<sup>r</sup>incely  
gyste & of greate importance but now yo<sup>r</sup> & I have putt  
another thinge into my heades that maketh me to myse

Dutic' What is that?

Dignitic' What cometh toke by Edward<sup>6</sup> to raise moneye to  
defraye all the exp<sup>e</sup>nses & charges amonge us to paye  
necessarie instrumente for sundrie occupacions & to  
paye money in sterte whiche to disburse /

Dutic'

L



enquyre & seke owte in London & Myddellsexse all ydell  
Ruffians & taverne haunTERS vagabonds beggers & all  
persones of yll name & fame bothe men & woemen & them  
to apprehende sende & comytte to Bridewell & by any  
other waies or meanes to punyshe or correcte as shall seme  
good to their discretions.

Dignitie. You have awnswere mee fullye yt was a pryncelye  
gyfte & of greate importance but nowe yo<sup>u</sup> have putt  
another thinge into my heade that maketh me to muse.

Dutie. What is that ?

Dignitie. What course took the Governo<sup>rs</sup> to rayse moneye to  
defraie all these chardgeable accons as to prepare necessarie  
Instruments for sundrie occupacons & to have money in  
stocke readye to disburse.



Dutie I will do I maye satisfie yo<sup>r</sup>  
 f<sup>r</sup>yste t<sup>r</sup>ye considered to sat t<sup>r</sup>ye t<sup>r</sup>ad<sup>r</sup> d<sup>r</sup>ad<sup>r</sup>one  
 from t<sup>r</sup>e Cittozens, bot<sup>r</sup>e p<sup>r</sup>ticular<sup>r</sup>ly & generally  
 greate somes of moneye & t<sup>r</sup>e p<sup>r</sup>o<sup>r</sup>vid<sup>r</sup> t<sup>r</sup>e d<sup>r</sup>o<sup>r</sup>yt<sup>r</sup>  
 to take a newe counse w<sup>r</sup>th w<sup>r</sup>th to bo<sup>r</sup>rd<sup>r</sup>one of every  
 shal<sup>r</sup>e & Companies severall somes of moneye w<sup>r</sup>th p<sup>r</sup>ticular<sup>r</sup>ly  
 f<sup>r</sup>ounde sette downe, bot<sup>r</sup>e t<sup>r</sup>e Companies & t<sup>r</sup>e somes  
 bo<sup>r</sup>rd<sup>r</sup>ed w<sup>r</sup>th I shoulde not be over tedious

Dignitie I praye you sett t<sup>r</sup>em downe in order for my learninge

Dutie You shall rememb<sup>r</sup> mee

|                                                                          |                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inprimis t <sup>r</sup> e Merchant <sup>r</sup> - 100 <sup>li</sup>      | T <sup>r</sup> e Shymmer <sup>r</sup> - 70 <sup>li</sup>                              |
| T <sup>r</sup> e Exporter <sup>r</sup> - 100                             | T <sup>r</sup> e m <sup>r</sup> ght <sup>r</sup> t <sup>r</sup> ol <sup>r</sup> - 100 |
| T <sup>r</sup> e Inhab <sup>r</sup> t <sup>r</sup> ew <sup>r</sup> - 100 | T <sup>r</sup> e Saltor <sup>r</sup> - 70                                             |
| T <sup>r</sup> e Draper <sup>r</sup> - 100                               | T <sup>r</sup> e Ironmonger <sup>r</sup> - 40                                         |
| T <sup>r</sup> e Ass <sup>r</sup> monger <sup>r</sup> - 100              | T <sup>r</sup> e Vintener <sup>r</sup> - 40                                           |
| T <sup>r</sup> e Goldsmith <sup>r</sup> - 100                            | T <sup>r</sup> e Cloth <sup>r</sup> worker <sup>r</sup> - 100                         |



Dutie.

I will as I may satysfie yo<sup>u</sup>. Ffyrste they consydered that they had drawne from the Cyttezens, bothe particulerly & generally greate somes of moneye & therefore nowe the devysed to take a newe course w<sup>ch</sup> was to borrowe of every halle & Companies severall somes of moneye w<sup>ch</sup> particulerly I coulde sette downe, bothe the Companies and the somes borrowed yf I shoulde not be over tedious.

Dignitie.

I praye you sett them downe in order for my learninge.

Dutie.

You shall comaunde mee.

|                        | £i  |                                              | £i  |
|------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Imprimis the Mercers . | 100 | The Skynners .                               | 70  |
| The Grocers .          | 100 | The m <sup>r</sup> chantaylo <sup>rs</sup> . | 100 |
| The Habdasshers .      | 100 | The Salters .                                | 70  |
| The Drapers .          | 100 | The Ironmongers .                            | 40  |
| The Fysshemongers .    | 100 | The Vinteners .                              | 40  |
| The Goldesmythes .     | 100 | The Clothworkers .                           | 100 |

"Borrow" = ask or beg, as in Exodus III. 22.

