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BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA,

N° XXXIX.

CONTAINING

The HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of the Parish of LAMBETH, in the County of SURREY.

[PRICE TEN SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE.]

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whoſe Size could not ſecure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinſic Merit entitled them to ſurvive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miſcellaneous Collections by Bookſellers, they have been recalled into Exiſtence, and by uniting together have defended themſelves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withſtand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheeſemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a ſimilar view it is here intended to preſent the Publick with ſome valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will conſiſt of Re-publications of ſcarce and various Tracts; another of ſuch MS. Papers as the Editors are already poſſeſſed of, or may receive from their Friends.

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View of Lambeth from the Thames.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE PARISH OF LAMBETH,

IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

INCLUDING BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF SEVERAL EMINENT PERSONS.

COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL RECORDS, AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.
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THE Publiſher of the "Hiſtory of Lambeth Pariſh" has little to ſay by way of introduction, unleſs it be to acknowledge the aſſiſtance he has received towards its completion. It was begun, and a conſiderable portion of it printed, under the immediate inſpection of Dr. Ducarel, who earneſtly wiſhed that the preſent publication ſhould be the companion of his "Hiſtory of Lambeth Palace." From the Doctor's ſituation as librarian to five ſucceſſive archbiſhops, he had every opportunity of conſulting ſuch records and early tranſactions as related to this pariſh; and his ample ſources of intelligence were at all times readily opened to the compiler of this work, of which the original ſuggeſtion was entirely owing to his ardent zeal for the ſtudy of local antiquities. It may be no ſmall recommendation to add, that many of the following ſheets, at the particular requeſt of Dr. Ducarel, were honoured with a peruſal by Dr. Vyſe.

Mr. Buckmaſter, Mr. Middleton, with ſeveral other friends, and particularly Mr. Gough, are alſo entitled to many acknowledgements, for a variety of uſeful information.

The Publiſher's moſt reſpectful thanks are given to the Preſident and Council of the Royal Society, for the polite manner in which they were pleaſed to lend two copper-plates to embelliſh the Memoirs of Tradeſcant, inſerted in the Appendix to this Hiſtory. A ſimilar favour he has experienced from his friend Dr. Price, the keeper of the Bodleian library, by the loan of two plates, which formerly belonged to Aubrey, and were probably intended for a new edition of his "Hiſtory "and Antiquities of the County of Surrey." And Mrs. Coade, the proprietor of the valuable manufactory of burnt artificial ſtone at Lambeth, has obligingly permitted impreſſions to be taken of ſome ſpecimens of her admirable art.

Dec. 1, 1786. J. NICHOLS.

Directions

Directions to the BINDER for placing the PLATES.

I. Old View of Lambeth ——— ——— *to face the Title.*
II. New View of the Church and Palace ——— ——— p. 27
III. Portrait of the Pedlar ——— ——— ——— p. 30
IV. South View of the Church, and the Old Rectorial-Houſe ——— p. 44
V. Portrait of Dr. Featley, Monument of Hugh Peyntwin, &c. ——— p. 59
VI. Old Ring found in Lambeth Marſh ——— ——— p. 76
VII. VIII. } Antiquities found in Cuper's Gardens, marked A. and B. } — p. 79
IX. X. } Ditto, marked C. and D. ——— ——— ——— p. 80
XI. View of Mrs. Coade's Artificial Burnt Stone Manufactory — p. 82
*XI. Mrs. Coade's Figure of Father Thames ——— p. 83
XII. Plan of the Black Prince's Palace ——— ——— p. 92
XIII. Another Plan of Kennington ——— ——— p. 96
XIV. Ticket for the Vauxhall Ridotto al Freſco in 1732 ——— p. 99
XV. Small Tickets, Biſhop of Rocheſter's Seal, and Traders Tokens p. 100
XVI. Portraits of the Two Tradeſcants, and of Aſhmole ——— p. 127
XVII. XVIII. } Two Views of the Monument of the Tradeſcants, Appendix, p. 96
XIX. Remarkable Arms, &c. in Lambeth Church ——— p. 163

The Sheets of Letter Preſs, are, *Title*, B. C. p. 1—16; C 5, marked p. *15, *16; D. p. 17, 18; D 2, p. 19—23, 24; E—R, p. 25—128. Then the Appendix, A—X, p. 1—164.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

PARISH OF LAMBETH.

THE pariſh of Lambeth is a rectory, ſituated in the half hundred of Brixton, in the county of Surrey, and dioceſe of Wincheſter.

It ſtands near the river Thames, which directly acroſs is 750 yards wide. The name is Saxon, and written in different manners, viz. *Lambhyde*, *Lambithe*, *Lambyt*, *Lamyte*, or *Lambithe*. It is alſo called in ancient writers and deeds *Lambee*, *Lameth*, *Lambei*, *Lambed*, *Lambethe*, which, according to Mr. Camden, ſignifies *Portus ſive navium ſtatio lutea*, i. e. a dirty ſtation.

The Saxon kings had a royal manſion here (moſt probably at the part of this pariſh now called *Kennington)*, where they ſometimes dwelt; for in thoſe ancient days they could only remain at their manſion or manor houſes for ſo many days in the year as they had agreed with their tenants to furniſh them and their attendants with proviſions of all ſorts during their reſidence there, which kind of rents were, in after-times, turned into certain and pecuniary payments; and this may account for the Saxon kings, archbiſhops, biſhops, &c. being continually moving from place to place.

Ancient hiſtorians inform us, that Canute the ſecond, called Hardicanute, being here at a ſolemn marriage between Toni or Tuvi Prudan and Gytha the daughter of Oſgod Clapa, two noble Danes, died ſuddenly as he was at meat, on Wedneſday the 6th id. June, 1041[1]. Some think he was poiſoned, others inſinuate that he died of intemperance, which laſt is moſt probable, if what John Rouſe[2] relates is true, viz. "That the day of Hardicanute's death "was kept by the Engliſh as a holyday in his time (four hundred "years afterwards), and was called *Hogs Tide*, or *Hock Wedneſday*."

In the year 1062, king Edward the Confeſſor granted by his charter to the abby of Waltham in Eſſex, among other poſſeſſions, "*Lambehith* cum omnibus ad ſe pertinentibus campis, paſcuis, "pratis, ſilvis, et aquis."

The boundaries are thus expreſſed at the end of his charter[3]:

Ðiſ ſýnð þa land ġemære into Lambehyðe. æreſt æt Bruxġeр ſtane ⁊ ſþaþoрð þurġhe þane ġraf toþam Mærcbice. ⁊ ſþa to bulce treo ⁊ fram bulce treo to þýre ⁊ fram þýre to ſelfýġer læcce ⁊ ſþa eft to þare ſtrate. ⁊ ſþa andlanġ ſtrete eft to Bruxeрſtan.

"Hi ſunt terræ termini apud *Lambehytham*. Imprimis apud "*Brixii* lapidem[4] & ſic prorſum per lucum[5] ad *Mercduam*[6] & "ſic ad arborem verrucoſam; & ab arbore vernicoſa ad *Hyſam* "& ab Hyſa ad *Elſii clauſum*, & ſic iterum ad viam. Et ſic per "tractum viæ ad Brixii lapidem."

After the death of Edward the Confeſſor, Harold, the ſon of Godwyn, is ſaid to have put the crown of this realm upon his head with his own hands at Lambhythe[7].

[1] Hoveden, p. 252, dates it 1042. Sax. Chron. 1041, Leland. Collect. II. 193.
[2] De Regibus Angliæ, p. 105, ed. Hearne.
[3] Monaſtic. Anglic. vol. II. p. 11.
[4] Vel *foſſam*. *Brixiſtan*, in Domeſday, exactly anſwers to this.
[5] There being no ſuch word in the Saxon Dictionary as *bulce*, the tranſlator was probably led by the word *byl*, *carbunculus*, *bulla*, a *boile*; to tranſlate it *verrucoſus*, a *warty* or *knotty* tree. [6] Foſſam limitarem. [7] Malmſbury.

The next account we meet with of Lambeth is in Domeſday Book, fol. 34, where it is called *Lanchei* [1], and is as followeth, *viz.*

TERRA ÆCCLÆ DE LANCHEI. *IN BRIXISTAN HVND.*
SCA MARIA ☩ eſt qđ *LANCHEI* uocat. Goda comitiſſa tenuit ſoror. R.E.
Tc̄ ſe defd ꝑ. x. hid. m̄ ꝑ. II. hid 7 dim. Tra. ē. XII. car.
Ibi æccla. 7 XIX. burgenſes | In Londonia qui reddt. XXXVI. ſol. 7 ibi. III.
ſerui. 7 XVI. ac p̄ti. Silua: de. III. porc.
T.R.E. 7 poſt: uał. x. lib. Modo: XI. lib.
De iſto ☩ hē eps baiocēſis unā culturā træ. quæ ante
7 poſt mortē Godæ jacuit in iſta æccla.

In Engliſh thus,

" In the Hundred of *Brixtan*.
" The land of the church of *Lanchei*.

" The manor of St. Mary is called Lanchei.
" Counteſs Goda, ſiſter to king Edward (the Confeſſor) held " it; it was then rated for ten hides, now for two hides and a " half. The arable is twelve carucates. In demeſne there are " two carucates and twelve villains, and twenty-ſix bordars having " four carucates. Here is a church, and nineteen burgeſſes in " London, who pay a rent of £36 ſhillings, and here are three " ſervants and 16 acres of meadow. Wood to feed three hogs. " In the time of king Edward (the Confeſſor), and afterwards, " it was valued at ten pounds, now at eleven pounds. The biſhop " of Bayeux holds within this manor a certain parcel of arable " land, which before and after the death of Goda belonged to this " church."

Earl *Moreton*, who married Maud daughter to Roger de Montgomery, held Lambeth of the king at the time of the ſurvey, in which it is recorded that the canons of Waltham had held it of

[1] Probably the Norman manner of ſpelling Lambehithe, and for *Lambei* miſwritten *Lanchei*.

earl Harold. Harold was the founder of Waltham Abbey, and was buried there after he was ſlain by the Conqueror. And when Edward the Confeſſor is called founder, we muſt ſuppoſe Harold not to be poſſeſſed in his own right, or that the Confeſſor only confirmed his grant. Toui or Todi, ſtyled *Senator*, held Waltham ſome time in king Edward's reign[1].

TERRA COMITIS MORITON. *IN BRIXISTAN HUND.*

Comes Moriton ten *Lanchei*. Canonici de Walthā
tenuer̄ de Heraldo. Tc̄ ſe defd ꝑ. VI. hid 7 dim. modo
ꝑ nichilo. Tra. ē. VI. car. In dn̄io. ē. I. car. 7 V. uilli 7 XII.
bord cū. III. car. Ibi un ſeruus. 7 VI. ac̄ ꝑti.
T.R.E. ualb. C. ſol. 7 poſt 7 m̄. IIII. lib.
Iſd̄e com hī in Bermundeſy de tra regis. I. hid. ubi ſedet
dom ej. Ibi. ē un bord. Val. VIII. ſol.

The part which belonged to the *biſhop* and *convent* of *Rocheſter* was given them by Euſtace earl of Bologne, who was ſecond huſband of counteſs Goda, reſerving the patronage of the church. The Conqueror ſeized it, and gave part of it to *Odo*, *biſhop of Bayeux*[2], but reſtored it with the church; which grant was confirmed in almoſt the ſame words by Rufus[3]. It was appropriated to the maintenance of the monks[4]. The charter of Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, gives among other articles to the monks of St. Andrew at Rocheſter, 1000 lampreys out of *Lambea* to their uſe[5]. His ſucceſſor Ernulph ordained that *Lambert* ſhould furniſh one ſalmon to the convent[6].

A diſpute ariſing in the reign of Stephen between biſhop Aſcelin and his convent[7] about the right to the churches of Lambeth and

[1] Reg. Roffenſe, in notulis de dotatione eccl. [2] See Appendix, N° I.
[3] On this account he is reckoned among the benefactors to the church of Rocheſter. Reg. Roff. 116. 383. See Appendix, N° II.
[4] Ad victum monachorum, Reg. Roff. 3. [5] Ib. p. 6. [6] Ib. p. 7.
[7] Ib. p. 11.

Hedenham,

Hedenham, was adjuſted by Imarus, biſhop of Tuſculum, and apoſtolic legate. The monks ſet up the royal grant of it for their maintenance, and the biſhop being unable to bring any proof to the contrary, it was determined in their favour, and confirmed by archbiſhop Theobald and biſhop Walter, by archbiſhops Richard and Baldwin, and by king Henry II. See their ſeveral grants, Appendix N° IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII. XIII. XIV.

Walter biſhop of Rocheſter, between 1147 and 1183, confirmed to them the church of *Lambere*[1].

Henry I's confirmation of Lambeth to the ſee of Rocheſter, 1103, may be ſeen in Appendix N° IV. with the conſent of archbiſhop Anſelm; and that of archbiſhop Theobald, N° V. VI.

2 Richard I. the whole *Hallemot* of Lambeth was amerced two marcs for a falſe judgment, as was Oſbert the prieſt of Lambeth half a mark for falſe judgment in the court, at the ſuit of Hugh Bardul and his aſſociates[2].

The Hallemot, according to Spelman[3], was either the manerial court, or court baron of the eccleſiaſtical court.

Biſhop Gilbert de Glanville, 1197, finding the buildings of his ſee greatly dilapidated, erected for the firſt time a manſion for the uſe of his ſucceſſors at Lamheia. On the exchange of this place with archbiſhop Hubert Walter for *Darente*[4], he retained a ſpot ſufficient for this purpoſe. And becauſe before the exchange, beſides the two houſes[5] belonging to him which he retained in Darente, with every other epiſcopal right in Lamheia, in exchange for Darente he had certain other conveniencies both in forage and wood, &c. coming to the biſhop of London[6].

[1] Reg. Roſſ. p. 270. [2] Hoſpitia. [3] Reg. Roſſ. p. 11.
[4] See his charter, Appendix N° III.
[5] De placitis Hugonis Bardul & ſociorum ejus: Oſbertus preſbiter de Lamheda debet dimidiam marcam quia interfuit curiæ & falſo judicio. Mag. Rot. 2 R. Rot. 12. b. Surreia. Totum Hallemot de Lamheda debet ii marcas pro eodem. Ib. juxt. Madox's Hiſt. of the Exch. 386. [6] In voce.

Hubert

Hubert Walter, archbiſhop of Canterbury, granted him a ſite, containing in length to the South 19 perches, to the North 18 perches 13 feet, acroſs to the Eaſt 10 perches 13 feet, and to the Weſt 11 perches 9 feet, with the buildings ſituate thereon, in conſideration of five marks of ſilver to be paid yearly in Lambeth church, by half yearly payments, which grant of the archbiſhop's was confirmed by Henry the prior, and the convent, of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, by Geffrey biſhop of Wincheſter, and by Walter prior of St. Swithen's at Wincheſter.

The biſhop of Rocheſter uſed to be vicegerent to the archbiſhop of Canterbury in his abſence, &c. Thus biſhop Gilbert all the time archbiſhop Baldwin was abroad in the Holy Land (in *Syria*), and afterwards during the vacancy of the ſee. He would not conſent to the exchange at Lambeth for Darente, till the archbiſhop gave up to the biſhop and his ſucceſſors one acre to inhabit *(ad inhabitandum)*, and a revenue of 5 marks for the advantages which the biſhop of Rocheſter uſed to derive from the manor of Lambeth. For the biſhops of Rocheſter, when they came to London, uſed to lodge in the manor of Lambeth, and have from it forage and ſtraw, and fire-wood, and other advantages. Biſhop Gilbert de Glanville, ſearching the rolls in the Exchequer and the roll of Wincheſter (i. e. Domeſday-book) found that each manor of the church held or contained [1] *ſullingæ*, i. e. carucates of land [2].

Ralph prior of Rocheſter and his convent gave to their liegemen in Clive *(Cliff)* their ſheep-walk *(bercaria)* there, called *Eſtmerſe*, which they had by exchange for Lambeth, &c. &c. [3] It appears by the agreement between archbiſhop Baldwin and the biſhop of Rocheſter, touching this exchange, that this *Grean* was an iſland, and that biſhop [Gilbert] and prior O and his convent, at the deſire of king Richard, gave up part of his court

[1] *Tenet.* [2] Reg. Roſſ. p. 140, 141. [3] Ibid. p. 228.

(curia)

(curia) at Lambeth on the Thames for the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors to build on; and alſo out of the court 24 acres and one perch of his demeſne, and the ſervice of 4 acres of land at Hawiſe on the Thames, to build a church in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, and apartments for the canons there attending; ſaving to the monks their right to their pariſh church of Lambeth in men and lands, and pariſhioners and tythes, and all offerings without the limits of our court and the lands of our canons, and reſerving the ditches round the court and garden to let the water into the mill. The archbiſhops and their ſervants, and the canons and their ſervants, not to uſe, take, or hold by gift or purchaſe, exchange, bequeſt, hire, mortgage, loan, or any other method, out of the ſaid demeſne lands of the ſaid monks, or their men, beyond the ſaid building, without the conſent of the biſhop and convent of Rocheſter. In exchange for this, the archbiſhop gave up for the demeſne of the ſaid manor of Lambeth a ſheepwalk in the iſland of *Gren*, and all the appurtenances, in marſh land, corn, &c. &c. then held by John ſon of Eilgar, at the yearly rent of 60 *s.* and other ſervices for ever; and further to augment this exchange they granted that the ſervices in three ſheepwalks then held of them in ſaid iſland, ſhould be paid by the hands of the ſaid monks; and the tenants to be anſwerable to ſaid monks 1 R.[1]

John de Grean gave in pure and perpetual alms to the church of Rocheſter a yearly rent of 20 *s.* ſterling for their ſheepwalk in Grean, for which he had before paid 60 *s.* 6 *d.* yearly, in conſideration of their taking his ſon Robert as a monk, and admitting him and his heirs into their ſociety[2].

Archbiſhop Hubert and the prior and convent of Rocheſter exchanged the manor of Lambeth with the church of the manor, and all liberties and free cuſtoms, and all other appurtenances,

[1] Reg. Roff. p. 434, ex Bibl. Cott. Domit. A. X. 9. See Appendix, N° XIV.
[2] Ibid. p. 435.

both

both in the ſaid manor and in Southwark *(Suivereke)*, and in the ſoken *(ſocna)* of London; ſaving to the ſaid biſhop half the ſaid ſoken. But the mill which the ſaid monks had out of Southwark on the Thames to the Eaſt over againſt the Tower of London, and the marſh in Gren, which archbiſhop Baldwin gave them for the ſite of the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, and the ſurrounding area at Lambeth, were not included in this exchange, but remained to the monks; though the prior of Lambeth uſed to receive the profits thereof before this exchange. And the ſaid archbiſhop gave and granted to the ſaid monks, in exchange for the ſaid manor of Lambeth, the manor of Darente, with the church and chapel of Helles, with all liberties, free cuſtoms, &c. ſaving to the archbiſhop and his ſurvivors his and their ſpiritual right to the ſaid church, till he and they ſhould freely give it up to the biſhop of Rocheſter; and a ſheepwalk, called ESTMERSE, in Cliff, with 220 ſheep; and a certain piece of land in Cliff belonging to the ſaid marſh; and in the ſaid town of Cliff 10 tenements, with their lands, rents, ſervices, &c. ſo as that the ſaid monks of Rocheſter ſhall have for their maintenance the aforeſaid exchanges, as they before had the manor and church of Lambeth; ſaving to the biſhop of Rocheſter the rights he before enjoyed therein. And the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors warranted the ſaid manor of Darente with its appurtenances to the inhabitants of Rocheſter, as they did the manor of Lambeth with its appurtenances to the archbiſhop; yet ſo that he nor his ſucceſſors could give, ſell, or exchange, or alienate the ſaid manor of Lambeth from his ſee, nor the inhabitants of Rocheſter do the like with the church or manor of Darente, or any thing elſe granted by this exchange[1].

Upon the death of Richard archbiſhop of Canterbury 1184, a conteſt aroſe between the ſuffragan biſhops of that province and

[1] See Appendix, N° I.

the

the monks of Canterbury concerning their ſeveral pretenſions to a right of electing their archbiſhop. The monks appealing to Rome, great intereſt was made on behalf of each party, till at length a mandate was obtained of the pope, wherein the biſhops and monks were directed to unite in the election. The time of election was appointed, but the refractory monks not appearing, the ſuffragans choſe Baldwin, biſhop of Worceſter, for their metropolitan, which the monks highly reſenting, ſtrenuouſly exerted themſelves to invalidate the election; but the king, who was a great favourer of Baldwin, being made acquainted with the demands and promiſes of the monks, prevailed on him to renounce his election, and to declare the ſame void. The monks having obtained what they wanted, proceeded to a new election, and, according to their previous declaration, re-elected Baldwin[1].

This ſpecimen of monkiſh obſtinacy ſufficiently indicating the aims of that body, the archbiſhop, whoſe advancement to the ſee had been ſtoutly controverted by the monks of Canterbury, formed a deſign to humble the whole order of monks, and prevent their interfering in the civil and eccleſiaſtical conſtitutions of the kingdom; a plan that ſeems to have been concerted between the prelate and the king, who had ſuffered ſo much from the inſolence of Becket. Baldwin was to found a college for ſecular canons at Hackington near Canterbury. The better to cover his deſign, he pulled down the church there which was dedicated to St. Stephen, and propoſed to rebuild and dedicate it to St. Stephen and Thomas Becket. He had not only the royal aſſent and approbation, but was authorized by a bull of pope Urban III. with a grant of the offerings made at Becket's tomb for the carrying on of this work. Notwithſtanding all his precaution, the monks foreſaw that if this college was

[1] Gervaſe Dorob. Act. Pont. 1568, inter X Script. Parker, Antiq. Eccl. Brit. Godwin de Præſulibus, Brompton, 1275, inter X Script.

 completed,

completed, it might not only withdraw the archbiſhops from reſiding among them, but induce thoſe prelates to make choice of that place both for conſecrating biſhops and clergy for the future; beſides that being dedicated to Becket it might divide the devotion and donations of his votaries, and the college be made the mother-church of the dioceſe and the ſecular canons the chapter, and ſo the monaſtery loſe their uſurped power of election. Actuated by theſe conſiderations they ſtirred up the whole body of the monks and people, and applied to the pope. The archbiſhop however purſued his work, and not having ſtone ready for his chapel, erected one of wood, conſecrated it, and placed in it ſecular prieſts and canons: alledging he had only fulfilled the intentions of Anſelm and Becket, and therefore refuſed to appear to the appeal. The monks proſecuted their ſuit at Rome till they prevailed on Urban III. to order the archbiſhop not only to ſtop his work, but to pull down and cancel all he had done. to unhallow the ground which he had conſecrated, and ſuſpend all who ſhould preſume to officiate in that church. He accompanied this letter with a very haughty one to the king, enjoining him to ſee his commands obeyed[1]. Urban dying ſoon after, Baldwin having great intereſt with his ſucceſſor Gregory, again ſet his deſign on foot; and to give the monks leſs umbrage by fixing it at a conſiderable diſtance from Canterbury, procured from the prior and convent of Rocheſter certain lands in Lambeth in exchange. When the demolition of the church at Hackington could not be avoided, it was agreed that the foundation ſhould be transferred to Lambeth; which agreement was confirmed by king Richard I. with the concurrence of the biſhops and barons, and ſealed with their ſeals. The archbiſhop thus authoriſed tranſported by water the materials which he had prepared

[1] Gervaſe, p. 1517. Innet's Church Hiſt. II. 332—335. 355.

for

for his college, and began the foundation of the collegiate church here[1]. But he did not live to finiſh it; and pope Celeſtine took advantage of the vacancy of the ſee to order the biſhop of Bath, with the abbots of Reading and Waltham, to ſee that it was forthwith pulled down. They wrote to the managers[2] of the chapel, who having read the papal ſentence of condemation, it was preſently demoliſhed by the mob[3]. It had been agreed that the canons ſhould be removed to Lambeth. Archbiſhop Hubert Walter, who ſucceeded on the ſhort adminiſtration of Reginald[4], reſumed the work, and procured of the biſhop and convent of Rocheſter, in exchange for the manor of Darent, the manor and church of Lambeth, which he cauſed to be confirmed to himſelf and ſucceſſors by Richard I. 1197[5].

One would have thought that the removal of the intended college ſo far from Canterbury might have put an end to the fears of the monks; yet ſo tenacious were they of their newly aſſumed right of electing the archbiſhops, that they oppoſed it violently.

Hubert was doubtful how to proceed with his predeceſſor's deſign. On the one hand he was encouraged by the biſhops and clergy, who wiſhed to deprive the church of Canterbury of its ancient dignity; the new erected chapel and the houſes built in conſequence of it, and the convenience of the ſpot in the neighbour-

[1] 1191. Baldewinus Cantuarienſis archiepiſcopus necdum penitus a ſuo deſiſtens propoſito ædificandæ baſilicæ locum quidem mutavit ſed non intentionem. Facta enim cum epiſcopo & conventu Roffenſibus commutatione quarundam terrarum quas habebant in territorio villæ eorum quæ vocatur *Lambee*, præcepit clericis eliminatis de Hakintonia Cantuariæ ut cum feſtinatione nimia & feſto ædificia ſua quæ apud Cantuariam multo diſpendio elevata ſunt ſolo tenus diſſiparent, & ad Londoniam trahentes ad Lamhee ædificarent. Ipſe primus in eodem campo ne nil ageretur in octavis Epiphaniæ papiliones ſuos quos ſecum Jeroſolimam ferre volebat præcepit elevari. Divulſis igitur poſt aliquod tempus apud Cantuariam clericorum domibus ſola capella maledicta & prophana remanſit in medio omnibus expoſita in deriſum & in ſimilitudinem improperii. Gervaſe Dorob. p. 1564.

[2] *Rectores.* [3] Gervaſe, 1572 [4] Godwin de Præſ. 79—83.

[5] See Rymer's Fœd. I. 89.

hood of London and the court, which the archbiſhop was obliged to attend: on the other hand, the danger that threatened the ſee if he proceeded, and the diſputes in which Baldwin had been involved; and the fear of offending the convent of Canterbury, by whom he had been elected. He was unwilling to offend the biſhops and clergy who had joined him and urged him to the work; and he knew the determination of the convent, and the prohibition of pope Celeſtine[1], who, on hearing of the tranſlation of the church and canons to *Lambee*, and being reſolved to ſupport the dignity of the church of Canterbury, wrote two letters to the abbots of Reading and Waltham, who had been appointed to carry his orders into execution. In order to ſatisfy both parties the archbiſhop reſolved to relinquiſh the ſcheme, and carry it on at Maidſtone[2]; but this being oppoſed by the monks, came to nothing, and the affair of Lambeth was reſumed. An active monk[3] was ſent to argue the point with the archbiſhop, who was ſo convinced by his reaſoning, that he determined to implore the Divine direction in this buſineſs. He ſent to the convent of Canterbury the abbots of Chertſey, Reading, and Waltham, with a propoſal that every perſon to whom he ſhould give a prebend or canonry in the church of Lambeth ſhould ſwear on the high altar of Canterbury, that he would not either by himſelf or another claim to himſelf or the church of Lambeth a right in the election of an archbiſhop of Canterbury, nor conſent to the tranſlation of the ſee, or the reliques of Becket or any other reliques to the prejudice of that church; even though any eccleſiaſtical or ſecular perſon ſhould attempt ſuch tranſlation, nor to the making of chriſm by the archbiſhop in the church of Lambeth; or to the diminiſhing of the juſt and ancient liberties of the church of

[1] See Appendix, N° XVII. XVIII. Gervaſe, p. 1593.

[2] Alienam relinquere poſſeſſionem ut in proprio Cantuarienſis fundo, viz. in villa quæ Meideſtane vocatur opus propoſitum conſummaret.

[3] Monachus *induſtrius*. Gervaſe, Ibid.

Canterbury;

Canterbury; nor ſeek to be abſolved from the oath, nor allow any other perſon to do it for him: that no perſon on whom ſuch prebend or canonry ſhould be conferred ſhall be inſtalled by proxy, nor receive any profit from ſuch dignity before his inſtallation, and ſhould after his inſtallation forthwith proceed to Canterbury to take the oath aforeſaid, on pain of loſing his preferment. And for the better confirmation of this agreement, the prior of Canterbury was to have a prebend at Lambeth, and the firſt ſtall on the left[1] ſide of the church and chapter-houſe, and to be admitted into the councils and ſecrets of the chapter, and wear a clerical habit while in the church of Lambeth, as in other churches whereof abbots are canons. All this to be confirmed by the pope and archbiſhop under pain of excommunication, and to be publiſhed by the ſenior canon of Lambeth, with conſent of the chapter, every year. The archbiſhop to obtain the king's confirmation, and the pope to require every ſucceſſive archbiſhop to ſwear to obſerve it when he receives the pall[2]. The monks deſired a day's time to give their anſwer, at the end of which one of them declared the fixed determination of the convent to be as before, and produced a papal bull for abſolving all the clergy of Lambeth from their oath.

They had ſent two of their body privately to Rome, and obtained from pope Innocent a bull couched in the moſt haughty terms; not only commanding the demolition of the college at Lambeth, and the removal of the canons, but threatening that if this was not done within thirty days, he would command the biſhops of the province of Canterbury not to own the archbiſhop for their metropolitan, and to ſuſpend him from his epiſcopal office; and in a ſubſequent letter to the king, he tells him that he was God's vicegerent on earth, and with deſtruction of perſons would puniſh

[1] *Altera.* [2] Gervaſe, p. 1598, 1599.

the

ſhe individuals and nations that ſhould preſume to oppoſe his command. Notwithſtanding this proceeding, the king wrote to the prior and convent of Canterbury, charging them with obtaining this bull fraudulently and by falſe ſuggeſtion, contrary to the expreſs agreement before mentioned, confirmed by the pope, and requiring them to deſiſt. He at the ſame time took the monaſtery into his protection, and forbad any to moleſt the archbiſhop[1]. In the mean time he appealed to Rome, and ſeized the temporalities of the convent, intending to oblige them to leave the diſpute to the arbitration of the biſhops and abbots of England[2]. The abbots returned, and two monks were immediately diſpatched all over the kingdom to collect the ſentiments of the nobility. For the abbots ſeeing and hearing the danger which threatened the church of Canterbury, dare not adviſe their conſent, but propoſed to ſooth the archbiſhop, and not determine upon the caſe of the canons, which had received more than one definitive ſentence againſt it from the court of Rome. In December the biſhops, abbots, earls, and barons met the archbiſhop at Oxford, and thence ſome of the biſhops and abbots accompanied him to Canterbury, to hear what the monks had to ſay againſt his propoſals. It was agreed that both parties ſhould refer the caſe to the pope. The archbiſhop ſent much money by his agents, and the prior privately two poor monks. They found Celeſtine dead, and in his ſtead Innocent, who had formerly been eye-witneſs to the depreſſion of the church of Canterbury, and had heard the whole caſe in the court of Rome. To him, therefore, they repreſented the danger that threatened the ſee by the completion of the deſign at Lambeth, if he did not interpoſe. The archbiſhop threatened the monks who had gone out of the kingdom without his leave, and the prior for his negligence, in-

[1] Gervaſe, 1602. 1605.

[2] Innet's Church Hiſt. II. 369—374.

ſifting

ſiſting that the convent ſhould recall him. The archbiſhop's meſſengers came expreſs to tell him what had paſſed. The archbiſhop appealed publicly in London, and ſo did the biſhop and convent of Rocheſter, to the ſurprize of the convent of Canterbury. But next day came letters from the pope to the latter. They ſent them by four of their body to the archbiſhop, who refuſed them admittance as monks of Canterbury three days; whereupon they demanded and obtained it as meſſengers from the pope. The letter (printed in Gervaſe, p. 1602) charged the archbiſhop with contempt of the prohibitions of popes Urban and Clement, and commanded him to demoliſh his buildings within thirty days; ſuſpending his clerks who ſhould celebrate in the chapel, till they had made ſatisfaction, to withdraw his appeal, and put every thing into its former ſtate, on pain of being himſelf ſuſpended: the pope conſidering the removal of the chapel further from Canterbury as a more heinous offence againſt the privileges of the church. The ſame letters were written to all the ſuffragan biſhops. The archbiſhop appointed the monks a time for anſwering this letter, and in the mean time ſent meſſengers and letters to all the biſhops of England and Wales, complaining of the monks, and requeſting them to repair to Canterbury, to aſſiſt at the conſecration of the new biſhop of Coventry, Geoffrey[1], and alſo to the king, to ſtir him up againſt the monks. And hearing, though falſely, that the monks intended to meet him barefooted to entreat his favour, he came ſuddenly at day-break to Canterbury. It was reported in that city that he was coming to beſiege the church and convent with an armed force. On this account he came alone the next morning, and entered the chapter-houſe with the biſhops and abbots, clergy and clerks. All being ſeated and ſilent, the biſhop of Rocheſter made a ſpeech, extolling

[1] Muſchamp, 1199—1210.

the

the archbiſhop's good intention for the glory of the church of Canterbury, complaining of the new oppoſition to the prejudice of the church, and the affront of the archbiſhop. The archbiſhop himſelf ſpoke to the ſame effect. The anſwer of the convent was put off, becauſe the next day being Sunday, the new biſhop was to be conſecrated. Next day came into the chapel the abbots of Reading, Chertſey, Feverſham, Waltham, and the prior and convent, not as meſſengers from the archbiſhop, but as friends of the church of Canterbury, to endeavour to compromiſe matters. In the midſt of their debates came in Geffrey Fitz Piers and Hugh Fitz Bardulf, ſent by the king to forbid their proceedings againſt the dignity of his crown and realm, and producing letters from him to the ſame purpoſe. He wrote the ſame to all the biſhops of England, ordering them to oppoſe his letters patents to the pope's mandates, and granting the bearers thereof his licence to carry them abroad. A third letter was alſo brought to the archbiſhop, reſtraining him from laying hands on the church of Lambeth. The king's juſtices, who brought thoſe his letters accompanied with a threatening meſſage, gave the convent but a ſhort time for an anſwer; but finding they trifled, they demanded immediate obedience, and the ſheriff of Kent was directed to ſeize their lands. This by the archbiſhop's interpoſition was deferred till next day, and in the mean time the prelates, abbots, &c. uſed every argument to perſuade them to a compliance: but all their endeavours proving fruitleſs, the archbiſhop went away in haſte and anger, and the lands of the convent were ſeized into the king's hands; and the archbiſhop ſeized firſt on the manor of Chartham, which the Confeſſor had beſtowed on them in frankalmoigne. The biſhops and abbots continued their mediation, and after their departure the abbots of Boxley and Robertſbridge; but all they could obtain was that two of the brethren ſhould repair to the archbiſhop at London to confer privately with him. One

of them ſuſpecting a trick feigned ſickneſs, and ſtaid behind: the other went and heard what the archbiſhop had to ſay, and anſwered him. The archbiſhop commanded him to withdraw the charges againſt him at the court of Rome; but the monk pretended ſome excuſe, and retired to Canterbury. In the mean time the archbiſhop ſet to work every engine with the pope and the king, and ſent the latter a cargo of relicks of St. Ruffinus and Albinus, and a ſtate of the caſe full of miſrepreſentation, to which he prevailed on the biſhops and abbots to ſet their ſeals; but fearing he ſhould be called on to anſwer for ſeizing the poſſeſſions of the convent, he reſtored them. The cardinals wrote to him to ſtop his building and foundation at Lambeth, and, together with the pope, wrote to the king to defend the cauſe of the church of Canterbury. But the clergy ſo ſpirited up the king, that though two monks were ſent to implore his favour, they could hardly obtain an audience, and were ungraciouſly treated; and the king wrote to their convent from Andilly, to refer the matter to the arbitration of five biſhops and as many abbots of their own order. They returned for anſwer that they were afraid to truſt to the arbitration of a ſet of men who were avowedly againſt them, both the ſuffragans and the Ciſtertian monks having written to the pope in ſtrong terms againſt them. The king alſo wrote to him in favour of the archbiſhop. In the mean time he ſent an order to his vicegerent Geffrey Fitz Piers, to appoint commiſſioners to view and report their treaſures. The monks wrote to the archbiſhop, who was going over to Normandy, and who returned for anſwer that he wiſhed the king to ſee not only the treaſure of the church of Canterbury, but his own, and that of the whole kingdom; but *nolo* (added he) *ut de veſtro aliquod habeat ſcriptum vel clavem.* The monks being thus ſtripped of every thing, the prior haſtened to Rome; and the archbiſhop obtained the king's letter to the chief juſtice Fitz Piers to reſtore

the lands of the convent, but to cauſe an inventory of their wealth to be taken[1] by view of the archbiſhop's ſervants, and a fine to be levied on them for their offence againſt him. Before the prior could get to Rome, the archbiſhop's meſſengers delivered in a ſtate of the caſe. The two monks who were there replied next day; and on the following day the archbiſhop's people were heard again. The pope and cardinals gave a definitive ſentence for the demolition of Lambeth chapel, and ſent to the archbiſhop an expreſs command for that purpoſe, with letters to his ſuffragans and to the king, all which may be ſeen at length in Gervaſe, p. 1621—1627.

About Michaelmas 1199[2] the cauſe ſo long in agitation between the archbiſhop and the monks, about rebuilding the chapel at Lambeth, and the churches and offerings[3] which the monks claimed of the archbiſhop, after long diſputes, allegations, and teſtimonies, before the biſhop of Ely, the dean of Lincoln[4], and the abbot of St. Edmund's Bury, delegated arbitrators by the pope with the conſent of both parties, was determined, and all hope for ever taken away from the ſecular canons of returning. The chapel was to be pulled down to the ground. The archbiſhop might, if he pleaſed, build a chapel at Lambeth, and place in it canons of the Præmonſtratenſian order, not leſs than 14 nor more than 20, who ſhould not however be in the nomination of the archbiſhop, *ſede vacante*[5]. He might endow the ſame with 100*l.* per annum, on condition that no biſhop ſhould be there

[1] *Inbreviari.*

[2] 1200. Diceto, p. 707. Gervaſe, p. 1623, ſays the award was publiſhed by the archbiſhop 12 cal. Feb. 1199, and the chapel demoliſhed the 6th year of the ſame *decemnovalis cicli.* Ubi ſup. The Hiſtory of Wincheſter in Ang. Sac. I. 305, dates it 1202.

[3] *Exeniis.*

[4] In the room of Biſhop Hugh, who was probably then ill; for he died on All-Saints eve this year. Diceto, p. 708.

[5] Qui tamen in nominatione archiepiſcopi cum ſedes Cant' vacaverit nunquam audientur.

conſecrated, no councils held, no abbots admitted, no orders conferred, &c.[1] But the archbiſhop did not think fit to build on theſe humiliating terms. Lambeth however was advantaged by this diſpute, which procured it the honour of being made the reſidence of the archbiſhops. This award being agreed upon by the arbitrators at Weſtminſter, and afterwards at Canterbury, on the Sunday before All Saints Day, iiii kal. Nov. was publiſhed by the biſhop of Ely, in the preſence of the reſpective parties, and all the nobility and clergy, &c. of England aſſembled to hear this long conteſt decided[2].

Theſe united thunders ſo terrified the king and archbiſhop, that they reſolved on the demolition of the chapel. The archbiſhop publiſhed this reſolution Feb. 1199; the building was levelled with the ground[3], and the clergy ordered to reſide nearer the ſea coaſt[4]. The pope's meſſenger ſeeing that nothing more was done in conſequence of his mandate, and the prior of Canterbury not knowing what had been done in England, brought his complaints before the pope, who wrote an angry letter to the king of England, and another of comfort to the convent of Canterbury, and they finally recovered all their poſſeſſions[5].

[1] See Appendix, N° XIX. [2] Diceto inter X Script. 708.

[3] Diceto breaks out into the following apoſtrophe on this occaſion:

"Inventum eſt et aliud non leviter prætereundum: Thomas Cantuarienſis archiepiſcopus prothomartyr in Anglia temporibus Normannorum ob triumphalem ſui ſanguinis effuſionem apud *Lamebeyam* in nomine ſuo fundatam omnium hominum veneratione condignam magnificat eccleſiam quam Baldewinus inchoavit archiepiſcopus, quam et Hubertus Baldewini ſucceſſor Innocentio papa III. monachis Cantuarienſibus (ſi fas eſt dicere) nimium et ſubitum impendente favorem ſumptibus propriis, proh dolor! demolitus eſt ad confuſionem multorum. Data fuit Petro poteſtas ædificandi, poteſtas multiplicandi, poteſtas transferendi ſedes, ſed qua lege, quo canone ſit indulta licentia diruendi locum ſanctum judicet ipſe qui poteſtatem dedit ædificandi." Inter X Script. p. 705. And Matthew of Weſtminſter ſays, "Hubertus eccleſiam "de Lambethe—ad ſui & multorum ignominiam complanavit, 1199." Flores Hiſt. 1570. II. p. 75.

[4] *Adpropiare mare.*

[5] Gervaſe Dorov. inter X Script. 1623. Tanner's Not. Mon. 540.

This controverſy is recited at large in a Harleian MS. N° 788, on paper, tranſcribed into three parts; the firſt containing all the papal bulls, letters and reſcripts; the ſecond, the origin of the diſpute by Archbiſhop Baldwin; the third, the revival of it by Archbiſhop Hubert, and the final demolition of the chapel[1].

Dr. Salmon[2] concluded the ſite of this college was afterwards *Carliſle-houſe*, of which more hereafter.

The firſt of the archbiſhops who reſided at Lambeth was Stephen Langton, who dwelt in the ancient manor-houſe, which he greatly repaired, as well as the palace at Canterbury. His reſidence here is proved by ſome public acts, 1209.

Of this houſe there is no account or deſcription. Archbiſhop Boniface, 1216, obtained a bull from pope Urban IV. for diſpoſing of one fourth of the offerings at Becket's tomb to pious uſes, and had leave to rebuild his houſes at Lambie, or to build new ones: ſo that he ſeems to have been the firſt founder of the preſent palace. It was gradually enlarged and improved by his ſucceſſors, moſt of whom, as may be ſeen in its Hiſtory by Dr. Ducarel, which makes the XXVIIth number of the preſent publication, made it the chief place of their reſidence.

King Henry III. kept a ſtately Chriſtmas at Lambeth[3] in the year 1231, at the charges of Hubert de Burgh his favourite and juſticiary; and the next year, on the 14th of September, a parliament was held here[4], wherein an aid of the fortieth part of the moveables of the whole nation was granted to this king for the payment of the debt he owed to the duke of Bretagne.

On the 3d id. of May, in the year 1261, 45 Henry III. a council was held at Lambeth, in which the provincial conſtitutions of Boniface (of Savoy) Archbiſhop of Canterbury were publiſhed. Their proceedings are printed in Wilkins[5].

[1] See Appendix, N° XX. [2] Surrey, p. 24.
[3] Apud *Lambethiam.* Math. Paris, p. 367.
[4] Apud *Lambeiam.* Ib. p. 377. This name is a proof of the obſervation in page 3, note, about the orthography of the name in Domeſday.
[5] Councils, vol. I. p. 746.

Another council was held here by archbiſhop Peckham in the year 1280, 8 Edward I.[1] and a ſecond by the ſame prelate the year following, by which the conſtitutions of the legates Otto and Ottobon were renewed[2], and a ſubſidy granted by the clergy of a fifteenth for three years.

In the year 1282, 10 Edward I. it appears by his letter to his proctors at Rome, that a meeting of all the biſhops of this realm was convened at Lambeth by the ſame archbiſhop, to conſider of the then ſtate of the church of England, and the caſe of the biſhop of Hereford, who was lodging complaints againſt them at Rome[3].

In 1330 the clergy met here again, preparatory to the ſitting of a council here[4].

In the valuation of the lands belonging to the Biſhop of Rocheſter, in order to their taxation for a cruſade 1255, *ſuſtentatio domorum apud* Lamhethe *exigit per ann.* LX*s.*[5]; and Thomas Mepeham, ſacriſt of Rocheſter, returned the annual penſion from thence 5 marks as before ſtated[6]; and again in a return 33 Edward I.[7]

The prior of Rocheſter being called on 21 Edward I. to ſhew by what warrant he held pleas of the crown, free-warren, and other privileges in his ſeveral manors, replied, that as to *Green*, it is a ſalt marſh, received from Baldwin, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in exchange for the manor of Lamhethe[8].

Ralph, brother to Ainsfrid the ſheriff, was the firſt keeper *(cuſtos)* of the manor of Lamhethe for the monks of Rocheſter[9].

Among the yearly penſions *(penſiones annuæ ſpirituales)* received by John Langden, Biſhop of Rocheſter, 1434, are,

At Eaſter, *de rectore de Lambieth in partem ſolut.* XXXXIII*s.* IIII*d.*

At Michaelmas, *de eod. rectore in plenam ſolut.* XXXIII*s.* IIII*d.*[10]

[1] See Wilkins, vol. II. p. 42. [2] Ibid. p. 50, 51. See the Conſtitutions there made.
[3] Ibid. p. 81. [4] Ibid. p. 558. [5] Thorpe, Reg. Roff. p. 64. [6] Ibid. p. 65.
[7] Ibid. p. 129. [8] Ibid. p. 110, ex Plac' dni regis ap' Cantuar' 21 Edw. I. rot. 8.
[9] Ibid. p. 119. [10] Lambeth MSS. 135. 72.

The BOUNDARIES of this Pariſh, as taken by Mr. GENWAY, ſoon after the beginning of the preſent century, are as follow:

From the landing place at Lambeth palace Northward and Eaſtward along the water ſide to the Old Barge Houſe, and thence on to the corner of St. George's Fields, and ſo on the Weſterley ſide of the ditch Southward, to the Lord Mayor's Stone near the Dog and Duck, and then croſs the fields South Eaſtward (leaving the ditch on the left hand) to Newington [1], and thence Southward to Kennington Common, where it meets with Newington pariſh, to the croſs digged there in the ground, and thence South Weſt on the Common into Smith's field, to a croſs dug there; and thence South Weſtward, three fields length into Watch-houſe Fields, and ſo Eaſtward to the Eaſt ſide of that field, and ſo on the South ſide a lane there. Thence South Weſtward croſs the fields to the back of Loughborough [2] Gardens, where the pariſh mark is cut in an oak tree, and from thence paſs Southward 30 rods, and thence Eaſtward to Camberwell Town, going through that which is or was Mr. Smith's houſe, and thence along a lane near Dulwich, and ſo Weſtward to Delver; alſo Woodman's farm, and thence near two miles Southerly to Vicar's Oak, at which Oak meet the pariſhes of Lambeth Northward, Camberwell Eaſtward, Stretham South Weſtward, and Batterſea South Weſt by Weſt; and from this Oak they go Weſt by Northward to Norwood's Gate, and thence South Weſtward to Stretham Common (to avoid a wood), and thence North Weſtward to the Windmill Houſe, and thence through a wood Weſt and by Southward to Cole's farm, which leaving to the North Eaſtward, they paſs about South South Weſt to the road leading from London to Croydon; and croſſing the road, they go Weſt by North to Bleak Hall, and thence on the

[1] Newington pariſh joins Lambeth at Harrow Corner.

[2] In the London Mercury, April 10, 1682, I find it adverti ſed to be lett by leaſe, or yearly rent, a great pennyworth, under the name of "*Lothborough-Houſe*, near Hazard's Bridge, in the way to Croydon;" and deſcribed as "a mile and a half from Fox-Hall, two miles from London-Bridge, fit for two families, barn, coach-houſe, and other convenient out-houſing; two gardens walled in; banqueting-houſe, &c.; alſo a large orchard, containing together about ten acres."

ſame

ſame point to Broom Hill, and ſo Eaſtward about 40 rods to the road, and thence turning due Weſt, they go to the road that leads to Kennington, and Eaſterly along that road to Nine Elms, and thence South Weſtward about 30 rods towards Batterſea, and thence backward into the road, and through Vauxhall to the Thames, and ſo along the water ſide to the plying place near the church at Lambeth, being in the whole a circumference of about 16 miles and a half, and containing about 1400 houſes.

STREETS, LANES, COURTS, ALLEYS, &c. in the year 1718[1].

In the BISHOP'S Liberty;

Church-ſtreet, and therein
- Nevil's-yard,
- Maid-lane,
- Red-lion-yard.

Fore-ſtreet, and therein
- Bell-yard,
- Harper's-alley,
- King's-head-yard,
- Howard's-yard,
- Brook's-yard,
- Black-boy-alley.

Dog-and-bear-alley, and therein
- Cocket's-alley.

Back-lane[2], and therein
- Lion-in-the-wood-lane, or
- Paradiſe-row,
- Three-coney-walk,
- Gray's-walk.

In the PRINCE'S Liberty;

Part of Fore-ſtreet, and therein
- Charing-croſs-yard,
- Black-boy-alley,
- Angel-alley, vulgarly called
- Frying-pan-alley,
- Three-mariner's-alley,
- Bull-alley,
- Sanſom's-yard,
- New-ſtreet,
- Laurence-lane,
- Lambeth-butts,
- Kennington,
- Soho-yard,
- Kettleby's rents.

[1] Many whole ſtreets and rows of houſes have ſince been added, and are daily adding; which it is perhaps unneceſſary to particularize. The old names are preſerved here as matter of curioſity.

[2] Now called High-ſtreet. At the entrance into this ſtreet fronting the church-yard ſtood Howard Houſe.

FOX-HALL Liberty;

Fox-hall, or Vauxhall,	South Lambeth.

KENNINGTON Liberty;

Kennington,	Kennington Common.

In the MARSH Liberty;

The Narrow Wall from Cuper's Bridge to Standgate, and therein	Crown-court, College-ſtreet,
Standgate,	Vine-ſtreet,
Lime-tree-court,	Lambeth Marſh.

WALL Liberty;

The Narrow Wall from the King's Old Barge-houſe to Cuper's Gardens,	St. George's Fields.

STOCKWELL Liberty;

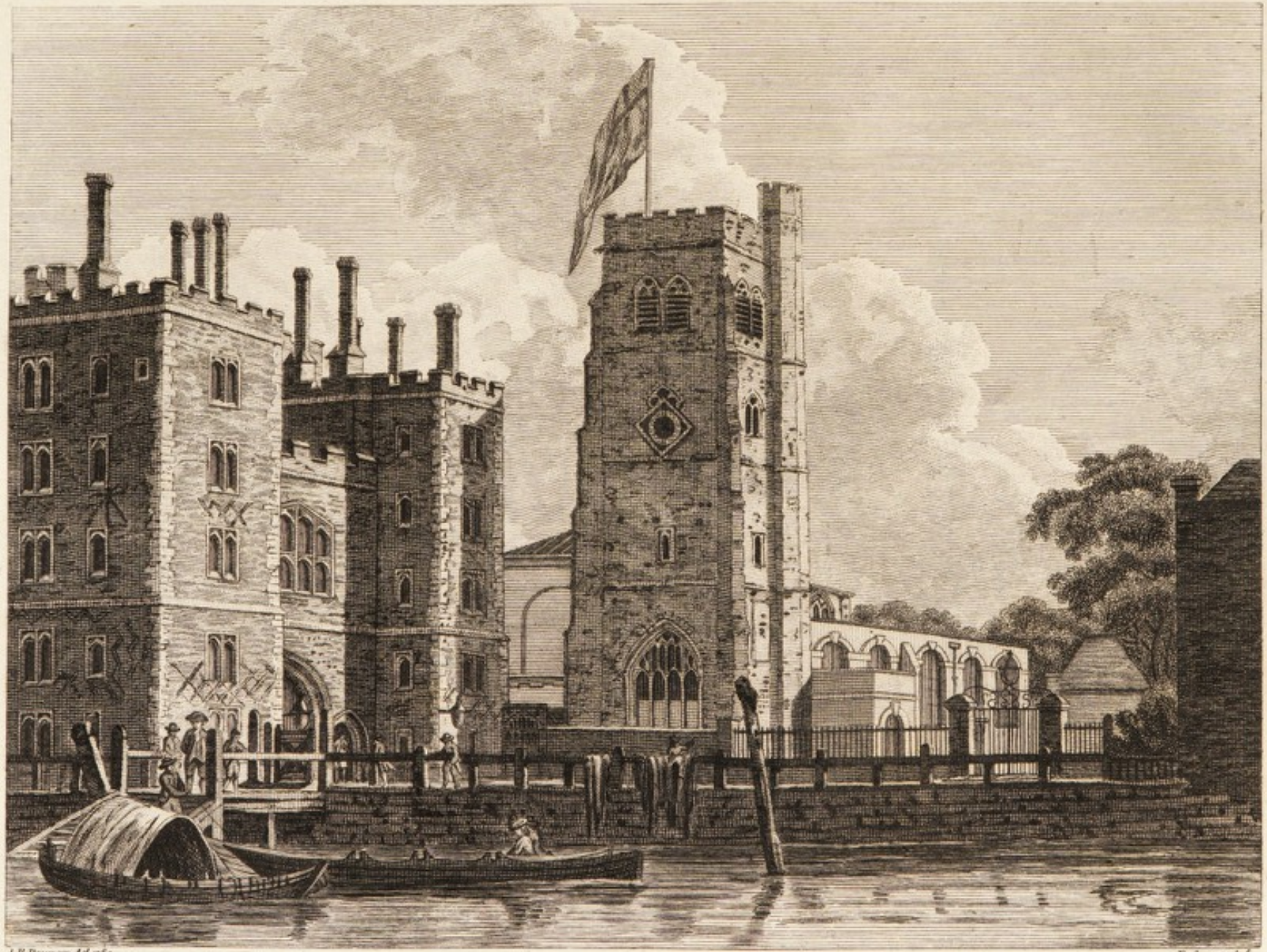
Stockwell Town,	Brixton Cauſeway.

DEAN'S Liberty.

Part of Camberwell Town.
All the reſt conſiſts of land, as alſo the reſt of Stockwell Liberty.

The





J. B. Pouncy del 1764. F. Cary sculp.

View of LAMBETH CHURCH from the Thames at High Water.

The CHURCH

is probably of an ancient foundation, Lambeth having been for ſo many years the ſeat of biſhops, who ſeldom reſide where there is no church. Mr. Weever ſays that Hubert Archbiſhop of Canterbury (who died July 13, 1205) finiſhed a collegiate church at Lambeth of canons regular, begun by Baldwin his predeceſſor; which, on complaint of the monks of Canterbury to the pope, was pulled down. But as the preſent building cannot be that referred to, ſo it may be doubted whether it occupies the ſame ſite.

Its dimenſions are,	Length - -	111 feet.
	Breadth - -	53
	Height about	38
Its tower to the higheſt part - -		87

The age of the preſent ſtructure, for want of records, can now only be gueſſed at from the ſhape of the doors and windows; which laſt have of late years undergone ſeveral alterations. As brick buildings came firſt into uſe in the reign of king Henry V. (which began A.D. 1412) it is not improbable that it was about that time rebuilt, in the room of the old church mentioned in Domeſday-book, and in the pontificates of archbiſhops Arundel and Chicheley, both great builders. But the windows at the Eaſt end are certainly of the reign of king Edward IV. (which began A.D. 1460) at which period theſe large windows came firſt into faſhion. As to the ſtone tower, a due obſervation of its architecture gives reaſon to think that it was built from the ground in the reign of king Edward IV. And that a beacon was in ancient times placed thereon, is evident from what is ſtill remaining at the South Weſt corner thereof.

The North and South ailes, as appears by the tables of benefactions in p. 38, were built in or about the year 1505.

The Weſt end of the church was rebuilt in 1523, at the expence of Archbiſhop Warham and John Fox, LL.B. archdeacon of Wincheſter; whoſe arms remain over the Weſt door, and alſo in the body of the church over an arch on the South ſide, where are likewiſe the arms of ſeveral prelates.

In 1615 the church was repaired and ornamented by voluntary contributions; the North gallery built by Mr. Jeſton; and a new marble font given by Mr. Hart[1].

In 1617 the chancel was wainſcotted by Mr. Woodward; and the ſeats in the church finiſhed by voluntary ſubſcription.

The communion plate was given in 1637 by Mrs. Featley and other voluntary contributors.

In 1681 the ſtructure was ſo decayed as to require a new roof over the middle aile, and a reparation of the walls.

The whole church was beautified and adorned in 1705 with wainſcot, painting, carving, &c.

The South gallery was added, and the church paved, in 1708.

On the wall over an arch over the North gallery is inſcribed,

The roofe of this middle iſle was new built,
and parte of the walls repaired, Anno Dom. 1681.
William Jeanes, Henry Hyett, Church-wardens.

Underneath the above, on the gallery, is inſcribed,

A gallery was built in this place
at the charge of Mr. Roger Jeſton,
haberdaſher of London, and a
pariſhioner of Lambeth, An° 1615.

The old gallery was taken down,
and a new one erected at the charge
of the pariſh, An° 1704.
Geo. Pottinger, Tho. Coleman, Fran. Cottrell, } Church-wardens.

On the front of the South gallery,

Raphe Snowe[2], gent. after many other
benefactions to this church during
his life[3], left 100 l. by will towards
the building of this gallery.
The remaining part of the charge was
defrayed by voluntary contributions of the
pariſhioners, and the
gallery finiſhed, An° 1708.
Tho. Adams, Ob. Fairclough, John Skinner, } Church-wardens.

[1] This font is ſupported by an octagonal pillar, the ſides alternately fluted; the canopy handſomely painted. Round the edge, "Suffer the little children to come "unto me, and forbid them not; for of ſuch is the kingdom of God."

[2] An original picture of this worthy perſonage, who was head ſteward and ſecretary to the archbiſhops of Canterbury for almoſt 50 years, hangs up in the ſteward's room at Lambeth palace; and another, a ſmall oval, in which he is repreſented with a large flowing cravat and his ſtaff of office as ſteward, is placed in the veſtry of the church. His benefactions at Canterbury may be ſeen in Mr. Duncombe's "Hiſtory of the Three Archiepiſcopal Hoſpitals," pp. 179. 195. 276. He died June 24, 1707, in his 95th year, and was buried in a vault adjoining to the South ſide of the altar.

[3] See them in the liſt of benefactions, p. 40.

On

On the front of the Weſt gallery (in which is a very large and handſome organ) is a dial, dated 1735, and this inſcription:

This gallery was built by the voluntary contributions of the pariſhioners, An° 1699. John Richins, Tho. Cooper, Sim. Lemon, } Church-wardens.

The walls are built of boulder, with ſome brick and ſtone rendered over (except the tower) with a finiſhing; the floor is paved with ſtone, and the roof covered with lead; the baſes of the pillars are octagonal; the arches and moſt of the windows are of the modern Gothic order; the floor of the chancel is two ſteps higher than that of the church, and there are three ailes; the Eaſt end of the North aile is called Howard's chapel, having been built in 1522 by Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk (many of whoſe family are here interred); and that of the South aile, Leigh's chapel, in the ſame year, by Sir John Leigh (ſon of Ralph Leigh, eſq; lord of the manor of Stockwell), who, with his lady, is there buried.

The inſide of the church is light, pleaſant, and handſomely ornamented. The roof over the nave is cieled with plaſter; but the ſide-ailes were covered with timber only till the year 1769, when the church was laſt repaired, and the ailes plaſtered. The walls are moſtly wainſcotted about ſeven feet high, and higher about the altar; the pews are new-fronted with oak in the North and South ailes; the galleries have alſo oak bolection-work fronts; and over the entrance into the chancel is the Decalogue between the Lord's Prayer and Creed, the firſt ſupported by Moſes and Aaron in their habits, the latter ſuſtained by two angels. Immediately over the decalogue is a glory with the word יְהוָה ſurrounded with cherubim, between two columns of the Corinthian order. Above theſe are the king's arms, adorned with Cupids, the one ſounding a trumpet, the other holding a flaming heart in two frames well painted.

The altar-piece is of a light cedar-colour, adorned with carved pilaſters having gilded capitals; and entablature and compaſs-pediment, of the Corinthian order; under which pediment is a glory,

glory, and theſe words in capital characters, "LIFT UP YOUR "HEARTS;" and on the cornice, at each end of the pediment, is a vaſe or lamp, the whole being incloſed with rail and baluſtrade.

In the Eaſt window is painted, ✠ I.H.S.

At the bottom of the middle compartment of the South Eaſt window over the pulpit is painted on a pane 24 inches by 16 the portrait of a pedlar and his dog, here engraven. This is firſt mentioned by Mr. Aubrey, and copied from him into Maitland's Hiſtory of London [1]. The tradition of the pariſh, that the pedlar gave them *Pedlar's Acre*, in Lambeth Marſh, for leave to bury his dog in their church-yard, is too idle to be repeated. Biſhop Gibſon, who was rector of the pariſh at the time he was collecting materials for his edition of Camden's Britannia, takes no notice of this painting; though he mentions the ſtory of *Dog Smith*, who died 1627, aged 79, and left nothing to Lambeth pariſh till 1626. There is no obligation on the pariſh to repair this pane [2], though it appears to have been repaired by orders of veſtry 1610. The piece of ground called *Pedlar's Acre* adjoins to the river, and lies near the Eaſt end of the Surrey abutment of Weſtminſter-bridge. It contains by admeaſurement one acre 17 poles, and was held in 1773 of the pariſh by Mr. Wells. It does not appear among the benefactions in any of the regiſters. The pariſh were in poſſeſſion of it 1504, at which time the rent ariſing from it was applied to the repairs of the church; and in the church-warden's accounts of that year it is called the *Church Hoopys*, or *Hope*; which name it retained till 1623, when it aſſumed that of the *Church Oziers* [3];

[1] Mr. Edward Hatton, author of "The New View of London, 1708," vol. II. p. 381, ſays, a Pedlar gave (beſides an acre of land) 6*l.* in money; alſo to the then archbiſhop 100*l.*; to the rector 20*l.*; and to the clerk and ſexton 10*l.* each. The tradition in 1708 was, that the land was given on condition that the picture ſhould from time to time be kept in repair.

[2] A fine drawing of it is placed in the veſtry.

[3] Query, whether it was not originally a ſmall iſland, or ait, abounding with oſiers, like thoſe at Brentford, and containing an acre of ground, which might afterwards be joined to the ſhore on the draining of the marſh?

though



though ſometimes, and more frequently, it went by that of the *Church Hope*, till 1690, when in a leaſe of it, dated Auguſt 6, it is for the firſt time called *Pedlar's Acre*[1]. *Hope*, or *Hoope*, ſignifies an iſthmus or neck of land projecting into the river, or an incloſed piece of low meadow or marſh land. The different rents at which this piece of ground has lett are as follow:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1505 -	0	2	8	1521 -	0	5	0	1581 -	1	6	8
1516 -	0	4	0	1556 -	0	6	8	1651 -	4	0	0
1520 -	0	6	0	1564 -	0	13	4	1705 -	4	0	0

Some years ſince it was demiſed for a term of years in conſideration of a fine of 800*l.* and the yearly rent of 100*l.* and it is expected at the expiration of the term to produce more than double. By the map of London, 1560, it appears that all the land on the Surrey ſide the Thames from Lambeth palace to Chriſt-church was a marſh, which was incloſed at the end of the ſucceeding century in parcels of an acre each. The tradition of the Pedlar's Acre then prevailing, it is probable the acre was ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from the *Maiden Acre* and the *Archbiſhop's Acre*, to both which it adjoins. The picture in queſtion may be a rebus on the name of ſome benefactor who gave *Church Hope*; as it has been diſcovered by Mr. Parkins[2], that a figure of a pedlar, carved on a ſeat in Swaffham church, Suffolk, about which a like idle tale was handed down in the moſt ſerious manner, by Sir William Dugdale

[1] A modern plan of it is placed in the veſtry of the church, under the title of *Pedlar's Acre*, containing 1 A. 0 R. 17 P. There are alſo ſeveral other plans of eſtates belonging to the pariſh, which have been given at different times, viz. 1. by Margaret Oakley, containing 12½ P. (ſurveyed by R. Summerſell, 1771). 2. Several pieces and parcels of land, ſituate in the pariſhes of Sevenoaks, Seal, and Kemſing, in Kent, belonging to the ſeveral pariſhes of Richmond, Lambeth, Newington Butts, Rotherhithe, Camberwell, Stretham, Putney, Wimbledon, Mortlake, Barnes, Battersea, and St. Thomas in Southwark; left by Henry Smith, eſq. for charitable uſes: it contains 114 A. 3 R. 36 P. (ſurveyed by Bateman and Mumford, 1770). 3. By Edmund Walcot, containing 8 A. 1 R. 17 P. (Summerſell). 4. A freehold eſtate in the church-yard, containing 5$\frac{7}{10}$ P. (Summerſell). 5. by John Vaux, containing 9½ P. (Summerſell). 6. By Valentine Van Lee, containing 11$\frac{2}{10}$ P. (Summerſell). And two other plans of eſtates given by different benefactors.

[2] Hearne's Hemmingford, pref. p. clxxx. Blomefield's Norfolk, III. p. 508.

and Sir Roger Twyſden[1], was nothing more than a rebus of the name of *John Chapman*, who was among the benefactors to the rebuilding or repairing of that beautiful church[2].

In Lambeth church have been ſeveral valuable monuments of noble and genteel families, now loſt; many ſoon after the Reformation, when Queen Elizabeth was obliged, late enough indeed, to publiſh a proclamation againſt the violators of tombs and monuments, which protected ſome ſmall remains of antiquity, which the reforming fury and zeal of the next age had totally deprived us of had not ſome curious and induſtrious men taken care to hand down to poſterity their labours, ſuch as we muſt now offer to the reader, in our Appendix, from Mr. Auguſtin Vincent's MS. papers, a gentleman well known in the College of Heralds[3], and who was taken away by death while he was compiling the Antiquities of Northamptonſhire, for which his large materials are depoſited in the Heralds office. The monumental inſcriptions which are now exiſting are alſo faithfully tranſcribed in the Appendix.

The living of Lambeth is a rectory, in the dioceſe of Winchester, but in the patronage of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and is rated in the king's books at 32*l.* 15*s.* 7*d. ob.*

On the exchange of the manor, the palace and rectory of Lambeth before recited, the rector was to pay what was due on the balance of the account by a perpetual penſion of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the biſhop of Rocheſter, in lieu of the ſeparate rights of that prelate, not only to proviſion-rents from this eſtate of the monaſtery, but alſo of his claim to reſide in the manſion-houſe of it whenever his affairs ſhould call him to London or Weſtminſter; or to an attendance on court, parliament, or convention. He had moreover a demand for oats, hay, provender, and firing, during ſuch his reſidence, out of the ſaid manor.

[1] Hearne's Caii Antiq. pref. p. 84.

[2] Memoir by Sir J. Ayloffe, bart. read at the Society of Antiquaries, in July 1773.

[3] He was at firſt Rougecroix purſuivant extra, then Rougecroix purſuivant, and afterwards Windſor herald; and died in Ireland Jan. 11, 1625. See more of him in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 569.

RECTORS

Rectors of Lambeth.

Andrew de Bruggs, profeſſor of the civil law, preſented 15 kal. March, 1311[1].

Thomas de Eltesle [2], ſenior, occurs in 1356.

Thomas de Eltesle, junior, preſented by Archbiſhop Iſlip, in exchange with Thomas de Elteſle, ſenior, 7 id. Aug. 1357[3].

Richard Wodeland, preſbyter[4], 17 kal. Dec. 1361.

Hugh de Buckenhull, in 1375, exchanged Lambeth for the rectory or cuſtody of the free chapel of St. Radegund, in the church of St. Paul, London, with

Nicholas Slake[5].

John Launce, Nov. 7, 1399, exchanged Lambeth for the rectory of Paddleſworth, in the dioceſe of Rocheſter, with

Robert Rothbery[6].

[1] Reg. Winchelſea, f. 53. b.

[2] He was the firſt maſter of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, and probably native of a village of his name in that county. In the charter of erection of the college he is ſtyled *Bac. in Decretis* and rector of Lambeth, which he probably had from Archbiſhop Stratford, to whom he had been chaplain. He was afterwards vicar of St. Michael's at Long Sutton, and of Grancheſter; to the latter of which he was preſented by the college, and exchanged it a little before his death with Thomas de Elteſle, jun. for Landbeach. He is ſaid to have had many other excellent preferments, with a large paternal eſtate, and to have poſſeſſed a notable head for the management of ſecular affairs, which fitted him extremely well for the conduct and ſupport of an infant college, on which he ſpared neither labour nor expence; and after governing it twenty years, left it well ſettled at his death, Aug. 21, 50 Edw. III. and increaſed by his particular benefactions. Fuller's Hiſt. of Camb. p. 44. Maſters's Hiſt. of C. C. C. C. p. 17—27, where ſee his ſeal engraved, p. 16.

[3] Reg. Iſlip, f. 293, a.

[4] Simon, &c. ven' fratri ñro đno Will', &c. Wynton' ep̃o, ſalut', gr̃am, & ben'. Ad eccl' poch' de Lameth v̄re dioc' vacant' & ad ñram preſentationem pleno jure ſpectantem, dilectum nobis in Chriſto mag' Ric' Wodelond, preſb', vobis tenore preſencium preſentamus; rogantes quatinus dict' mag' Ric' ad prefatam eccliam admittere & ipſum rectorem in eadem inſtituere, ac cetera peragere que v̄ro in hac parte incumbent officio, & in cujus rei, &c. Dat' apud Lambeth, 17 kal' Dec', A. D. 1361. Reg. Iſlip, f. 293. a.

[5] Reg. Sudbury, f. 120. a.

[6] Reg. Arundell, f. 262. b.

THOMAS GORDON, March 8, 1404, by exchange with Robert Derby for the rectory of Wymundham, in the diocese of Lincoln[1].

ROBERT DERBY, Oct. 13, 1408, by exchange with Robert Rothbury for Newenden, in the diocese of Canterbury[2].

HENRY WYNCHESTER, Oct. 14, 1413, by exchange with Robert Derby, for the rectory of Sandhurst, in the diocese of Canterbury[3].

THOMAS BENHAM, May 14, 1416, exchanged Lambeth with ROGER PATERNOSTER for the vicarage of Chedde, in the diocese of Bath and Wells[4].

JOHN BURY, Oct. 25, 1419, by exchange with Roger Paternoster for the rectory of All Saints, Gracechurch-street, London[5].

JOHN SUGDON.

HENRY JOPPER, April 3, 1471, by the death of Sugdon[6].

NICHOLAS BULFYNCHE, April 8, 1472, by the resignation of Jopper[7], alias Joppen.

THOMAS ALEYN, M. A. by resignation of Bulfynche[8].

[WILLIAM ARGALL occurs as *Curate* in 1522.]

AMBROSE PAYNE, resigned in 1527; died May 28, 1528.

ROBERT CHALNOR, LL.D. Jan. 23, 1527, by resignation of Ambrose Payne[9].

JOHN WHYTTEWELL, B.D. April 3, 1541, by the death of Chalnor, buried March 21, 1560[10].

THOMAS HALL, March 1560, by the death of Whyttewell, buried March 17, 1562[11].

JOHN BYRCH (or BURCHALL), June 23, 1563, by the death of Hall; buried Oct. 15, 1563[12].

[1] Reg. Arundell, p. 2. f. 570.
[2] Ibid. f. 321. a.
[3] Ibid. f. 68. b.
[4] Reg. Chicheley, p. 1. f. 73. b.
[5] Ibid. f. 102. b.
[6] Reg. Bourchier, f. 103. b.
[7] Ibid. f. 106. a.
[8] Ibid. f. 108. b.
[9] Reg. Warham, fol. 394. b.
[10] Reg. Cranmer, f. 379.
[11] Reg. Parker, part I. f. 348. b.
[12] Ibid. f. 261. a.

JOHN PORYE, Nov. 5, 1563, by the death of the laſt rector; he quitted about 1570. He was educated at Gonvile and Caius college, Cambridge; and tranſlated Leo's Hiſtory of Africa, which he dedicated to Sir Robert Cecil, dating his dedication on the 43d coronation-day of queen Elizabeth, 1600.

JOHN MATCHETT, July 10, 1570, by the reſignation of Porye[1].

JOHN BUNGEY, M. A. by the reſignation of Matchett[2].

THOMAS BLAGUE, April 11, 1577, by the reſignation of Bungey. He died in Oct. 1611[3].

FRANCIS TAYLOR, Oct. 1611, by the death of Blague; died in 1618[4].

DANIEL FEATLEY, D. D. Feb. 6, 1618, by the death of Taylor. He was deprived in 1643; and dying April 29, 1645[5], was buried in the chancel here.

*** *There being no account of the Rectors of Lambeth in any Regiſter at Lambeth after Dr. Featley, the ſubſequent names are ſupplied from the regiſters of the pariſh.*

JOHN WHITE, 1643, on Featley's deprivation; died 1648[6].

JOHN RAWLINSON, occurs in 1650, and was deprived in 1663.

ROBERT PORY, died in 1669[7].

THOMAS TOMKYNS, died Aug. 20, 1675[8].

GEORGE HOOPER, made Biſhop of St. Aſaph Oct. 31, 1703.

[1] Reg. Parker, part I. f. 399. b.
[2] Ibid. part II. f. 97. a. b.
[3] Reg. Gryndal, f. 515. a.
[4] Reg. Abbot, part I. f. 389.
[5] Ibid. f. 380. See ſome curious particulars of Dr. Featley's hiſtory in Wood's Ath. Ox. II. 78, 79. There is a book," ſays Aubrey, " called 'The Dipper Dipt,' " writ againſt the Anabaptiſts, printed ſince his death, where the graver hath " made a handſome monument for him, but no memorial of him in the church." He gave a ſun-dial to the church of Lambeth in 1625; and his wife, in 1637, gave a ſilver paten and cup gilt for the communion.
[6] Of him, uſually called *Patriarch* White of Dorcheſter, ſee Ath. Ox. II. 114, 115.
[7] He was of Chriſt's college, Cambridge, chaplain to Archbiſhop Juxon, archdeacon of Middleſex, reſidentiary of St. Paul's, &c. Ath. Ox. faſti II. 152.
[8] Of him ſee Ath. Ox. II. 548.

EDMOND GIBSON, inducted Nov. 19, 1703, Biſhop of London in 1723 [1].

RICHARD IBBETSON, D. D. rector in 1717; died at Canterbury Sept. 2, 1731. He was prebendary of Exeter.

JOHN DENNE, D. D. inducted Nov. 29, 1731; being at that time archdeacon and prebendary of Rocheſter, vicar of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, and rector of St. Margaret's, Rocheſter. He died Aug 5, 1767 [2].

BEILBY PORTEUS, D. D. 1767; Biſhop of Cheſter in 1777.

WILLIAM VYSE, LL. D. (the preſent rector), ſucceeded in 1777. He is alſo rector of Sundridge in Kent, and reſidentiary of Lichfield.

In 1359 NICHOLAS DE SHOLVETON was preſented to a perpetual chantry in the church of Lambeth, founded for the ſouls of Thomas Romayn, formerly citizen of London, and Julian his wife [3].

Prayers are on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and holidays, about eleven in the morning, and alſo on Saturday at three in the afternoon.

The gift-ſermons are the firſt Wedneſday after quarter-day.

In the tower of this church are eight bells.

[1] See memoirs and a portrait of him in the Hiſtory of Lambeth Palace, p. 68.

[2] Of him ſee Maſters's Hiſt. of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, p. 277.

[3] 6 kal. Sept. 1359. Apud Maghefeld, Dñs Archiepſ contulit Dñm Nich' de Sholveton, preſb', ad cantariam perpetuam in eccl' de Lamheth vacant' (pro animabus Tho' Romayn, quondam civis London, et Julianæ uxoris ejuſdem fundat') et ad ſuam præſentat' ſpectantem. Reg. Iſlip, f. 151. a.

Six

Six handſome tables of benefactions are placed in this church as memorials of pious munificence. On two of them are recorded the following

ANNUAL BENEFACTIONS.

	A perſon unknown, by a piece of land called *Church Hopes*, ſince Pedlar's Acre, lett in 1504 at 2 s. 6 d. and in 1752 at	100	0 0
	And a fine of 800 l.		
——	Ditto, another leaſed to Geo. Pottenger,	3	0 0
——	A perſon unknown, by four tenements adjoyning to the Church-yard, rebuilt by Mr. John Baylie 1619,	45	0 0
1519.	The Moſt Rev. Dr. John Whitgift, Archbp. of Canterbury, by an hoſpital founded at Croydon for the poor of both pariſhes.		
1612.	John Vaux, citizen and vintner in London, by almſhouſes at Vauxhall incloſed in Hind's		
1622.	Roger Jeſton, citizen and haberdaſher of London, for a Divinity lecture, then 6 s. per ann. now	1	10 0
1624.	Sir Noel Caron, ambaſſador from Holland, by 7 almſhouſes at Vauxhall, for poor women,	28	0 0
1625.	Robt. Harlowe, Eſq. by 4 quarterly ſermons,	1	6 0
——	Repairs of the chancel,	0	13 4
——	Bread and money for the poor,	4	0 0
1626.	Henry Smith, Eſq. Alderman of London, to the poor,	10	0 0
1640.	The Moſt Rev. Dr. Wm. Laud, Abp. of Canterbury,	5	0 0
——	Henry Hilton, Eſq. for 99 years to the poor,	24	0 0
——	Mrs. Alice Eaſton, widow, to the poor,	4	0 0
——	..... For ſermons,	2	0 0
——	Mrs. Mary Holt, for a ſermon 5th November,	1	0 0
——	..... For ringing and bread for the poor,	0	13 8
1655.	Wm. Hind, Eſq. houſes at Vauxhall to the poor, the ground now lett at	4	0 0
——	William Baker, Eſq. to the poor,	1	0 0
1661.	Alexander Jones, merchant, to the poor,	1	12 0
——	Richard Lawrence, Eſq. by houſes for the foundation of a ſchool.		
1663.	Valentine Van Lee, gent. to the poor,	8	0 0
1667.	Edmund Walcott, citizen and haberdaſher of London, by land to the poor,	26	0 0
1671.	Margt. Oakley, widow, by 4 houſes to the poor,	18	0 0
1672.	Thomas Rich, citizen and mercer in London, by an annuity from the Mercer's company,	3	0 0
1679.	John Scadwell, by an annuity,	4	6 8
——	Richard Guilford, gent. by a contingent annuity,	10	0 0
1701.	George Peterſon, citizen and grocer of London, in leaſehold eſtates in Southwark, for binding out apprentices.		
1706.	Ann Sanderſon, widow, bread and money for the poor,	10	0 0
1708.	Ralph Snowe, Eſq. for an annuity for Bibles,	5	0 0

A. D.		£.	s.	d.
1711.	John Reynolds, in lands to the poor.			
1714.	The Moſt Rev. Dr. Thos. Teniſon, Abp. of Cant. by the founding and endowing a charity ſchool for girls.			
1719.	Bryan Turberville, gent. and his executors, by an annuity for binding boys apprentices,	10	0	0
1728.	Henry Barnaby, in bread to the poor,	2	0	0

JOHN DENNE, D. D. Rector, 1757.
JOHN WAKELING,
THO. SINGLETON,
SAMUEL MASON, } Churchwardens.

N.B. *The particular ſecurities and uſes of the above written benefactions*[1] *are to be ſeen in a regiſter kept on purpoſe within the pariſh cheſt.*

The four tables which follow were added in 1759; John Denne, D. D. rector; Thomas Singleton, Samuel Maſon, Henry Wakeling, church-wardens.