*Every Hall and Company.*—In accordance with Act of Common Council, February, 1554-5 (v. "Bridewell Royal Hospital," pp. 37, 38).



The Friers — 20<sup>h</sup>  
 The Brewers — 20  
 The Tallowchandlers 20  
 The Painters 25  
 The Poulterers — 10  
 The Barber Surgeons 20  
 The Curriers 10  
 The Bowyers 6  
 The Embroiderers — 5  
 The Waxchandlers 5  
 The Dentists 40  
 The Wollpanters — 10  
 The Distillers 10  
 The Fruiters 5  
 The Masons 5  
 The Joiners 5  
 The Plumbers 5  
 The Bottlemakers  
 The Turners —  
 The Saddlers 3  
 The Woaders 5  
 The Stationers 5  
 The Founders 5  
 The Tanners 4  
 The Curriers —

The Broome makers — 5<sup>h</sup>  
 The Longe Bone setting  
 makers — 2  
 The Glassers — 5  
 The Barkers — 10  
 The Longe puffers 40  
 The Carpenters — 10  
 The Cutlers — 10  
 The Saddlers — 40  
 The Gyrdlers — 30  
 The Fuglers — 20  
 The Engravers — 20  
 The Plomers — 5  
 The Cordwainers 15  
 The Armourers 10  
 The Fletcherers 5  
 The Bricklayers 5  
 The Butchers — 20  
 The Skynners — 10  
 The Woodmongers 10  
 The Blacksmiths  
 The Spinners 5  
 The Farriers — 5  
 The Vpcolsters — 10  
 The Supersellers 5



|                                       | £i |                           | £i |
|---------------------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|
| The Diers . . . .                     | 20 | The Browne Bakers . .     | 5  |
| The Bruers . . . .                    | 20 | The longe Bowestringe     |    |
| The Tallowch <sup>u</sup> ndlers      | 20 | makers . . . .            | 2  |
| The Painters . . . .                  | 5  | The Glasyers . . . .      | 5  |
| The Poulters . . . .                  | 10 | The Bakers . . . .        | 10 |
| The Barborsurgeons . .                | 20 | The leathersellers . .    | 40 |
| The Curriars . . . .                  | 10 | The Carpenters . . . .    | 10 |
| The Bowyers . . . .                   | 6  | The Cuttlers . . . .      | 10 |
| The Imbroderers . . . .               | 5  | The Sadlers . . . .       | 40 |
| The Waxch <sup>u</sup> ndlers . . . . | 5  | The Gyrdlers . . . .      | 30 |
| The Pewterers . . . .                 | 40 | The Inholders . . . .     | 20 |
| The Wollpackers . . . .               | 10 | The Cowpers . . . .       | 20 |
| The Pastlers . . . .                  | 10 | The plomers . . . .       | 5  |
| The Ffruterers . . . .                | 5  | The Cordwainers . . . .   | 15 |
| The Masons . . . .                    | 5  | The Armorers . . . .      | 10 |
| The Joyners . . . .                   | 5  | The ffletchers . . . .    | 5  |
| The Plasterers . . . .                | 5  | The Bricklainers . . . .  | 5  |
| The bottellmakers & y <sup>e</sup>    |    | The butchers . . . .      | 20 |
| Tourners . . . .                      | —  | The Skryveners . . . .    | 10 |
| The Paviars . . . .                   | 3  | The Woodmongers . . . .   | 10 |
| The Weavers . . . .                   | 5  | The Blacksmynes &         |    |
| The Stacioners . . . .                | 5  | the Spurriers . . . .     | 5  |
| The Ffownders . . . .                 | 5  | The ffarriars . . . .     | 5  |
| The Loryners . . . .                  | 4  | The vpholsters . . . .    | 10 |
| The Turno <sup>rs</sup> . . . .       | —  | The Greye tawyers . . . . | 5  |



Dignitie The course was well taken wch the moneye were  
summed arrounding /

Dutie The moneye came in verry good order & dyuers  
good men gave largely to supplye the course of  
ornamentes & besides the boxes wch before was  
delivered to the Incolours & to the  
other were brought into the Treasurers wch  
good portions of moneye in them /

The same was also a pson granted to buye  
wax & wale to serve the pore of the Cittie & the  
rest to be converted to the storkes & to sette the  
foll & worke /

Dignitie How were all these great sumes of money  
employed /

Dutie

The Governour

Dignitie. This course was well taken yf the moneye were answered accordinglye.

Dutie. The moneye came in verye good order & dyvers good men gave largelye to fynyshe the house of occupacons & besydes the boxes wh<sup>ch</sup> before was delyvered to the Inholders & to the . . . . & other were broughte into the Treasurers w<sup>th</sup> good porcons of moneye in them.

There was allso a fyftene or twoe graunted to buye wood and coale to serve the poore of the Cytie & the rest to be converted to the stocke & to sette the Idell a worcke.

Dignitie. Howe were all these greate somes of money employed.

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"A Fifteen or two."—By order of Court of Common Council, 4th August, 1579, two Fifteenths were levied for Bridewell. ("Bridewell Royal Hospital," p. 52).



Dutie The Governour at his owne charge boughte sundrye implements  
whiche were necessarie to sette up the ydell dwellinge. And  
more they were doone into the house of Brydenwell all the  
ydeall houses & strompote that were standing aboute  
the Cittie they buylded & doored houses & made  
lodginge for the prisoners they hadt most offenore,  
his Porter, Cook, Steward & other that  
were servaunt of the workes & in addition to  
govern the singlerwomen were in number  
at that tyme

And they boughte wood & coale & made a waye  
so that they were able to consume monye

Dignitie More if youe desire to see and platfume  
youe to offere & make more parte by the cutting  
of the house, so that more the strolcher of the

Cyttie

R.



Dutie.

The Governo<sup>rs</sup> at this present boughte suche ymplements as was necessarie to sette the ydell aworcke, and now they receave into the house of Brydewell all y<sup>e</sup> ydell Roges & strompets that were wandring aboute the Cyttie: they buylded & severed Roomes & made lodgings for the prysoners: they allso chose officers, as Porter, Cooke, Stewarde & other that were surveio<sup>rs</sup> of the workes & a Matrone to governe the synglewoemen w<sup>ch</sup> were in nomber at that tyme . . . .

And they boughte Woode & coale & made a Wharfe & so there was meanes ynoughe to consume moneye.

Dignitie.

Nowe I perceave their devyse and plattform grewe to effecte & was made perfecte by the erecting of this house, so that nowe the streates of the



Cittie were cleared of all sortes of beggers, & the  
poore fatgerlesse residenten in the house by the same  
the same & byed in the house by the same the  
The same thete in the the house & was rompom=  
ed w<sup>th</sup> the, the good lustie the & strompote  
were brought to Bridewell, & the derided  
householder related by penyons weekly. The  
worke was begun in a good tyme & took  
good success of the continuance was improv=  
vable to the beginning. The like thesion was  
made in the Christian Kingdome.

Dutie

The whole worke & dooys of the firste reisen  
governo<sup>r</sup> came unto a full perfition, now was  
the Cittie in his thete And now was

Bridewell

Cyttie were cleared of all sortes of beggers, the poore fatherlesse children in a house by themselves, the lame & aged in a house by them selves, the Lazar kepte in the Lazer house & were compounded w<sup>th</sup>all. The ydell lustie Roges and strompets were broughte to Bridewell, & the decayed housholder releved by pencyons wekely. This worcke was begune in a good tyme & tooke good successe yf the contynuance were aunswerable to the begining. The lyke provysion was never in any Chrystian kingdome.

Dutie.

The whole worcke & devyse of the fyrste chosen governo<sup>r</sup> came nowe to a full perfection, nowe was the Cittie in hir bewtie. And nowe was



Bridewell in his p[er]myt all the C[on]t[ra]ct[or]s & young  
theire moneye well bestowed & payed for yearely  
for the shippes success of this good worke, but  
alas what shall I say, god take to his mercy  
blesed king wh[ic]h was the patron & founder  
of this good house by reason whereof the same  
alter was & is now

Dignitie All the young god take whic the good king, yett his  
good worke should never die for mens doctores  
confounde for ever

Dutie Doctoris dyed when god ment to be enforced to flye  
into forreine Countreys for safetye of theire  
lives & consciences

Bridewell in his pryme all the Cyttyzens thoughte their moneye well bestowed & praysed god greatly for the happie successe of this good worcke. but alas what shall I saie, god tooke to his mercye y<sup>t</sup> blessed king wh<sup>ch</sup> was the Patrone & ffownder of these good accons by reason whereof came greate alteracon & chaunge.

Dignitie.

Allthoughe god tooke awaie the good king, yett this good worcke coulde never die for mens devocons contynewe for ever.

Dutie.

Devocon dyed when good men were enforced to flye into forreine Countreyes for safetie of their owne lyves & consciences.

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Edward VI. died 6th July, 1553. He had signed the Indenture of Covenants on 12th June, and the Charter is dated 26th June, 1553.



Dignitie' Wher, did not Quene Marye w<sup>th</sup> succeed putt  
to hir scholering & studie & y<sup>e</sup> good remembrance to  
his good worke /

Dutie' The Cittizens were in good hope that she  
would have done soe, but yt came out  
to y<sup>e</sup> contrary for at such tyme as she came out of  
Norfolk she was to be received into London &  
Governor's house by a stage w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Altyde  
& placed them selves & the children upon the  
stage and prepared a register of the free schools  
to make an oration to hir; but when she came  
nere unto them she cast hir eye another way  
& never stayed nor gave any remembrance to yem /

Dignitie' This is very strange that you tell mee,  
butt nowe I consider of hir profession yt is

not y<sup>e</sup> my



Dignitie. Whie, did not Quene Marye w<sup>ch</sup> succeded putt to hir healping hande & gyve good countn<sup>u</sup>nce to this good worcke.