A. D.		£.	s.	d.
1504.	Walter Howard, gent. legacy towards building the North aile of the church, - - - - -	2	0	0
——	Rev. Hugh Pentwyn, LL.D. archdeacon of Canterbury, legacy to the church, - - - - -	3	6	6
1505.	John Abevington, yeoman, legacy towards building the South aile of the church, - - - -	2	0	0
1519.	William More, ſerjeant at arms, legacy to the church, - -	5	0	0
——	Moſt Rev. William Warham, archbiſhop of Canterbury,			
——	Rev. John Fox, archdeacon of Winton,			
——	. . . . . by rebuilding the Weſt end of the church.			
1520.	William Parys, gent. legacy to the church, - -	33	6	8
——	. . . . . to the poor, - -	2	0	0
1521.	Rev. Ambroſe Payne, rector, gift to the church, - -	2	3	4
——	Harrie Knyghte, yeoman, ditto, - - -	1	1	8
——	William Elliot, ſhipwright, ditto, - - -	1	1	0

[1] Thoſe which follow are omitted in the tables:

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Oakley, in bread, per ann. for ever,	13	0	0

At the Weſt end of the church, over a preſs:

1671.
B. C.
The gift of Mrs. Margaret Oakley.

Capt. Forſter gave 50*l.* or twenty three-penny loaves every firſt Sunday in the month.

On another preſs at the Weſt end:

S. L.
The gift of Capt. Philip
17 Forſter, 20 3d loves the firſt 01
Sunday in every month to the poor.

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. French the uſe of a pall.			
Mr. Soldwell in cloth,	6	0	0
Mr. Walker, per ann.	18	0	0
To the rector,	20	0	0
To the clerk and ſexton, each	10	0	0

1522.

A.D.		£.	s.	d.
1522.	Thomas Kirkeby, yeoman, gifts and legacy to the church, -	14	0	0
——	Alice Kirkeby, widow, ditto, - - - -	6	0	0
——	Rev. William Argall, curate, gift to the church, - -	2	0	0
——	Sir John Leigh, knt. of Stockwell, gift to the church, -	3	6	8
——	. . . . . by building Leigh's chapel.			
——	Moſt Noble Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, by building Howard's chapel.			
1523.	John Cromwell, brewer, gift and legacy to the church, -	1	6	8
——	Agnes Bulkeley, widow, ditto, - - -	20	0	0
1525.	Richard Stanton, gift of a chalice to the church - -	2	13	4
1534.	Peter Dawton, legacy to the church, - - -	1	15	7
1561.	Rev. John Whytwell, rector, legacy to the poor, - -	10	0	0
1567.	John Mannynge, legacy to the church and poor, - -	2	5	0
——	Ambroſe Willowes, ſundry gifts to the poor.			
——	Moſt Rev. Matthew Parker, archbiſhop of Canterbury, legacy to the poor, - - - - -	30	0	0
1579.	William Marſhall, legacy for ſermons, and to the poor, -	13	6	8
1583.	Moſt Rev. Edmund Gryndall, archbiſhop of Canterbury, legacy to the poor, - - - - -	10	0	0
1599.	Moſt Rev. John Whitgift, archbiſhop of Canterbury, gift to the church, - - - - -	2	0	0
1604.	. . . . . Legacy to the poor, - - -	30	0	0
1608.	John Hammon, yeoman, legacy to the poor, - -	1	0	0
1609.	Moſt Rev. Richard Bancroft, archbiſhop of Canterbury, gift to the church, - - - - -	5	0	0
1610.	. . . . . Legacy to the poor, - -	40	0	0
1611.	Right Hon. Henry Conſtable, viſcount of Dunbar, legacy to the poor, - - - - -	6	13	4
1615.	Sundry voluntary contributions to the repairs and ornaments of the church, - - - - -	106	5	6
——	Moſt Rev. George Abbott, archbiſhop of Canterbury, gift to the church, - - - -	20	0	0
——	Roger Jeſton, gent. of South Lambeth, by building a gallery, &c - - - - - -	69	0	0
——	John Hart, gent. gift of a new font.			
1617.	Richard Woodward, gent. by wainſcotting the chancel. -			
——	Sundry voluntary contributions towards finiſhing the ſeats in the church, - - - -	56	3	0
——	Sir Noel Caron, knt. legacy to the church, - -	10	0	0
——	. . . . . to the poor, - - -	50	0	0
1625.	Rev. Dr. Daniel Featley, rector, gift of a ſun-dial over the church porch.			
1627.	Chriſtopher Woodward, eſq; legacy to the poor - - -	6	13	4
1633.	Moſt Rev. George Abbot, archbiſhop of Canterbury, legacy to the poor, - - - - -	30	0	0
1635.	Moſt Rev. William Laud, archbiſhop of Canterbury, gift to the poor, - - - - -	20	0	0

A. D.		£.	s.	d.
1635.	Col. John Bingham, gift to the poor,	100	0	0
——	Richard Brigham, eſq; legacy to the poor,	2	0	0
1636.	John Scudamore, gent. legacy to the poor,	4	10	0
1637.	Joyce Featley, wife of Dr. Featley, rector, gift of a ſilver paten and cup gilt, for the communion.			
——	Sundry voluntary contributions for a gilt cup and two ſilver flagons for the communion,	35	10	6
1638.	Catharine Woodward, legacy to the poor,	5	0	0
——	Sir John Scott, knt. legacy to ditto,	10	0	0
1640.	Jaſper Yardley, legacy for a perpetual loan yearly to eight poor tradeſmen,	40	0	0
1644.	Moſt Rev. William Laud, archbiſhop of Canterbury, legacy to the poor,	10	0	0
1662.	Eſther Tradeſcant, widow, to the poor,	50	0	0
1663.	Moſt Rev. William Juxon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, gift to the poor,	100	0	0
1667.	Chriſtopher Wormeall, gent. legacy to the poor,	13	0	0
1673.	Moſt Rev. Gilbert Sheldon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, gift for paving the ſtreet from the ferry,	50	0	0
1677.	Legacy to the poor,	50	0	0
1679.	Edward Smith, eſq; and John Smith his ſon, legacies to the poor	65	0	0
1693.	Moſt Rev. John Tillotſon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, gift to the poor,	30	0	0
1693.	Mrs. Dorothy Baxter, legacy to the poor,	5	0	0
1699.	A perſon unknown, gift to the poor,	15	0	0
1702.	Hercules Cox, citizen and baker of London, legacy to the poor,	20	0	0
——	John Warner, citizen and apothecary of London, ditto,	10	0	0
1704.	Jacob Vanderlin, merchant, legacy to the poor in the alms-houſes on the wall,	5	0	0
——	Elizabeth Barſton, widow, legacy of a velvet pall,	30	0	0
1708.	Ralph Snowe[t], eſq; legacy for a new gallery in the church,	100	0	0
——	Sundry gifts in his life-time, viz. of a new pulpit, reading-deſk, and clerk's pew, a new clock, two tables of the commandments with the figures of Moſes and Aaron, a braſs branch, rails round the communion-table, and a vault underneath, beſides a liberal contribution to the organ and organ-loft.			
1715.	Moſt Rev. Thomas Teniſon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, legacy to the poor,	40	0	0
	Sundry gifts in his life-time, viz.			
	A pall for the uſe of the poor,	46	0	0
	A fire-engine,	35	0	0
	A new church-yard.			
	Seats for the charity-girls.			

[t] Of whom ſee p. 28.

On

On a ſtone on the Southern outſide of the tower, deeply inſcribed in black letters on a white ground excellently well laid on with paint, is this inſcription:

BRYAN TURBERVILLE,
late of St. James's, Weſtminſter, gent. deceaſed, did by his laſt will and teſtament, bearing date the 29th of October, 1711, give and bequeath to this pariſh of Lambeth one hundred pounds for ever, to be laid out in a purchaſe, and the intreſt thereof for the putting out yearly two poor boys apprentices.
His children alſo have given one hundred pounds more for the better putting out the ſaid boys as aforeſaid, provided the rector and the churchwarden ſhall maintain this, or a like ſtone, in this place, fairly carved in a legible hand, ſetting forth this requeſt, in default of which the ſaid legacy is to become the right of St. Margret's, Weſtmr.

N.B. None to be putt to chimney-ſweepers, watermen, or fiſhermen; no Roman Catholic to enjoy any benefitt thereof; and in default of iſſue, to his children and grandchildren, hath alſo left certain freeholds and other incomes for the augmentation of the ſaid charity, &c. Anno Domini 1719.

Since the foregoing account of the benefactions was printed, the following more particular liſt of them has been kindly communicated by Mr. Buckmaſter, to whoſe laudable exertions as churchwarden the pariſh is indebted for the faithful ſervices of four years, from 1776 to 1779.

1504. A perſon unknown gave Lambeth pariſh one acre of ground, ſituate in or near the narrow wall, called *Church Hope*, afterward *Ozier Hope*, and now *Pedlar's Acre*; then let at 2 *s.* 8 *d. per ann.* but in the year 1752 the ſaid acre was let on leaſe at 100 *l. per ann.* and a fine of 800 *l.*

1622. ROGER JESSON by will gave Lambeth pariſh, for the uſe of the poor, 3 *l.* 10 *s. per ann.* payable by the Haberdaſhers company.

1626. HENRY SMITH, of Wandſworth (commonly called DOG SMITH) by deed gave Lambeth pariſh 10 *l. per ann.* to buy coats and gowns for the poor.

1640. ALICE EASTON ſurrendered by will to her nephew John Norton certain tenements, ſituate in Fore-ſtreet, Lambeth, provided the ſaid John Norton paid to the churchwardens of Lambeth 4 *l. per ann.* for the poor.

1661. MARGARET OAKLEY by will gave Lambeth pariſh four honſes, ſituate in the Back-lane. The rents to be laid out in bread for the poor, and to place a poor child apprentice.

1661. RICHARD LAWRENCE by will gave Lambeth pariſh the Dog-houſes, which he purchaſed of the earl of Bedford, to ſupport a free-ſchool for twenty poor boys of the Marſh and Wall Liberty. [This was afterwards joined with the ſubſcription-ſchool; ſee p. 54.]

1624. Sir NOEL CARON, ambaſſador from the States General, founded and endowed ſeven alms-houſes for the poor of Lambeth.

1667. EDMOND WALCOT, citizen, &c. by will gave Lambeth pariſh a moiety of ſeventeen acres of freehold land, for the uſe and behoof of the poor who do not receive alms.

1671. CHARLES ROBERT HAYLE ſold to Lambeth pariſh ſix acres of freehold land for the uſe of the poor.

1678. JOHN SCALDWELL gave an annuity, ariſing out of certain mills at Wandſworth, of 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to buy cloth or ſerge for gowns to the poor.

1685. JOHN BAYLEY gave four houſes to Lambeth pariſh. The rents to be applied for the uſe of the poor.

1703. WILLIAM HIND by will gave four houſes near Vauxhall for the uſe of the poor.

1705. JACOB VANLEE, alias VALENTINE VANLEE, gave four alms-houſes on the Narrow Wall for the poor of Lambeth. N. B. The houſes are fallen down, and the ground let to John Wilſon at 5 *l. per ann.*

1711. BRYAN TURBERVILL by will gave Lambeth pariſh 100 *l.* the intereſt of which to place poor boys apprentice.

1724. DANBURY TURBERVILL and ELIZABETH MOODY did add 100 *l.* thereto for the like good purpoſe. The intereſt to be applied as aforeſaid.

RALPHE SNOWE (a great benefactor to Lambeth pariſh) beqeathed 100 *l.* the intereſt to purchaſe Bibles for four poor children.

The

The preſent value of the eſtates belonging to the pariſh, as computed in December 1784 by Mr. Middleton, is as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Pedlar's Acre, the gift of . . . . . in 1504, worth *per ann.* nett	250	0	0
Walcot Place, the gift of Edmond Walcot in 1667, ditto,	150	0	0
Land in St. George's Fields, purchaſed of C. R. Hayle 1671, ditto,	186	0	0
High-ſtreet, the gift of Margaret Oakley in 1661, ditto,	35	0	0
Copper Foundery, the gift of William Hind in 1703, ditto,	15	0	0
An undivided ſhare of lands in Kent, the gift of Henry Smith, eſq. ditto,	35	0	0
Four tenements adjoining the church-yard, the gift of John Bailey, 1685, ditto,	12	0	0
The Workhouſe and appurtenances, ditto,	42	0	0
The Haberdaſhers Company, for the gift of Robert Jeſſon, 1622, ditto,	3	10	0
Marinus Combes, a rent-charge upon houſes in Fore-ſtreet, the gift of Alice Eaſton, 1640, ditto,	4	0	0
A rent-charge iſſuing out of certain mills at Wandſworth, the gift of John Scaldwell in 1678, ditto,	4	6	8
A piece of ground upon the Narrow Wall, whereon formerly ſtood four alms-houſes, the gift of Mr. Vanlee in 1705, dittto,	5	0	0
The intereſt of 100*l.* for ever, given by Bryan Turbervill in 1711,	5	0	0
The intereſt of 100*l.* for ever, given by Danbury Turbervill and Elizabeth Moody in 1724,	5	0	0
The intereſt of 100*l.* for ever, given by Ralph Snowe, eſq.	5	0	0
The Dog-houſe eſtate, the gift of Richard Lawrence in 1661, ditto,	20	0	0
Seven alms houſes at South Lambeth, endowed by Sir Noel Caron in 1624, ditto,	42	0	0
An eſtate in High-ſtreet and Paradiſe-row, given by archbiſhop Teniſon, ditto,	150	0	0
The annual value of all the eſtates,	£. 968	16	8

The veſtry of this pariſh is general. The pariſh officers are, 3 church-wardens, 3 ſideſmen, 4 overſeers of the poor, each of whom is collector of the poors rates in his own diſtrict; 4 ſurveyors of the highway; 2 ſcavengers, who pay the rakers 110*l.* a year for cleanſing the ſtreets, and carrying away the aſhes; and two beadles, but no watchmen.

There are three courts leet (one for the manor of Kennington, one other for the manor of Lambeth, and a third for the manor of Vauxhall), with each from twenty to thirty jurors, held once or twice a year, for the choice of 8 conſtables, 9 headboroughs, and 6 aleconners; to fine every perſon that is the cauſe of any public nuiſance, and to preſent thoſe officers that neglected their duty the preceding year. At the ſame times and places are held three courts baron, with each their homage jury of from two to ten, for the conveyance of copyhold eſtates within their reſpective manors, in which laſt courts all conveyances of freehold eſtates formerly uſed to be regiſtered, a cuſtom which has unhappily been diſcontinued for many years.

For a particular account of the archiepiſcopal palace here, which on a ſolemn trial at law in 1776 was decreed to be extra-parochial, we muſt refer to its Hiſtory and Antiquities, lately publiſhed by Dr. Ducarel [1].

The glebe oppoſite the church (formerly the old rectorial houſe, of which a repreſentation is given in the annexed plate) has two new-erected dwelling-houſes thereon. The rector of Lambeth, as ſuch, was always one of the archbiſhop's domeſtic chaplains, and before the Reformation reſided in the palace [2]; which accounts for his having ſo ſmall a houſe.

In 1778 an act of parliament paſſed, "to enable the Lord Arch-"biſhop of Canterbury to enfranchiſe and grant a ſmall parcel of "glebe land and waſte land, belonging to the manor of Lam-"beth, in the county of Surrey; and alſo to enable the rector of "the pariſh of Saint Mary, Lambeth, or his ſucceſſors, to build a "parſonage-houſe on part of the ſaid glebe and waſte ground, "and to grant building leaſes of other parts thereof, and for other "the purpoſes therein mentioned;" in which act it is recited, that

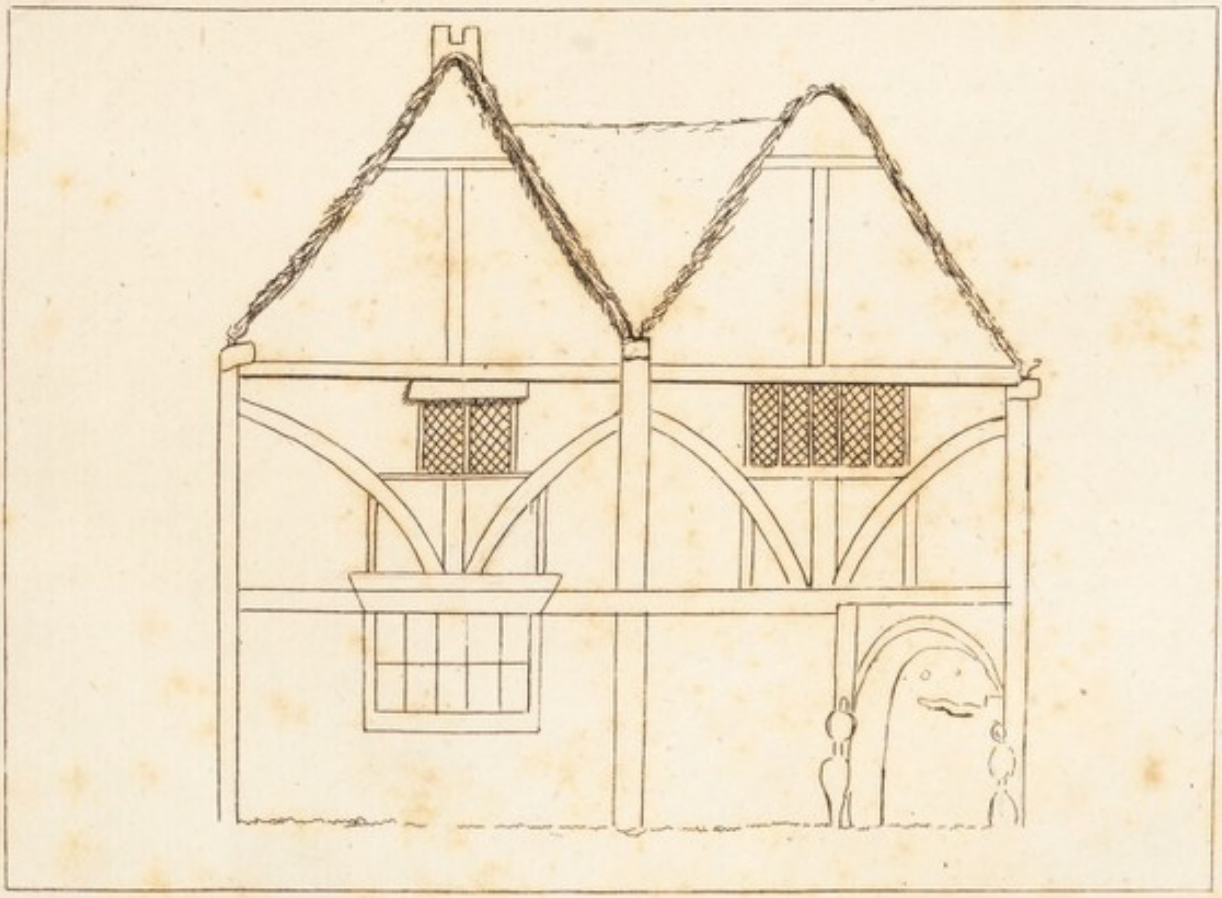
[1] P. 89. & ſeqq.

[2] Dr. Ducarel's Hiſtory, Appendix, p. 21.

"Dr.



South View of Lambeth Church.



A Sketch of the Rectorial House at Lambeth, opposite to Lambeth Church, taken by J. Bailey 1768.

" Dr. Vyſe (then rector) was, in right of the ſaid rectory, ſeiſed or " poſſeſſed of three ſeveral pieces or parcels of glebe land in the " ſaid pariſh, containing in the whole by admeaſurement two acres " or thereabouts; two of the ſaid pieces or parcels of glebe land, " containing by admeaſurement one acre and an half, or there- " abouts, being copyhold of inheritance, and held of the manor " of Lambeth, belonging to the ſee of Canterbury, and in reſpect " whereof an annual quit-rent of two ſhillings and ſeven pence " was payable to the archbiſhop of Canterbury for the time " being, and alſo an admiſſion fine of ten pounds, and for an her- " riot three ſhillings and ſix pence, and for a relief two ſhil- " lings and ſeven pence, which had been uſually pardoned or " remitted; and the remaining piece or parcel of glebe land con- " taining by admeaſurement one rood and three perches, or " thereabouts, being freehold.

" And alſo that the ſaid pieces or parcels of glebe land were " ſituated commodiouſly for the purpoſe of building thereon, and " could be advantageouſly let for that purpoſe, provided the " copyhold part thereof was enfranchiſed, and the rector of the " ſaid pariſh for the time being had power to grant leaſes thereof " for ninety-nine years, or ſome other long term; and that Dr. " Vyſe had been applied to for a leaſe of four hundred feet in " front, part of a certain cloſe or field called Pound Field, part of " the ſaid glebe, for the term of ninety-nine years, for the ſole " purpoſe of building thereon; and the perſons applying for the " ſaid leaſe had offered to pay the ſum of fifteen hundred pounds " by way of fine for the ſame, and alſo to pay the yearly ſum of " two ſhillings and ſeven-pence as the ground-rent or quit-rent of " or for the ſaid premiſſes.

" And that there was not any parſonage-houſe belonging to " the ſaid pariſh of St. Mary, Lambeth; and that Dr. Vyſe was " willing and deſirous that a parſonage-houſe and offices, fit and

" proper for the reſidence of the rector for the time being of the " ſaid pariſh, ſhould be erected and built on other part of the ſaid " cloſe or field called Pound Field, and a certain ſmall piece or " parcel of waſte ground adjoining thereto, and belonging to the " ſaid manor of Lambeth, on which there now ſtands one of the " pounds belonging to the ſaid manor; and Dr. Vyſe was alſo " willing and deſirous that the ſum of fifteen hundred pounds " ſhould be applied for or towards the building the ſaid parſonage- " houſe and offices, and that he ſhould be authorized and em- " powered to raiſe a further ſum of money by way of mortgage of " the ſaid rectory, for the purpoſe of compleating the building.

" And alſo that upon the ſaid freehold piece or parcel of the " ſaid glebe land there then ſtood an ancient barn belonging to " the ſaid rectory, which was very inconveniently ſituated in a " populous part of the ſaid pariſh; and not only the ground " whereon the ſame ſtood might be diſpoſed of to great advan- " tage, but another barn might be purchaſed, or more commo- " diouſly built, elſewhere in the ſaid pariſh.

" And that the moſt reverend Father in God Frederick, by Di- " vine Providence, Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, was patron of " the ſaid rectory, and the right reverend Father in God John, by " Divine permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter, was ordinary of " the ſaid dioceſe; and the ſaid Frederick Lord Archbiſhop of " Canterbury being willing and deſirous to promote and facilitate " the building a fit and convenient parſonage-houſe and offices " for the reſidence of the ſaid Dr. Vyſe and his ſucceſſors, rectors " of the ſaid pariſh, were willing to enfranchiſe the ſaid two ſe- " veral pieces or parcels of glebe land; and in conſideration of " the improvement of the ſaid rectory, whereof the ſaid arch- " biſhop and his ſucceſſors were the patrons, totally to remit and " diſcharge the ſaid rector and his ſucceſſors for ever from the " payment of the ſaid fine, herriot, and relief; and alſo to veſt in

" the

" the ſaid Dr. Vyſe and his ſucceſſors abſolutely and for ever the " ſite of the ſaid pound; and that it would be very beneficial to " the ſaid Dr. Vyſe and his ſucceſſors, rectors of the ſaid pariſh " and pariſh church, to have the ſaid two ſeveral pieces or parcels " of copyhold glebe land enfranchiſed, and to have the ſite of the " ſaid pound veſted in him and his ſucceſſors; and alſo to be " enabled to grant ſuch building-leaſes of the ſaid glebe lands, " and to erect ſuch parſonage-houſe and offices as aforeſaid, and " likewiſe to ſell and diſpoſe of, or exchange, the ſaid ancient barn " and the ſoil whereon the ſame ſtood, in manner herein before " mentioned; and alſo to be empowered to purchaſe a piece or " parcel of ground in the ſaid pariſh for the purpoſe of erecting " another barn for the uſe of the ſaid Dr. Vyſe and his ſucceſſors."

In conſequence of the above repreſentation, it was enacted, that the land ſhould be enfranchiſed as deſired, reſerving to the lord of the manor the accuſtomed quit-rent of 2*s.* 7*d.* and " that it " ſhould be lawful for the rector for the time being to demiſe or " leaſe ſo much and ſuch part or parts of the ſaid piece or parcel of " glebe land, called Pound Field, as extends on the South ſide " thereof four hundred feet in front from Eaſt to Weſt, from the " corner of the road leading from Lambeth to the Aſylum, and " is bounded on the Weſt by the ground whereon the ſaid par- " ſonage-houſe and offices are intended to be built, on the North " by the canal in the park belonging to the ſaid Archbiſhop of " Canterbury, and on the Eaſt and North Eaſt ends thereof by " the free-ſchool land and the ſaid road leading to the Aſylum, " unto any perſon or perſons, for any term or number of years " not exceeding the term of ninety-nine years, for the purpoſe " of building thereon," reſerving out of the whole the above quit-rent of 2*s.* 7*d.*; and alſo to build a parſonage-houſe and offices. All which has ſince been done; and the rectorial houſe now ſtands on the Weſt end, and upon one ninth part of the glebe

orchard, in the act called Pound Field; and part of the front yard is where the archbiſhop's pinfold was until the building of the rector's houſe.

The pound field, for many years prior to 1778, let for 9*l.* *per annum*; and in 1778 eight-ninths thereof were ſold on a 99 years leaſe for 1500*l.* which, with a further ſum borrowed upon a mortgage of the tithes, was applied to build the parſonage houſe; and the leſſees have built twenty-one other new houſes upon their part of Pound Field, at the expence of upwards of 9000*l.* The parſonage is aſſeſſed to the poor's rate at 270*l.* *per annum.* excluſive of the parſonage-houſe, which is aſſeſſed at 40*l.*

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The rectory of St. Mary, Lambeth (as we have ſaid in p. 32) is rated in the King's books at	32	15	7½
The tenths are	3	5	6½
Archdeacon's procuration	0	7	7½
Synodals	0	2	1

The regiſters of this pariſh begin with the year 1539; and are continued to the preſent time, in thirteen volumes, well preſerved.

In the regiſters of archbiſhop Laud[1] there is an atteſtation of the churchwardens and others of the pariſhioners of Lambeth, concerning certain new buildings[2] ſuppoſed to ſtand partly on the church-yard there, April 19, 1639; and in that of archbiſhop Teniſon is the form of conſecrating an additional church-yard in the pariſh of Lambeth, by that prelate, Oct. 14, 1715[3].

In the ſteeple of this ancient church are eight bells[4], which, with their frames and appurtenances, were new made in 1723, and a conſiderable weight of metal added to the old bells. The coſt, nearly 250*l.* was defrayed by many gentlemen and other inhabitants of this pariſh. *Sit Deus propitius illis!*

[1] Part I. fol. 260. b. 261.
[2] Bayley's eſtate, ſuppoſed formerly to be inhabited by officiating monks.
[3] Part I. fol. 227. b. ad 229. b.
[4] On the upper part of the *third* bell are caſt 24 of King William's half crowns.

In the belfrey is fixed the following memorandum:

"Monday, 20th October, 1777; The Society of College Youths rang, in this ſteeple, a true and complete peal of 5040 grandſire treble in 3 hours 10 minutes. The performers were,

John Toſield, Treble.	*William Smith*, Fifth.
James Worſter, Second.	*Joſeph Holdworth*, Sixth.
Henry Vaughan, Third.	*John Roſewell*, Seventh.
George Plowman, Fourth.	*Richard White*, Tenor.

The peal was called by James Worſter.

This board was fixed, in honour to the above ſociety, by

JOHN FIELD,
JOSEPH BUCKMASTER,
WILLIAM BLACKWELL,
} Churchwardens."

Another board records a ſimilar atchievement of the London youths.

Since the paragraph which ends the preceding page was printed, the bells have been viewed by a friend, who has favoured us with the following inſcriptions.

On the *Firſt*, "Theſe 8 bells and appurtenances were new made 1723, at the charge of the gentlemen and other inhabitants of the pariſh."

On the *Second*, *Third*, *Fourth*, *Fifth*, *Sixth*, and *Seventh*, "New made with the other 7 bells, 1723."

On the *Eighth*, "Caſt 1678, George Hooper, D. D. rector, Wheatley and others churchwardens; and new made, with the other 7 bells, 1723."

On the upper part of the *third* bell (not the *fourth*, as mentioned p. 48) are caſt 24 of king William's half crowns.

The number of bells in 1678 was 6; and on re-caſting them in 1723, they were reduced in ſize, and the number increaſed to 8.

In 1778 a handſome Gothic portal was erected at the Weſt end of the church by the churchwardens, for the convenience of the pariſhioners who keep carriages. In the ſame year a public ſubſcription was opened, and 43*l.* 5*s.* raiſed, for adding a ſwell and other improvements to the organ; the charity children were removed into a new gallery built for them near the organ by faculty from Doctors Commons; and the bounds of the pariſh were for the laſt time perambulated on the 22d of May, when upwards of 60 perſons were commodiouſly entertained at dinner under a marquee, erected for the purpoſe, near the Vicar's Oak, in Norwood, at a very moderate expence.

At Lady-day 1778, the dwelling houſes within the pariſh were numbered by Mr. Middleton, and amounted to 2270, whereof 1000 were not aſſeſſed (their poverty being too great) to the poor rates. The preſent number of houſes are 2600 nearly. The number of inhabitants at the former period (1778) were about 13,000; and in December 1784 they were nearly 15,000, which is an increaſe of 333 annually.

In 1774 the aſſeſſed rental of Lambeth was 23,633*l.*; in 1780 it was 31,600*l.*; and in 1783 it was 35,147*l.*: the difference between 1774 and 1783 is 11,514*l.*; the medium of nine years is 1280*l.* nearly; whereby it is proved, that upon an average of nine years (1774 to 1783) the rental of the pariſh has advanced at the rate of 1,280*l.* annually.

The proportion of the poor rates to the rental of Lambeth has doubled each 15 years for 35 years laſt paſt; that is, in the year 1749 it was at $\frac{1}{40}$th part of the rent, 6*d.* in the pound; in 1764 it was at 1*s.* in the pound, or $\frac{1}{20}$th part of the rent; in 1779 it was at 2*s.* in the pound, or $\frac{1}{10}$th part of the rent; and in 1783 it was at 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, or $\frac{1}{8}$th part of the rent. Should it continue to increaſe in the ſame proportion for 45 years to come, the poor aſſeſſments will then be exactly at 20*s.* in the pound.

In

In the year 1774 the number of houſes and the poor aſſeſſment was as follows:

	Houſes aſſeſſed.	Rental.		
Biſhop's Liberty	270	£4562	at 2s. raiſed	£456
Prince's ditto	250	4414	at ditto	441
Marſh ditto	410	8151	at ditto	815
Lambeth Dean ditto	250	6506	at ditto	650
	1180	23,633		2362 Rate;

in which year there were 200 poor in the workhouſe.

In 1776, on a ſolemn hearing in the court of Common Pleas, the palace of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury was determined to be extra-parochial[1].

The taxes and aſſeſſments upon the inhabitants of Lambeth, in the year 1783, was as follows:

The Poor rate		£4452
Church rate		440
Highway rate		660
Scavenger's rate		150
	The pariſh aſſeſſments	£5702
The Land tax	£3160	
Houſe tax	750	
Window tax	2450	
	National taxes	£6360
The whole amount of taxes and aſſeſſments was		£12,062

which is rather more than one-third part of the rental for the ſame year.

In 1784 commenced an additional window tax of 3000*l.* nearly, which, added to the above 12,000*l.* makes the taxes and aſſeſſments of the year amount to 15,000*l.*

[1] See an abſtract of the law proceedings in Dr. Ducarel's Hiſtory, p. 89.

The money raiſed to ſupport the poor during the year 1783 may be thus ſtated:

The rate at 3 *s.* 2 *d.* on $\frac{4}{5}$th of the rack rent, raiſed	£4452
The rental of the above eſtates	968
The caſh received for baſtards and penalties	100
The profit on the labour of the poor in the houſe, being about 280, at 4 *l.* each only,	1120
The gift of Mr. H. Fortee	500
The whole expence of Lambeth poor in 1783 thus appears to be	£7140

The PARISH WORKHOUSE.

About the year 1722 a piece of land was either purchaſed of Mrs. Sarah Pain, or was given by her, for the purpoſe of building a workhouſe, which was immediately erected; and in 1726 a large new brick houſe was opened near Lambeth Butts, for receiving all the poor of the pariſh that receive alms; where, in 1731, there were 60 men, women, and children, employed in ſpinning mop yarn[1]. Experience having proved the place too confined,

[1] Such is the account given by the humane author of "An Account of ſeveral "Workhouſes for employing and maintaining the Poor; ſetting forth the Rules by "which they are governed, their great uſefulneſs to the publick, and in particular "to the pariſhes where they are erected; as alſo of ſeveral Charity-ſchools for pro-"moting work and labour. The ſecond edition, very much enlarged, 1732," 8vo. "The old men," he ſays, "break the wool with ſtock cards, as it requires more ſtrength than the children have, and in this they are grown ſo expert, that ſeveral turners who deal in mops call for the mop yarn as faſt as it is ſpun, with ready money in their hands, pay ſeven ſhillings a dozen pound ſince the price of wool is riſen. In the mean time, ſuch women as can be ſpared from the common ſervices of the houſe and kitchen, ſpend their time in knitting ſtockings for all the family, on yarn bought ready prepared out of the houſe. The children are taught to read, but not to

confined, in 1768 an additional piece of ground was purchaſed by the pariſhioners of Mr. Jonathan Tyers, and new buildings erected, againſt the Weſt end of the original houſe, to the amount of near 1000*l.* which expence was defrayed by money borrowed upon life annuities; and the number of poor, by a conſtant increaſe, was in 1784 augmented to 280.

The ground and ſite of the buildings at the workhouſe contains juſt three quarters of an acre, and is incloſed with a high brick wall.

to write. The maſter and miſtreſs are careful to follow the directions of a committee of the pariſh officers, who meet weekly (with ſuch other of the pariſhioners as chuſe to attend) to overſee the management of the houſe; and for the eaſier noting the daily expence of proviſions, there is in the ſteward's room, inſtead of a waſte book, a ſlate with broad brims, having the under mentioned heads paſted on both ſides of the ſlate, to ſhew the quantities received on one ſide, and what is delivered out on the other ſide, viz.

Half peck loaves	Rice pounds
Flower pound	Raiſins pounds
Oatmeal quarts	Sugar pounds
Milk	Beer gallons
Herbs	Peaſe quarts
Suet pounds	Pepper ounces
Mutton pounds	Ginger ounces
Beef	Ale pints
Cheeſe pounds	Candles
Butter pounds	Soap pounds
Salt	Coals buſhels.

"The quantities of each are entered here by the miſtreſs, in the abſence of the maſter, who afterwards poſts them fair into a journal. They have conveniencies for brewing, but a brewer in the neighbourhood ſerving them with ten ſhilling beer, at 7*s.* 6*d.* the barrel, thoſe conveniencies ſerve only for waſhing, and other occaſions of the family. Two bakers in the pariſh ſerve the houſe alternately, each their month, for which they are ſo well paid, that they contend which ſhall do it beſt and cheapeſt."

At preſent (1785) they brew and bake in the houſe, and have done ſo for ſome years.

The

The SCHOOLS[1] in the pariſh are,

1. For twenty boys of the Marſh Liberty, founded and endowed in the year 1661 by Major RICHARD LAWRENCE[2]. The pariſh or veſtry of Lambeth are empowered by his will to chuſe a maſter and four overſeers of the ſaid ſchool.

2. For twelve girls, founded and endowed by archbiſhop Teniſon in the year 1704; who alſo gave a piece of land behind the ſchool for a pariſh burial ground. The eſtate belonging to this ſchool is ſituate in High-ſtreet and Paradiſe-row, and in or about

[1] The charity-ſchools were inſtituted as a bulwark to the Proteſtant religion, againſt the ſecret attacks of Popery, in 1700, when the Roman Catholic Prieſts and Jeſuits were buſy in making proſelytes, and to that end had ſet up free-ſchools in the Savoy and other places in and about the city of London, inviting all poor children to be educated by them gratis.

[2] September 16, 1661, Mr. Richard Lawrence of Lambeth Marſh did will that theſe houſes called *The Dog Houſes*, or *Dog Houſe Fields*, purchaſed of the Earl of Bedford, ſhould, after the deceaſe of his wife Joan, go to his ſiſter Courtney during her natural life, provided ſhe kept them in good repair; and after her deceaſe, to Thomas Alliſon during his natural life, provided he keeps them in good repair; and after his deceaſe, to be given to the pariſh of Lambeth; provided that, as ſoon as the pariſh has poſſeſſion, they forthwith ſee maintained in one of the ſame houſes which he built, or ſome other ſmall houſe in Lambeth Marſh which they may hire, a free ſchool, wherein ſhall be taught to write and read twenty poor children of Lambeth Marſh, or ſo many as may be conveniently taught, not exceeding that number; and the parents of thoſe children to be ſuch as are not able to pay to the poor, or ſuch whoſe payment exceeds not a halfpenny per week; and the rents of thoſe houſes wherein the ſchool is not kept be employed to pay the maſter that teaches the children, and the remainder to repair the houſes; and the pariſhioners of Lambeth to chuſe a maſter, as occaſion requires, to educate thoſe children; and four able men in Lambeth Marſh and Upper Ground, within the ſaid pariſh, ſhall be overſeers, which overſeers ſhall manage the ſame; ſaving, the pariſh ſhall have power to chuſe a maſter; and in caſe the ſaid pariſhioners omit to keep the ſame free ſchool in ſuch manner aforeſaid, then the gift which he gave to Lambeth ſhall fall to Stepney pariſh, to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, to be employed to ſuch pious uſes as the major part of the veſtry ſhall think fit, for the uſe of the poor children of Wapping Wall; provided that out of the profits the houſes be kept in repair.

In 1703, Mr. W.... and Mr. Perkins had a leaſe of the great houſe at 15*l.* per ann. and the other four houſes went at 4*l.* per ann. and were inhabited by the widow Lewis, Goodman Iſaacſon, Goodman Carpenter, and Goodman Baven.

1764

1764 was let on a repairing and building leaſe at a nett annual rent of 87 *l.* excluſive of the ſchool-houſe, which has a handſome room for the truſtees thereof to meet in.

3. In Back-lane, near Bear-ſtairs, for thirty-four boys, begun previouſly to the year 1731[1], and ſupported by ſubſcriptions of the pariſhioners. In 1733 the number of boys was increaſed to forty, and ſo continued till the year 1754; when Lawrence's ſchool-houſe being in a very ruinous ſtate, it was rebuilt upon a larger plan. The ſubſcribers increaſed the number of boys to

[1] The author of "An Account of ſeveral Workhouſes, &c." thus deſcribes the ſtate of the ſchool in 1731: "A working charity-ſchool is ſet up in this pariſh, in Back-lane, near Bear-ſtairs, for 34 boys cloathed. Several overſeers of the work-houſe, being truſtees of the charity-ſchool, and obſerving how much the children of the workhouſe, under harder circumſtances, are improved, and put into a way of getting their bread, in regard that ſeveral of the benefactors to the ſchool are lately dead, or removed out of the pariſh, reſolved to try whether the children could not be enabled, in ſome meaſure, to cloath themſelves. Accordingly, this year, 1731, they built an apartment over the ſchool, and furniſhed it with a dozen ſpinning wheels for mop yarn, and bought a pack of coarſe wool, being about two hundred weight, in Barnaby-ſtreet, Southwark, for 3 *l.* 15 *s.* for a beginning. Two or more of the ſtrongeſt boys break the wool with ſtock cards, and prepare it for the leſſer cards, and notwithſtanding all their waſte, 14 pounds of wool yields 12 pounds of mop yarn when ſpun, which is ſold to a turner at 6 *s.* 9 *d.* or 7 *s.* a dozen pound, and the turner makes about 13 or 14 mops out of that quantity. So that allowing the wool materials, which coſt 3 *l.* 15 *s.* to yield 16 or 17 dozen pounds of mop yarn, as it commonly does, the labour of the children gains about 40 ſhillings in each pack of wool, which the truſtees have agreed ſhall be applied to the fund for better cloathing the children, and putting them out: and that their work may not interfere with their learning to read and write, by interrupting their attention to either, the boys attend their books in the ſchool-room below ſtairs all the forenoon, and the wheels and cards in the working room above ſtairs all the afternoon; and the work is ſo much like play, that the children return with eagerneſs to ſchool in the afternoon, and vie with one another who ſhall card and ſpin moſt; and ſome even wiſh the day longer, that they might do more at ſo agreeable an employ. This employment began at Midſummer laſt, and has ſo perfectly anſwered the expectations of the truſtees, that they intend to go on with it.