Dutie. The Cyttyzens were in good hope that shee woulde have done soe, but yt came otherwyse to passe for at suche tyme as shee came oute of Norffolke & was to be receaved into London y<sup>e</sup> Governo<sup>rs</sup> sette vp a stage w<sup>h</sup>oute Allgate & placed them selves & the children vppon the stage. And prepared a childe of the free schoole to make an oracon to hir, but when shee came nere vnto them shee cast hir eie another waie & never stayed nor gave any countn<sup>u</sup>nce to them.

Dignitie. This is very straunge that you tell mee, butt nowe I consyder of hir proffession yt is

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*"The Governours set up a stage without Aldgate."*—This was on 3rd August, 1553. "One of the children salutinge her highnesse kneelinge on his knees made "an oration to her highness in Latin." (Wriothesley's Chronicle, p. 94.) Trollope asserts that Edmund Campion (the Jesuit) was the orator.

The Boys of Christ's Hospital have always been privileged to present an Address on the occasion of the first entry of the Sovereign into the City of London.



nothing sturmye at all for nowe I knowe see did not  
like of the blawes boyes, but of the good bene so manye  
Grenespeere see woulde & doe youe upon better termes

Dutie Youe had allreadie tought the quyte, the yfanye of  
Religion had almoste destroyed all for the good  
was nothing but flye, flye, or burne, burne.

Dignitie The tymes was sharpe & dangerous but I truste the  
worke continued

Dutie W<sup>ch</sup> more I doe, for there were a number that  
pretended earnestlye & spake bitterlye againste the  
Comissioners were appoynted to examine it, but god  
strucke some amongst them selves that theire malici-  
ous myndes took not sure efforde as they looked for

Dignitie Came it to the pass that they were sifted by Comission

nothing straunge at all, for nowe I knowe shee did not lyke of the blewe boyes, but yf they had bene so manye Greyefryers shee woulde have gyven them better countn<sup>u</sup>nce.

Dutie. You have allreadie touched the quycke, the chaunge of Relligion had allmoste overtourned all for then there was nothing but flye, flye, or burne, burne.

Dignitie. The tyme was sharpe and daungerous, but I truste this worcke contynewed.

Dutie. W<sup>th</sup> muche adoe, for there were a nomber that preached earnestlye & spake bytterlye againste yt & Commissioners were appoynted to examyne yt, but god styrred some amoungest them selves that their malicious myndes tooke not suche effecte as they looked for.

Dignitie. Came yt to y<sup>t</sup> passe y<sup>t</sup> they were syfted by Comission.



Dutie

Freyer Peter & Freyer Peter did to p<sup>r</sup>o<sup>o</sup> good will  
to Edward subverted all, but Freyer John de Spalmand  
w<sup>h</sup>ose name in romaine he see the manner wh<sup>o</sup>  
broughte by the rest of the Commissioners to Edward his  
opinion w<sup>h</sup>ose being there at dinner tyme being  
the p<sup>r</sup>o<sup>o</sup> w<sup>h</sup>ichon sett at the table in the hall  
& being tyme served in w<sup>h</sup>ich m<sup>o</sup>nto, he w<sup>h</sup>o sw<sup>o</sup>rded  
in admiration that suddenly he burst oute in to teares  
& said in Lattin to the company that he had  
rather be a Scullion in the k<sup>in</sup>g<sup>s</sup> h<sup>o</sup>use than  
to the kinge /

Dignitie

God wronge to a Spanish knight in that good  
Freyer for yt is w<sup>h</sup>ritten of him that after his  
retourne into Spaine he w<sup>h</sup>o departed for religion

Dutie

Alfonso the kinge Confessor, & a very good byking of

Dutie.        ffryer Peto & ffryer Perin did their good wills to have subverted all, but ffryer John a Spanyarde who came in companie to see the manner & was broughte by the rest of the Comissioners to have his opinion whoe being there at dinner tyme & seeing the poore children sett at the tables in the halle & seing them served in w<sup>th</sup> meate, he was so wrapped in admyracon that sodenly he burst oute in to teares & saide in Lattin to the company that he had rather be a Scullion in their kytchin then stewarde to the kinge.

Dignitie.        God wroughte a speciall myracle in that good ffryer for yt is wrytten of him that after his retourne into Spaine he was executed for relligion.

Dutie.        Alfonsus the king's Confessor, had very good lyking of



the training up of these children & he was very good  
worded to the company in the favor of them, there  
were also some of the commissioners that spoke very  
favorably in their behalf & some were made  
friends by friends & not without consideration

Dignitie What not doth forget hands in the eye

Dutie There was botch Story of Dover & Harrofford  
not dyers other but Story was made a friend  
for not longe before the Edward<sup>6</sup> of that house  
had given him a lease of the house where in he  
dwelt of w<sup>ch</sup> he him self had bestowed some  
coste & therefore he was made a friend, for he thought  
that if the Fryers should be restored into the  
place of the children that they they would  
bring his house in question for it was well of



the trayning vp of these children & he vsed very good wordes to the companye in the favo<sup>r</sup> of them, there were also some of the Comissioners that spake very favorablye in theire behalfe & some were made frendes by frendes & not w<sup>th</sup>out consyderacon.

Dignitie. Was not Docto<sup>r</sup> Storyes hande in the pye.

Dutie. There was bothe Storye, Chedseye, & Harpesfelde w<sup>th</sup> dyvers other but Story was made a frende for not longe before the Governo<sup>rs</sup> of that house had gyven him a lease of the house wherein he dwelte of w<sup>ch</sup> he him selfe had bestowed some coste & therefore he was made a frende, for he thoughte that yf the ffryers shoulde be restored into the place of the children that then they woulde bringe his house in question for yt was parcell of

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*"Storye, Chedsey and Harpesfelde."*—In the General Account for 1557 there is mention of an "allowance for reparation done upon the tenement wherein " Mr Docto<sup>r</sup> Storye doth dwell that is to say for boardinge and tylinge . . . " sande and bricke VII<sup>li</sup>." He was Principal of Broadgate, Oxford. (v. "History of Pembroke Coll., Ox.," p. 518, by the Rev. Douglas Maclean, a Scholar and Exhibitioner of Christ's Hospital, and Kingdon's "Richard Grafton," p. 77.)



see favour w<sup>ch</sup> he was not willing to part from

Dignitie' That last was given in a good time & to a good  
purpose for a friend in these times and worthy  
examples /

Dutie' The Govern<sup>or</sup> had made more friends, for Bishop  
w<sup>ch</sup> was Bysseppo of Chichester & Confessor to  
Queen Mary & a Commissioner, who a few friends  
to the children for the Govern<sup>or</sup> did by the way  
promise him a lease of his house w<sup>ch</sup> was garden  
so that the see favour had entered the world  
had called his house in question for it was all  
the lease lodging of the prior /

Dignitie' Upon this that friends were made by reward

Dutie' Bote's reward & great friends were made by some  
of the

the ffryers w<sup>ch</sup> he was not willinge to parte from.

Dignitie. That lease was gyven in a good tyme & to a good purpose for a frende in those daies was worthie thanckes.

Dutie. The Governo<sup>rs</sup> had made more frendes for Xroferson w<sup>ch</sup> was Bysshoppe of Chichester & Confessor to Quene Marye & a Comissioner was a suer frende to the children for the Governo<sup>rs</sup> did lykewise graunte him a lease of his house w<sup>th</sup> twoe gardens so that yf the ffryers had entred they woulde have called his house in question for yt was also ye chefe lodging of the Prior.

Dignitie. Then I see that frendes were made by rewards.

Dutie. Bothe rewardes & greate frendes were made by some



of the Governour to continue that cause for otherwise  
it would have gone hard, for the Kings made great  
friends & great means to be restored to that cause  
because it stood close & was not spoiled as other causes  
were but they never durst open their mouths to  
suppress that cause as long as the King John was  
in the land /

Dignitie Who gave me means made to the King John to speak  
in the favor of the religion /

Dutie Not that ever I understood for the Commissioners brought to  
the King John & Alfonso the Kings Confessor to see the cause  
to the end they should have made the King the King  
to restore the Greffiers Lignie to their former places as  
well to make reports in what state they found  
the cause, but God so wrought in the heart of the  
King John delivered openly his opinion as I did so



of the Governo<sup>rs</sup> to contynewe that house for otherwyse yt woulde have gōne harde. For the ffryers made greate frendes & greate meanes to be restored to that house because yt stood hole & was not spoyled as other houses were but they never durst open their mouths to suppress that house as longe as ffryer John was w<sup>th</sup>in the lande.

Dignitie.

Was there any means made to ffryer John to speake in the favo<sup>r</sup> of the children.

Dutie.

Not that ever I vnderstood for the Comissioners broughte ffryer John & Alfonsus the king's Confessor to see the house to the ende they shoulde have moved the king & the Quene to restore the Greyffriers again to their former places as allso to make reporte in what state they fownde the house, but god so wroughte in secreate that ffryer John delyvered openly his opinion w<sup>ch</sup> did so



appelle ffrayes verin & ffrayes pete tjsat tjsynodox  
durst open tjsone montysob aginste tjsat soust

Dignitie' M<sup>o</sup> has tjsere no more ffrayes but pete & verin /

Dutie' Tjsere were v. or vi of tjsor part ffrayes w<sup>ch</sup> had bene  
ffrayes in tjs soust before but tjsy only depended  
vppon verin & pete /

Dignitie' It appereth tjsat tjs ffrayes wonds faine & shoo  
bene restored to tjsire old occupacions & tjsat tjs  
Governor<sup>sh</sup> had sumdysat to doe to defende & to contynue  
tjs readit of tjs soust wch tjsy are am<sup>ly</sup> tjsing alle  
passed w<sup>ch</sup> tjsy tjsy noting

Dutie' Not tjsat I remembert only Bysshoppes Cardenow  
slayt m<sup>e</sup> Cruxton fast in tjs flote for thre  
m<sup>y</sup> / dyes berust & suffered tjs children to learne y<sup>e</sup>

Englyshe



appalle ffryer Perin and ffryer Peto that they never durste open their mouths againste that house.