There is alſo a working charity-ſchool for 24 girls in the ſame lane, who learn to ſpin, knit, and ſew plain work, being cloathed out of a legacy left to the ſchool.

fifty[1], and, for the benefit of the maſter of Lawrence's ſchool, formed a junction of the boys ſchools, which renders it particularly beneficial to poor children, by placing them out apprentices with premiums.

The medium expence of each boy at the free-ſchool has been, excluſive of the eſtate belonging to that ſchool, annually 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and, including the annual value of the eſtate, they have ſtood in 6*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

From time immemorial, the inhabitants of Lambeth had the convenience of a ferry-boat, the property of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, which was uſually granted by patent to ſome officer of the palace at the annual rent of twenty-pence, and of late years for ten pounds; till, on the finiſhing of Weſtminſter-bridge, November 1750, the ferry-boat ceaſed by act of parliament, and an equivalent (2205*l.*) was given to the ſee of Canterbury for the ſame, and to Mr. Foulkes, the ſurviving truſtee, for his intereſt therein[3].

In the unhappy troubles of the laſt century, Lambeth was a ſharer. The devaſtations committed at the archiepiſcopal palace may be ſeen in Dr. Ducarel's Hiſtory[4].

[1] Theſe boys are ſupplied with books, and all things neceſſary for their education; are inſtructed in the principles of the church of England, as by law eſtabliſhed; and alſo in reading, writing, and arithmetic, &c. They are full cloathed at Eaſter, and have ſhoes, ſtockings, and a ſhirt, at Chriſtmas: and that the ſeeds of virtue, and family religion, may be the better retained and preſerved, till they can take root, a ſmall number of the boys are at preſent maintained and boarded in the ſchool-houſe before they are bound out apprentice, with whom 4*l.* is given: a greater number will be ſo provided for, as the truſtees ſhall be enabled by collections at charity ſermons, or by other voluntary contributions, or particular benefactions. Any perſons willing to aſſiſt the charity by their ſubſcriptions, are deſired to ſignify their intentions to Thomas White, the ſchoolmaſter.

[2] See the particulars in our Appendix, N^c^ XXIII.

[3] Dr. Ducarel's Hiſtory of Lambeth Palace, p. 79.

[4] P. 18; and Appendix, p. 70.

Thoſe with which it was threatened in the preſent may be paralleled, as indeed the whole of the outrages of 1780, from a MS.[1] in Bene't college library, Cambridge, a continuation, by John Malverne, of R. Higden's Chronicle to 1394, beginning from 1236, containing many curious particulars not to be found in our ancient hiſtorians yet publiſhed. The author, ſpeaking of the mob venting their fury againſt archbiſhop Sudbury at Lambeth, ſays, "Ad manerium ſuum de Lamhith deſcendentes, libros, veſtes, mappas, et plura alia inibi relicta igne combuſſerunt, dolia vino referta confregerunt et hauſerunt[2], &c. &c."

"July 22, 1662. The archbiſhop of Canterbury claiming the library brought from Lambeth, letters of attorney given to Dr. Gunning and Dr. Pearſon to treat with him about it.

"Oct. 10, 1663, The archbiſhop, by his letter of September 2, 1663, claiming the books as above, the heads or preſidents of houſes, and fixteen more (Dobſon one) to take care of their diſpoſal, or ſeven of them[3]."

In 1641 was printed a ſilly tract, under the title of "*Lambeth* "*Faire*: wherein you have all the Biſhop's Trinkets ſet to ſale[4]." In the title-page is a wooden cut of the pope ſitting at the head of a table, round which are two cardinals, an archbiſhop, and a friar. At the bottom of the table ſtands Time. Over the pope's head,

I ſit thus groveling in St. Peter's chaire,
Ore-preſt with griefe to thinke on Lambeth Faire.

[1] M. XIV. 111. or as in Mr. Naſmith's Catalogue, CXCVII. 7.

[2] The beautiful archiepiſcopal palace was in no leſs danger of being pillaged and deſtroyed in the year 1780. A dreadful inſurrection was occaſioned by a ſet of men, calling themſelves *The Proteſtant Aſſociation*, who had before at different times met at Coachmakers Hall and at various other places. Theſe enthuſiaſtic people were, by public advertiſement, ſigned by their preſident, ſummoned to aſſemble in a body in St. George's Fields on Friday June 2, whence they proceeded in three very large detachments to the houſes of parliament, then aſſembled, to demand redreſs of grievances. The fatal conſequences which enſued to the publick at large are well known; but ſome particulars which more immediately relate to Lambeth ſhall be noticed hereafter.

[3] Junior Proctor's Book.

[4] A copy of this little pamphlet, which is curious chiefly from its ſcarcity, is in the library of Mr. B. White at South Lambeth.

Out of the archbiſhop's mouth,

Time brings all to light.

Behind his back,

Death, cloſe mine eyes with thy eternall doome,
Before this Faire be thus proclaim'd at Rome.

On the oppoſite ſide,

O mihi præteritos referet ſi Jupiter annos
Qualis eram——

And under the figure of Time,

Theſe tricks and whimſeys have been long conceal'd,
But now the pack's laid open, all's reveal'd.
The little Patriarke frets and fumes to heare
How cheap his knacks are ſold in Lambeth Faire.
You that delight in Popiſh ware,
Come fit yourſelves in Lambeth Faire.

On the 19th of February, 1642, in the midſt of divine ſervice, whilſt the *Te Deum* was reading, four or five ſoldiers ruſhed into Lambeth church, with piſtols and drawn ſwords, affrighted the whole congregation out, wounded one of the inhabitants (who ſoon after died), ſhot another dead, as he hung by his hands on the churchyard wall, looking over to the palace-court, who might truly have ſaid in the words of the poet, though in another ſenſe, *Ut vidi, ut perii.* It was collected by many circumſtances, eſpecially by depoſitions taken before the coroner, and by ſome ſpeeches that fell from their own mouths, that their principal aim at that time was to have murdered the doctor [Featley] which it is probable they would have effected, had not ſome honeſt inhabitants premoniſhed the doctor, who was at the ſame time on his way towards the church, intending to have preached. About the ſame time many of theſe murderers were heard expreſſing their rancour againſt the doctor; ſome ſaying, "they would "chop the rogue as ſmall as herbs to the pot, for ſuffering pot-"tage (for by that name they uſually ſtyled the Book of Common "Prayer) to be read in his church;" others, "they would ſqueeze

"the





Monument designed for Dr FEATLEY
see Appendix p. 62.



HUGH PEYNTWIN'S tomb
Appendix p. 42.

"the pope out of his belly;" with ſuch like ſcurrilous and malicious language[1].

Between the corner of Vauxhall gardens and the turnpike, at the end of Kennington-lane, ſtood lately the remainder of a kind of horn-work, belonging to the lines of communication, made by order of parliament in 1642-3[2], for the ſecurity of thoſe parts from being ſurprized by the king's troops.

"In 1655, Sir William Conſtable (one of the king's judges, governor of Glouceſter, and the laſt of his name, which rots in duſt), was buried, in the military way, in Henry the Seventh's chapel, lighted into his tomb with a terrible fire in the oppoſite town of Lambeth[3]."

[1] Mercurius Ruſticus, p. 167; where is an account of the ill treatment Dr. Featley received at his other rectory of Acton, where he had then lately repaired and beautified the chancel. "On the Sunday ſeven-night after the above-mentioned outrage at Lambeth, being the firſt of March, Dr. Featley perceiving ſome Separatiſts at ſermon at Lambeth, took occaſion to introduce an exhortation particularly addreſſed to them; ſoon after which, ſeven articles were prepared againſt him to the committee for plundered miniſters, by three mechanicks, who had formerly been indicted for Browniſts at the ſeſſions for the county of Surrey; but, after long attendance, the doctor was acquitted of them: yet at length theſe ſectaries wrought ſo powerfully, that the doctor muſt be committed to priſon, how unjuſtly ſoever; it was enough that he was a doctor, and maintained the religion eſtabliſhed in the church of England; and accordingly, on the 30th of September, 1643, he was committed to Peter-houſe, his own houſe, library, and goods, being firſt ſeized on, and his eſtate ſequeſtered. The Sunday after his commitment, and for divers other Lord's days, he preached to his fellow-priſoners, but after a while he was prohibited by Iſaac Pennington, the pretended mayor of London. And though Sir George Sands, Sir John Butler, Maſter Nevile, and other priſoners of quality, petitioned that he might continue his ſo doing, yet it would not be granted. After the doctor had been many months ſtifled up in priſon, and having a certificate from his phyſician that he could not live long if he had not ſome freſh air, he petitioned theſe foul enthralling tyrants, and at laſt obtained leave to go to Chelſea college, for ſix weeks, upon good bail, to recover his health; but it pleaſed God to take him out of this world, upon the 17th day of April, 1645, being the very laſt day of the ſix weeks limited for his return." A portrait of him is here annexed.

[2] Engraven in Maitland's Hiſtory of London, vol. I. p. 369. ed. 1772, under the title of "A Plan of the City and Suburbs of London, as fortified by order of Par-" liament in the years 1642 and 1643." In this plan, N° 20, repreſents "A Qua-" drant Fort with four half bulwarks, at Vauxhall;" and N° 21, "A Fort with " four half bulwarks, at the Dog and Duck in St. George's Fields."

[3] Heath's Chronicle, under the year 1655.

In the ſame year, 1655, Mr. Woodward, of Lambeth [1], compounded for his eſtate there, by paying the ſum of 120*l.* [2].

From the Parliamentary Surveys, in Lambeth library, vol. XXI. N° 5, we have been favoured with the following very curious extract:

"BRIXTON hundred, in the county of Surrey, *ſſ.*

"An inquiſition indented, taken at Kingſton, in the ſaid county of Surrey, on Monday the 28th day of June, 1658, before Thomas lord Pride, major-general; Thomas Kelſey, major-general; Tobias Bridge, captain; John Blackwell, major; Lewis Audley, Sackford Gonſon, major; John Daberon, Henry Wilcock, Thomas Juxon, and Thomas White, eſqrs. commiſſioners, appointed by a commiſſion under the great ſeal of England, out of the high court of Chancery, to them and others directed, to enquire by the oaths of good and lawful men of the ſaid county, and by examination of witneſſes upon oath, and by all other good and lawful means (amongſt other things) what and how many ſpiritual and eccleſiaſtical benefices, livings, and donatives, as well to which any cure of ſouls is annexed as without cure of ſouls, lying and being in the ſaid hundred of Brixton, and what each of them is worth by the year, and the names of the patrons and preſent incumbents, &c.

"They ſay and certify, that Mr. John Rawlinſon is rector of Lambeth, in the ſaid hundred and county, and officiateth there, for which he receiveth the full profits thereof, which is aboute one hundred and nynety pounds *per ann.* who came in after Mr. John White [3], placed there by the ſequeſtration of Doctor Featley;

[1] Mr. Chriſtopher Woodward new wainſcoted the chancel of Lambeth church in 1617. The names alſo of Richard and Catherine Woodward occur among the benefactors in p. 39, 40.

[2] Heath, ubi ſupra.

[3] "At Lambeth they ſubſtituted the famous Mr. John White, who afterwards got an order for Dr. Featley's library in lieu of his own, which had been ſeized at Dorcheſter by order of prince Rupert." Lloyd's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 169. Mr. White was "to keep and enjoy this library till Dr. Featley could get back the other from prince Rupert's ſoldiers." Wood, Ath. Ox. II. 115.

and

and that there are neare thirty families (tenants to Mr. James Cambell) in the ſaid pariſh, diſtant from the ſaid pariſh church of Lambeth above two miles, and ſtand two furlongs diſtant from Camberwell church, which is deſired by ſome of the inhabitants there to be united to Camberwell; which they ſay and certify that they conceive it to be convenient for that place, if the commiſſioners think fit; and that there are many families within a certain place in the ſaid pariſh of Lambeth called Norwood, diſtant from Lambeth church near four miles, which is about two miles from Streatham church; and that they conceive Norwood aforeſaid fit to be united to Streatham aforeſaid, if the committee think fit."

On the 22d of June, 1660, an order was made by the Houſe of Lords, "That all the tithes, glebes, and other profits, of or belonging to the ſeveral rectories, and other eccleſiaſtical livings and benefices, of ſuch of the clergy as have been ſequeſtered or ejected, without due courſe of law, in or ſince the time of the late wars, be, by authority hereof, ſtayed and ſecured in the hands of the churchwardens or overſeers of the poor of the ſaid ſeveral pariſhes, until the titles of the ſaid ſequeſtered clergy, and of the preſent poſſeſſors thereof, ſhall be determined by the further order of parliament, or eviction by due courſe of law." On the 2d of July, in conſequence of a petition preſented to the houſe by Dr. Wilde, the benefit of this general order was granted to him in reſpect to the rectory of Lambeth; but, two days after, a counter-petition was preſented by Mr. Rawlinſon[1], then rector, alledging that the order in favour of Dr. Wilde was made upon

[1] Mr. John Rawlinſon was one who ſigned the addreſs of thanks to king Charles II. for his Declaration in 1661. He was alſo one of the commiſſioners at the Savoy conference, and was much reſpected for his clerical abilities, his prudence, and his piety. He appears indeed to have been a moſt friendly, humble, and obliging perſon. Mr. Baxter ſpeaks of him as "an ancient grave divine, of great ability." He died at Wantage, Berks.

a miſ-

a miſrepreſentation. On a report made by the Marquis of Dorcheſter, it appeared that Dr. Wilde had obtained the benefit of the general order "for ſequeſtration and ejection;" and that though he had not been ſequeſtered, he might be ſaid to have been ejected, as he had a lawful poſſeſſion by grant from the king, which was good by reaſon of inſtitution and induction. There being different opinions, various days were appointed for hearing the caſe between them; and the buſineſs ſeems to have dropped, by Dr. Wilde's withdrawing his pretenſions, on the aſſurance of better preferment[1]. "No doubt," ſays Lloyd, "he "had his choice, whether he would accept that biſhopric in "Ireland [Londonderry], or an equal dignity in England." Mr. Rawlinſon was deprived in 1663, and ſucceeded by Dr. Robert Pory[2].

[1] George Wilde, LL.D. a native of Middleſex, fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, was chaplain to archbiſhop Laud, who valued him highly. Adhering to the cauſe of Royalty, he was appointed preacher before the king and parliament at Oxford, and was greatly eſteemed for his eloquence. In 1648 he was turned out of his fellowſhip by the Viſitors; and afterwards ſuffered much for his loyalty. During ſome part of the Uſurpation he kept up a religious meeting for the Loyaliſts in Fleet-ſtreet, where the whole ſervice of the Church of England was conſtantly and ſolemnly performed. After the Reſtoration, the rectory of Lambeth was intended to have been given him as a reward for his loyalty; but, difficulties ariſing in reſpect to Mr. Rawlinſon, Dr. Wilde was preſented to the biſhoprick of Londonderry in Ireland, where he was highly valued for his public ſpirit, religious converſation, and exemplary piety, and expended 5000l. a year in charitable uſes, and 200l. a year in building. In his younger years he was acccounted a perſon of great ingenuity, and in his elder, a man of ſingular prudence, a grace to the pulpit, and an honour to his high ſtation in the church. See Wood, II. 367, for an account of his publications; and Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 623, for further particulars of his character. He died at Dublin, Dec. 29, 1665.

[2] It appears from Wood, Ath. Ox. II. Faſt. 152, that Dr. Pory, who had been chaplain to archbiſhop Juxon, was "archdeacon of Middleſex, a reſidentiary of St. Paul's, and had ſeveral churches;" and that the title of *Poor Robin's* Almanack, firſt publiſhed in 1663, was choſen in ridicule of this remarkable pluraliſt; perhaps from a hint given by his pariſhioner Francis Moore. It was this Dr. Pory who placed the atchievement of archbiſhop Juxon as an ornament in Lambeth church.

Of the tradeſmens tokens iſſued at Lambeth at this period, an account will be given in our Appendix.

May 7, 1680, the ſum of 37 *l.* 17 *s.* 6*d.* was collected at Lambeth towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's church.

The legal inheritance of the old palace in Church-ſtreet, belonging to the dukes of Norfolk, which was purchaſed by Mrs. Parker, the archbiſhop's lady, by permiſſion of her huſband[1], at her death devolved to private hands; and has long ſince been demoliſhed[2]. On the ſite of it were many years ago built a pot-houſe and a ſugar-houſe, both now in ruins. The pot-houſe belongs to William Chilwell, eſq; and the ſugar-houſe to Arthur Holdſworth, eſq; and there are alſo ſeveral dwelling-houſes in Church-ſtreet, and a malt-houſe in Paradiſe-row, the property of Mr. Richard Davis, built about 40 years ago upon part of the ſite of the ſaid old palace.

Dr. Herbert Croft, author of "Naked Truth," was the laſt biſhop of Hereford[3] who reſided in the palace belonging to that ſee in Fore-ſtreet, now a pot-houſe belonging to Mr. White. During the great fire of London in 1666, the lady of this prelate went into Moorfields (as on that occaſion was the practice with moſt reſpectable people) to ſee whom ſhe could relieve; and there took notice of Elizabeth Perry, whom ſhe found ſitting the third day by ſome houſhold furniture belonging to her father, a grocer in Thames-ſtreet, who, being paralytic, had been carried out of his houſe to avoid the fire, and died a few days after. The mother of this young woman was ſo ſurprized at the beheading of king Charles, that it brought on her labour, January 30, 1648-9, and ſhe died about twelve

[1] See our Appendix, p. 52.

[2] The original ornaments of the cieling in the drawing-room of Norfolk palace were not long ſince perfect; and the remains of the parlour chimney ornaments, with inſtruments of muſic, &c. were alſo viſible.

[3] The editor hopes to be favoured by a deſcendant with ſome account of this worthy Prelate, which will appear in the Appendix.

hours

hours after. The biſhop's lady took Elizabeth Perry and her furniture home, where ſhe continued till ſhe was married to George Henny, a German and a ſword-cutler, though alſo engaged to build a ſugar-houſe at Liverpool, and another at Batterſea; from the proprietors whereof he received 100*l. per ann.* Several pieces of the furniture are now in the poſſeſſion of a deſcendant of theirs at Lambeth, to whom the editor is beholden for this account, and marked with Mr. Perry's name. When Elizabeth Perry and George Henny were married, they neither of them knew of a relation living, as he eſcaped a general maſſacre[1] by ſwimming over a river holding by a horſe's tail, upon which his uncle and aunt were riding; who brought him to England, and bound him apprentice at Liverpool. The children of George and Elizabeth Henny went to ſchool[2] to Francis Moore, the original author of Moore's Almanack, who lived many years at rhe north corner of Calcot's alley, in the Back-lane (now called High-ſtreet) Lambeth, where he followed the joint occupation of aſtrologer and ſchoolmaſter, and perhaps of a doctor, as in his almanack he is called phyſician.

At Lambeth, towards the latter end of the laſt century, reſided a ſurgeon of the name of Culham, of whom ſo extraordinary a circumſtance is recorded by Dean Gale, that the reader will not be diſpleaſed at our inſerting the particulars in a note, taken from a miſcellaneous MS. book, written about 50 years ago, which we do not remember to have ſeen any where in print[3].

About

[1] At what town or place is not now recollected. In ſome of the perſecutions, probably, of the Proteſtants in Savoy and Piedmont, in the middle of the 17th century.

[2] On Francis Moore's quitting his ſchool, the room for a ſhort time was uſed as a meeting-houſe; and on the eſtabliſhment of the boys charity-ſchool, it was again rented as a ſchool for carrying on the benevolent purpoſe of that new inſtitution.

[3] "At Lambeth in Surrey lives one Francis Culham, an honeſt man and of good reputation, a ſurgeon by profeſſion; he was ſeized with a ſtrange diſturbance of mind, that held him four years and five months, from which he recovered about two years ago; the whole is as follows:

"He was at firſt attacked with a great heavineſs in his head, and took his bed, after a numbneſs that ſpread itſelf all over his body in three days time. The firſt month he

About the ſame period a place of entertainment exiſted in Three Coney Walk[1], in this pariſh, which we find thus advertized in The Poſtman, March 28, 1700.

" *Lambeth Wells* will be opened on Eaſter Monday, where, " during the ſeaſon of drinking the waters, the muſic will be " continued Mondays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays[2], till ſun-ſet; the

he hardly ate or drank any thing, the ſecond he faſted ten days together, and afterwards refuſed all manner of ſuſtenance, ſometimes for five, ſometimes for ſeven days together, and when he did eat he made no difference between raw and roaſted fleſh; he never moved in his bed, and paſſed the firſt year without ſleeping; his eyes at leaſt were always open and immoveably fixed on the ceiling of the room; during the whole four years he never ſpoke a word, but only uttered ſome few inarticulate brutiſh noiſes; neither took he any notice of his wife and children.

" In the mean time every thing was attempted for his cure by the doctors and ſurgeons; but he bore all the torture they put him to without the leaſt diſcovery of his feeling any pain; and when he was given over by every body, on a ſudden he recovered beyond all hope.

" The Friday in Whitſun week, 1675, he fancied himſelf to be awaked out of a dead ſleep, his heart and bowels by little and little grew looſe and warm (theſe are his own words); his breaſt was eaſed of the load which till then oppreſſed it, and at laſt he heard a voice that exhorted him to pray, and told him, that after that he ſhould be well; he then made ſigns for pen and paper, and wrote, as well as his ſhaking hand would ſuffer him, 'I deſire prayers may be ſaid for me.' Two clergymen unexpectedly came in, and, after much diſcourſe, finding there was no cheat in it, ſaid the prayers appointed in the Common Prayer book for the viſitation of the ſick. When they came to " Glory be to the Father, &c." the ſick man, with a loud voice and abundance of tears, broke out into theſe words, 'Glory be to God on high,' with ſeveral other expreſſions of praiſe and thankſgiving. In two days time his hands and his feet, and all his other limbs that had hitherto loſt their uſe, recovered it again; he knew nothing of all that had befel him during the whole four years, and was always very unwilling to be engaged in any diſcourſe about this ſtrange diſtemper, 'being afraid (as he uſed to ſay) leſt he ſhould wake a ſleeping lion.'

" The truth of this I moſt ſolemnly affirm. T. GALE."

" This letter which I have tranſcribed was given me by Mrs. Gale, daughter of Dean Gale, who was the author of this letter, and one of the clergymen mentioned in this paper that attended the ſick man when his moſt extraordinary recovery happened; himſelf being an eye-witneſs, gave this account as matter of fact."

[1] So called originally from a public houſe with the ſign of Three Conies. It is now more generally called *Lambeth Walk*, a name lately given it by the builders of ſeveral new houſes there.

[2] By an advertiſement in the following year, theſe are called " public days;" and it appears that " the muſic began at 7 o'clock in the morning."

" other days till 2 in the afternoon. Price of coming-in 3*d.* as " formerly. Such as ſend for the water to pay a penny *per* quart, " being the ſame price paid by St. Thomas's hoſpital. N. B. The " poor receive it *gratis*."

Theſe waters ſeem to have continued in ſome degree of reputation till eclipſed by thoſe of St. George's Spa, ſituated juſt on the outſide border of this pariſh, which we find advertiſed in 1736. The wells at Lambeth, however, were ſtill kept open as a place of public amuſement. In 1740 their owner's name was Keeffe; who was ſucceeded by a Mr. Ireland; at which time a muſical ſociety or concert (under the direction of the late Mr. Sterling Goodwin, organiſt of St. Saviour's, Southwark) met monthly. Mr. Eraſmus King [1], at the ſame time, read lectures, and exhibited experiments on natural philoſophy; admittance 6*d.* The wells at length became a public nuiſance and a common brothel; in conſequence of which, at the general licenſing time, a refuſal took place; and the parties in poſſeſſion let the dancing-room to a Methodiſt preacher (by profeſſion a needle-maker), who uſed the muſic-gallery for a pulpit; till, being diſturbed greatly in his enthuſiaſtic harangues, he was obliged to quit; ſince when the whole premiſſes have been converted to various purpoſes, except the dwelling, which is now known by the ſign of the Fountain.

A little Northward from Lambeth palace ran Canute's trench or canal, through which, as ſome pretend, he carried his navy to the Weſt ſide of London bridge, to attack the city by water on that ſide. In Lambeth Marſh, and in St. George's Fields, and a little beyond the King's Barge-houſe, the ditches are ſtill ſaid to remain which were made in 1026, when London was beſieged by Canute, who is ſuppoſed to have turned the courſe of the Thames from about the king's barge-houſes to a place beyond the bridge.

[1] Who had been coachman to Dr. Deſaguliers, and read lectures at 1*s.* each perſon, at North's coffee-houſe, in King-ſtreet, Cheapſide, about 1750 or 1751, and at his own houſe at the head of St. Martin's court, near the King's Mews, where his wife kept a lace-ſhop; and on his death retired to Bath, where ſhe is ſtill living.

On the death of Ethelred, his ſon Edmund Ironſide was crowned king; yet, notwithſtanding this brave prince was every way deſerving of the crown, and the love of his people, he was deſerted by the clergy and divers of the nobility; who not only declared in favour of Cnut, or Canute, as we commonly read it, (the ſon of Swegen, the late Daniſh king) and proclaimed him king at Southampton, but likewiſe abjured the whole race of Ethelred, whoſe chief ſupport was the truly loyal and brave citizens of London. Canute, encouraged by this defection, fitted out a potent fleet, to reduce London, the chief ſupport of his competitor; but, upon his arrival before that city, found, to his no ſmall diſappointment, that he could not paſs the bridge with his ſhips; which the citizens had ſtrongly fortified, to prevent ſuch an attempt: wherefore Canute, in order more effectually to carry on a vigorous ſiege by water, as well as by land, cauſed a cut or canal to be made through the marſhes, on the South ſide the river Thames, deep and broad enough for conveying his ſhips to the Weſt of the bridge, that he might inveſt the city on all ſides, and, by preventing ſupplies from entering, to facilitate its reduction. By a diligent ſearch of ſeveral days, Maitland[1] diſcovered the veſtigia and length of this artificial water-courſe; its outflux from the river Thames was where the great wet dock below Rotherhithe is ſituate; whence running due Weſt by the ſeven houſes in Rotherhithe fields, it continues its courſe by a gentle winding to the drain windmill; and with a Weſt-north-weſt courſe paſſing St. Thomas of Watering's, by an eaſy turning it croſſes the Deptford road a little to the South-eaſt of the Lock hoſpital, at the lower end of Kent-ſtreet; and proceeding to Newington Butts, interſects the road a little South of the turnpike; whence continuing its courſe by the Black Prince in Lam-

[1] Hiſtory of London, 1739, p. 25, 26; or Entick's edition, 1772, vol. I. p. 35.

beth road, on the North of Kennington, it runs Weſt and-by-ſouth through the Spring garden at Vauxhall, to its influx into the Thames, at the lower end of Chelſea Reach[1]. By raiſing the ground on the Weſt of St. Thomas of Watering's, the courſe of this canal is loſt in the gardens, as it is alſo at its croſſing Deptford road, and in the gardens South of Kent-ſtreet; but in the marſh on the Eaſt of Newington turnpike it is very viſible. And in the year 1729, ſome ditches being made to drain the low grounds, which are part thereof, there were dug up a conſiderable number of large oaken planks, and divers piles, which from their poſition evidently appeared to have been part of the Northern fence of this canal. Having diſcovered the outflux of this water-courſe to have been where now the great wet dock is ſituate, he enquired in the neighbourhood for a perſon that remembered the making the ſaid dock; when he was directed to Mr. John Webſter, who acquainted him, that the ſaid dock was made in 1694, and that he was a carpenter employed therein. Whereupon he aſked him, if any thing extraordinary was diſcovered at digging the ſame? He replied, that there was dug up in the bank of the river a great quantity of hazel, willows, and other ſmall wood, of a conſiderable height, laid cloſe together endways, pointing Northward, with rows of ſtakes drove in to faſten them: by which account Maitland concluded this to have been the South bank of the mouth of the canal, and of Daniſh erection; for, to his knowledge, ſuch water-fences were ſtill in uſe in the dominions of Denmark and Lower Saxony, eſpecially where currents are moſt rapid; that manner of fortification being much more effectual for the preſervation of banks than fences of planks, which are only uſed in places where ſtreams are leſs violent.

[1] Which ends at Vauxhall, to the Southward of Lambeth. J. B.

That

That there might have been ſuch a water-courſe, as Mr. Maitland terms it, from the wet dock at Deptford, round by St. Thomas of Watering's, and Newington Butts, quite up to Vauxhall, and into the Thames at the lower end of Chelſea Reach, is allowed; but the time and expence, and needleſs labour, ſuch a canal muſt have required, to make it navigable for veſſels that had been able to tranſport an army from the Northern ſeas, and the little time the Danes had to execute ſuch a deſign in the enemy's country, are great obſtacles againſt the opinion, that this water-courſe above deſcribed was the canal by which the Daniſh fleet ſailed, or were towed to the Weſt ſide of the bridge; and therefore a very ingenious correſpondent has rather ſuppoſed, as more practicable, that the cut made by Canute began at the dock, near to the place at this time called Dockhead, in Rotherhithe; and from thence, in a ſmall ſemicircle, by Margaret's Hill in Southwark, into the Thames again at St. Saviour's Dock, above bridge [1].

Be

[1] Mr. Buckmaſter, to whoſe kind attention this Hiſtory is much indebted, obſerves, that in the old plans of London the end of London-bridge is defended by a wall with towers at different diſtances, extended ſo as to take in and cover the Biſhop of Wincheſter's palace, &c. which wall was called *The Southwork*, or outwork to the South. Now this work extending ſo far deſtroys the idea of Canute's trench extending from Dock Head to St. Saviour's Dock (which was made ſo for a ferry before the bridge was built), as Canute muſt have deſtroyed the Southwork * before he could have made his trench. Mr. Buckmaſter is equally againſt the idea of the ſaid trench going to St. Thomas's Watering-place and to Vauxhall, &c. for the reaſons aſſigned in hiſtory; but is of opinion that the trench began at Dock Head, and continued through Five-foot-lane to the end of Kent-ſtreet (where a bridge is built over) and on to Newington on the North ſide of the New Road into St. George's Fields, and terminated below the King's Barge-houſe. To prove this in ſome meaſure, the ſewers are left remarkably wide; and on the South ſide, in the pariſh of Chriſt Church, there is a bank thrown up, called *The Broad Wall*, which has a ſewer on each ſide (one extraordinary, the other common), when one that divides the pariſhes would have done; and as a further proof, Mr. Buckmaſter has been many times into ground about the ſpot alluded to, to put up lead pumps, and found a ſediment of water like blue clay about ſix feet thick, and then came to gravel. In ſhort, the appearance of moſt of Chriſt Church pariſh confirms the river's flowing over it every tide, until a bank was made to contract its bounds; ſo that Canute had

* Another friend obſerves, that this work muſt probably have been later than Canute's time.

very

Be this as it will, Canute had no ſooner finiſhed his new canal, and brought his ſhips on the Weſt ſide of London bridge, than he violently aſſaulted the city on all ſides. However, he was by the bravery of the citizens as often repulſed with great loſs, which obliged him to deſiſt for ſome time; and at laſt, having received advice of Edmund's march to their relief, he raiſed the ſiege, and retired to his ſhips. But, Edmund returning to Weſt Saxony to reinforce his army, Canute took the advantage of his abſence, and renewed the ſiege with greater vigour than before, but with no better ſucceſs; till a peace being concluded between Edmund and Canute, by which the kingdom was divided between them; and Mercia, of which London was the capital, falling to Canute's ſhare, the city ſubmitted to him, and he brought his fleet thither, and took up his winter quarters in it.

"In 22 Hen. VI. Sir John Burceſtre, knight, Richard Bamme, Richard Combe, William Oſburne, Adam Lynelord, John Martyn, John Malton, and William Kyrton, were aſſigned to view all thoſe banks on the ſide of Thames, and marſhes adjoining, as well within the lordſhips of South Lambehithe, North Lambehithe, Lambehithe-merſhe, and Paryſh-garden, as in Southwerk, Bermundſey, Retherhithe, Depfordſtronde, Peckham, Hacham, Camerwell, Stokwell, Clapham, and Newyngton, in the counties of Surrey and Kent, which were at that time broken and in decay, and to take order for the repair of them; as alſo to make neceſſary laws and ordinances for the ſafeguard and preſervation of them, according to the laws and cuſtoms of Romeney-marſh: and moreover, to impreſs ſo many diggers and labourers, to be employed therein, upon competent ſalaries, as ſhould be neceſſary, in re-

very little trouble to make the cut in the line deſcribed, as being land conſiderably below the level of the tide, and of courſe proper for the curve, being out of the reach of Southwark. Mr. Buckmaſter remembers the land below Newington towards Kent-ſtreet end a large piece of water, and a mill put up to drain it off; and ſince draining, it has been converted into garden-ground.

ſpect

ſpect of the great neceſſity at that time for the ſpeedy diſpatch of that work[1]. The like commiſſion and direction had John Bamburgh, Richard Bamme, Richard Drax, and Philip Lewiſton, in 25 Hen. VI. for the banks in the ſame lordſhips and places[2].

"And in 31 Hen. VI. Sir John Burceſtre, knight, Richard Waller, eſquire, William Laken, Philip Leweſton, and others, had the like, for the view of all the banks from Eaſt-Grenewiche, in Kent, to Wandeſworth, in Surrey[3]: ſo alſo had the ſaid Sir John Burceſtre, Sir John Cheyne, knights, Richard Waller, eſquire, Will. Laken, and others, for thoſe betwixt Weſt-Grenewiche and Wandeſworth aforeſaid, viz. to the ſluices called Haerſcluſe, Retherhithe, Suthwerke, Bermondſey, Parys-gardyn, Lambehythe, Lambehythe merſh, Baterſey, Wandeſworth, Clopham, Pekham, and Camberwell[4].

"The like commiſſion, for the ſame places, and to proceed accordingly, had Sir John Bourgchier of Barners, knight, Sir John Cheyne, knights, and others, in 33 Hen. VI.[5].

"So alſo had Sir Raphe Joſſelyn, knight, mayor of the city of London, Sir Walter Moile, khight, Sir John Burceſtre, knight, Nich. Gaynesford, eſquire, John Wode, and others, in 5 Edw. IV.[6]. And likewiſe Sir Richard Fenys, Lord Dacres: John Abbot of Bermundſey, Henry Prior of St. Mary Overey, in Southwerk; Will. Croſſe, maſter of the hoſpital of St. Thomas the Martyr, in Southwerk, and divers others, in 14 Edw. IV.[7]."

[1] Pat. 22 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 17. in dorſo.
[2] Pat. 25 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 8. in dorſo.
[3] Pat. 31 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 22. in dorſo.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Pat. 33 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 17. in dorſo.
[6] Pat. 5 Edw. IV. p. 1. m. 23. in dorſo.
[7] Pat. 14 Edw. IV. p. 1. m. 20. in dorſo.

MARSH and WALL LIBERTY.

We have already ſeen (p. 5.) that Gilbert de Glanville, biſhop of Rocheſter, erected here about 1197 a manſion for the uſe of his ſucceſſors, on a ſite granted him by Hubert Walter, archbiſhop of Canterbury, as before deſcribed. This retained the name of *Rocheſter Place*, in Lambeth Marſh, a palace of the biſhops of Rocheſter, who uſed to lodge there in their way to London.

In the year 1357 John de Shepey, biſhop of Rocheſter, had a licence from Simon Iſlip, then archbiſhop of Canterbury, to build a bridge for landing at Stangate, for the convenience of himſelf, his family, and all who had occaſion to paſs over the Thames with him, and of all other perſons on the other ſide the Thames who had an inclination to paſs over the road of old times in uſe to the palace of the ſaid biſhop of Rocheſter; reſerving to his Grace of Canterbury the right of ſoil, and all profits and commodities that might accrue in right of the manor[r].

The laſt biſhop of Rocheſter who enjoyed this houſe was John Fiſher, who was beheaded near the Tower on the 22d of June 1535, for denying the king's ſupremacy.

In his time, Feb. 17, 1531, a moſt execrable murder was committed here by one Richard Rooſe, the biſhop's cook, who, "by "throwing ſome poiſon into a veſſel repleniſhed with yeſt or "barme, ſtanding in the ſaid biſhop's kitchen at his place in "Lambeth Marſh, not only poiſoned 17 perſons of his family, "but alſo certain poor people which reſorted to the ſaid biſhop's "place, and were there charitably fed; two of whom died." For which horrid deed, by an *ex poſt facto* act (ſoon afterwards

[r] See the original inſtrument in Dr. Ducarel's Hiſtory of Lambeth Palace, p. 79.

repealed)

repealed) the ſaid Rooſe was attainted of high treaſon, and boiled to death in Smithfield the *Teneber*[1] Wedneſday following[2].

About the 27th or 28th year of Henry VIII. this houſe came into the hands of that king, who conveyed it to Robert Aldridge, biſhop of Carliſle, and his ſucceſſors, in exchange for the ſaid prelate's houſes, which extended Weſt from the Savoy to Ivie-bridge (belonging in Stowe's[3] time to the earl of Bedford, and called *Ruſſel* or *Bedford-houſe*, ſince to the earls of Worceſter and Saliſbury, now known by the name of *Beaufort Buildings*) and other houſes there towards the ſtreet; and of a yearly reſerved rent of 16*l.* or thereabouts, out of thoſe houſes given to the biſhop of Carliſle and his ſucceſſors, for thoſe houſes formerly called Carliſle Place.

The biſhops of Rocheſter were not loſers by this alienation; for, in lieu thereof, they had and ſtill enjoy the manſion-houſe of the prior of St. Swithin in Wincheſter-ſtreet, near St. Margaret's-hill in Southwark. This was indeed taken from them in thoſe days of civil troubles, when monarchy, epiſcopacy, and cathedrals all met with the ſame fate; and under this diſaſter Rocheſter houſe[4] was ſold, with its other poſſeſſions, by an uſurped power, to lay purchaſers, who erected on it, within its precincts, ſeveral tenements, that have ever ſince the Reſtoration been held by leaſe under the biſhops of that ſee, on a reſerved rent, with the uſual fines upon any removal of them.

[1] Wedneſday *in tenebris*.

[2] Hollinſhed, p. 926. "Anno 22 Henry VIII. cap. 9, poyſoning was made "treaſon, and that the offenders ſhould be boyled to death, and ſhould not have "their clergy, and that juſtices might enquire thereof, and of counterfayting of "coyne of outwarde realmes, and make proceſſe by Cap. only, and that juſtices "of aſſize might heare and determine the treaſons by poyſoning as the counterfayting of ſuch coyne; and the landes of the offenders by poyſoning to eſcheate to "the lordes. But anno 1 Edwardi VI. cap. 12. and anno primo M. 1 ſeſſione, theſe "treaſons be repealed." Raſtall's Statutes, 21 Hen. VIII. c. 9.

[3] Survey of London, p. 491.

[4] This adjoined to Wincheſter-houſe in Southwark to the South; by whom erected Stowe knew not; but not having been long frequented by any biſhop, lay ruinous in his time for want of reparation. Survey, p. 449.