Dignitie. Was there no more ffryers but Peto & Perin.

Dutie. There were v or vi other poore ffryers w<sup>ch</sup> had bene ffryers in the house before but they only depended vppon Perin & Peto.

Dignitie. It appeareth that the ffryers woulde faine have bene restored to their olde occupacons & that the Governo<sup>rs</sup> had sumwhat to doe to defende & to contynewe the creadit of the house: was there any thing ells passed worthie the noting.

Dutie. Not that I remember, only Bysshoppe Gardener clapte M<sup>r</sup> Grafton fast in the flete for twoe daies because he suffered the children to learne y<sup>e</sup>

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Richard Grafton, probably a Tudor (*v.* Mr. Kingdon), Cit. and Grocer; Chronicler; Deputy of the Ward of Farringdon Within; King's Printer; M.P. for the City of London; Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; First Treasurer-General Christ's Hospital, &c. One of the early adherents of the "New Learning," and the friend of Cranmer and Ridley, he gave up his business as a Merchant, on purpose to print the Bible in English. While still very young he was closely associated with Coverdale in translating and transcribing his Bible, and imported many copies at his own costs. He risked his life in setting up the type in Paris, and was thrice imprisoned in the Fleet during Henry VIII.'s reign. Occupied practically the whole of the Little Cloister of the Grey Friars, with its surroundings, holding part by Letters Patent of Henry VIII. and part as tenant, first of St. Bartholomew's then of Christ's Hospital, at £8 13s. 4d. per annum. There is little doubt that his was the master mind that directed the affairs of the Hospitals through their early years. He was buried in Christ Church, 14th May, 1573. ("Poyntz and Grafton," and "Richard Grafton," by Mr. J. A. Kingdon).





Englyshe Prymer when they shoulde have learned the  
Lattin Abseies.

Dignitie.        Coulede the Bysshoppe of winchester being L. Chauncelo<sup>r</sup>  
have so muche leasure as to looke ynto y<sup>e</sup> hospitalles.

Dutie.            He looked so farre ynto them that he forced the  
Governo<sup>rs</sup> bothe of Bridewell & of S<sup>t</sup> Thomas hospitall to  
erecte in eyther of them a chappell & to have a Masse  
prieste to be their Hospitteler & to have dailie masse  
saide.

Dignitie.        Methincks there was smalle discrecon in the Bysshoppe  
to deale so hardelye w<sup>th</sup> Bridewell where none but Roges  
and Harlotts ar.

Dutie.            Of all the rest of the houses their mallice was moste  
chefely againste Bridewell.

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*"Abseies," i.e., A.B.C.'s.*—The Catechism was first printed in English with the Alphabet, &c., so that a Book containing the Catechism came to be called an A.B.C. Book or Absey-book.



Dignitie' *W*hich route for Bysshopps & the Commissioners said against  
Bridewell

*D*ewtie' *P*ardonato / Bridewell did disturb many, for what he  
was knowne to be that a number of Balles was  
did many times enter romans in other mens' houses,  
And besides that Bridewell did sende that bridge the  
ecclesiasticall route of the same jurisdiction, for the  
rause for Governo<sup>rs</sup> were now in the yet but every  
Term was come oute againste them for one rauser  
other

*D*ignitie' *I*t appeareth that Bridewell was a greete mote  
in theire eyes & that the same want constriued were  
the them of some fewe matters not to be feared  
should come to light by examination

Dutie' *I*t maye be they feared the marking of theire credit  
but he is



Dignitie. What coulde the Bysshoppe & the Comissioners saie  
against Bridewell.

Dutie. Pardonato. Bridewell did discypher many secreats &  
yt was knowne there that a number of Balles prystes did  
many tymes enter comons in other mens pastures. And  
besydes that Bridewell did somewhat abridge the  
ecclesiasticall courte of their iurysdiction ffor w<sup>oh</sup> cause  
the Governours were never in quyet but every Terme  
proces came oute againste them for one cause or other.

Dignitie. Yt appeareth that Bridewell was a greate mote in  
their eies & that their owne consciences accused them of  
some fowle matters w<sup>oh</sup> they feared shoulde come to lyghte  
by examynacon.