From the time of the above alienation this houſe in Lambeth Marſh obtained the name of CARLISLE HOUSE. But biſhop Aldridge leaſed it for ſome ſmall inconſiderable rent, as appears from Spelman, for divers years; which term, according to Aubrey, was not expired in 1718.

Carliſle Houſe, in Lambeth Marſh, in the county of Surrey, was, on 11th February, 1647, ſold to Matthew Hardy for 220*l.*

On part of the premiſſes belonging to Carliſle-houſe a pottery was eſtabliſhed; which going to decay, the kilns and a curious Gothic arch were taken down, and the bricks uſed for filling the ſpace and other defects in the walls. It was afterwards opened by one Caſtledine as a tavern, and became a common brothel; and on his demiſe was occupied by Monſieur Froment, a dancing maſter, who endeavoured to get it licenſed by the ſeſſions as a public place of entertainment, but without effect, being oppoſed by archbiſhop Secker. What now remains is converted into a private dwelling houſe; ſome acres of ground being encompaſſed with a high and ſtrong brick wall, which had in it, till very lately, a gate of ancient form opening towards Stangate. A ſmaller back gate in the South wall had over it two keys in ſaltire, and ſomething reſembling a mitre for a creſt. Two bricks, one upon the other, ſerved for a ſhield, and the workmanſhip of the arms was of as low a taſte as the materials. Dr. Salmon, who gives this account, inclined to believe this belonged to Cardinal Wolſey, and that what ſtood above the keys was not the creſt, but a crown in chief, the arms of the ſee of York. "Whether," ſays he, "it was granted to an earl of Carliſle[1], "whoſe title gave name to it, I cannot find; probably it was "called *Cardinal* houſe, at length corrupted to *Carliſle*." It is much more probable that the arms were thoſe of the ſee of Rocheſter, St. Andrew's croſs ſurmounted by the mitre; and that the brick gate was erected by biſhop Fiſher, in whoſe time brick build-

[1] Dr. Salmon certainly miſtakes. It has been ſaid above to have been granted to Aldridge biſhop of Carliſle, from whoſe time it has been called Carliſle Houſe.

ings

ings became frequent in England. A part of the ancient wall ſtill ſurrounds the whole.

In 1551, king Edward VI. granted to the citizens of London one cloſe of ground, late in the tenure of John Billington, lying in Lambeth Marſh, in the pariſh of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, late part of the poſſeſſions of Charles duke of Suffolk. Upon this ground has lately been built Hercules-row, conſiſting of twenty-five houſes, let at 500*l.* per annum.

Not long before Oliver took upon him the protectorate, Mr. Buſhell (a man well known for his intimacy with the great Lord Chancellor Bacon) abſconded in a fair houſe in this Marſh, where the piqued turret is. He was obnoxious to the managers of thoſe times, and would have loſt his life if he had been diſcovered; but he ſent ſeveral letters dated from foreign parts, which were afterwards printed. Only his faithful ſervant, Mr. John Sidenham, and an old woman, were privy to his concealment. This private life in the day, with his nightly diverſion in the orchard, he led for above a year, till his friends made his peace with Cromwell, which was compaſſed by the intereſt he had in the ſilver mines in Cardiganſhire. He lay in a garret, which was the length of the whole houſe, hung with black baize; at one end was painted a ſkeleton extended on a mattreſs, which was rolled up under his head; at the other end was a low pallet bed, on which he lay, and on the wall were depicted ſome emblems of mortality. He was an ingenious and contemplative man, and an intimate and admirer of his maſter Bacon. A more particular hiſtory of Mr. Buſhell will be given in the Appendix, N° XXVII.

Near King's-arms ſtairs in College-ſtreet, on May 2, 1694, after a great flood, was found a gold ring weighing forty ſhillings, which was left near the ſand in the bank. It came into the poſſeſſion of a widow, who lived in a public houſe on the Bank Side, and whoſe cellars were overflowed, and all her liquors deſtroyed by the violence of the waters; but the diſcovery of this

treaſure brought ſo many people to ſatisfy their curioſity in ſeeing it, that the woman recovered her loſs, and the curioſity of it long continued to invite all the virtuoſo's in and about London. It was carefully preſerved about the year 1720 at an alehouſe, known by the name of the Crown[1], kept by Mr. George Prudham, who refuſed near forty pounds for it, and permitted a draught to be taken of it by Mr. Aubrey, which is here inſerted from the original plate, engraved at the expence of Dr. Richard Rawlinſon, the editor of Aubrey's Surrey. The ring itſelf was ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Theobald 1727.

The inſcription (in old French) on the ſeal part round a dove with an olive branch in his mouth, which falls over his back, is Penci de moy, i. e. *Think of me.* Within the circle, de bon cor, *with heart*, or *heartily.*

Another gold ring much of the ſame work, ſomewhat larger, being an inch and a quarter broad, and enameled, was found in May 1718 by the workmen employed in pulling down a wall at Bridewell hoſpital; having the reſemblance of Chriſt on the croſs engraven on it, with a mourning heart, and a pillar with a cock on the top; the inſcription in Arabic. This laſt may perhaps have been loſt when the cardinals lay there in the royal palace,

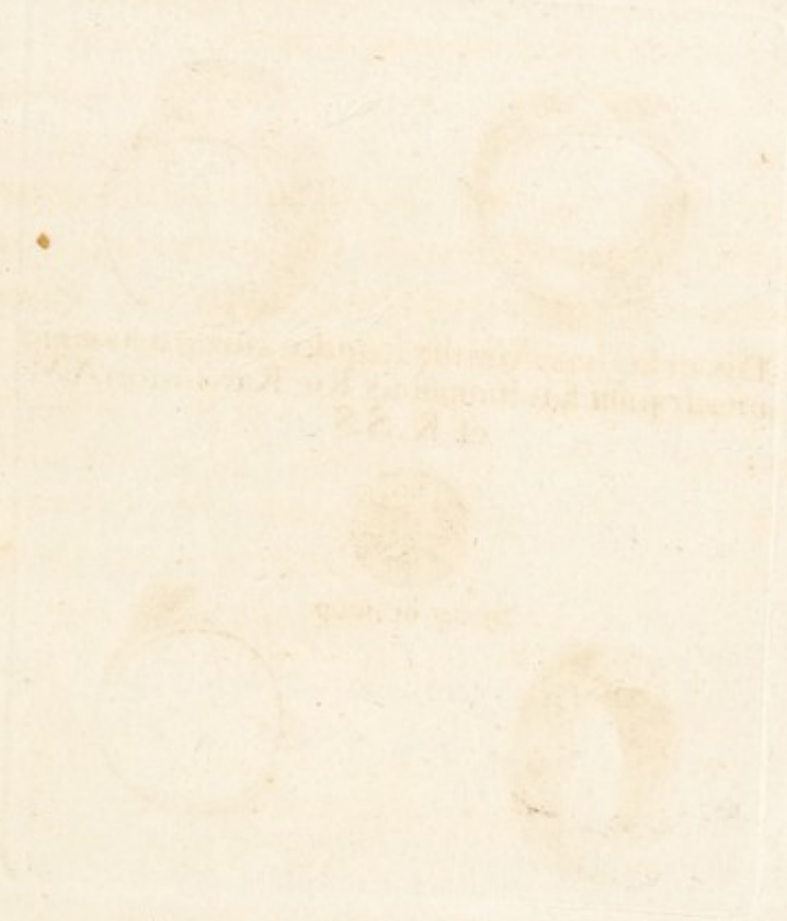
[1] On a tablet hanging near the ſign of the Crown were theſe verſes:

A ſad miſchance, ſome years ago,
Over the bancks the tide did flow;
The water it did run in here,
Which did much damedg to my beer.
To make amends for this my loſs,
It left a ſtraing gold ring of coſt.
Call for a pint as you paſs by,
To ſhow the ring I'll not deny.

On another ſign in the neighbourhood was the following droll invitation to a cake-ſhop:

The ſea of drops is made, though ſo immenſe;
So cakes a million are a million pence.
Would each kind friend a cuſtomer become,
I make no doubt I ſoon ſhould raiſe that ſum.

when







Diverſas has Annuli hujuſce aurei partes in ære
incidi juſſit ſuis ſumptibus Ric: Rawlinſon A.M
et R.S.S.



peny.de.moy





when they came over by a papal commiſſion to hear the cauſe of divorce between Henry VIII. and Queen Catharine. It was about the year 1720 in the hands of John Tayler, eſq; then treaſurer of Bridewell and Bethlehem hoſpitals; and by Mr. Taylor's ſon it was given to Dr. Rawlinſon in 1749.

All the Weſt ſide of Meſſrs. Mark Beaufoy and co.'s diſtillery at Cuper's Bridge, late *Cuper's Gardens*, being near half their premiſſes, is built upon ground that was in 1636 Thomas Howard earl of Arundel's own freehold garden, as it continued in 1649. At the former period he occupied the prince's meadow adjoining the Eaſt ſide of the ſaid garden. It is ſuppoſed he had a houſe on this garden; but we have no account thereof, and it is imagined that he gave this eſtate to Jeſus college, Oxford, of which college Meſſrs. Beaufoy and co. now hold this part of their premiſſes.

Cuper's Gardens, ſo called from the proprietor, one *Boydell Cuper*, who had been a gardener in the earl's family, and vulgarly miſnamed *Cupid's* Gardens, were long rented by the ſaid *Cuper*, who kept a public houſe, which, with the conveniency of arbours, walks, and ſeveral remains of Greek and Roman antiquity, made them much frequented. Theſe gardens, which were ſituated near the Bank Side, oppoſite Somerſet water-gate, were opened, within the memory of many living perſons, every evening during the ſummer ſeaſon, as a place of public diverſion. They were illuminated, and the company entertained by fireworks and a band of muſic, in which one Jones[1], a celebrated performer

[1] "There were two perſons of the name of Powel, father and ſon, who played finely on the harp; the elder was patronized by the duke of Portland, and when that nobleman was appointed governor of Jamaica, went with him thither, 1722. The younger ſtayed in England, and Mr. Handel being deſirous to make him known, compoſed for him a leſſon which he introduced in one or two of his oratorios; as alſo the ſong in Eſther, 'Tune your harps to chearful ſtrains,' which has an accompanyment for the harp. Beſides the Powels, there was at the ſame time in London a performer on the harp, who merits to be had in remembrance; his name was Jones, a Welchman, and blind. The old ducheſs of Marlborough would have retained him with a penſion, but he would not endure confinement, and was engaged by one Evans,

former on the harp, bore a conſpicuous part; but they have been of late years diſcontinued, in conſequence of an act for reducing ſuch ſeats of luxury and diſſipation. The mangled ſtatues, &c. which adorned theſe gardens, were part of the collection brought from Italy by the famous Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel; but, being imperfect, and very much injured by time, they were not thought valuable enough for a preſent to the univerſity of Oxford, to which that nobleman's heir was a generous benefactor, and much leſs were they worthy to appear among the beautiful ſtatues collected by lord Lempſter [1] at Eaſton in Northamptonſhire. They were therefore, when Arundel houſe on the other ſide of the Thames was turned into a ſtreet, removed hither at the requeſt of Cuper; and being long expoſed to the open air, and folly of paſſers-by, received very ill uſage from the ignorance and ſtupidity of thoſe who knew not their value. Mr. Aubrey laments that he was not able to be more particular in his account of theſe ſtatues; "but time and other accidents," he ſays, "having deprived us of what ſhould ſerve for that pur-

Evans, who kept a home-brewed alehouſe of great reſort, the ſign of the Hercules Pillars, oppoſite Clifford's Inn Paſſage in Fleet-ſtreet, and performed in a great room up ſtairs during the winter ſeaſon. He played extempore voluntaries, the fugues in the ſonatas and concertos of Corelli; as alſo moſt of his ſolos, and many of Mr. Handel's opera ſongs with exquiſite neatneſs and elegance. He alſo played on the violin, and on that inſtrument imitated ſo exactly the irregular intonation, mixed with ſobs and pauſes, of a Quaker's ſermon, that none could hear him and refrain from immoderate laughter. The man of the houſe dying, his widow took Cuper's Garden, and erected therein an orcheſtra and an organ, intending it as a place of entertainment for the ſummer evenings, like Vauxhall, with the addition of fireworks. It ſubſiſted for four or five ſummers; but, failing at length, Jones, who was ſupported by her all the time, was turned adrift, and about the year 1738 [or very probably ſeveral years later] died. He was buried in Lambeth churchyard; and his funeral, which was celebrated with a dead march, was attended by a great number of the muſical people." Sir John Hawkins, Hiſtory of Muſic, vol. V. p. 357.

[1] William Fermor, the firſt lord Lempſter, ſo created April 12, 1692, and grandfather to the preſent earl of Pomfret, erected from the foundation the ancient family ſeated at Eaſton-Neſton, a regular and fair pile of building of free-ſtone, to which he added pleaſant gardens and plantations, and adorned the whole with a magnificent and coſtly collection of ancient ſtatues of white marble, Greek, Roman, and Egyptian.

"poſe,

Tab. III. fig. 2.



Tab. III. fig. 1.



Tab. IV.



Tab. I. fig. 1.



Tab. II. fig. 2.



Tab. II.
fig. 2.



Tab. II.
fig. 1.



" poſe, I muſt only make ſome few probable conjectures, and " leave the reſt to my reader's penetration. I might alſo indeed " have ſaid ſomething more of a pillar dug up in the Thames " in 1712, and of ſeveral other things of great value, ſtill ſaid " to be there, had the ſon of the perſon who rents the gar- " dens, and pretends much knowledge of ſome hidden trea- " ſures, been pleaſed to have given the world an account; but " his own folly and timorouſneſs, and avarice together, ſhut his " mouth, that not a word of intelligence could be extorted from " him; for as he ſaid he underſtood not that he ſhould get any " thing, ſo he would not loſe his breath for nothing. But, leav- " ing this empty fellow to divert himſelf with his fancied hidden " treaſure, we will deſcend to take notice of ſome few particulars.

" Tab. I. fig. 1. Is a ſmall piece of baſſo relievo, and ſeems to " repreſent Æſculapius, and the Goddeſs of Health [1].

" Fig. 2. may not improbably be the head of Jupiter Tonans [2], " as in

" Tab. II. fig. 1. you have a hand of Jupiter graſping the " thunder.

" Fig. 2. This ſeems to be a fragment of Mercury's foot, and " Argus's head cut off by him.

" Tab. III. fig. 1. This may be probably the lower part of a " Venus Marina, who is often made after this manner [3].

" As to all the others engraved on five more plates, they are " ſo defaced and mangled, that little can be conjectured of " them; but for the reader's curioſity, they are preſented to his " view [4]."

Mr.

[1] Rather a legionary ſoldier, holding an enſign, with a dog at his feet, and a female figure holding in her right hand an inverted rod or wand.

[2] Rather of ſome *dying hero*. There is not the leaſt reaſon for ſuppoſing it connected with the thunder-bearing hand.

[3] It may as well be a ſimilar figure to that of Agrippa at Venice, in Pococke's Travels, vol. II. p. 11. p. 212.

[4] Round the firſt of theſe plates is written, " Has ævi prioris veteriſque artis reliquias ſumptibus ſuis aquâ forti manſuras tradidit Thomas Rawlinſon, armig', Londinenſ.

Mr. Edmond Waller of Beconsfield, and Mr. John Freeman of Fawley-court, in 1717, gave John Cuper 75*l.* for theſe fragments, and divided them between them[1].

What ſtatues or broken fragments yet remained[2] undiſpoſed of in Arundel gardens the duke of Norfolk obtained leave from the crown to remove croſs the water, juſt on the oppoſite ſhore, to a piece of waſte ground in the manor of Kennington, belonging to the principality of Wales; and one Mr. Arundel, a relation of the duke's, was employed by the duke to ſolicit a grant of it from the crown to him, which we think was at the latter end of the reign of king Charles II. or king James II. and accordingly he did obtain a grant of the ſaid piece of ground, at a ſmall rent, for a term of years, which expired ſome time when the preſent king was prince of Wales, and was renewed on paying a fine by Mrs. Rawe of St. . . . . in Cornwall, to whoſe huſband Mr. Arundel, at his deceaſe, left the leaſe, Mr. Arundel having taken the leaſe in his own name, inſtead of the duke of Norfolk's, by whom he had been employed.

Mr. Arundel, ſoon after he obtained the grant of the ground, let it for a timber-yard, and the perſon who took it built up a wharf; and when the foundation of St. Paul's was laid, great quantities of the rubbiſh were brought over thither to raiſe the ground, which uſed to be overflowed every ſpring tide; ſo that, by degrees, thoſe ſtatues, and other marbles, were buried under the rubbiſh brought to raiſe the ground, and lay there for many years almoſt forgotten and unnoticed.

dinenſ. R. S. S." Round the ſecond, "Hanc et ſex tabulas ſequentes antiquitatis venerandæ fragmenta quædam exhibentes in hortis prope Lambeth aſſervata ſuis ſumptibus aquaforti juſſit Ricardus Rawlinſon, A. M. & R. S. S. &c." Not having been able to recover the original plates, the whole ſett is here etched anew in the four plates annexed, marked A, B, C, D; which are numbered as if they were eight plates, to correſpond with Aubrey's deſcription.

[1] See Mr. Theobald's letter to Lord Willoughby of Parham, A. S. P. 1757, in M. Howard's Anecdotes of the Howard Family, 1769, p. 91—110.

[2] Mr. Buckmaſter informs us, he has ſeen ſome ruined ſtatues there.

About

Tab. V.

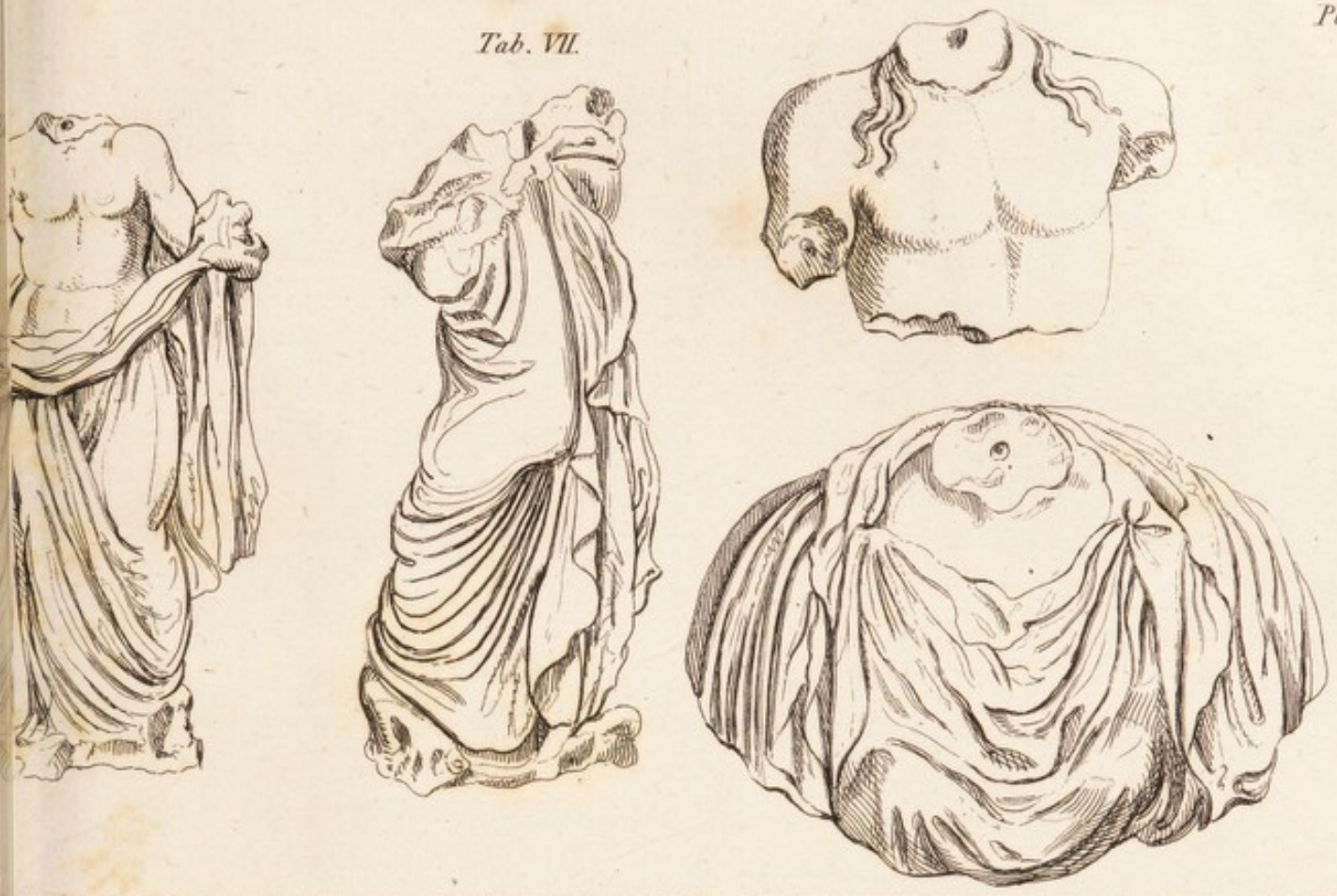
Plate IX. p.80.



Tab. VI.



Tab. VII.





About the year 1712 this piece of ground was rented by Mr. Peter Theobald's father, who, having occaſion to erect buildings on the ground, and digging foundations, &c. frequently met with ſome of theſe broken fragments, which were taken up and laid on the ſurface of the ground. The late earl of Burlington having heard of the curioſities which had been dug up, and that they were a part of the Arundel collection, and meeting Mr. James Theobald, the ſon of Peter, at the Royal Society, or at Sir Hans Sloane's, ſpoke to him, and deſired he might come and take a view of them. Mr. Theobald making him an offer of them; he choſe what he pleaſed, and carried them down to Chiſwick houſe, where he placed one piece of bas relievo in the pedeſtal of an obeliſk by him erected there.

Some years after this, the right honourable lord Petre, ſpeaking to Mr. Theobald about the curioſities at the earl of Burlington's, told him he had heard from the duke of Norfolk that in ſome parts of his ground there were ſtill many valuable fragments of the Arundelian marbles buried. Mr. Theobald informed him what he had met with, but feared there could be little of any conſequence remaining, as at different times different parts of the ground had been dug up. He deſired leave to employ ſome men to bore the ground, and endeavour to find them, to which Mr. Theobald readily conſented. Accordingly he ſet men to work, and after ſix days ſearching every part, juſt as they were going to give over, they fell upon ſomething which gave them hopes, and upon opening the ground, they diſcovered ſix ſtatues, without heads or arms, lying cloſe to each other; ſome of a Coloſſal ſize, the drapery of which was thought to be exceeding fine. When they were taken up, Mr. Theobald was ſurpriſed to find ſticking to ſome of them a ſmall ſort of conical babani, which convinced him they muſt formerly have lain in the ſea, where thoſe animals had faſtened themſelves to them as they do to rocks and ſhips' bottoms: but what he thought ſurpriſing was, that al-

though they muſt have ſtood long expoſed to the air, and perhaps have been ſo long under ground, they were not fallen off.

Theſe trunks of ſtatues were ſoon after ſent down to Worksop, the ſeat of his grace the duke of Norfolk, where they at preſent remain.

There were ſome few blocks of a ſort of veined marble, out of which Mr. Theobald endeavoured to cut ſome chimney-pieces and ſlabs to lay in his houſe, the Belvedere in Lambeth pariſh over againſt York buildings, but the expence was more than their worth; however, as they were cut out, there were ſome of them uſed. The fragment of a column he carried into Berkſhire to his houſe, Waltham place in White Waltham; and converted it into a roller for his bowling-green. It was about ſix feet long, and about eighteen inches diameter.

In 1526, as has been already mentioned in p 20, "certain ground lying in Lambeth Marſh" was held by archbiſhop Warham of "the lord prior of Chriſt church, Canterbury," at the annual rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the year 1769 a burnt artificial ſtone manufactory was erected by Mrs. Coade, at King's Arms Stairs, Narrow Wall. This manufactory is of a very extenſive nature, being calculated to anſwer every purpoſe of ſtone carving; having a property, peculiar to itſelf, of reſiſting the froſt, and conſequently of retaining that ſharpneſs in which it excells every kind of ſtone ſculpture, and equals even marble itſelf. Here are many ſtatues, which are allowed by the beſt judges to be maſter-pieces of art, from the models of that celebrated artiſt John Bacon, eſq; a ſpecimen of which Mrs. Coade has given us liberty to preſent to our readers in the annexed etching of the deity of the Thames. It alſo extends to every kind of architectural ornaments[1], in which it comes much

[1] Viz. Statues, buſts, vaſes, pedeſtals, capitals, frizes, faſcias, pannels and tablets, medallions, pateras for elevations, coats of arms, impoſts, key-ſtones, architraves, ruſtics,


nec Edax abolere Vetustas
COADE'S,
LITHODIPYRA or
ARTIFICIAL STONE
MANUFACTORY
For all kind of Statues, Capitals, Vases,
Tombs, Coats of Arms, & Architectural
ornaments &c. &c. particularly expressed
in Catalogues, & Books of Prints of 800
Articles & upwards, Sold at the Manufactory
near Kings Arms Stairs, Narrow Wall Lambeth, opposite
Whitehall Stairs, & at Mr. Strahan's Bookseller No. 69 Strand London.



much below the price of ſtone, and in many particulars conſiderably cheaper than wood[z]. This infant manufactory certainly deſerves ſome diſtinguiſhing encouragement.

Among the traders tokens circulated in the laſt century, which will be more fully noticed in the Appendix, was one of John Raines, who kept the ſign of the Two Sawyers at the *New Plantacion*, Narrow Wall. A ſimilar ſign ſtill remains near the corner of the garden wall belonging to the archiepiſcopal palace.

ruſtics, pinnacles, baluſters, balls and feet, chimney tops, piers, conſoles, ſepulchral ornaments, chimney-pieces, pieces of furniture and various ornaments, ornaments to fix on ſtone or wood, and wood chimney-pieces with ſtone ornaments.

[z] From a "Deſcriptive Catalogue" of this manufactory, 1784, 4to, we ſhall extract the Preface. "The period of fifteen years, ſince this *burnt* artificial ſtone manufactory has been erected, and the reputation it has acquired, make it for the moſt part needleſs to ſay any thing by way of recommendation; but for the ſake of thoſe into whoſe hands the catalogue may fall, who, by their remote ſituation are yet ſtrangers to the work, it may be proper to obſerve, that it has been introduced into a great number of very capital buildings in this and other kingdoms, ſome inſtances of which are likely to come within the enquiry of moſt. To ſuch inſtances they are referred for proof of its durability, as well as the ſuperior ſtyle of deſign and execution that has been adopted; but as ſome ſpecimens may be met with which do not anſwer this character, it is needful to inform the enquirer, that in the courſe of the above period there have been ſeveral other manufactories paſſing under the ſame denomination, which having been extinct for ſome years paſt, their productions have often been aſcribed to this manufactory—an inſtance of which miſapplication is a gateway, leading to Sion-houſe, in Brentford road. The property which this *artificial* has above *natural* ſtone, of reſiſting the froſt, and conſequently of retaining that *ſharpneſs* in which it excells every kind of ſtone ſculpture, renders it peculiarly fit for ſtatues in parks and gardens, alſo for tombs and monuments in the churchyards of this, or a ſeverer climate. The reduction of price, which has all along been aimed at, will be found in a very great degree accompliſhed; for, though a conſiderable ſaving from the expence of Portland ſtone was one of its firſt recommendations, it is now become on that account, more than ever, worthy the public notice. A catalogue, which has long been deſired by the nobility and others, muſt be peculiarly acceptable to architects in the country, who, when making elevations, will thereby be enabled to chooſe ſuch ornaments as ſuit their purpoſe, and may be furniſhed with drawings of any articles they fix upon. Such are requeſted to obſerve that the dimenſions of pannels, medallions, key-ſtones, &c. may be ſomewhat varied as occaſion requires, by increaſing or diminiſhing the margin; putting on, or taking away mouldings; with many other accommodations: alſo, that their own deſigns will be executed with every advantage.

But "a new plantation" of much greater conſequence has lately taken place in the Marſh Liberty, in this pariſh.

About the year 1777 Mr. William Curtis, whoſe botanical abilities are eminently diſtinguiſhed in the "Flora Londinenſis'," a work particularly adapted to the promotion of a knowledge of the plants of our own country, began to convert a piece of ground, ſomewhat more than an acre in extent, ſituated to the North Weſt of the Magdalen hoſpital, to the purpoſe of cultivating every Britiſh plant which he could either collect himſelf, or procure by the aſſiſtance of his friends. To theſe he afterwards added ſuch as were uſed in medicine, or conſidered as uſeful or noxious in agriculture; and, to render a knowledge of theſe plants eaſy to every obſerver, the Latin and Engliſh names painted in very legible characters on ſuitable ſticks were affixed to each.

[1] This new and original botanic work, which is now publiſhing periodically in numbers, price 5*s.* coloured, or 2*s.* 6*d.* plain, is intended to comprehend all the plants which grow wild in Great Britain, beginning firſt with thoſe which are found in the environs of London. Each number contains ſix folio plates, having in general one plant on a plate, with ſix pages and ſometimes more of letter-preſs; the plants are repreſented of their natural ſize, and in their true colours; in the letter-preſs are given firſt the Linnæan and Engliſh names, next the ſynonyma of the moſt intereſting authors; then follows a minute deſcription of the plant in Latin and Engliſh, which is ſucceeded by an account of the hiſtory, peculiarities, oeconomy, and uſes of the plant, either ſelected from the moſt approved authors on medicine, agriculture, rural oeconomy, and other arts; or furniſhed from the obſervations of the author and his friends. Forty-ſix numbers have already appeared.—Mr. Curtis's other publications are, 1. Linnæus's Syſtem of Botany (ſo far as relates to his claſſes and orders of plants) illuſtrated by figures entirely new, with copious explanatory deſcriptions. Price 7*s.* 6*d.* 2. Fundamenta Entomologiæ, or an Introduction to the Knowledge of Inſects, being a tranſlation of the Fundamenta Entomologiæ of Linnæus, farther illuſtrated by Copper-plates, and additions. Price 2*s.* 6*d.* 3. Inſtructions for Collecting and Preſerving Inſects, particularly Moths and Butterflies, illuſtrated with Copper-plates, on which the Nets and other Apparatus neceſſary for that purpoſe are delineated. Price 1*s.* 4. A Short Hiſtory of the Brown-tail Moth, the Caterpillars of which, in the year 1782, were ſo uncommonly numerous and deſtructive in the vicinity of the metropolis, as to cauſe an alarm of the plague; illuſtrated by a Copper-plate coloured from Nature, repreſenting the inſect in its various ſtates. Price 1*s.* 6*d.*

Inſtitutions

Inſtitutions which bid fair to be of public utility do not always meet with the encouragement they merit. Mr. Curtis had, however, the good fortune to have his endeavours noticed, at an early period of this eſtabliſhment, by the Hon. Daines Barrington and Thomas White, eſq. of South Lambeth, who generouſly patronized and aſſiſted him; and his garden by degrees becoming in their opinion an object deſerving the encouragement of the public, they recommended him to open it by ſubſcription; a plan which he has ſince adopted with every proſpect of advantage to himſelf and benefit to the community; many of the nobility and ſome of the firſt botaniſts and phyſicians of the preſent day uniting to encourage it.

Beſides the plants cultivated in this new botanic garden, which particularly in the number of its Graſſes far ſurpaſſes any other in this kingdom, here is a conſiderable Library, and an extenſive collection of Drawings in Natural Hiſtory, which are yearly increaſing; and here it is Mr. Curtis annually reads his Botanic Lectures.

In the Marſh Liberty is ſituated the ASYLUM, a houſe of refuge, for the reception of orphan girls, having reſided ſix months within the bills of mortality, whoſe ſettlements cannot be found. It was inſtituted in the year 1758; and the average expence of each girl for many years on 150 children has been annually 15*l.* and the like on 200 has been calculated at 14*l.* 10*s.* each. This charity has the honour of enrolling the name of her Majeſty among its Guardians. Lord North is the preſident; and the vice-preſidents are, Lord Ravenſworth, Lord James Beauclerk, Lord Althorpe, Hon. Philip Bouverie, Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, bart. and Sir Timothy Waldo. Some further particulars of it may be ſeen in the Appendix, N° XXVIII.

In

In this liberty alſo, near the bridge, is the *Weſtminſter New Lying-in Hoſpital*[1], inſtituted in 1765, and ſupported by voluntary ſubſcription, of which the right hon. lord Groſvenor is preſident, the duke of Rutland, hon. William Hervey, hon. Thomas Groſvenor, right hon. C. J. Fox, major-general Boyd, James Scawen, eſq; vice-preſidents. The inſtitution of this charity was principally deſigned to relieve the wives of poor induſtrious tradeſmen, or diſtreſſed houſekeepers, and alſo for the wives of ſoldiers and ſailors; but a repreſentation being made to the governors of the many ſevere hardſhips which unmarried women undergo, who, on that account, are rejected elſewhere, they unanimouſly reſolved to receive ſuch of theſe as are found to be objects of real diſtreſs, and for whom particular wards are appropriated. Beſides the great expence of building this new hoſpital, upwards of 4000 women have already been delivered and ſupplied with all neceſſaries to the time of recovery. Dr. John Leake, of Craven-ſtreet, firſt preſented to the public the original plan for the eſtabliſhment of this hoſpital, where he gives advice to ſuch poor there applying with letters of recommendation, as out-patients, for relief in diſeaſes peculiar to women. The buſineſs of this hoſpital is there tranſacted by the governors, at a board, every Tueſday at 12 o'clock. See the Appendix, N° XXIX.

[1] By ſtat. 13 Geo. III. cap. 82. § 5. all illegitimate children, born in hoſpitals of eſtabliſhment like the preſent, are declared to be not intitled to relief as pariſhioners, but ſhall follow their mother's laſt ſettlement.

PRINCE's and KENNINGTON LIBERTIES.

Of the lordſhip of KENNINGTON we find the following account in Domeſday Book, fol. 3.

IN BRIXISTAN HD.

TEODRICVS aurifab ten de rege *CHENINTVNE*. Ipſe tenuit de rege. E. Tc ſe defd p. v. d. m p una hida 7 III. uir g. ra. e. II. car 7 dim. In dnio. e una car. 7 IIII. uilli 7 III. bord cu. II. car. Ibi un ſeruus. 7 IIII. ac pti. Valuit 7 ual. III. lib.

In Engliſh thus:

"Brixtan Hundred.

"Teoderic the goldſmith holds of the king *Chenintune*, which "he held of king Edward [the Confeſſor]. It was then rated for "five hides, now for one hide and three virgates. The arable "is two carucates and an half. In demeſne there is one carucate "and four villans, and three borders having two carucates. Here "is one ſervant and four acres of meadow. It was valued and is "now valued at three pounds."

Edward II. granted the manor of Kennington for life to John de Warren, earl of Surrey[1].

It was probably made a royal manor after this earl forfeited it to the king, 3 Edward II. or after Elizabeth Damory's releaſe of it to the crown 11 Edward III. Her third huſband, Roger Damory, had the manor of Faukes-hall here[2], which with his other eſtates was forfeited 15 Edward II. after his death, for taking part with the barons againſt the Spencers. They were reſtored to his widow, except Kennington and Faukes-hall, which the king had granted to the elder Spencer, whom he created earl of

[1] Pat. 9 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 7.
[2] Dugd. Bar. II. 100. Pat. 1 Hen. IV. p. 7. m. 22. per inſpex.

Wincheſter.

Wincheſter. Elizabeth was reinſtated on his and his ſon's death, and poſſeſſed them 11 Edward III. when ſhe or her only daughter by Damory, Elizabeth, wife of John lord Bardolph, releaſed them to the crown in exchange for two parts of the manors of Ilketſal and Clopton, co. Suffolk, and 40*s.* in Waltham Abbey.

Rex conceſſit Anth' Peſaniga de Janna[1] manerium de Kennington[2].

"Pro augmentatione manerii de Kennington." Edward III. a. r. 2. purchaſed of Robert Egglesfield, "Manerium de la Hide de Laleham cum omnibus terris ſuis ibidem & in Litlington & Stanes, pro quibus dedit in excambium hamlet de Ravenwic in Cumberland."

Rex commiſit Ric'o de Freetmantell cuſtodiend.[3].

Henry IV. granted the manor and park to Helminge Legette for life[4].

Henry IV. was here when the clergy complained to him of Oldcaſtle and his followers[5].

How this manor reverted to the crown does not appear, but certain it is, that *Edward the Black Prince*, to whom it is ſuppoſed king Edward III. had granted it, dwelt here frequently, many of his acts being dated from Kennington. After his death, it came to his ſon *Richard*, afterwards king Richard II. who reſided there at the time of king Edward the Third's death, and aſcended the throne on the 22d of June, 1377; in which year John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, having offended the citizens of London, a dangerous riot enſued, the mob attacked his palace at the Savoy, from whence he eſcaped by water to Kennington, where the princeſs dowager of Wales and the young king were, by whoſe interceſſion all differences between the duke and the citizens of London were aftewards amicably adjuſted.

[1] Q. of *Genoa*. [2] Pat. 11 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 19. [3] Pat. 43 Hen. III. m. 2.
[4] Ibid. [5] Regiſtr. Beaufort epi Wint'.

John Stowe hath preſerved the following account of a remarkable mummery at Kennington (in the year 1377) made by the citizens for diſport of the young prince Richard, ſon to the Black Prince.

On the Sunday before Candlemas, in the night, 130 citizens, "diſguiſed and well-horſed, in a mummery, with ſound of trum-"pets, ſackbuts, cornets, ſhalmes, and other minſtrels, and innu-"merable torch-lights of wax, rode from Newgate through Cheap "over the Bridge, through Southwark, and ſo to Kennington be-"ſides Lambeth, where the young prince remained with his mo-"ther and the duke of Lancaſter his uncle, the earls of Cam-"bridge, Hertford, Warwicke, and Suffolke, with divers other "lords.

"In the firſt rank did ride 48 in likeneſs and habit of eſquires, "two and two together, clothed in red coats and gowns of ſay or "ſendal, with comely vizors on their faces.

"Theſe maſkers, after they had entred the manor of Ken-"nington, alighted from the horſes, and entered the hall on foot; "which done, the prince, his mother, and the lords came out of "the hall, whom the mummers[1] did ſalute: ſhewing, by a paire "of dice on the table, their deſire to play with the prince, which "they *ſo handled*, that *the prince did alwais winne*, when he came "to caſt at them.

"Then the mummers ſet to the prince three jewels, one after "another, which were a boule of gold, a cup of gold, and a ring "of gold, which the prince wonne at three caſts. Then they ſet "to the prince's mother, the duke, the earls and other lords, to "every one a ring of gold, which they did alſo win. After which

[1] *Mummer* ſignifies a maſker, one diſguiſed under a vizard, from the Daniſh *mumme*, or Dutch *momme*. Lipſius tells us, in his 44th epiſtle, book III. "that "*momar*, which is uſed by the Sicilians for a fool, ſignifies, in French, and in our "language, a perſon with a maſque on." See Lye's Junii Etymolog. in voc.

" they were feaſted, and the muſick ſounded, the prince an
" lords danced on the one part with the mummers, who did alſ
" dance; which jollity being ended, they were again made to
" drink, and then departed in order as they came."

The young prince, it ſhould be obſerved, was at this time only ten years old; and ſucceeded to the throne of his grandfather in the ſame year, viz. 1377.

Richard I. in the firſt year of his reign granted to Sir Robert Percy the keeping of the king's manor of Kennington, with a barn and other eaſements without the pale there; alſo conies, rents, perquiſites of courts, and all other profits whatever of the ſaid manor during his life, paying 20 marks; alſo the office of ſteward of the manor, the keeping of the manor and conies, and gardener there during his life; for which office of ſteward he was allowed the accuſtomed wages, and for that of keeper 4*d.* a day, to be allowed out of his 20 marks[1]. This may be the old long barn contiguous to the very large manor-pond near the meeting of the five roads.

On the 30th of November, 1396, the young queen Iſabel (commonly called The Little, for ſhe was then not quite eight years old) was conveyed from Kennington beſide Lambeth, through Southwark, to the Tower of London; and ſuch a multitude of people went out to ſee her, that on London-bridge nine perſons were crowded to death, of whom the prior of Tiptre in Eſſex was one, and a matron in Cornhill another[2]. The lodging of this illuſtrious princeſs at Kennington is a preſumptive proof of the then grandeur of the palace.

At what period the palace was demoliſhed is not now known with certainty; but the following dates may perhaps lead to ſome probable conjectures on the ſubject.

[1] Harl. MS. 434. fol. 63.

[2] Stowe's Survey, 1663, p. 29.

In 1450 Jack Cade and his aſſociates in rebellion had poſſeſſion of Southwark.

In 1460 the earl of March had poſſeſſion of the city, and the king's troops of the Tower.

In 1469 was the earl of Warwick's rebellion.

In 1471 king Edward the Fourth gave battle to Henry the Sixth's queen and ſon, who were juſt come from France, and whom he routed, and took priſoner. The prince of Wales, at that time 18 years old, was then wounded.

In 1501, the prince of Wales was married at St. Paul's, and conſummated the marriage at the biſhop of London's for three days; and went thence by water to Weſtminſter, which looks as if he had not then any palace at Kennington.

In 1553, Sir Thomas Wyat, with an army of rebels, being unable to enter the city over London-bridge, marched thence to Kennington, where they croſſed the river, and marched to London.

Will not the reader be ſurpriſed to be told that Camden, in 1607, ſhould mention his looking for "ædes regiæ Kennington dictæ, quò reges Angliæ olim ſecedere ſoliti, ſed nunc nec nomen, nec rudera invenimus?"

In 1610, prince Henry Frederick was created prince of Wales. He died Nov. 6, 1612; and was ſucceeded by his brother prince Charles, who occupied the ſite of Kennington palace, and ten acres of ground, formerly the palace garden, in 1615; and continued ſo to do till his advancement to the throne in 1625.

From the death of the Black Prince to 1612, when prince Charles was created duke of Cornwall, that honour was ſucceſſively in the hands of minors.

In 1316 John de Foxlee, a baron of the Exchequer, was appointed to ſurvey the manor of Kennington. See p. 20.

In 1420 we find a grant of king Henry V. to Adam Eggeley of the office of cuſtos or keeper of the palace of Kennington; which office is ſtill extant, by the name of the ſteward of the manor of Kennington, and is enjoyed by James Beſt, eſq.

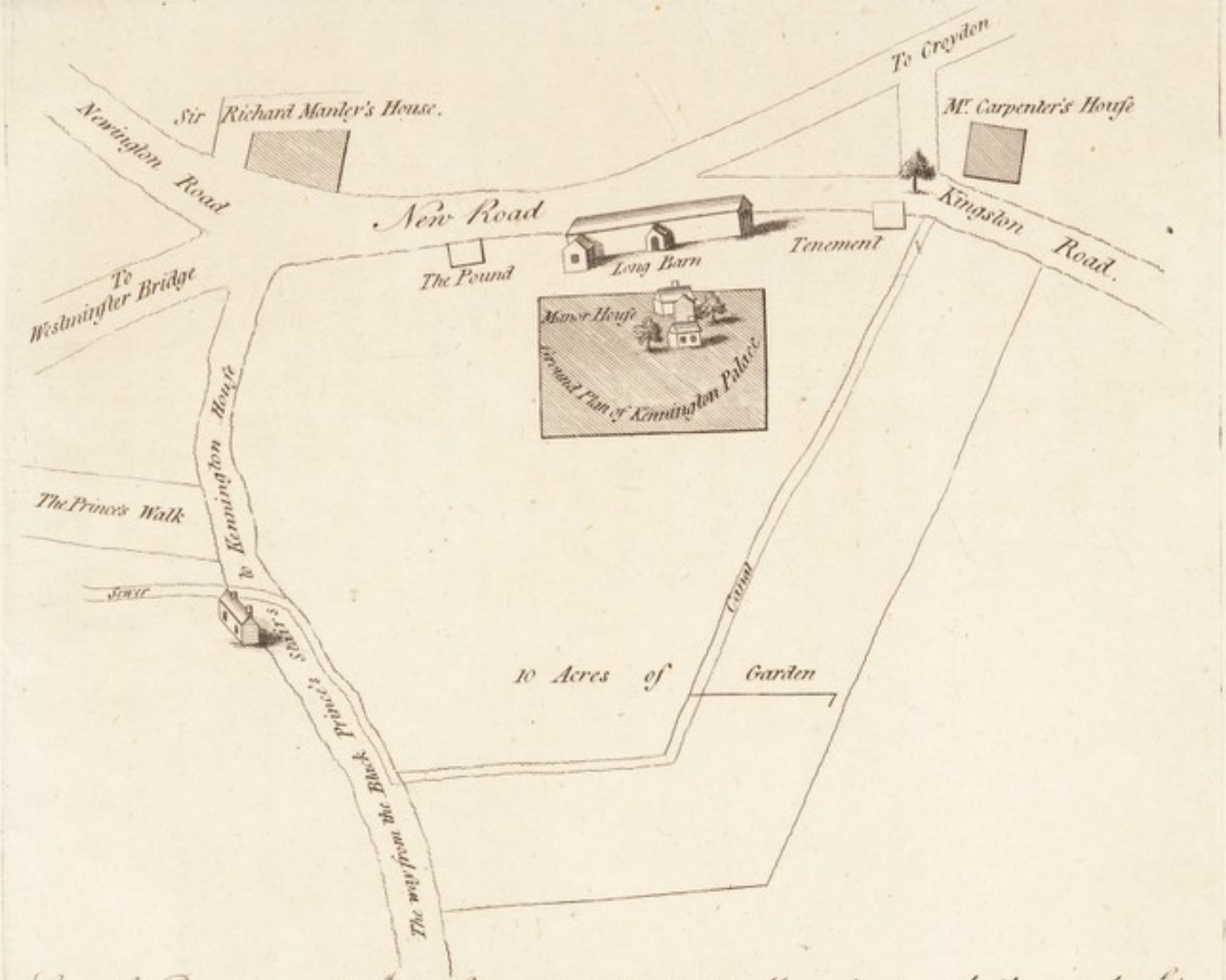
A ſurvey of Kennington manor was made in January 1615 by John Norman; and in 1617 a leaſe was granted by the prince to Sir Noel Caron[1], knt. of the ſite and demeſnes of his highneſs's manor of Kennington, and all houſes, buildings, &c. containing 122 acres, for 21 years from Michaelmas 1616, at the yearly rent of 16*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* At the ſame time the prince occupied the ſite of the palace and ten acres of ground, formerly the garden of the palace, which he continued in his own hand until 1625, when he came to the crown.

In the following year (1626) a ſurvey and plan was made of Kennington domain by William Walker; at this time, or ſoon after it, the gardens and ſite of the palace were let for the firſt time. It was then a ſtone building, 231 feet long, and 156 feet deep, as appears from an old plan taken 1626, which is now in poſſeſſion of J. Middleton, eſq. bailiff of the prince's manor. The preſent barn, with a building detached from it, were the offices. The ſaid detached part was pulled down, and the dwelling-houſe now ſtanding was built on the ſame ground. The manor-houſe alluded to in the plans and deſcriptions of a later date was a ſmall timber houſe, built (probably with ſome of the old materials) on the palace ruins, as appears by the ground-plan here annexed.

In the ſurvey of Kennington domain, by Sir Charles Harbord, ſurveyor general of the dutchy, taken between March 30 and May 5, 1636, the manor-houſe of Kennington is ſaid to be "ſmall, and an old low timber building, ſituate upon part of the

[1] A copy of the leaſe will be printed in the Appendix, N° XXXI; with a grant of the office of bailiff to Thomas Cheney, gent. June 23, 1617; N° XXXII; and another of the office of ſteward to Richard Shilton, eſq. N° XXXIII.

"foundation



Copy of a Plan drawn the 5th day of May, 1630. shewing the Manor-house as built upon the Site of Edw.d the Black Prince's Palace & nearly all the Prince's Stables, as then converted into a long Barn.

" foundation of the ancient manſion-houſe of the Black Prince " and other dukes of Cornwall after him, which was long ſince " utterly ruined, and nothing thereof remaining but the ſtable, " 180 feet long, built of flint and ſtone, and now uſed as a barn, " in the occupation of Thomas Kent, gent."

At this time, as is evident from the plan annexed, the manor-houſe and *long barn* were viſible; and the latter, which in 1709 was one of the receptacles for the diſtreſſed Proteſtants, exiſts to the preſent moment. See before, p. 90.

In the parliament ſurvey, taken October 1649, after deſcribing every room of the manor-houſe, is the following memorandum: " We have valued the aforeſaid houſe at 14*l.* 10*s.* per ann. in " conſideration we find the ſame now divided into two ſeveral " commodious habitations, with diſtinct accommodations to each " of them. The ſaid manſion-houſe is in good tenantable repair; " and we eſtimate the materials thereof, and of the great barn " and little tenement at the end thereof, to be worth, as they " now ſtand, in timber, tiles, brick, ſtone, and glaſs upon the " place, 150*l.*"

By this ſurvey it appears that Charles prince of Wales granted a leaſe to Francis lord Cottington, his royal highneſs's ſecretary, bearing date 15th March, 1624, of all his manor-houſe and domain lands, within the manor of Kennington, for 18 years, from Michaelmas 1637, when the leaſe to Sir Noel Caron expired, at the annual rent of 16*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* And when he was king, he granted the ſame premiſſes by letters patent, bearing date the 14th day of June, in the fourth year of his reign (1629) for three years, to commence at Michaelmas 1655, at the ſame rent; which letters patent were veſted in the ſaid lord Cottington, whoſe eſtate therein was afterwards ſequeſtered (for delinquency) into the hands of parliament; and by an ordinance thereof, the 7th day of October, 1645, was amongſt other eſtates put under the management of truſtees, to raiſe 6000*l.* per ann. to be paid to the prince elector.

A com-

A committee of five of the truſtees, the 23d day of February, 1646, did grant, bargain, ſell and aſſign the ſaid domain unto Richard Boucher, of St. Clement Danes, in conſideration of 600*l.* down, and 300*l.* more to be paid at Michaelmas then next (in caſe the parliament ſhould confirm the bargain) for all the remainder of lord Cottington's leaſe and letters patent.

In 1649 a commiſſion was iſſued, for ſale of the late king's and prince's lands; and in 1655 another commiſſion was iſſued to remove obſtructions in the ſale thereof.

In the ſurvey 1615, the whole domain is ſaid to contain 122 acres, and was let at 71*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

In 1636 the ſame is called 108 A. 1 R. 34 P. but no value is put thereon.

In 1649 they make it 115 A. 2 R. 8 P. and value it at 307*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

In 1615 part of the above conſiſted of the prince's meadow, which was 29½ acres, at 61*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

In 1636 the prince's meadow is ſaid to contain 27 acres, but is not valued.

In 1649 it is ſaid to contain 25¾ acres, and valued at 113*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

In 1784 this meadow was meaſured at 28¾ acres, and was valued at 2200*l.* groſs per annum.

In the ſurvey of 1615, Helena Salter, widow, is ſaid to hold a part of the domain of eight acres as a coney-warren. In 1636 this field is called the Eight acres, which, with the manor-houſe, &c. was in the occupation of Thomas Kent, gent. It is now (1785) called the White Hart field, which, with all the other Kennington domain, has for many years been let on leaſe to Robert Clayton, eſq. and his anceſtors.

In the ſurvey 1615 the hon. Sir Thomas Parrie, knt. chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, held by copy a handſome tene-

ment,

ment, built of brick, called Copthall, lying near the Thames, oppoſite to a capital tenement call Fauxehall, on the South, lying between the Thames and the way leading towards Kingſton, with a garden and orchard on three ſides, incloſed with a brick wall, value per annum 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Many years after we find it granted by leaſe from the duke of Cornwall to Thomas Kent, eſq; then to Sir Joſeph Mawbey, and now to Cuthbert Johnſon and co. who have a large diſtillery thereon; annual rent 420*l.*

The ſaid Sir Thomas Parrie alſo held by copy ſix acres of land, whereon Mr. Bowles's plate-glaſs houſe is now built, and alſo thirteen tenements, where the copper company have erected a foundery.

The deſcription of Sir Thomas Parrie's handſome tenement exactly aſcertains the place where Guy Faux's capital manſion-houſe ſtood, namely on that place now called Marble-hall and Cumberland tea-gardens, including Meſſrs. Faſſett and Burnett's diſtillery and vinegar yards, abutting North on the dock, and moſt likely included all the ground then, and now incloſed between the dock and the creek, and lying between the road and the river. It is very likely that he was lord of the manor that now bears his name. What became of this eſtate after him we know not; but find it to be part of the domain of Fauxhall manor, and by the dean and chapter of Canterbury is let on leaſe to Sir Joſeph Mawbey, bart.

Jane Fauxe, or Vauxe (for it is written both ways) widow, held ſeveral copyhold eſtates in the manor of Kennington in the year 1615; and it is highly probable that ſhe was the relict of the infamous Guy, who was executed the 31ſt January, 1606, which is only nine years before the date of this ſurvey.

A very accurate plan and valuation is now (1785) made of the manor by Mr. Middleton, to whom we are beholden for the plans relative

relative to Kennington inſerted in this hiſtory; and in ſome future edition hereof we may be able to lay before our readers a plan of the pariſh, one being now in hand.

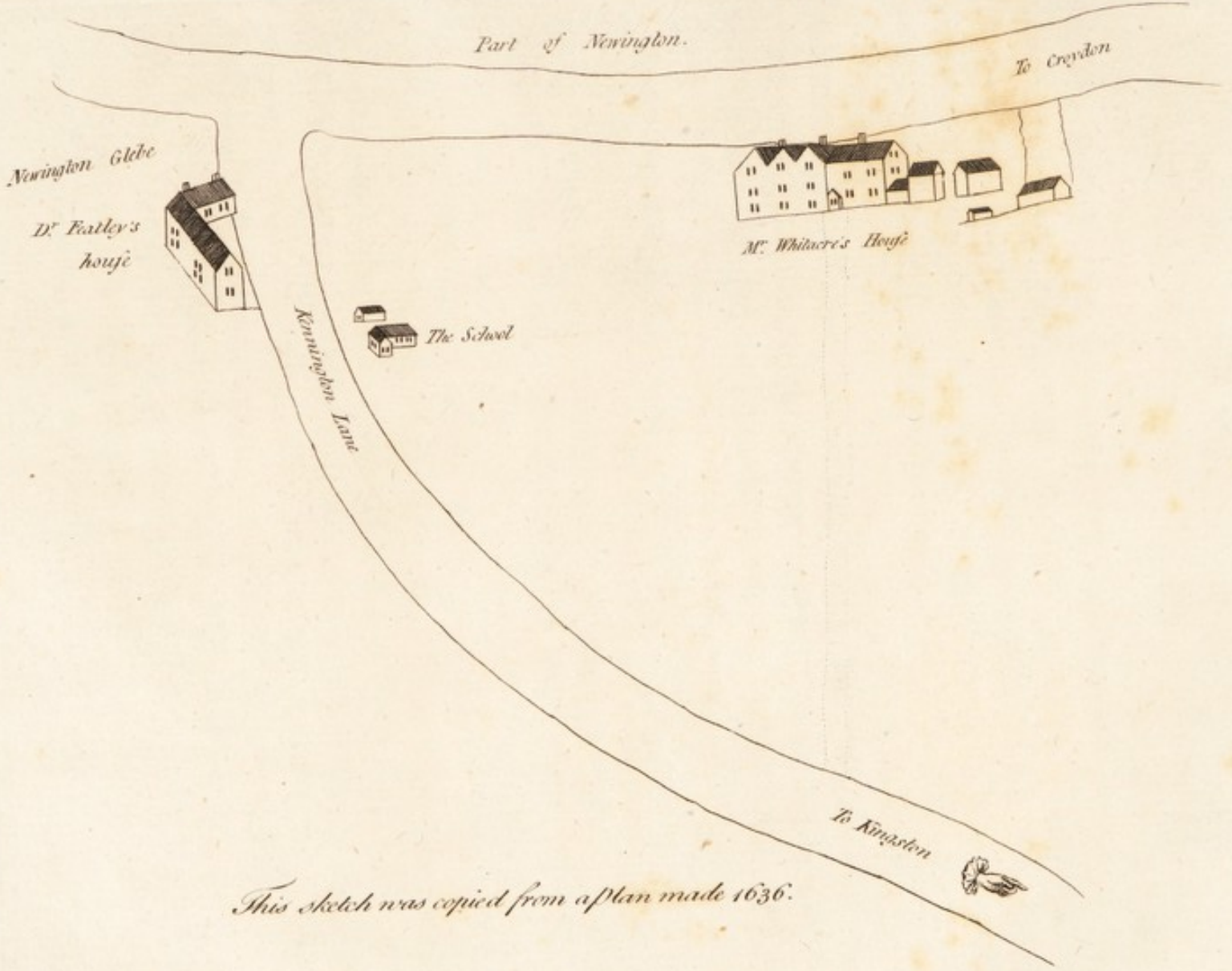
Sir Richard Manley lived in 1636 in a houſe that ſtood where the White Hart in Kennington-lane now ſtands; and Lawrence Whitacre, eſq; then ſteward of Kennington manor, and a member of the long parliament, dwelt in a very large houſe ſituate at a place where now the ends of York-row and Pleaſant-row meet on the road from Newington to Kennington common, which houſe was afterwards divided into tenements; and till about 1753 they were called Kettlebey's rents, now the copyhold eſtate of George Rogers, eſq.

In Kennington-lane alſo, at the extreme corner of the pariſh, ſtood the houſe of Dr. Featley, on a copyhold eſtate, now held by Mr. Martin, which extends to Newington glebe; and on the oppoſite ſide of the lane, ſomewhat nearer to Lambeth, was a ſchool-houſe. See the plan in p. 93.

Kennington common is the place of execution for the county of Surrey, though few have ſuffered here of late years. Such of the rebels as were tried by the ſpecial commiſſion in 1746, and ordered for execution, ſuffered at this place; among whom were thoſe who commanded the regiment raiſed at Mancheſter for the uſe of the Pretender.

In 1720, Kennington gave the title of earl to William Auguſtus ſecond ſon to his late majeſty king George the Second; who on the 27th of July was created duke of Cumberland, marqueſs of Berkhamſted, earl of Kennington, and baron of the iſle of Alderney; but dying without iſſue, Nov. 8, 1765, the title became extinct.

FAUX-



This sketch was copied from a plan made 1636.

FAUX-HALL.

The manor of FAUXHALL belongs to the dean and chapter of Canterbury.

An inquiſition taken at South Lambeth ſets forth that at *Faukeſhall* was a capital meſſuage, 80 acres of land, 29 acres of meadow; rents of aſſiſe of free tenants 39*s.* 4*d.* of cuſtomary tenants 13*l.* 8*s.* 11¾*d.*[1], value of the whole 21*l.* 14*s.* 7¾*d.* Margaret de Ripariis held the ſaid manor in dower from Baldwin de Inſula, her late huſband, of the inheritance of Iſabel de Fortibus, counteſs of Albemarle, ſiſter and heir of Baldwin, &c. æt. 54, the ſaid manor being held of the king *in capite* by homage[2].

On the 18th of February, 1435-6, 14 Henry VI. Henry Banaſter, of Lambeth, gentleman, had a licence of protection to go to France[3].

At FAUXHALL, Sir Samuel Moreland, in 1667, built a fine room; the inſide all of looking-glaſs, and fountains very pleaſant to behold, which was much viſited by ſtrangers. It ſtood in the middle of the garden, covered with Corniſh ſlate: on the point whereof he placed a Punchanello, very well carved, which held a dial; but the winds demoliſhed it.

Sir John Hawkins (who, in his entertaining and inſtructive Hiſtory of Muſic, vol. V. p. 351. has taken occaſion to quote the above paſſage from Aubrey) obſerves, that "The muſic with "which the public had been formerly entertained, was chiefly "that of the theatre, and ſuch as was occaſionally performed at "concerts; but, in proportion to the increaſe of wealth in the

[1] *Redd. aſſiſ. lib. ten.* 39*s.* 4*d.* *Redd. cuſtumii* 13*l.* 8*s.* 11¾*d.*
[2] Eſc. 20 Edw. I. n. 139.
[3] Carte, Catalogue des Rolles François, vol. II. p. 286.

" metropolis, the manners of the people began to relax; the places " of public entertainment increaſed in number, and to thoſe muſic " ſeems to be eſſential. It is curious to reflect on the parſimony " of our anceſtors in all their recreations and amuſements: the " playhouſes afforded them entertainment during the winter " ſeaſon, and the length of the ſummer days afforded leiſure for a " walk in the gardens of the inns of court, the Park, or the adja- " cent villages. Beſides theſe there were elegant mulberry gar- " dens about the town; and places at the extremities of it diſtin- " guiſhed by the names of *Spring Gardens* and *The World's End.* " Some of theſe were frequented by the better ſort of perſons of " both ſexes for purpoſes that may be gueſſed at. The World's " End is mentioned in Congreve's comedy of 'Love for Love,' in " a ſcene where Mrs. Foreſight rallies Mrs. Frail for having been " ſeen with a man in a hackney coach. There is a place ſo called " between Chelſea and Fulham, another a little beyond Stepney, " and another oppoſite St. George's Fields, in the road to Newing- " ton. The reaſon of this appellation is, that the houſes of this " ſort were generally the laſt in the neighbourhood; the ſign was " uſually a man and a woman walking together, with the follow- " ing diſtich underwrote;

" I'll go with my friend
" To the World's End.

" A kind of intimation what ſort of company were moſt welcome. " Barn-Elms and Vauxhall were alſo places of great reſort for " water parties. Of the latter of theſe the hiſtory is but little " known; all we can learn of it is, that the houſe ſo called ſeems " to have been rebuilt ſince the time that Sir Samuel Moreland dwelt " in it. About the year 1730, Mr. Jonathan Tyers became the oc- " cupier of it; and, there being a large garden belonging to it, " planted with a great number of ſtately trees, and laid out in " ſhady walks, it obtained the name of Spring Gardens; and the



ft
1Door

d
3Door

d.
2Door

" houſe being converted into a tavern, or place of entertainment, " it was much frequented by the votaries of pleaſure. Mr. Tyers " opened it (in 1732) with an advertiſement of a Ridotto al Freſco[1], " a term which the people of this country had till that time been " ſtrangers to[2]. Theſe entertainments were ſeveral times repeated " in the courſe of the ſummer, and numbers reſorted to partake " of them; and this encouraged the proprietor to make his gar- " den a place of muſical entertainment for every evening during " the ſummer ſeaſon: to this end he was at a great expence in de- " corating the gardens with paintings; he engaged a band of " excellent muſicians; he iſſued ſilver tickets for admiſſion[3] at a " guinea each; and, receiving great encouragement, he ſet up " an

[1] It is recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1732, page 823, that on Wednesday the 7th of June, the evening on which the experiment was firſt tried, " there were aſſembled about 400 people, and about ten men to one women; one " third of the company was without maſks, the reſt were generally in dominos " and lawyers gowns. One hundred ſoldiers were poſted to prevent diſturbances; " and the whole was conducted with good order. The Prince of Wales, attended " by ſeveral noblemen and gentlemen, went in at ten, and ſtayed two hours. One " of the maſqueraders," the record adds, " had his pocket picked of 50 guineas; " but the rogue was taken in the fact, and committed to the new gaol in South- " wark."

[2] The ticket on this occaſion is here annexed, from a deſign of John Laguerre (ſon of Lewis Laguerre the hiſtorical painter), who ſung at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields and Covent Garden Theatres, painted ſome of their ſcenes, and died in 1748.

[3] Hogarth, who had ſummer lodgings at South Lambeth, and was intimate with Mr. Tyers, contributed to the improvement of the Spring Gardens at Vauxhall, by the hint of embelliſhing them with paintings, ſome of which were the ſuggeſtions of his own truly comic pencil. Among theſe were the " Four Parts of the Day," copied by Hayman from the deſigns of our artiſt. The ſcenes of " Evening" and " Night" are ſtill there; and portraits of Henry VIII. and Anne Bullen once adorned the old great room on the right hand of the entry into the gardens. For his aſſiſtance, Mr. Tyers gratefully preſented him with a gold ticket of admiſſion for himſelf and his friends, inſcribed " IN PERPETUAM BENEFICII MEMORIAM." This ticket is ſtill occaſionally uſed by Mrs. Hogarth.

Other tickets of admiſſion were purchaſed by annual ſubſcribers, of which nine different ſpecimens are engraved in the plate annexed; which require no particular ex-

" an organ in the orcheſtra, and in a conſpicuous part of the " garden erected a fine ſtatue of Mr. Handel [1], the work of Mr. " Roubiliac. The ſucceſs of this undertaking was an encou- " ragement to another of a ſingular kind [2]."

We ſhall now proceed to lay before the reader a deſcription of theſe beautiful gardens in their modern ſtate, which are ſo juſtly celebrated for the variety of pleaſures and elegant entertainment they afford. They are ſituated on the South ſide of the river Thames, in the pariſh of Lambeth, about two miles from London, and are ſaid to be the firſt gardens of the kind in England; but are not ſo old as the Mulberry Gardens (which were at Spring Gardens, St. James's Park; and where king Charles went to regale himſelf the night after the Reſtoration, and formed an immediate connexion with Mrs. Palmer, afterwards created ducheſs of Cleveland); but the trees are more than a century old, and, according to tradition, were planted for a public garden. There have been poets and poet laureates on Vauxhall, without number.

So commodious is the ſituation to the Thames, that thoſe who prefer going by water can be brought within two hundred yards of this delightful place, at a much eaſier expence than by land. In May 1712, Mr. Addiſon attended his friend Sir Roger de Coverley in a boat to this ſpot, which then went by the name of Spring Garden, and was a place of great popular reſort [3]. But

planation. On the back of 1, is ſcratched 1749; of 2, Mr. Hen. Major, 202; of 4, Mr. Hen. Major, 210; of 6, Mr. Carey, 11; of 7, Mr. R. Franklin, 70; of 8, Mr. Sam. Lewis, 87. 2, 5, and 9, are plain.

[1] This ſtatue was placed in the gardens in 1738, in which year the entertainments began on May-day.

[2] That at Chelſea, formerly the houſe and garden of the earl of Ranelagh, from whom they took their name.

[3] The Spectator's account of this ramble ſhall here be copied from his 383d number, May 20, 1712. It is a good deſcription of the manners of the time. " As

Traders

Tokens



Seal of Lawrence B.p of Rochester Appendix p. 157.

See p. 83;

and Appendix p. 159.

From the Original in the Collection of Tho.s Astle Esq.r

Vauxhall Tickets See p. 100.



But as the company come and ſtay later now than formerly (for the mode of life, and the hours for pleaſure and buſineſs are entirely altered), it is the faſhion to come in coaches.

The

" As I was ſitting in my chamber, and thinking on a ſubject for my next Spectator, I heard two or three irregular bounces at my landlady's door, and upon the opening of it, a loud chearful voice inquiring " whether the philoſopher was at home?" The child, who went to the door, anſwered very innocently, " that he did not " lodge there." I immediately recollected that it was my good friend Sir Roger's voice; and that I had promiſed to go with him on the water to Spring-Garden, in caſe it proved a good evening. The Knight put me in mind of my promiſe from the bottom of the ſtair-caſe, but told me " that, if I was ſpeculating, he would ſtay " below till I had done." Upon my coming down, I found all the children of the family got about my old friend, and my landlady herſelf, who is a notable prating goſſip, engaged in a conference with him; being mightily pleaſed with his ſtroking her little boy upon the head, and bidding him " be a good child, and mind his " book."

" We were no ſooner come to the Temple-ſtairs, but we were ſurrounded with a crowd of watermen, offering us their reſpective ſervices. Sir Roger, after having looked about him very attentively, ſpied one with a wooden leg, and immediately gave him orders to get his boat ready. As we were walking towards it, " You " muſt know," ſays Sir Roger, " I never make uſe of any body to row me, that " has not either loſt a leg or an arm. I would rather bate him a few ſtrokes of " his oar, than not employ an honeſt man that has been wounded in the Queen's " ſervice. If I was a lord or a biſhop, and kept a barge, I would not put a fellow " in my livery that had not a wooden leg."

" My old friend having ſeated himſelf, and trimmed the boat with his coachman, who, being a very ſober man, always ſerves for ballaſt on theſe occaſions; we made the beſt of our way for Vaux-Hall. Sir Roger obliged the waterman to give us the hiſtory of his right leg, and hearing that he had left it at La Hogue, with many particulars which paſſed in that glorious action, the Knight in the triumph of his heart made ſeveral reflexions on the greatneſs of the Britiſh nation; as, " that one Engliſhman could beat three Frenchman; that we could " never be in danger of Popery ſo long as we took care of our fleet; that the " Thames was the nobleſt river in Europe; that London-bridge was a greater " piece of work, than any of the ſeven wonders of the world;" with many other honeſt prejudices, which naturally cleave to the heart of a true Engliſhman.

" After ſome ſhort pauſe, the old Knight turning about his head twice or thrice, to take a ſurvey of this great metropolis, bid me obſerve, " how thick the city was " ſet with churches, and that there was ſcarce a ſingle ſteeple on this ſide Temple-" Bar. A moſt heatheniſh ſight!" ſays Sir Roger: " There is no religion at " this end of the town. The fifty new churches will very much mend the pro-" ſpect; but church-work is ſlow, church-work is ſlow."

" I do

The ſeaſon for opening theſe gardens (which require the ceremony of a licence from the county quarter-ſeſſions), commences about the beginning of May, and continues till Auguſt. Every

" I do not remember I have any where mentioned, in Sir Roger's character, his cuſtom of ſaluting every body that paſſes by him with a good-morrow, or a good-night. This the old man does out of the over-flowings of his humanity, though at the ſame time it renders him ſo popular among all his country neighbours, that it is thought to have gone a good way in making him once or twice knight of the ſhire. He cannot forbear this exerciſe of benevolence even in town, when he meets with any one in his morning or evening walk. It broke from him to ſeveral boats that paſſed by us upon the water; but, to the Knight's great ſurpriſe, as he gave the good-night to two or three young fellows a little before our landing, one of them, inſtead of returning the civility, aſked us, " what queer old put we " had in the boat, and whether he was not aſhamed to go a wenching at his years?" with a great deal of the like Thames-ribaldry. Sir Roger ſeemed a little ſhocked at firſt, but at length, aſſuming a face of magiſtracy, told us, " That if he were " a Middleſex juſtice, he would make ſuch vagrants know, that her Majeſty's ſub-" jects were no more to be abuſed by water than by land."

" We were now arrived at Spring-Garden, which is exquiſitely pleaſant at this time of the year. When I conſidered the fragrancy of the walks and bowers, with the choirs of birds that ſung upon the trees, and the looſe tribe of people that walked under their ſhades, I could not but look upon the place as a kind of Mahometan paradiſe. Sir Roger told me, " it put him in mind of a little coppice by his " houſe in the country, which his chaplain uſed to call an aviary of nightingales. " You muſt underſtand," ſays the Knight, " there is nothing in the world that " pleaſes a man in love ſo much as your nightingale. Ah, Mr. Spectator! the " many moon-light nights that I have walked by myſelf, and thought on the " widow by the muſic of the nightingale!" He here fetched a deep ſigh, and was falling into a fit of muſing, when a maſk, who came behind him, gave him a gentle tap upon the ſhoulder, and aſked him " if he would drink a bottle of mead " with her?" But the Knight, being ſtartled at ſo unexpected a familiarity, and diſpleaſed to be interrupted in his thoughts of the widow, told her, " She was a " wanton baggage," and bid her go about her buſineſs.

" We concluded our walk with a glaſs of Burton-ale, and a ſlice of hung-beef. When we had done eating ourſelves, the Knight calls a waiter to him, and bid him carry the remainder to the waterman that had but one leg. I perceived the fellow ſtared upon him at the oddneſs of the meſſage, and was going to be ſaucy; upon which I ratified the Knight's commands with a peremptory look.

" As we were going out of the garden, my old friend thinking himſelf obliged, as a member of the quorum, to animadvert upon the morals of the place, told the miſtreſs of the houſe, who ſat at the bar, " that he ſhould be a better cuſtomer to " her garden, if there were more nightingales, and fewer ſtrumpets."

evening

evening (Sunday excepted) they are now opened, at half paſt ſix o'clock, for the reception of company.

As you enter the great gate, to which you are conducted by a ſhort avenue from the road, you pay one ſhilling for admittance. The firſt ſcene that ſalutes the eye is a noble gravel walk about nine hundred feet in length, planted on each ſide with a row of ſtately elm and other trees, which form a fine viſta terminated by a landſcape of the country, a beautiful lawn of meadow ground, and a grand Gothic obeliſk; all which ſo forcibly ſtrike the imagination, that a mind ſcarce tinctured with any ſenſibility of order and grandeur cannot but feel inexpreſſible pleaſure in viewing it. The Gothic obeliſk is to appearance a ſtately pyramid, with a ſmall aſcent by a flight of ſteps, and its baſe decorated with feſtoons of flowers; but it is only a number of boards faſtened together, and erected upright, which are covered with canvas painted in ſo maſterly a manner, that it deceives the moſt diſcerning eye. At the corners are painted, by Hayman, a number of ſlaves chained, and over them this inſcription,

SPECTATOR
FASTIDIOSUS
SIBI MOLESTUS.

Advancing a few ſteps within the garden, we behold to the right a quadrangle or ſquare, which, from the number of trees planted in it, is called the grove; in the middle of it is a ſuperb and magnificent octagon temple for the orcheſtra[1] of Gothic conſtruction, curiouſly ornamented with carvings, niches, &c. the dome of which is ſurmounted with a plume of feathers, the creſt of the prince of Wales. The whole edifice is of wood painted white and bloom colour. The ornaments are plaſtic, a compoſition ſomething like plaſter of Paris, but only

[1] Which was firſt opened, June 2, 1735.

known

known to the ingenious architect who deſigned and built this beautiful object of admiration. In fine weather the muſical entertainments are performed here by a ſelect band of the beſt vocal and inſtrumental performers. At the upper extremity of this orcheſtra, a very fine organ is erected, and at the foot of it are the ſeats and deſks for the muſicians, placed in a ſemi-circular form, leaving a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The concert is now opened with inſtrumental muſic at eight o'clock, which having continued about half an hour, the company are entertained with a ſong; and in this manner ſeveral other ſongs are performed, with ſonatas or concertos between each, till the cloſe of the entertainment, which is always at eleven o'clock.

To amuſe and to detain the company, however, when the regular concert is over, a ſecond band of muſic was introduced ſome ſeaſons ago, wholly inſtrumental, which laſts till twelve. It was firſt ambulatory (like the Savoyards), and played to all the company at ſupper in the boxes, and pleaſed, as a novelty, very well. To prevent the inconvenience of crowding and being crowded, a ſet of wind inſtruments play from the orcheſtra, and on full nights, till after twelve. Inſtead of concluding with a catch and glee as uſual, the proprietors have cloſed the concert with a dramatic interlude, written with great humour by a gentleman who is now and then a writer for the ſtage, and ſet by Mr Hook.

In the front of a large timber building, which you approach with advantage from the middle of the great room, is a moſt intereſting painted landſcape (called *The Day-Scene*) of great magnitude; which before duſk is drawn up, to exhibit, in tranſparency, a caſcade of water, which was firſt introduced more than twenty years ago, and which, in the entertaining paper of The World,

was

was called, by miſapprehenſion, *The Tin Caſcade*. The preſent was a new ſcene in the ſummer of 1782; and went by the name of *The Cataract*, the effect of which was brilliant, and the contrivance ingenious. It is wonderful to obſerve how the people of both ſexes flock in rapid crowds to obſerve it, on the notice of the bell, about nine o'clock. Perhaps no better eye-trap (as a Templar once called it) is to be found any where [1].

In that part of the grove which fronts the orcheſtra a conſiderable number of tables and benches are placed for the company; and at a ſmall diſtance from them (fronting the orcheſtra) is a large pavilion of the Compoſite order, which particularly attracts the eye by its ſize, beauty, and ornaments. It was built for his late Royal Highneſs Frederick Prince of Wales; and in which his grandſon, the preſent Prince, has frequently ſupped. The aſcent is by a double flight of ſtone ſteps decorated with baluſtrades. The front is ſupported by ſtately pillars, and the entablature finely ornamented in the Doric taſte. In the cieling are three little domes with gilt ornaments, from which deſcend

[1] We will give the reader an account of the former ſtate of the ſcenery, as preſerving an hiſtorical memorial. A curious piece of machinery has of late years been exhibited on the inſide of one of the hedges, ſituated in a hollow on the left-hand, about half way up the walk already deſcribed. By drawing up a curtain is ſhewn a moſt beautiful landſcape in perſpective, of a fine open hilly country, with a miller's houſe, and a water-mill, all illuminated by concealed lights; but the principal object that ſtrikes the eye is a caſcade, or water-fall. The exact appearance of water is ſeen flowing down a declivity; and turning the wheel of the mill, it riſes up in a foam at the bottom, and then glides away. This moving picture, attended with the noiſe of the caſcade, has a very pleaſing and ſurpriſing effect on both the eye and ear. About nine o'clock the curtain is drawn up, and at the expiration of ten or fifteen minutes let down again, and the company return to hear the remaining part of the concert. The laſt ſong was always a duet or trio, accompanied with a chorus. But catches and glees found their way into the orcheſtra about ten years ago; and their novelty was attended with ſucceſs. A glee and catch, in three and four parts, are performed in the middle and at the end of the muſical bill of fare, which always conſiſts of ſixteen pieces every night.

three glaſs chandeliers. There are put up in it four large paintings, done by the ingenious Mr. Hayman, from the hiſtorical plays of Shakſpeare, which are univerſally admired for the deſign, colouring, and expreſſion.

The firſt, next the entrance into the gardens, is a fine repreſentation of the ſtorm in the play of King Lear.

The ſecond is the repreſentation of the play in the tragedy of Hamlet, where the king and queen of Denmark with their court compoſe the audience.

The next is a ſcene in Henry the Fifth, preceding the famous battle of Agincourt, before Henry's tent, with his army at a diſtance; wherein Mountjoy, the French herald, attended by a trumpeter, demands of Henry whether he will compound for his ranſom.

The laſt is a ſcene in the Tempeſt, where Miranda ſtartles at the ſight of Ferdinand: ſhe is ſitting under a tree reading, but, at his appearance, drops the book in an agreeable ſurprize; Ferdinand is kneeling to the beautiful object of his no leſs aſtoniſhment. Proſpero, with great expreſſion, in his countenance, of ſternneſs and affected anger, is repreſented in his magic robes.

All theſe pieces do great honour to Mr. Hayman; the expreſſions are remarkably animated; a peculiar beauty is expreſſed in the faces, grace in the attitudes, and elegance in the drapery; while the deſign and manner of the figures, and the beauty and juſtneſs of the perſpective, entitle them to be claſſed among the moſt celebrated performances.

Behind this pavilion is a very handſome ſquare drawing-room, built likewiſe for his Royal Highneſs Frederick late Prince of Wales; adorned with buſts of Newton, Pope, and Demoivre.

The ſpace between this pavilion and the orcheſtra may be termed the grand rendezvous of the company, who conſtantly aſſemble

aſſemble in this part, if the weather be fine, to hear the vocal performers, and as ſoon as the ſong is ended ſtray about the gardens. The groups of figures varying in age, dreſs, attitudes, &c. moving about on this occaſion, cannot fail giving great vivacity to the numberleſs beauties of the place, and a particular pleaſure to every contemplative ſpectator.