Dutie. It maye be they feared the cracking of their credit



but this of Andrew was not, prearranging against it  
was not, they did all that they might  
doe to discomtoure & to distrust it that Countesse  
gave an occasion to some private persons lusty youths  
at that tyme to committe many detractions & reproch  
ensued greates troubles & no doubt of Quene  
Marie had contynued longer they would have  
supprest it by one meane or other /

Dignitie Countesse of Wessex & Bridewell befronde

Dutie The daughter of Quene Marie ended all her strifes

Dignitie I preado by this Distourbe & the hospitals were  
in their request & prime in the tyme of King Edward  
fourth of whom & that they were not being troubled  
by Quene Marie /

Dutie

~



but this I knowe what w<sup>th</sup> preaching againste yt & what w<sup>th</sup> proces they did all they might doe to discounten<sup>ance</sup> & to discredit that house, w<sup>ch</sup> gave an occasion to some greate persons lusty youthes at that tyme to comytte many owtrages whereof ensued greate troubles & no doubtte yf Quene Marie had contynued longer they woulde have supprest yt by one meane or other.

- Dignitie.      Coulede not the Popes clergie & Bridewell be frends.
- Dutie.          The deathe of Quene Marie ended all the stryfe.
- Dignitie.      I perceave by this discourse y<sup>t</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> hospitalles were in their chefest pryme in the tyme of king Edward ffownder of them & that they were nothing encreased by Quene Marie.



Dutie In King Edwardes tyme they flourished in Queen  
Marias tyme theye Cyttie shawd mure to doo to  
kepe them from suppresing / And therefore no  
hope of murementing or encreasig /

Dignitie What the ending of Queen Marias any better  
then the beginning

Dutie The beginning & ending were mure alike & were  
endowed all the same from the beginning to the ending

Dignitie Before you departe if you shew me in  
what state you lefte the the hospitall

Dutie The Cristes hospitall was chiefly mainteyned by  
the liberal donation of the Cittizens / Bryndwell  
by labour & other

& the the Hospitall =

Dutie. In King Edwardes tyme they floryshed & in Quene  
Maries tyme the Cytte had muche to doe to kepe them  
from suppressing. And therefore no hope of augementing  
or encreasing.

Dignitie. Was the ending of Quene Marie any better then the  
beginning.

Dutie. The beginning & ending were muche alyke & here  
endethe all that I can saie touching these affaires.

Dignitie. Before you departe I praie you shewe me in what state  
you left the thre hospitalles.

Dutie. Chrystes hospitall was chiefly mainteyned by the  
lyberall devocon of the Cyttezens. Brydewell by labor &  
other . . . . & S<sup>t</sup> Thom<sup>us</sup> hospi



shall by Rent & redemptions & yet any one of the three  
 wanted upon the other two did supply the  
 lacke of that one for so was it ordained from  
 the beginning that the one should supply the  
 others lacke & that the landes of the said  
 were given to the maintenance of them all /

Dignitie' What land might they dispose at that  
 tyme /

Dntie' I can not tell you howe the inst value but  
 I will yeild that they had more les I can

ffyrste tene wals of the said landes } <sup>h 6 d</sup>  
 of the gift of King Edward <sup>450-0-0 p ann</sup>

Lande belonging to St Johns hospitall }  
 purchased of King Henry viii by 5 years } 150-0-0

talle by Rents & revenues & yf any one of the three wanted then the other twoe did supplie the lacke of that one for so was yt ordeyned from the begining that the one shoulde supplie the others lacke & that the lands of the Savoie were gyven to the mainten<sup>u</sup>nce of them all.

Dignitie. What lands mighte they dispende at that tyme.

Dutie. I can not sett you down the iust value but I will gesse at them as nere as I can.

|                                                                                                                                       | £i  | s. | d. |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|-------|
| ffyrste there was of the Savoie lands<br>of the gyfte of king Edwarde vj                                                              | 450 | 0  | 0  | p ann |
|                                                                                                                                       |     |    |    |       |
| Lands belonging to S <sup>t</sup> Thom <sup>u</sup> s hos-<br>pitall purchased of king Henry<br>vij by y <sup>e</sup> yeare . . . . . | 150 | 0  | 0  |       |
|                                                                                                                                       |     |    |    |       |



Lande purgasted of m<sup>r</sup> Cloffe y<sup>r</sup> ann<sup>y</sup>

— Lande gyven by m<sup>r</sup> Surtloy y<sup>r</sup> ann<sup>y</sup>

Lande gyven by Tobto Mellob y<sup>r</sup> ann<sup>y</sup>

— Lande gyven by Emannell Lukes <sup>to b d</sup> 40-0-0 y<sup>r</sup> ann<sup>y</sup>