The grove is beautifully illuminated in the evening with above 2000 glaſs lamps, which glitter among the trees, and appear exceeding light and brilliant: in the front of the orcheſtra they are contrived to form three triumphal arches, and are all lighted as it were in a moment, to the no ſmall ſurprize of the ſpectator.

In cold or rainy weather, on account of ſheltering the company, the muſical peformance is in a great room or rotunda, where an elegant orcheſtra is erected. This rotundo, which is ſeventy feet in diameter, is on the left ſide of the entrance into the gardens, nearly oppoſite to the orcheſtra. Along the front next the grove is a piazza, formed by a range of pillars, under which is the entrance from the grove. Within this room on the left hand is the orcheſtra, which is incloſed with a baluſtrade; and in the cieling is painted Venus and the little Loves. The front of this cieling is ſupported by four columns of the Ionic order, embelliſhed with foliage from the baſe a conſiderable way upwards; and the remaining part of the ſhaft, to the capital, is finely wreathed with a Gothic baluſtrade, where boys are repreſented aſcending it. On the ſides of the orcheſtra are painted Corinthian pillars, and between them in niches are repreſented four deities: at the extremity is the organ, and before it are placed the deſks for the muſical performers. In the centre hangs a magnificent chandelier, eleven feet in diameter, containing ſeventy-two lamps in three rows, which when lighted add greatly to the beauty and ſplendor of the place.

In the middle of this chandelier is repreſented, in plaſter of Paris, the rape of Semele by Jupiter, and round the bottom of it is a number of ſmall looking-glaſſes curiouſly ſet. Round the rotunda is a convenient ſeat. Above are ſixteen white buſts of eminent perſons, ancient and modern, ſtanding on carved brackets, each between two white vaſes: a little higher are ſixteen oval looking-glaſſes, ornamented with penſile candleſticks, or a two-armed ſconce; if the ſpectator ſtands in the centre, which is under the great chandelier, he may ſee himſelf reflected in all theſe glaſſes. Above are fourteen ſaſh windows, with elegant frames finely carved, and crowned with a plume of feathers. The top is a dome, ſlated on the outſide, and painted within in the reſemblance of a ſhell. The roof is ſo contrived, that ſounds never vibrate under it; and thus the muſic is heard to the greateſt advantage. Formerly the orcheſtra was in a ſpace which is now ſeen at the upper end; but, ſince it was removed, a ſtatue of Apollo in plaſter of Paris has been fixed there on a pedeſtal of wood. For a few ſeaſons after this rotunda was erected, it was diſtinguiſhed by the faſhionable appellation of the umbrella.

This rotunda has lately been enlarged by an additional ſaloon, which is ſo jointed to the building that the whole makes but one edifice: a part of the rotunda oppoſite the orcheſtra is laid open for receiving this ſaloon; and its entrance here is formed and decorated with columns, like thoſe at the front of the orcheſtra already deſcribed. In the roof, which is arched and elliptic, are two little cupolas in a peculiar taſte, and in the ſummit of each is a ſky-light divided into ten compartments; the frames are in the Gothic ſtyle. Each cupola is adorned with paintings; Apollo, Pan, and the Muſes, are in one, and Neptune with the Sea Nymphs in the other; both have rich entablatures, and ſomething like a ſwelling ſofa. Above each cupola is an arch divided into compartments; from the centre of each, which is a rich Gothic frame,

frame, deſcends a large chandelier in the form of a baſket of flowers. Adjoining to the walls are ten three-quarter columns for the ſupport of the roóf; the architrave conſiſts of a baluſtrade; the frize is enriched with ſportive boys; and the entablature ſupported by termini.

Between theſe columns are four elegant frames and pannels, with two leſſer ones at the upper end, originally deſigned for portraits of the Royal Family; but the death of the late Prince of Wales (who was the patron of theſe gardens) is ſuppoſed to have prevented their being executed, and for ſome time they remained unfilled. At length, in the year 1760, the ingenious Mr. Hayman was employed to celebrate, with his maſterly pencil, ſome of the moſt glorious tranſactions of the late war; and in the year 1761 the firſt picture was exhibited to view. It repreſents the ſurrender of Montreal, in Canada, to the Britiſh army, commanded by General Amherſt. On a commemorating ſtone, at one corner of the piece, is this inſcription:

POWER EXERTED,
CONQUEST OBTAINED,
MERCY SHEWN!
MDCCLX.

The ſecond repreſents Britannia, holding in her hand a medallion of his preſent Majeſty, and ſitting on the right hand of Neptune in his chariot drawn by ſea horſes, who ſeem to partake in the triumph for the defeat of the French fleet (repreſented on the back ground) by Sir Edward Hawke (who condeſcended to ſit to the painter) Nov. 10, 1759. The third repreſents lord Clive receiving the homage of the Nabob; and the fourth, Britannia diſtributing laurels to lord Granby, lord Albemarle, lord Townſhend, and the colonels Monckton, Coote, &c.

The entrance into this ſaloon from the gardens is through a Gothic portal, which is the beſt entrance, when the candles are lighted,

lighted, for viewing the whole to advantage, the proſpect being extenſive and uninterrupted, abounding with variety on every ſide, and a gay and brilliant company adding a peculiar luſtre to the grandeur of the place.

On each ſide of this entrance, on the inſide, are the pictures of their Majeſties, in their coronation robes.

Laſt ſeaſon, as a reſpectful compliment to the prince of Wales, the proprietors placed a tranſparency, painted by Hamilton, in the receſs of the great room where ſtood the figure of Apollo; and a new tranſparent ſcene of a waterfall, with a well-known bridge in Wales, brought a great deal of company.

Having deſcribed thoſe principal objects in the grove which firſt attract the ſtranger's attention, we will now take a tour round it, and ſurvey every thing that merits obſervation.

The firſt walk, as far as the great room, is paved with Flanders bricks or Dutch clinkers, brought purpoſely from Holland, to prevent in wet weather the ſand or gravel ſticking to the feet of the company. In all other places the grove is bounded by gravel-walks, and a conſiderable number of pavilions or alcoves, ornamented with paintings from the deſigns of Hayman and Hogarth, on ſubjects admirably adapted to the place; and each pavilion has a table in it that will hold ſix or eight perſons. To give a deſcription of theſe pavilions, and a liſt of the paintings in hem, we muſt begin, for the ſake of order, with our entrance into the garden. The firſt is on the left hand, under a Gothic piazza and colonnade formed by a range of pillars which ſtretch along the front of the great room. Fourteen years ago, a covering or colonnade was put up in the walks round the orcheſtra, which forms a ſquare. It is an admirable protection to the company, who are preſerved from the effects of a perpendicular ſhower of rain. The ſides are enriched with numberleſs lamps. The whole illumination at ten o'clock put the reader in mind of the

the magic repreſentations in the Arabian Nights Entertainments. As the preſent ſubject is poetical, we cannot avoid quoting a couple of lines from the Engliſh Ovid, with a ſlender alteration:

> The blazing glories, with a chearful ray,
> Supply the ſun, and counterfeit the day.

The expence of this erection, which coſt 2000*l.* was defrayed by a Ridotto al Freſco; the ſecond that ever was exhibited in theſe gardens. The paintings in the pavilions are,

1. Two Mahometans gazing in wonder and aſtoniſhment at the many beauties of the place.

2. A ſhepherd playing on his pipe, and decoying a ſhepherdeſs into a wood.

3. Hogarth's "Evening;" being a view of New river-head, at Iſlington, with a family going a walking, a cow milking, and the horns archly fixed over the husband's head, &c. &c.

4. The game of quadrille, and the tea-equipage.

5. Muſic and ſinging.

6. Children building houſes with cards.

7. A ſcene in the Mock-Doctor.

8. An archer, and a landſcape.

9. The country dancers round the maypole.

10. Thread my needle.

11. Flying the kite.

12. A ſtory in Pamela, who reveals to Mr. B's houſe-keeper her wiſhes of returning to her own home.

13. A ſcene in the Devil to Pay: the characters are Jobſon, Nell, and the Conjurer.

14. Children playing at ſhuttlecock.

15. Hunting the whiſtle.

16. Another ſtory in Pamela, here flying from Lady Davers.

17. A ſcene in the Merry Wives of Windſor, where Sir John Falſtaff is put into the buck-baſket.

18. A ſea engagement between the Spaniards and African Moors.

Here the paintings end; but the pavilions continue in a ſweep, which leads to a beautiful piazza and a colonnade five hundred feet in length, in the form of a ſemi circle, of Gothic architecture, embelliſhed with rays. The entablature conſiſts of a carved frize with battlements or embrazures over the cornice. In this ſemi-circle of pavilions are three large ones, called temples; one in the middle, and the others at each end, adorned with a dome, a pediment, and a beautiful turret on the top; but the two latter are now converted into portals, one as an entrance into the great room, and the other as a paſſage to view the caſcade, which are directly oppoſite to each other: however, the middle temple is ſtill a place for the reception of company, and is painted, in the wretched Chineſe taſte (by Riſquet), with the ſtory repreſenting Vulcan catching Mars and Venus in a net. This temple is adorned with wreathed columns and other Gothic ornaments; and formerly there were fixed at the top a ſun, ſtars, pinnacles, &c. On each ſide of this temple the adjoining pavilion is decorated with a painting; that on the right repreſents the entrance into Vauxhall, with a gentleman and lady coming to it; and that on the left, friendſhip on the graſs drinking.

Having traverſed this ſemi-circle, we come to a ſweep of pavilions that leads us into the great walk: the laſt of theſe is ornamented with a painting repreſenting black-eyed Suſan returning to ſhore, having been taking leave of her ſweet William, who is on board one of the fleet in the Downs. It is proper to obſerve, that the boxes in front are decorated with plaſtic, wrought in the form of contra circles and a ſtar.

Returning to the grove, where we ſhall find the remainder of the boxes and paintings better than thoſe heretofore ſeen, and beginning at the eaſt end, which is behind the orcheſtra, and oppo-

ſite the ſemi-circle above mentioned, the pavilions are decorated with the following pieces:

1. Difficult to pleaſe.

2. Sliding on the ice.

3. Players on bagpipes and hautboys.

4. Hogarth's "Night," a bonfire at Charing-croſs, and other rejoicing; the Saliſbury ſtage overturned, &c.

5. The play of blindman's buff.

6. The play of leap-frog.

7. The Wapping landlady, and the tars who are juſt come aſhore.

8. The play of ſkittles; and the husband upbraided by the wife, who breaks his ſhin with one of the pins.

Proceeding forward, we ſee another range of pavilions, in a different ſtyle, adorned with paintings, forming another ſide of the quadrangle, which in particular claims the obſervance of the ſpectator, by a grand portico in the centre, and a marble ſtatue underneath: but we ſhall begin where we left off, and deſcribe theſe in their place. In the firſt pavilion is,

1. The taking of Porto Bello, in 1740, by the late Admiral Vernon.

2. Mademoiſelle Catherina, the famous dwarf.

3. Ladies angling.

4. Bird-neſting.

5. The play at bob-cherry.

6. Falſtaff's cowardice detected.

7. The bad family, with the parſon coming in to make peace; the husband has the tongs ready lifted up to ſtrike his wife, who is at his feet kneeling and ſupplicating mercy, and their three children are crying.

8. The good family; the husband is reading; the wife with an infant in her arms, and the other children, are liſtening; the reſt are ſpinning, and the maid is waſhing the diſhes.

9. The taking of the St. Joſeph, a Spaniſh regiſter ſhip, in 1742, by Captain Tucker, in the Fowey man of war.

Next is a ſemi-circle of pavilions, with a temple and dome at each end, and the ſpace in front decorated with trees. In the middle, on a pedeſtal, is a beautiful marble ſtatue of the famous Handel, in character of Orpheus playing on his lyre, done by the celebrated Roubiliac. This was the firſt great diſplay of that ſculptor's abilities, at leaſt for the public eye; and was approved of by Pope. A rare inſtance of a ſtatue only to living merit! It is not ſo large as life, though very like the original; for there was no block of marble large enough in England, at that time, for the purpoſe, as Pope ſomewhere expreſſes it, to

"Hew off the marble, and draw out the man."

The remainder of the paintings in this range are,

1. Bird-catching, by a decoy with a whiſtle and net.
2. The play of ſee-ſaw.
3. The fairies dancing on the green by moonlight.
4. The milk-maid's garland, with its uſual attendants.
5. The kiſs ſtolen.

Here ends the boundary of the grove on this ſide; but, turning on the left, we come to a walk that runs along the bottom of the gardens; on each ſide of this walk are pavilions, and thoſe on the left hand are decorated with the following paintings;

1. A northern chief, with his princeſs and her favourite ſwain, placed in a ſledge, and drawn on the ice by a horſe.
2. The play of hot-cockles.
3. An old gypſy telling fortunes by the coffee-cups.
4. The cutting of flour, a Chriſtmas gambol (which is by placing a little ball at the top of a cone of flour, into which all are to cut with a knife, and whoever cauſes the ball to fall from the ſummit muſt take it out with their teeth; which is repreſented in the painting).
5. The play of cricket.

On

On the oppoſite ſide is a row of pavilions, with a Gothic railing in the front of them; and at the extremity of this walk is another entrance into the gardens from the road. At the other end of the walk, adjoining to the Prince's pavilion, is a ſmall ſemi-circle of pavilions, defended in front by a Gothic railing, and ornamented in the centre and at each end with Gothic temples; in both the latter are fine glaſs chandeliers and lamps; the former is ornamented in front with a portico, and the top with a Gothic tower and a handſome turret.

In all theſe pavilions the muſic is very diſtinctly heard, and from moſt of them are proſpects of the noble viſtas and other agreeable objects.

Having finiſhed our deſcription of the grove, and every part of its ornaments, we will now take a ſervey of the other parts of the gardens.

From the upper end of the walk laſt deſcribed, where we concluded the liſt of the paintings, we may ſee a long narrow viſta that runs to the top of the gardens; this is called the Druid's or lover's walk, and on both ſides of it are rows of lofty trees, one of which, meeting at the top, and interchanging its boughs, forms a delightful verdant canopy. Among theſe trees build a number of fine ſinging-birds, ſuch as nightingales, black-birds, thruſhes, &c. whoſe ſweet harmony adds a peculiar pleaſure to this rural ſcene. At night the look along this Gothic walk preſents a view of an anchoret's cell, by means of the lamp in the box at the termination. The contiguous walk, which is an open one, was covered with cockle-ſhells in the memory of the writer of this, and has one of the fineſt rows of high elm-trees that is to be met with, towards the coach gate as it is called.

Returning to the grove, and placing ourſelves near the ſtatue of Handel, we may by looking up the garden behold a noble viſta, which is called the grand ſouth walk, of the ſame ſize as

that ſeen at our firſt entrance, and running parallel with it. This viſta was formed by lofty trees on each ſide; but a peculiar air of grandeur was added to it by three ſplendid triumphal arches: the proſpect was terminated by a large and fine painting of the ruins of Palmyra, which deceived many ſtrangers, and induced them at firſt ſight to imagine they really ſaw a pile of ruins at ſome diſtance: the triumphal arches conduced greatly towards this deception, as they confined the proſpect to the painting only, and ſeemed like an entrance to a nearer view of thoſe decayed ſtructures of ancient grandeur. The arches were made of wood, covered with canvas, on which the columns were painted; and above was a double pediment, enriched with figures, &c. On each ſide of the grand arch was a ſmall one heightened by a baluſtrade and other ornaments. But the ruins themſelves decayed, and made way for a noble view of architecture, deſigned by Mr. Profeſſor Sandby, and painted by Mortimer. At night, a tranſparent ſcene is diſplayed, which was the performance of the ſame excellent painter.

Near the centre of the gardens is a croſs gravel-walk, formed by ſtately trees on each ſide. On the right hand it is terminated by the trees which ſhade the lover's walk; and at the extremity, on the left, is a beautiful landſcape painting of ruins and running water, which with great juſtice to the artiſt is reckoned a maſter-piece.

From our ſituation to view this painting is another gravel-walk that leads up the gardens, formed on the right ſide by a wilderneſs, and on the left by rural downs, as they are termed, in the form of a long ſquare, fenced by a net, with ſeveral little eminences in it after the manner of a Roman camp. There are likewiſe ſeveral buſhes, from under which a few years ago ſubterraneous muſical ſounds were heard, called by ſome the fairy muſic: hence they acquired the appellation of muſical buſhes, which

which no doubt put many people in mind of the vocal foreſt, or that imaginary being called the genius of the wood; but the natural damp of the earth being found prejudicial to the inſtruments, this romantic entertainment has ceaſed. The downs are covered with turf, and pleaſingly interperſed with cypreſs, fir, yew, cedar, and tulip trees. On one of the eminences is a ſtatue of our great poet Milton, nearly ſurrounded with buſhes, and ſeated on a rock, in an attitude liſtening to ſoft muſic, as deſcribed by himſelf in his Il Penſeroſo. It is now illuminated every night with lamps, and was caſt in lead by Roubiliac.

At the upper end of theſe downs is a gravel-walk, formed on each ſide by lofty trees, which runs acroſs the gardens, and terminates them this way.

In this walk is a beautiful proſpect of a fine meadow (ſurrounded with park pales) in which the obeliſk ſtands. This proſpect is made by the trees being oppoſite the grand walk (which runs from the entrance into the gardens), and a ha-ha is formed in the ditch to prevent the company going into the field. At each end of this walk is a beautiful painting; one is a building with a ſcaffold and ladder before it, which has often deceived the eye very agreeably; the other is a view in a Chineſe garden.

The principal part of all theſe charming walks form the boundaries of wilderneſſes compoſed of trees which ſhoot to a great height, and are all incloſed with a beautiful eſpalier, ſomewhat in the Chineſe taſte.

In a dark night the illuminations are very beautiful, and cannot fail to ſurpriſe and delight every ſuſceptible ſpectator; but in a moon-light night there is ſomething more peculiarly pleaſing, which ſo ſtrongly affects the imagination, that it almoſt inſtills an idea of enchantment.

When

When the muſic is finiſhed, great numbers of the company retire to the pavilions to ſupper, and ſome are attended with French horns and other muſic. A curious and contemplative ſpectator may at this time enjoy a particular pleaſure in walking round the grove, and ſurveying the brilliant gueſts: the multitude of groups varying in figure, age, dreſs, attitude, and the viſible diſparity of their humours, might form an excellent ſchool of painting; and ſo many of our lovely countrywomen viſit theſe bliſsful bowers, that were Zeuxis again to attempt the picture of Venus, it is from hence, and not from Greece, that he would borrow his image of perfect beauty. Nothing is wanting that can contribute towards the convenience of this entertainment; every thing is ſerved in the beſt manner, and with the greateſt readineſs.

About an hundred nights make the ſeaſon of Vauxhall; and the average of about one thouſand perſons per night is ſuppoſed to make a good ſeaſon to the proprietors. On June 25, 1781, there were more than eleven thouſand perſons in the gardens, owing to the permiſſion of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland (whom the proprietors juſtly honour as their patron) to notify his intention of ſupping in the gardens with his Ducheſs; and to its being the ſailing-day for the cup on the Thames, an anniverſary donation of his Royal Highneſs. This was the moſt memorable inſtance, of paſt or preſent times, where ſo many people aſſembled and paid admiſſion money, where the invitation and entertainment was muſic, and where ſeven thouſand perſons were accommodated with proviſions and refreſhment on ſo ſmall a ſpot.

After ſo copious a deſcription of this enchanting ſpot, it may not be improper to mention, that the public, about twenty years ago, were indebted to the late ingenious Mr. John Lockman [1], the well-

[1] Mr. Lockman was author of two pieces of the dramatic kind, "Rofalinda,

well-known ſecretary to the Britiſh herring-fiſhery, for a ſketch of the Spring-gardens, Vauxhall, in "A letter to a noble Lord;" where the curious reader will find, in poetical language, what the hiſtorian muſt preſent to him in humble proſe.

The following Song, written in 1785 by Mr. Bicknell [1], is here firſt communicated to the publick by its ingenious author:

I.

WHO has not heard of EDEN fair,
The bliſsful ſeat of the firſt pair!
When flowers and fruits ſpontaneous ſprung,
For ever freſh, for ever young.

II.

Where Nature, ſportive, blithe, and gay,
Profuſely, as her firſt eſſay,
Strew'd all around, ſo Milton ſings,
The ſweetneſs of ten thouſand ſprings.

III.

Long did this Paradiſe withſtand
The force of Time's deſtructive hand;
And undeſtroy'd, it e'en withſtood,
The ravage of the direful flood:

IV.

Till, after floating many a year,
At length it fix'd and flouriſh'd here;
In vain geographers may trace,
This is the very, very place.

V.

To be convinc'd, but look around
And ſee how Nature's ſweets abound;
No matter what the ſpot we call,
It once was EDEN, now VAUXHALL.

VI.

But how improv'd! for tho' ſo fair
The bliſsful ſeat of the firſt pair,
Yet there with ſad and ſolemn ſtalk,
Silence pervaded every walk.

VII.

Whilſt here, with laughter, mirth, and glee,
And all the powers of harmony,
Ever frolic, briſk, and gay,
We ſolemn ſilence drive away.

VIII.

Inſtead of water from the ſpring,
We more enlivening liquors bring;
Inſtead of grapes pluck'd from the vines,
The choiceſt viands, richeſt wines.

IX.

And to the feather'd choirs we join
The muſick of the tuneful nine;
The jocund ſong, and melting flute,
Which merry mortals better ſuit.

X.

Then, in the room of one dull pair—
All lovely, kind, and debonair,
A thouſand Eves our Eden grace,
And add new luſtre to the place.

XI.

Come view then (ſage is our advice)
The ſpot that once was Paradiſe:
Hygeia, Comus, Bacchus, all
Bid you away to ſweet Vauxhaull.

In

"Salinda, a muſical drama, 1740;" and "David's Lamentation, an oratorio;" and of ſeveral ſongs, odes, &c. on temporary ſubjects; and was alſo concerned in ſeveral tranſlations and compilements of very conſiderable works; particularly "Blainville's Travels," and "The General Dictionary." He was a man of much humour, and of the moſt ſcrupulous integrity; and died, lamented by his friends, Feb. 2, 1771.

[1] Author of "The Benevolent Man," a Novel; "The Hiſtory of Lady Anne Neville,"

In the thirteenth century, the Venetians were the only people who had the ſecret of making looking-glaſſes; but, about the year 1670, a number of Venetian artiſts arrived in England, (the principal of whom was Roſſetti); and under the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham [1], a manufactory was eſtabliſhed at Foxhall,

" Neville," a Novel; " The Hiſtory of Edward the Black Prince;" " The Life " of King Alfred;" " Philoſophical Diſquiſitions on the Chriſtian Religion, ad- " dreſſed to Soame Jennyns, Eſq; and Dr. Kenrick." " A Monody (after the " Manner of Milton's Lycidas) on the Death of Mr. Linley;" " Prince Arthur, an " allegorical Romance; the Story from Spencer;" " The Putrid Soul; a Poetical " Epiſtle to Joſeph Prieſtley, LL. D. F. R. S. on his Diſquiſitions relating to Matter " and Spirit." Mr. Bicknell was alſo compiler of " Carver's Travels through the " Interior Parts of North America;" and, if we are not greatly miſinformed, " Mrs. Bellamy's Apology," which has ſo much engaged the attention of the public lately, and been read with ſuch avidity, received its embelliſhments from this gentleman's pen.

[1] Large looking-glaſs plates, the like never made in England before, both for ſize and goodneſs, are now made at the old glaſs houſe at Foxhall, known by the name of the Duke of Buckingham's houſe, and here all perſons may be furniſhed with ſingle plates from the ſmalleſt ſizes to thoſe of ſix feet in length, and proportionable breadth, at reaſonable rates. The Poſtman, February 15. 1700. At the ſame period, January 15, 1702, looking-glaſs plates were advertiſed from the Bear Garden glaſs-houſe in Southwark, from the ſmalleſt ſize upwards, to 90 inches.

The following advertiſement has no date, but was publiſhed nearly about the ſame time with the former ones: " All who have occaſion for coach glaſſes, or glaſſes for ſaſh windows, may be furniſhed with all ſorts at one half of the prices they formerly ſold for. They are to be had at Mr. John Bellingham's glaſs-houſe at Foxhall, or at Mr. John Morris's ſhop, a cabinet-maker, at the Half-moon in Cheapſide; at Mr. Duke's, at the Artichoak, a looking-glaſs ſhop, near the New Exchange in the Strand. And becauſe all perſons may know the prices exactly, and not be deceived, the exact prices of all ſorts are here under written. INCHES; 12, at 2s. 6d.; 13, at 3s; 14, at 3s. 6d.; 15, at 4s; 16, at 5s.; 17, at 5s. 6d.; 18, at 6s.; 19, at 7s.; 20, at 7s. 6d.; 21, at 8s; 22, at 8s. 6d.; 23, at 10s. 6d.; 24, or 2 feet, at 12s 6d.; 25, at 13s. 6d.; 26, at 15s.; 27, at 17s. 6d.; 28, at 1l.; 29, at 1l. 3s.; 30, at 1l. 6s.; 31, at 1l. 10s.; 32, at 1l 14s.; 33, at 1l. 17s.; 34, at 2l.; 35, at 2l. 5s.; and 36 inches, or three feet, at 2l. 10s." Harl. Cat. 5979 See. TATLER, edit. 1780, N^os 77, 209, 210, *advertiſements.*

Two or three other advertiſements, that have occurred in ſearching for the preceding, ſhall here be added:

The Vine Inn at Vauxhall, with divers coach houſes, ſtables, granaries, a large garden, and other conveniences, were advertiſed to be let, Poſtman, July 14, 1700.

At

Foxhall, and carried on with amazing ſucceſs, in the firm of Dawſon, Bowles, and company, ſo as to excell the Venetians, or any other nation, in blown plate glaſs. The emoluments acquired by the proprietors were prodigious; but, it is to be lamented, that about ſix years ſince, from a difference between them, and the workmen, a total ſtop was put to this great acquiſition and valuable manufactory, and a deſcendant of the above Roſſetti's ungratefully left in extreme poverty!

In 1750, on the opening of Weſtminſter-bridge, Mr. Tyers purchaſed and pulled down a number of old houſes oppoſite Lambeth church, called Red Lion Yard, which gave opportunity for a coach way to Foxhall gardens (before the new roads were made); and on the firſt night of the entertainments beginning, ſo great was the novelty of viſiting that delightful ſpot in a carriage, that the coaches reached from the gardens to beyond Lambeth church, which is near a mile.

In the year 1752, on repairing the Three Mariners tavern near Foxhall, was found a remarkable high-elbowed chair covered with purple cloth and ornamented with gilt nails. An old fiſherman told Mr. Buckmaſter, that he heard his grand-father ſay, that King Charles the Second, diſguiſed, uſed on his water-tours (with his ladies) to frequent the above tavern, to play at cheſs, &c. and that the chair found, was the ſame as the King

At Thomas Coleman's gardens, near Lambeth church in Surry, are great variety of choice auriculas newly raiſed by himſelf, which are now in flower, and will continue ſo about a month or ſix weeks, to be ſold at reaſonable rates. Poſtman, April 3, 1703.

At Lambeth, near Vauxhall, a very good hot-houſe, a new malt-houſe (which will malt 30 quarters a week), and a dwelling-houſe, with all utenſils for brewing and malting, ready fixed, having a ware-houſe and a crane near the river of Thames, &c. were advertiſed to be ſold, October 16, 1703. Enquire at the Noah's Ark at Lambeth.

Lambeth wells were alſo frequently advertiſed about this period; as were alſo thoſe of *Hampſtead*, *Acton*, *Northall*, *Epſom*, *Richmond*, *Stretham*, *Tunbridge*, and *Canterbury*.

ſat in. The chair was repaired and kept as a curioſity by the late John Dawſon, eſq; but, by neglect, was, at the pulling down his old dwelling at Foxhall (in 1777), deſtroyed. Mr. Buckmaſter ſat in the chair many times, but his feet would not touch the ground. King Charles was very tall.

In the road from Foxhall turnpike to Wandſworth, is a fine ſpring, called *Foxhall well.* The water is eſteemed highly ſerviceable in many diſorders of the eyes; and, for many years paſt, has been ſent for, not only by the neighbours, but by people at ſome diſtance, on account of its purity, to make tea, &c. and in the hardeſt winters, it is never known to freeze. The ſteps, &c. are kept in repair by the truſtees of Foxhall turnpike.

Richard de Gereſey pincerna regius habet man' de Faukſhall ad vitam de dono regis [1].

18th February 1351. Sir James de Beresford had licence to have an oratory on his manor [2].

FAU HALL manor was the endowment of the chantry founded in the Black Prince's chapel at Canterbury [3]. Iſaac Bargrave, Eſq; is the preſent ſteward for the dean and chapter of Canterbury.

Demiſe of the capital meſſuage of manor of Kennington and other lands, parcel of the duchy of Cornwall. A capital meſſuage called Fauxhall by the King, to Henry Lord Moore, 26th January 1660-1, 12 Car. II. for 31 years at 150l. per annum clear; the king to make uſe of Fauxhall for his own ſervice, allowing Lord Moore in proportion out of reſerved rents. He reſumed it, and Lord Moore was ordered to ſurrender its indenture for a new one, demiſing to him, now Earl of Drogheda, the reſidue of the lands for the ſaid term, at 50l. per annum, May 13, 1661 [4].

[1] Rot. Pip. 13 Edward II.
[2] Exemplificatio pro Nicho Molineaux.
[3] Goſtling, page 219.
[4] Entry of grants of crown lands by the Earl of Southampton, treaſurer, pen. Tho. Aſtle, arm.

Stockwell and South Lambeth.

Stockwell is a manor, but does ſuit and ſervice at the court of the dean and chapter of Canterbury at Fauxhall, and pays thereto one penny annual chief rent; it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to . . . . Chute.

Near the extremity of Stockwell, on Streatham-common, was formerly a *hermitage*, which ſtill retains its name [1].

Thomas Lord Cromwell lived in a large houſe at Stockwell; moſt part, if not the whole thereof, is pulled down, and nearly on the ſite thereof the preſent Mr. Bryan Barret's houſe has been built; ſome of the offices ſeem to be ſtanding there now. The whole has had a moat round it not leſs than 30 or 40 feet wide; many parts thereof are open at this time, but daily filling up. Cromwell was the ſon of a ſmith at Putney, and a ſoldier at the ſacking of Rome; was afterwards taken into the ſervice of Cardinal Wolſey, became Prime Miniſter, and was created Earl of Eſſex. He favoured the Reformation, and, at the inſtance of the Catholicks, loſt his head at the block.

The manſion-houſe was afterwards the property of Sir John Lee, knight, and is now held by Mr. Barret on the remainder of a thouſand years leaſe.

Stockwell, 2 C. I. the 8l. 12s. 11d. fee-farm rent reſerved on the manor in the grant to Anthony viſcount Montacute, 1, 2, Phil. and Mary, granted for life to Henrietta Maria [2].

The Duke of Bedford has a ſmall eſtate at and near Stockwell, and the late General Handyſide had a conſiderable eſtate here and at Streatham.

Loughborough houſe [3], now an academy in the Waſhway, has the appearance of being built to be more honourably occupied.

Mr. Jones, attorney at law, in Saliſbury ſquare, is in poſſeſſion of many old records relative to Stockwell.

[1] See Bib. Top. Brit. N° XXX. pp. 273. 400.

[2] Pat. 2 C. I. p. 4. m. 3.

[3] See above, p. 24.

At *South Lambeth* a noble houſe was built by Sir Noel Caron[1], ambaſſador from the States of Holland in the time of James the Firſt, of the figure of half a Roman H, on the gate whereof was written, OMNE SOLUM FORTI PATRIA. This houſe was pulled down about 1687. Not far from this place (by the road that leads to Kingſton from Vauxhall) is a fair alms-houſe for ſeven poor women, who receive each 4*l.* a year.

On the gate of the above houſe is this inſcription,

D. O. M. S.
NOELUS DE CARON, Eland. Equ.
Schoonewallici Toparcha illuſtr.
Ordinum Confœderat. Belg. Provinc.
Apud Sereniſſ. Britan. Reg. Legat.
Debitæ Deo Gloriæ
Genti Gratitudinis
Pauperibus Munificentiæ
Monumentum qualecunq; Anno
Legationis ſuæ xxiiix
Reſtauratæ Salutis
CIↃIↃCXIIX.
P.
Proverb. xix. 17.
Fœneras Jehovæ ſi recordaris Pauperum.

Sir Noel Caron had a park for deer, which extended to Faux-hall and Kennington-lane. He is ſaid to have been a very worthy charitable man, and lived 28 years in England, as his monument expreſſes. Mr. Lovibond, a deſcendant of the family, is the preſent proprietor of the eſtate; and Mr. Blake, of Eſſex Street, is his principal agent.

At the farther end of South Lambeth, John Tradeſcant, father and ſon, had a garden ſtored with rare plants[2], and a choice collection of rarities, which by a deed of gift of the younger

[1] This gentleman, in 1617, in which year the leaſe was granted to him of the Prince's demeſne lands, (ſee p. 92.) gave 10*l.* towards repairing the church, and 50*l.* to the poor of Lambeth. See above, pp. 37. 39. His helmet, coat of mail, gauntlet, and ſpurs, together with his arms, (viz. Sable, a Az. feme of fleurs de lis Or) were placed in the church, and are ſtill in good condition, having been cleaned and varniſhed by Mr. Buckmaſter at the laſt general repair of the church in 1769. This is the rather mentioned here, as in p. 44. of the Appendix, it is obſerved from Aubrey, that moſt of them "were loſt."

[2] "Amongſt others," ſays Aubrey, "they had the *Balm of Gilead tree*, at that "time a ſingular curioſity. Edmund Wyld, eſq. had ſome layers of it, which grew "very well at Houghton Conqueſt in Bedfordſhire, till in the hard winter the mice "killed it." The balm of Gilead fir is now a common plant.

Tra-

Tradeſcant and his wife, became the property of Elias Aſhmole, who gave them to the muſeum which bears his name at Oxford.

The Tradeſcants, as an ingenious friend obſerves, had hard fate, in having their names as collectors of a noble muſeum ſunk in that of Aſhmole[1], to whom they had made ſo noble a bequeſt. An account of their curioſities was publiſhed by the ſon, in 12mo, 1656, under the title of "*Muſeum Tradeſcantianum*[2], or a Col-"lection of Rarities preſerved at South Lambeth near London, by "John Tradeſcant." They were, according to that piece, digeſted in the following manner[3].

I. Birds with their eggs, beaks, feathers, claws, ſpurs.

II. Four-footed beaſts, with ſome of their hides, horns, and hoofs.

III. Divers ſorts of ſtrange fiſh.

IV. Shell creatures, whereof ſome are called *mollia*, ſome *cruſtacea*, others *teſtacea*; of theſe are both *univalvia* and *bivalvia*.

[1] The Aſhmolean muſeum, which was finiſhed in 1683, is a handſome edifice, about 60 feet long, built by the Univerſity of Oxford of white hewn ſtone, and ſaſhed like our modern houſes. Over the entrance fronting the ſtreet, is the following inſcription:

MUSEUM ASHMOLEANUM, SCHOLA NATURALIS HISTORIAE, OFFICINA CHYMICA:

Over the door of Mr. Aſhmole's library, at the top of the ſtairs, in letters of gold:

"Libri impreſſi & manuſcripti e donis clariſſimorum virorum D. Eliæ Aſhmole et Martini Liſter. Quibus non paucos addidit vir induſtrius nec infimè de re antiquariâ promeritus D. Johannes Aubrey, de Eaſton Peirce, apud Wiltonienſes, Arm. & Soc. Reg. Socius."

Several benefactions have been ſince made, particularly by Dr. Huntingdon, who added ſome Egyptian Hieroglyphics, and other antiquities. Mr. Aaron Goodear preſented them with an entire mummy. Dr. Martin Lyſter gave the univerſity a large cabinet of natural curioſities of his own collection, and ſeveral Roman antiquities, as medals, urns, altars, &c. Dr. Pound alſo gave many collections of plants and animals brought by him from China, and preſerved in ſpirits of wine; and many other benefactions have been ſince added, which makes it one of the richeſt repoſitories of curioſities in Europe. Mr. Aſhmole alſo repoſited here an excellent collection of manuſcripts made by himſelf, and by Sir William Dugdale; and in the lower part of the building is a chemical elaboratory.

[2] See Appendix, page 99.

[3] This ſyllabus, with the account of their benefactors and the inſcriptions on the two plates, is alſo given in Aubrey's Surrey, vol. V. p. 285—288.

V. Several ſorts of inſects terreſtrial, *anelytera*, *coleoptera*, *aptera*, *apoda*.

VI. Minerals, and thoſe of a near nature with them, as earths, corals, ſalts, bitumens, petrifactions, precious ſtones, and gems.

VII. Foreign fruits from both the Indies, with ſeeds, gums, roots, woods, and ſeveral medicinal drugs, and colours for ſtaining and dying.

VIII. Curioſities of art, and in mechanics, fine pieces of ſculpture, turnings, paintings, &c.

IX. Miſcellaneous curioſities.

X. Warlike inſtruments, ancient and modern.

XI. Garments, habits, veſts, and ornaments for the body.

XII. Utenſils and houſhold ſtuff.

XIII. *Numiſmata*, coins, ancient and modern, gold, ſilver, and braſs, large and ſmall, Hebrew, Greek, Roman, Imperial, and Conſular.

XIV. Medals of gold, ſilver, copper, and lead.

There is alſo inſerted an ample catalogue of his plants, ſhrubs, and trees, both in Engliſh and Latin, and a liſt of the numerous benefactors to this collection; who were, king Charles I. queen Mary, George Villiers duke of Buckingham, and Catherine his wife, Dr. Laud archbiſhop of Canterbury, Robert and William, earls of Saliſbury, earl of Carliſle, viſcounts Dorcheſter and Falkland, lords Strange, Goring, and Camden, counteſs of Arundel, ladies Maltravers, Denbigh, Wooton, Mary Villers, Killigrew, and Chriſtian Leviſton; Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, Sir Henry Wotton, Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir Nathaniel Bacon, Sir Butts Bacon, Sir Dudley Diggs, Sir Henry Vane, Sir Henry Palmer, Sir Robert Heath, Sir Peter Manwood, Sir Jonn Trevor, Sir William Boſwell, Sir Clipſby Crew, Sir Alexander Gourdon, Sir James Bagg, Sir David Kirke, Sir Richard Wiſeman, Sir John Smith, Sir John Wieldes, Sir Henry Meldre, Sir John Aermoote, knights; ladies Rowe and Grahme; doctors Owen, John Hill, Thomas Wharton,


Tradescant the Father.




ELIAS ASHMOLE


Tradescant the Son.

Wharton, William Broad, and Bugg, William Murray, William Courteen[1], and Elias Aſhmole, eſqrs. captains Weddal, Plumbey, Ireland, Cleborne, Prym, Wood, Weſt, Swanley, Adam Denton, Trenchfield, and David Atkinſon; Mr. Nicholas, ſecretary to the navy, Mr. John Slany, Mr. Charleton, and Mr. James Bovey, merchants; Mr. John Millen, Mr. Thomas Howard, Mr. White of Brentwood in Eſſex, Mr. George Thomaſine, Mr. Robert Martin, Mr. Martin Maſters, Mr. Bartholomew Hagatt, Mr. Francis Cline, Mr. Thomas Herbert, Mr. Rowland Bucket, Mr. William Martyn, Mr. Jaſper Calthooſe, Mr. William Lambert, Mr. John Benſon; and Ofield, Offley, Green, Monk, Sadler, Buſhell[2], Ligon, Dells, Gage, Pergins, Tryon, Woolfe, Browne, Butler, Philips, Harriſon, Pette, Short, Bound, Stone, Reeve, Snelling, Row, Smith, Butterworth, Le Goultz, and Lanyon, gentlemen. Before this accurate catalogue are the portraitures of the two Tradeſcants, engraved by Hollar, whoſe original plates are depoſited in the Aſhmolean muſeum[3]. Under the father is this Latin inſcription:

JOHANNES TRADESCANTUS pater, rerum ſelectarum
inſignem ſupellectilem in reconditorio Lambethiano
prope Londinum etiamnum viſendam primus
inſtituit, ac locupletavit.