& Lease gyven by Willm Lane Grover 23-7-8 y<sup>r</sup> ann<sup>y</sup>

Landes gyven by S<sup>r</sup> Arjard Dubbes 3-16-8 y<sup>r</sup> ann<sup>y</sup>

& Lease gyven by Tobto Lytchin 0-3-6-8 y<sup>r</sup> ann<sup>y</sup>

Lande purgasted of Jofolde y<sup>r</sup> ann<sup>y</sup> 0-3-0-0

Lande purgasted of Lawrence warden 26-6-8 y<sup>r</sup> ann<sup>y</sup>

— & Lease gyven by m<sup>r</sup> L. Sallo y<sup>r</sup> ann<sup>y</sup> 53-0-0

Landes gyven by m<sup>r</sup> Esampnes 0-16-0-0 y<sup>r</sup> ann<sup>y</sup>

|                                                 | £  | s. | d. |              |
|-------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|--------------|
| Lands purchased of Mr. Cloffe                   |    |    |    | p ann        |
| Lands gyven by Mr. Suckley                      |    |    |    | p ann        |
| Lands gyven by Robte Melles                     |    |    |    | p ann        |
| Lands gyven by Emanuell Luker                   | 40 | 0  | 0  | p ann        |
| A Lease gyven by Willm Lane Grocer              | 23 | 7  | 8  | p ann        |
| Landes given by S <sup>r</sup> . Richard Dabbes | 3  | 16 | 8  | p ann        |
| A Lease gyven by Robte Kytchin                  | 3  | 6  | 8  | p ann        |
| Lands purchased of Dofelde                      |    |    |    | p ann 3 0 0  |
| Lands purchased of Lawrence warren              | 26 | 6  | 8  | p ann        |
| A Lease gyven by M <sup>rs</sup> Halle          |    |    |    | p ann 53 0 0 |
| Landes gyven by M <sup>r</sup> Champnes         | 16 | 0  | 0  | p ann        |

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*Lands purchased of Lawrence Warren.*—Probably the best investment ever made by the Governors. With 1,000 marks (£666 13s. 4d.) given or lent by themselves in 1552, they purchased an estate on the eastern confines of the Hospital. This comprised 6 tenements, 8 gardens with “haielofts,” stables and a shed, including “2 tenements with 2 gardens in the tenure of the Bishop of “Chichester” (i.e., Bp. Christopherson), whose yearly rent was £9, and “a tenement with a Garden in the tenure of Doctor Storie,” who paid £4 a year rent. (Christ’s Hospital Register of Lands.)



Lande gyven by Kinges Castle — ( h b d  
Coroner to Christes Hospitall ) 44—0—0 y am

Certaine tenement & gardenes  
adjoyning to Christes Hospitall

Rente raised in Bridewell

One annuetye out of the Bridgespuse 5—0—0 y am

One annuetye out of St mylde 2—0—16—0 y am

One annuetye gyven by St walter  
mylde 2 y am

Dignitie Here appeareth a goodly manerment & yt seemeth  
that these landes & rents were gyven at the  
tyme of the fyrste erection of Hospitalls &  
therefore yt must needs followe that theye

of these  
W

|                                                                    | £  | s. | d. |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|--------|
| Lands gyven by Richard Castle<br>Cordewayner to Chrystes hospitall | 44 | 0  | 0  | p ann  |
| Certaine tenements & gardeines<br>adioyning to Chrystes hospitale  |    |    |    |        |
| Rents rayسد in Bridewell . . .                                     |    |    |    |        |
| One anuetic oute of the Brydghouse                                 | 5  | 0  | 0  | p ann  |
| One anuetic oute of S <sup>t</sup> Myldreds . . .                  | 0  | 16 | 0  | p ann  |
| One anuetic gyven by S <sup>r</sup> Walter<br>Myldemaie. . . . .   |    |    |    | p annm |

Dignitie.

Here appeareth a goodly mainten<sup>u</sup>nce & yt semeth that these lands & Rents were gyven at the tyme of the fyrste erection of hospitalles & therefore yt must nedes followe that dyvers



of these leases are expired /

Dutie' You have founde truelye the portion was ynto  
and at the fyrste erection God made the parte  
of a number of good men to give ynto the kinge  
and I hope that the same good mynde be in  
a number still & that they will shewe the  
fynite of the Gospell w<sup>ch</sup> God ynduntaken  
made all doe amon y<sup>e</sup> vale

Dignitie' Seeing that you will neede departe that I  
can not staine you any longer & praye you  
be myndefull of yo<sup>r</sup> promise made in the  
beginning touching reformation of the abuses  
of the same estate /

Finit

of these Leases ar expyred.

Dutie.

You have saide truthe the porcion was greate and at the fyrste erection god moved the harts of a number of good men to gyve greate things. And I hope that the same good mynde be in a number still & that they will shewe the fruits of the Gospell w<sup>ch</sup> god graunte wee maie all doe. Amen & so Vale.

Dignitie.

Seing that you will nedes departe & that I can not staie you any Longer I praie you be myndefull of yo<sup>r</sup> promyse made in the begining touching reformacon of the abuses of the tyme presente.

FINIS.



I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. You have also to be advised that the same has been placed in the hands of a committee of the friends of the cause, and I have the honor to inform you that the same will be in a position to be ready for their consideration at an early date. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

Yours truly,  
Wm. Lloyd Garrison

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