Under the ſon,

JOHANNES TRADESCANTUS filius, genii ingeniique
Paterni verus heres, relictum ſibi rerum undique
Congeſtarum theſaurum ipſe plurimum adauxit,
Et in Muſeo Lambethiano amicis viſendum exhibet.

Very few of Tradeſcant's rare plants were remaining at South Lambeth in 1718; only a very fair horſe-cheſnut-tree,

[1] Of whom, ſee Appendix, p. 113. [2] See Appendix, p. 100.

[3] Whence I hoped to have procured them for the illuſtration of the preſent article; but have been informed by a friend, that my requeſt cannot be granted, though on a former occaſion the original plates had been lent by Mr. Huddesford to the late Dr. Ducarel. Their portraits and arms are faithfully copied, however, in plate XVI. here annexed; with a reſemblance alſo of their friend Aſhmole.

ſome

ſome pine trees, and ſumach-trees, phylereas, &c. and at the entrance into the gate, over the bridge of the mote, were two vaſt ribs of a whale. Of theſe famous botaniſts, a very full account will be found in the appendix, p. 68, and p. 92—99.

A chapel of eaſe was erected at Stockwell in 1767 by public ſubſcription; towards which Archbiſhop Secker gave 500 l.

Mr. Edward Moore [2], who aſſumed the name of Adam Fitz-Adam, lived at South Lambeth, in the ſame houſe or near where the relict of the late Dr. Ducarel now reſides, during all the time of his publiſhing "The World," a work in two volumes ſmall folio, printed by Dodſley, 1756. He died February 28, 1757, a few days after the laſt number came out, which occaſioned many witticiſms in the news-papers.

[2] This ingenious writer was bred a linen-draper; but, having probably a ſtronger attachment to the ſtudy than the counter, and a more ardent zeal in the purſuit of fame than in the ſearch after fortune, quitted buſineſs, and applied to the Muſes for a ſupport. In verſe he had certainly a very happy and pleaſing manner; in his trial of Selim the Perſian, which is a compliment to the ingenious Lord Lyttelton, he has ſhewn himſelf a perfect maſter of the moſt elegant kind of panegyrick, viz. that which is couched under the appearance of accuſation; and his "Fables for the Female Sex" ſeem, not only in the freedom and eaſe of the verſification, but alſo in the forcibleneſs of the moral and poignancy of the ſatire, to approach nearer to the manner of Mr. Gay, than any of the numerous imitations of that author, which have been attempted ſince the publication of his Fables. As a dramatic writer, Mr. Moore has by no means met with the ſucceſs his works have merited; yet on the whole his plots are intereſting, his characters well drawn, his ſentiments delicate, and his language poetical and pleaſing; and, what crowns the whole of his recommendation, the greateſt purity runs through all his writings, and the apparent tendency of every piece is towards the promotion of morality and virtue. Mr. Moore married a Miſs Hamilton, table-decker to the princeſſes, and now (1785) to her Majeſty, ſiſter to Mr. Adam Hamilton who kept the Bull-inn at Hoddeſdon, and the Roſe and Crown-inn and Poſt-houſe at Enfield highway, from which the General Poſt has been removed two miles further out of the pariſh, to Waltham-croſs. Mrs. Moore had herſelf a very poetical turn, and has been ſaid to have aſſiſted her huſband in writing his tragedy of "The Gameſter." One ſpecimen of her poetry, however, was handed about before their marriage, and has ſince appeared in The Gentleman's Magazine, 1749, p. 192. It was addreſſed to a daughter of the famous Stephen Duck. Mr. Moore's works were printed, in one volume quarto, 1756.

APPENDIX.

N° I.

1. Carta Regis Willelmi I.

Bib. Cotton. Domitian. A. X. 9.

Printed in Thorpe's Regiſtrum Roffenſe, p. 459.

QUISQUIS Deo, ſeu pro Deo aliquid preſtat, non hoc ipſum a ſe alienat, ſet melius ſibi ipſi in poſterum reſervat. Qua ſpe ductus, ego Willielmus, Dei gracia, rex Anglorum, trado de jure meo eccleſie Roffenſi ſancti Andree apoſtoli eccleſiam ſancte Marie de Lamhytha, de me ſemper, & de ſucceſſoribus meis, cognoſcendam & tenendam, cum omnibus que ad eandem eccleſiam pertinent, tam in terris, ſilvis, aquis, pratis, quam in omnibus aliis rebus, tam intra burgum quam extra, ſaca & ſocne, toln & theam, cum aliis conſuetudinibus, quas comitiſſa Goda prius habuit, & ego hactenus in meo dominico habui. Et hoc concedo pro ſalute anime mee, patris mei, & omnium parentum meorum, & pro reſtauracione dampni quod eidem eccleſie licet invitus intuli pro conquirendis inimicis meis, qui contra jam dictam civitatem, contra me & contra regnum meum injuſte congregati erant, & de quibus omnipotens Deus ſui gracia victoriam michi intulit. Hanc ergo donacionem propria manu ſigno & confirmo. Preſentibus teſtibus & aſſencientibus de baronibus meis, Thoma archiepiſcopo *, Rogero comite Scropeſberienſi, Henrico comite Warwicenſi, & aliis pluribus.

* Of York.

N° II.

Ex carta Willielmi II.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 383.

—CONCEDO etiam & dono predicte ecclesie sancti Andree Roffen. & monachis, ecclesiam sancte Marie de Lamhitha, & totam villam, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, de me semper, & de successoribus meis, cognoscendam & tenendam, ita libere sicut comitissa Goda prius habuit in omnibus rebus, & ego hactenus in meo dominico habui. Et hoc concedo pro salute anime mee, & pro restoracione dampni quod eidem ecclesie licet invitus intuli pro conquirendis inimicis meis, qui intra jam dictam civitatem, contra me & contra regnum meum injuste congregati erant, de quibus omnipotens Deus sui gracia michi victoriam contulit. Et volo ut ipsa ecclesia sancti Andree Roffen' libere habeat et teneat predicta maneria, cum omnibus adjacentiis suis. Similiter, & omnia alia maneria, et omnes terras, & omnes res & possessiones, & omnia jura ab antiquis regibus Anglorum, sive ab aliis quibuscunque Dei fidelibus, ecclesiasticis personis vel secularibus, ante tempora mea eidem collata, vel in posterum conferenda, honorifice, pacifice, & quiete in perpetuum, cum omnibus libertatibus & consuetudinibus, quas Anglici vocant saca & sochne, toln & theam on strond & streame, on wudes & feldes, & gridbrethes, homsochne, forstalles, invangenetheoves, & flemeneferme supra suos homines, infra burgos & extra, in tantum & tam pleniter sicut mei proprii ministri exquirere deberent, & sicut unquam melius habuit ecclesia Christi Cant' istas libertates & consuetudines, in suis terris & possessionibus, vel in futurum habere poterit. Hanc autem concessionem meam & confirmationem signo sancte crucis propria manu confirmo ✠.

N° III.

1. Carta Huberti Cant' archiepiſcopi ſuper eſcambio manerii Darente, &c. pro manerio & eccleſia de Lamhethe.

Ex autograph. in Archivis Dec. & Cap. Roffen.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 270.

OMNIBUS ſancte matris eccleſie filiis ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Hubertus, Dei gracia, Cant' archiepiſcopus, tocius Anglie primas, & apoſtolice ſedis legatus, eternam in Domino ſalutem. Que utiliter geſta ſunt decrevit humana diſcretio ſcripto commendare, ne tractu temporis a memoria hominum poſſint excidere. Eapropter ad univerſitatis veſtre noticiam volumus pervenire, quod cum monachi Roſen' (1) de aſſenſu & voluntate illuſtris regis Anglie Ricardi, auctoritate etiam & aſſenſu Gilberti (2) tunc Roſen' epiſcopi, poſt multas deliberaciones, conceſſiſſent nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris in perpetuum, manerium de Lamehethe (3), cum eccleſia ejuſdem manerii, & cum omnibus libertatibus & liberis conſuetudinibus, & omnibus aliis pertinentiis ſuis, tam in eodem manerio exiſtentibus quam in Suwerc (4) quam in dimidia ſocna de London': Nos, conſiderata comuni (5) utilitate tam Cantuar' quam Roſen' eccleſie, de aſſenſu & voluntate memorati regis Anglie Ricardi, prehabito etiam magnatum regni conſilio, dedimus & conceſſimus in excambium predicti manerii de Lamhethe, predictis monachis Roſen', totum manerium de Darente (6), cum eccleſia & cum capella de Helles, & cum omnibus libertatibus, & liberis conſuetudinibus, & omnibus aliis rebus ad ipſum manerium pertinentibus, ſalvo jure ſpirituali in ipſa eccleſia nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, donec nos, vel ſucceſſores noſtri, illud de mera liberalitate epiſcopo Roſen', conceſſerimus, & unam bercariam (7) in Clive, que appellatur Eſtmerſe, cum ducentis viginti ovibus, cum terra certa in Clive que pertinet ad eundem mariſcum: Et in eadem villa de Clive, Heimericum (8), Thomam, Hagenildam viduam, Jocelinum, Walterum bedellum, Eilwinum, Willelmum, Adam, & Eilmerum piſcatorem, cum terris quas tenuerunt, & redditibus, & omnibus ſerviciis & conſuetudinibus ſuis, ſine aliquo retine-

(1) Roffen. cum duplici ff in Ch. Roff. ſicut etiam ubicunque occurrit infra.
(2) Gileberti Ch. Roff.
(3) Lamhethe Ch. Roff. ſicut etiam infra.
(4) Suwerch Ch. Roff. & infra.
(5) Communi Ch. Roff.
(6) Derente Ch. Roff. ut etiam infra.
(7) Barcariam Ch. Roff.
(8) Heymericum Ch. Roff.

mento, nobis vel ſucceſſoribus noſtris: Ita quod predicti monachi Roſen' habebunt in uſus victualium ſuorum predicta excambia, ſicut prius habuerunt manerium & eccleſiam de Lamhethe; ſalvo jure epiſcopo Roſen' in ipſo excambio, ſicut prius habuit in predicto manerio de Lamehethe. Sciatis etiam quod nos & ſucceſſores noſtri warantizabimus ipſis monachis Roſen' predictum manerium de Darente cum ſuis pertinentiis, & predictam bercariam (1) cum pertinentiis ſuis, & predictos homines cum terris, redditibus, & ſerviciis ſuis. Et predicti monachi warantizabunt nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris predictum manerium de Lamehethe cum pertinentiis ſuis. Noveritis etiam quod nec nos, nec aliquis ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, poterimus dare alicui, aut vendere, aut excambire ipſum manerium de Lamehethe, aut aliquo modo a corpore archiepiſcopatus Cantuar' alienare. Et ſimiliter monachi Roſen' non poterunt dare aut vendere alicui, aut excambire, aut aliquo modo alienare a ſua eccleſia Roſen' predictum manerium de Darente, nec eccleſiam, nec aliquod tenementum aliud de his, que pro manerio de Lamehethe in excambium receperunt. Sciendum etiam eſt quod molendinum illud cum pertinentiis ſuis quod predicti monachi habent extra Suwerc ſupra Tamiſiam verſus Orientem, contra Turrem London. & mariſcus quem habent in Gren, quem bone memorie Baldwinus anteceſſor noſter eis dedit pro ſede capelle beati Thome martiris (2), & area circumjacente apud Lamehethe, non venerunt in hoc excambium, ſet ipſis monachis quieta remanſerunt, licet prior de Lamehethe conſueviſſet exitus inde percipere antequam hoc excambium factum eſſet. Altera etiam medietas predicte ſocne in London' ſalva remanet epiſcopo Roſen' & ſucceſſoribus ſuis. Ut igitur hec noſtra conceſſio & commutatio (3) perpetua gaudeat firmitate, ſigillum noſtrum preſenti ſcripto duximus apponendum. Et ad majoris firmitatis robur, tam nos quam omnes epiſcopi & clerus Anglie, de aſſenſu & voluntate domini regis, ſententiam excommunicationis tulimus in omnes qui contra nos venire preſumpſerint. His (4) teſtibus, Ricardo Lond', (5) Godfrido Winton', Sefrido Ciceſtr', Hugone Ceſtren', Hereberto Sarum, Johanne Wigorn', epiſcopis, Waltero abbate de Waltham, comite Rogero Bigot, Galfrido filio Petri, Willelmo Briwerr, Stephano de Torneh', Baldwino Wac, Theobaldo Walter, magiſtro Petro Bleſen. Stephano Ridelle, Galfrido de Boclande, Rannulfo theſaurario Sarum, magiſtro Simone de Suwelle, magiſtro Godefrido de Inſula, magiſtro Willelmo de Sumercote, magiſtro Willelmo de Caln (6).

(1) Barcariam Ch. Roff.
(2) Martyris Ch. Roff.
(3) Permutatio Ch. Roff.
(4) Hiis Ch. Roff.
(5) Lond. &c. in Ch. Roff. ubi ceterorum teſtium nomina omittebantur.
(6) Autographo appendet ſigillum Huberti archiepiſcopi.

2. Con-

2. Confirmatio cartarum Hugonis archiep' Cant', ſuper excambio predicto.

Ex autograph. penes Dec. & Cap. Roffen.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 272.

FRATER Robertus, miſeracione divina Cantuar' archiepiſcopus, tocius Anglie primas, univerſis preſentem paginam inſpecturis, ſalutem in Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, nos diligenter inſpexiſſe literas ſub nomine bone memorie Huberti, necnon & Stephani Cant' archiepiſcoporum, munitas ſigillis, ſub nominibus eorumdem, non viciatas, non cancellatas, nec in aliqua ſui parte abolitas, in hec verba: Omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie filiis ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Hubertus, Dei gracia, &c. *ſicut antea.*

Hubertus, Dei gracia, Cant. archiepiſcopus, tocius Anglie primas, & apoſtolice ſedis legatus, omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie filiis ad quos ſcriptum preſens pervenerit, eternam in Domino ſalutem. Ad omnium volumus, &c. *ut ſupra* *.

Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus preſentes litteras inſpecturis, Stephanus, permiſſione divina Cant' eccleſie miniſter humilis, tocius Anglie primas, & ſancte Romane eccleſie cardinalis, ſalutem in Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, nos, ad preſentacionem domini noſtri Henrici regis Anglie, admiſiſſe dilectos filios monachos Roffenſes ad eccleſiam de Hertlepe, in proprios uſus habendam, de conſenſu Thome qui nunc eſt perſona ipſius eccleſie, ipſoſque in eadem eccleſia perſonas canonice duximus inſtituendas. Ita tamen quod iidem monachi unum tantum aureum annuum recipient, nomine perſonatus, a Thoma predicto, nichil amplius quam diu ipſe vixerit exigentes, ipſe autem Thomas totum reſiduum illius eccleſie habebit nomine vicarie. Cum autem mortuus fuerit idem Thomas, habebunt ipſi monachi totam eccleſiam imperpetuum in proprios uſus. Salva vicaria viro idoneo ad preſentacionem ipſorum conferenda, qui onera ipſius eccleſie ſuſtinebit. Reſervata etiam nobis taxacione ipſius vicarie. Salvo etiam in omnibus jure noſtro & Cant' eccleſie dignitate. In cujus rei teſtimonium, has literas noſtras patentes duximus faciendas. Dat' anno Domini M° cc° viceſimo quinto, menſe Aprilis. Valete in Domino.

Nos autem que per ſupradictos patres predeceſſores noſtros provide facta eſſe cognovimus in premiſſis rata habentes & grata, ea laudamus & approbamus, & preſenti tranſcripto quod cum auctenticis literis inſpici fecimus diligenter ſigillum noſtrum appoſuimus ad cautelam. Dat' Roff', VI idus Marcii, anno Domini M° cc° LXX quinto.

* See it in the Appendix to the "Hiſtory of Lambeth Palace," p. 7.

3. Ex

3. Ex Regiſt. Temporal. Ep. Roff.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 11.

POSTEA vero Gilberto epiſcopo ſuccedente, epiſcopatum in edifiiciis modicis & dirutis pauperimum invenit, Marthe ſollicitudinem induit, & primo domos cathedrales que incendio corruerant erexit, perque domus apud Stanes igne conſumptas ſatis egregie reparavit; ſet & apud Hallingiam, & Trotteſclyue, & Bromleiam edificia magis congrua reformavit. Demum apud Frakeham domibus nimis vilibus inventis, & ad ſolum redactis, de novo ſatis conformiter edificavit. Similiter apud Lamheiam, ubi numquam prius Roffenſ' propriam habuit manſionem, in permutacione facta de Lamhee & Derente, maneriorum aream ad edificandum ſibi retinuit, ubi ad opus Roffenſ' imperpetuum domos ſatis decenter extruxit. Et quia ante permutacionem, preter hoſpitia duo debita que ſibi retinuit in Derenta, necnon & omni alio jure prius epiſcopo debito, in Lamheia integerrime retento, in eſcambio de Darenta, quedam alie commoditates tam in foragio quam boſco & aliis epiſcopo Londoniam venienti, pervenire ſolebant ad indemnitatem epiſcopatus conſervandam, G. tunc Wynton' epiſcopo conſenſciente & preſentante, H. Cant' archiepiſcopus quinque marcarum redditum epiſcopo Roffenſ' de eccleſia de Lamhee in perpetuam elemoſinam aſſignavit, quorum cartarum tenor hic eſt:

"OMNIBUS ſancte matris eccleſie ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit. H. Dei gracia Cantuar' archiepiſcopus, tocius Anglie primas, & apoſtolice "ſedis legatus, ſalutem in vero ſalutari. Ad univerſitatis veſtre noticiam volumus "pervenire, nos conceſſiſſe & aſſignaſſe venerabili fratri noſtro G. & ſucceſſoribus "ſuis Roffenſ' epiſcopis, aream unam juxta eccleſiam beatorum martirum Stephani "& Thome apud Lamheiam, verſus orientem, ſicut certis limitibus comprehenſa eſt, "contineus in longitudine lateris verſus auſtrum decem & ſeptem perticatas, verſus "boream decem & octo perticatas & tredecim pedes; ex tranſverſo, verſus orientem "decem perticatas & tredecim pedes, & verſus occidentem undecim perticatas & "novem pedes, cum edificiis que ibi ſunt, libere & quiete perpetuo poſſidendam. "Ut igitur hec noſtra donacio & conceſſio perpetue firmitatis robur optineat, eam "preſenti ſcripto & ſigilli noſtri teſtimonio duximus roborandam. Teſtibus hiis, "Waltero abbate de Waltham, magiſtro Petro de Bleſen', magiſtro Ricardo cancellario noſtro, Rannulfo theſaurario, Golfrido de Boelande, magiſtro Symone de "Suwelle, magiſtro Godefrido de Inſula, magiſtro Willelmo de Sumercote, magiſtro Willelmo de Caln, magiſtro Wilelmo de Necetone, magiſtro Gervaſio, & aliis."

"H. Dei

" H. Dei gracia Cantuar' archiepiſcopus, totius Anglie primas & Apoſtolice ſedis
" legatus, omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, ſa-
" lutem in Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra quod cum tractatum eſſet inter nos
" & monachos Roffenſ' de permutacione manerii de Lambe, & venerabilis frater
" noſter Gilebertus Roffenſ' epiſcopus nobis oſtendiſſet quamplures commoditates
" ſibi in eodem manerio deberi: Nos, volentes tam ei quam ſucceſſoribus ſuis be-
" nigne proſpicere, quinque marcas argenti annuatim percipiendas in eccleſia de
" Lambee ex mera liberalitate noſtra aſſignavimus, dedimus, & conceſſimus ei &
" ſucceſſoribus ſuis, in recompenſacionem quarundam commoditatum quas idem
" epiſcopus ita opportune percipere non poteſt in eſcambio ejuſdem manerii. Un-
" de volumus, quod quicumque eccleſiam memoratam de Lambee tenuerit, ſine dif-
" ficultate prelibatas quinque marcas annuatim perſolvat prefato epiſcopo & ſuc-
" ceſſoribus ſuis, ad duos terminos, videlicet ad feſtum ſancti Michaelis duas mar-
" cas & dimidiam, & ad Paſcha duas marcas & dimidiam. Ut igitur hec noſtra aſ-
" ſignacio & conceſſio perpetua gaudeat ſtabilitate, eam preſentis carte teſtimonio
" duximus roborandum. Hiis teſtibus, Waltero abbate ſancte crucis de Waltham,
" Henrico archidiacono Cant', magiſtro Symone de Suwelle, magiſtro Ricardo can-
" cellario, magiſtro Willelmo de Sumercote, magiſtro Godefrido de Inſula, Symone
" de Camera, magiſtro Adam de Walſingham, & multis aliis. Act' anno Domini
" MCXCVI."

" UNIVERSIS ſancte matris eccleſie filiis preſentes litteras inſpecturis, N.
" prior & capitulum eccleſie Chriſti Cant' ſalutem in Domino. Noverit
" univerſitas veſtra nos cartam pie recordacionis venerabilis patris Huberti, Dei
" gracia, quondam Cant' archiepiſcopi, totius Anglie primatis, & Apoſtolici ſedis
" legati, inſpexiſſe ſub hac forma: H. Dei gracia, &c. Nos igitur dictam aſſigna-
" cionem, donacionem, & conceſſionem, ſicut juſte & racionabiliter facta eſt, ratam
" & gratam habentes, quantum in nobis eſt confirmamus. In cujus rei teſtimo-
" nium, preſentes litteras fieri fecimus, & ſigilli noſtri munimine roborari. Dat'
" Cant', anno Domini milleſimo ducenteſimo ducenteſimo ſexto, menſe Januarii, in
" craſtino circumciſionis Dominice. Valete."

" UNIVERSIS ſancte matris eccleſie filiis ad quorum noticiam preſentes
" littere pervenerit, Henricus, permiſſione divina, prior eccleſie Chriſti
" Cant', & ejuſdem loci capitulum, ſalutem in Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra
" nos pie recordacionis Huberti quondam Cant' archiepiſcopi, litteras inſpexiſſe,
" forma infra ſcripta, quas de verbo ad verbum ac etiam litteram ad litteram tran-
" ſcribi fecimus, continentes, H. Dei gracia, &c.——Ne igitur de nomine Huberti
" archiepiſcopi predicti, quod in ſupradictis litteris ejuſdem non per litterarum
" continentiam, ſet per ſolam aſpiracionis notam deſignatam dubitari contingat in
" futurum, nos, ſcrutatis archivis noſtris, ac cronicis in eiſdem repertis diligenter
" recenſitis & rimatis, nomina archiepiſcoporum omnium qui a tempore glorioſi

" mar-

" martiris Thome quondam Cant' archiepiſcopi & citra prefatè noſtre Cantuarien'
" eccleſie prefuerunt, & quo ordine quilibet archiepiſcoporum ipſorum alteri ſuc-
" ceſſit, prout in ipſis cronicis eſt contentum, preſentibus duximus inſerendum. In-
" venimus itaque in dictis eccleſie noſtre cronicis contineri, quod beatus martir' Tho-
" mas, quondam Cant' archiepiſcopus ſupradictus, quarto kalend' Januarii, anno
" Domini ſecundum curſum eccleſie Anglicane milleſimo centeſimo ſeptuageſimo, vi-
" tam hujus ſeculi glorioſo matirio conſummavit. Cui immediate ſucceſſit in regi-
" mine archiepiſcopatus predicti, Ricardus archiepiſcopus; cui Ricardo ſucceſſit
" immediate Baldewynus archiepiſcopus; cui Baldewino ſucceſſit immediate Huber-
" tus antedictus, qui prius fuerat epiſcopus Sareſberien'; ſuſcepitque pallium Can-
" tuarien' ſeptimo idus Novembris, anno Domini milleſimo centeſimo nonageſimo
" tercio, & ſedit in archiepiſcopatu predicto, annis undecim, menſibus octo, die-
" bus ſex. Cui Huberto ſucceſſit immediate Stephanus Cant' archiepiſcopus, ſa-
" croſancte ſedis apoſtolice Cardinalis, cujus temporibus, videlicet anno Domini
" milleſimo ducenteſimo quintodecimo, Innocencius papa quartus celebravit generale
" concilium Rome in eccleſia Lateranen', prout dicta noſtra cronica teſtantur. Cui
" Stephano ſucceſſit immediate Ricardus archiepiſcopus; cui Ricardo ſucceſſit im-
" mediate beatus Edmundus archiepiſcopus; cui Edmindo ſucceſſit immediate Bo-
" nifacius archiepiſcopus; cui Bonifacio ſucceſſit immediate Robertus de Kyle-
" wardeby Cant' archiepiſcopus; cui Roberto ſucceſſit immediate Johannes ar-
" chiepiſcopus; cui Johanni ſucceſſit immediate celebris memorie Robertus de
" Wyncheleſee Cant' archiepiſcopus; cui Roberto ſucceſſit immediate Walterus
" Dei gracia Cant' archiepiſpopus, qui nunc eſt. Nec invenimus in dictis cronicis
" aliquem fuiſſe archiepiſcopum Cantuar' a tempore glorioſi martiris Thome archie-
" piſcopi ſupradicti, uſque nunc, preter Hubertum, memoratum cujus nomen per
" aſpiracionem incipere debuit, ſeu per aſpiracionis notam in ſui principio ſcribi
" conſuevit. In cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum noſtrum commune preſentibus duxi-
" mus apponendum. Dat' in capitulo noſtro xiiii kalend' Marcii, anno Domini
" ſecundum curſum eccleſie Anglicane milleſimo ccccxxi." Patet per preſcripta
quod iſta penſio impoſita fuit ante concilium Lateranen' novemdecim annis, &
ſine interrupcione annis cxxv hucuſque ſoluta.

" OMNIBUS Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Godefri-
dus Dei gracia Wynton' eccleſie miniſter, eternam in Domino ſalutem.
" Noverit univerſitas veſtra, quod cum ad preſentacionem reverendi patris noſtri H.
" Cant' archiepiſcopi, venerabilem fratrem noſtrum G. Roffenſ' epiſcopum ad ec-
" cleſiam ſancte Marie de Lamhee admitteremus, & in ea perſonam inſtitueremus,
" ad peticionem ejuſdem domini Cant' conceſſimus, & preſenti carta noſtra confir-
" mavimus ſucceſſoribus memorati G. futuris epiſcopis Roffenſ. quinque marcas ar-
" genti annuas in eadem eccleſia de Lamhethe, per manum illius quicumque per
" nos vel ſucceſſores noſtros eam tenuerit, perpetuo percipiendas, ſalvo in omni-
" bus jure epiſcopali & auctoritate & dignitate Wynton' eccleſie. Quod ut in poſ-
" terum ſtabile perſeveret & furmum (1), preſenti ſcripto & ſigilli noſtri patrocinio

(1) Sic.

" robo-

" roboravimus. Dat. apud Suwerc, per manum Reginaldi clerici noſtri XVI ca-
" lend. Junii, anno pontificatus noſtri octavo. Teſtibus hiis, Amic' Surr' archidia-
" cono, magiſtro Hugone de Gaherſt, magiſtro Hamone de Watham, Olivero Mot,
" Euſtachio de Falcoberge, Roberto de Corneville, Gregorio & Johanne capella-
" nis, Godefrido, Humfrido, Philippo, Stephano, clericis."

" OMNIBUS Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Walte-
" rus humilis prior eccleſie Sancti Swithini Wynton. & ejuſdem loci con-
" ventus, eternam in Domino ſalutem. Ad univerſitatis veſtre noticiam volumus
" pervenire, nos confirmacionem venerabilis patris Willelmi Dei gracia Wynton'
" epiſcopi inſpexiſſe ſub hac forma: Univerſis Sancte Matris eccleſie filiis preſens
" ſcriptum viſuris, Willelmus Dei gracia ſalutem in Domino. Noverit univerſitas
" veſtra, nos cartam bone memorie Godefridi epiſcopi predeceſſoris noſtri inſpexiſſe
" ſub hac forma: Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit,
" Godefridus Dei gracia Wynton' eccleſie miniſter, &c. Nos igitur conceſſionem
" predictam Roſſen' epiſcopis factam ratam & gratam habentes, ipſam quantum in
" nobis eſt epiſcopali auctoritate confirmamus, preſens ſcriptum ſigilli noſtri muni-
" mine roborantes. Hiis teſtibus, Waltero Surr', Rogero Suffolc', Willelmo Sut-
" bir', archidiaconis; magiſtris Galfrido de Fermgh, Willelmo de Lychefend, Jo-
" hanne de Fermgh, Petro de Audam, Thoma de Heydene, Philippo de Gedel-
" mig, Johanne de Gelbantone, & Fulchero capellano, Dat' apud Wynton' per
" manum Henrici de Berton', clerici noſtri, XVI kalend' Maii, anno Domini M du-
" centeſimo XLV. Nos igitur conceſſionem & confirmationes antedictas epiſcopis
" Roſſenſ' factas, ratas & gratas habentes, ipſis gratuitum prebuimus aſſenſum &
" favorem, eaſdem, quantum in nobis eſt, confirmantes, ſalvo in omnibus jure epiſ-
" copali, auctoritate & dignitate Wynton' eccleſie. In cujus rei teſtimonium, pre-
" ſenti ſcripti capituli noſtri ſigillum unanimi aſſenſu duximus apponendum. Dat'
" apud Wynton', in capitulo noſtro, XIIII kalend' Maii, anno Domini milleſimo du-
" centeſimo quadrageſimo quinto."

N° IV.

Confirmatio Henrici Regis I.

Regiſt. Cart. Eccl. Roffen. in Bib. Cotton. Domitian. A. X. 9.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 33.

HENRICUS, gratia Dei, rex Anglorum, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, ceteriſque omnibus baronibus ſuis, Francigenis & Anglis, totius regni Anglorum, ſalutem. Notum vobis omnibus eſſe volo, quod omnes donaciones & conceſſiones omnium maneriorum, & omnium terrarum, & omnium eccleſiarum, cum omnibus redditibus & rectitudinibus ſuis, & omnium decimarum que hactenus conceſſe & donate ſunt eccleſie ſancti Andree apoſtoli, que ſita eſt in civitate Roveceſtra, a quibuſcunque, ſive regibus, ſive archiepiſcopis vel epiſcopis, ſeu comitibus, ſeu aliis quibuſlibet hujus regni nobilibus, conceſſe ſint aut donate, Ego Henricus, Dei gratia, rex Anglorum, poteſtate regie dignitatis michi a Deo collata, omnimodo firmas & imperpetuum ſtabiles eſſe concedo; & eas nominatim quas Gundulfus illius eccleſie epiſcopus, ut ad uſum monachorum illorum qui in eadem eccleſia Domino Chriſto & predicto apoſtolo devote famulantur permaneant, ordinavit; ego eidem eccleſie, & eiſdem monachis, jure eterne hereditatis habendas, & libere atque quiete confirmo poſſidendas. Et ſicut ipſe prenominatus epiſcopus qui eccleſiam illam fundavit, & monachos illos illic congregavit, & ipſa maneria & terras quas in ſuo dominico habebat, ipſis monachis a ſuo proprio victu diſcrevit & diſcretas jam dedit, viz. Wldeham cum omnibus appendentiis ſuis, Frendeſberiam cum omnibus appendentiis ſuis, Stoches cum omnibus appendentiis ſuis, Suthfletam cum omnibus appendentiis ſuis, Danintunam cum omnibus appendenciis ſuis, Lametham cum omnibus appendenciis ſuis, Nedenham cum manerio quod appendet Cudintuna nomine, & omnibus quadraginta hidis terre que appendent, & omnes alias minutas terras, & omnes redditus omnium terrarum ubicunque ſint, quas ſuo tempore acquiſivit & illis dedit, cum ſoca & ſaca, & tolne & teame, & omnibus aliis conſuetudinibus & rectitudinibus, & libertatibus quas ipſemet unquam melius habuit in terris & in aquis, & in ſilvis & in viis, & in omnibus locis, ita firmiter & ſtabiliter in omnibus, omnia iſta monachis illis concedo & confirmo. Et hanc confirmacionem meam pro anima patris mei & matris mee, & pro anima mea & uxoris mee, & omnium parentum meorum, ſtabilio & ſtabilitate ſigni ſancte crucis Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti, propria manu mea & ſigillo meo conſigno.

ET ego Anſelmus, non meis meritis, ſed gracia Dei, Cant' archiepiſcopus, hanc confirmacionem, regia auctoritate confirmatam, confirmo; ut & ipſe predicte eccleſie, & monachis predictis, atque poſt illos imperpetuum victuris, firmiter, ſtabilis, & ſtabiliter, firma & illebata permaneant ſancio, & ſancitam ſigno dominice crucis Chriſti conſigno. Et auctoritate Dei omnipotentis, Patris, & Filii, & Spiritus Sancti, & omnium ſanctorum ejus, excommunico omnes illos qui de predicta eccleſia aliquid horum omnium que hactenus ei ſunt conceſſa & donata, & a rege Henrico & a me nunc confirmata, abſtulerint, vel auferre temptaverint, vel ab aliis ablatum, cognita veritate, receperint vel retinuerint. Hoc etiam ad ultimum ſuperaddo, eterna cum Juda proditore ſit illis pena, niſi ad ſatisfactionem venerint. Amen, Amen, Amen.

E Textu Roffen.

EGO autem Gundulfus, licet indignus mitiſſimi ſanctorum Andree apoſtoli vicarius, Rofenſium tamen vocatus epiſcopus, hanc noſtræ devotionis inſtitutionem, & regiæ auctoritatis confirmationem, immo domini Anſelmi archiepiſcopi, ſanctionis excommunicationem, & ore & toto corde confirmo. Et ut imperpetuum integra & inviolata permaneat, ſigno crucis Chriſti vice piiſſimi ſanctorum Andree apoſtoli eam conſigno & corroboro. Quicunque ergo audaci temeritate, aut temeraria preſumptione, illam ulterius ſcienter violaverint, apponat ac preponderet Dominus illam eorum ſacrilegii iniquitatem ſuper omnes alias iniquitates eorum. Et niſi ad ſatisfactionem venerint, deleantur de libro viventium, & cum juſtis non ſcribantur, & in die juſte & eterne retributionis cum ſiniſtra parte poſitis ſubeant ſententiam diſtricte ultionis. Amen, Amen, Amen.

✠ Signum Henrici regis.
✠ Signum Anſelmi archiepiſcopi.
✠ Signum Gundulfi epiſcopi hujus eccleſiæ.
✠ Signum Matildis reginæ & filiæ Anſelmi epiſcopi.
✠ Signum Roberti Lincolnienſis epiſcopi.
✠ Signum Waldrici cancellarii.
✠ Signum Willelmi de Wereluuaſt.
✠ Signum Rodberti comitis de Mellent.
✠ Signum Henrici comitis de Warwic.
✠ Signum Giſleberti de Tonebrigge.
✠ Signum Roberti filii Haimonis.
✠ Signum Rodberti filii Balduuini.
✠ Signum Willelmi de Albigneio.
✠ Signum Rodberti de Monteforti.
✠ Signum Eudonis dapiferi.
✠ Signum Alani filii Blathaldi.

Anno ab incarnacione Domini M°C°III°.

N° V.

Confirmatio Theobaldi archiepiſcopi Cantuar'.

E Regiſt. Eccl. Roffen. in Bibl. Cotton. Domitian. A. X. 9.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 38.

THEOBALDUS, gracia Dei, Cant' archiepiſcopus, & tocius Britannie primas, omnibus ſancte eccldſie fidelibus ſalutem. Notum vobis eſſe volo quod omnes donaciones & conceſſiones omnium maneriorum, & omnium terrarum, & omnium eccleſiarum, cum omnibus redditibus & rectitudinibus ſuis, & omnium decimarum que hactenus conceſſe & donate ſunt eccleſie ſancti Andree apoſtoli, que ſita eſt in civitate Roveceſtra, a quibuſcumque ſive regibus, ſive archiepiſcopis vel epiſcopis, ſeu comitibus, ſeu aliis quibuſlibet hujus regni nobilibus, conceſſe ſint aut donate; ego Theobaldus, gracia Dei, Cant' archiepiſcopus, & tocius Britannie primas, auctoritate michi a Deo collata, omnimodo ratas & imperpetuum ſtabiles eſſe confirmo; & eas nominatim quas Gundulfus, illius eccleſie epiſcopus, ut ad uſum monachorum illorum, qui in eadem eccleſia domino Chriſto & predicto apoſtolo devote famulantur, permaneant ordinavit; ego eidem eccleſie, & eiſdem monachis, jure eterne hereditatis habendas, & libere atque quiete confirmo poſſidendas; & ſicut ipſe prenominatus epiſcopus, qui eccleſiam illam fundavit, & monachos illos illic congregavit, & ipſa maneria, & terras quas in ſuo dominico habebat, ipſis monachis a ſuo proprio victu diſcrevit, diſcretas dedit, viz. Wldeham, cum omnibus appendiciis ſuis; Frendesberiam, cum omnibus appendiciis ſuis; Stokes, cum omnibus appendiciis ſuis; Suthfletam, cum omnibus appendiciis ſuis; Danintunam, cum omnibus appendiciis ſuis; Lametham, cum omnibus appendiciis ſuis; Hedenham, cum manerio quod appendet, Cudintuna nomine, & cum omnibus XL hidis terre que appendent, & omnes alias minutas terras, & omnes redditus, & omnium terrarum quas ſuo tempore adquiſivit & illis dedit, ita firmiter & ſtabiliter in omnibus, omnia iſta monachis illis confirmo & corroboro. Et ſicut beate memorie Anſelmus, Cant' archiepiſcopus, & Gundulfus, ſupradicte eccleſie epiſcopus, iſta omnia a rege Henrico confirmata confirmaverunt, & eidem eccleſie & monachis predictis, atque poſt illos imperpetuum victuris, firmiter ſtabilia, & ſtabiliter firma & illibata permanere ſanxerunt, & auctoritate Dei omnipotentis, Patris, & Filii, & Spiritus Sancti, & omnium ſanctorum ejus, omnes illos qui aliquid de regia conceſſione, & illorum inſtitucione vel confirmacione infringerent, excommunicaverunt, ita & ego tantorum virorum exempla ſecutus, inſtituciones, conceſſiones, & confirmaciones, & omnia predicta

predicta ipſis monachis imperpetuum habenda firmiter ſtabilio, & ſtabiliter firmo, & illibata permanere ſancio; & ſub eadem interminacione, omnes qui hanc eorum & noſtram confirmacionem infirmare, vel abſque communi fratrum eccleſie illius, vel conſilio, vel conſenſu, immutare preſumpſerint, a liminibus ſancte matris eccleſie, donec ad ſatisfaccionen congruam veniant, ex omnipotentis Dei, Patris, Filii, & Spiritus Sancti, omniumque ſanctorum auctoritate ſequeſtro, &c.

N° VI.

Aſcelini epiſc' Roffen' confirmatio.

E Regiſt. Eccl. Roffen. in Bibl. Cotton. Domitian. A. X. 9.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 39.

EGO Aſcelinus, non meis meritis, ſet gracia Dei, Roſenſis epiſcopus, hanc inſtitutionem & confirmacionem immo domni Theobaldi, Cantuar' epiſcopi, & totius Anglie primatis, ſanctionis excommunicationem, & ore & toto corde confirmo, & concedo adhuc & confirmo, conſilio & aſſenſu ejuſdem domini archiepiſcopi Theobaldi, predictis monachis eccleſie noſtre, liberam diſpoſitionem, & vicariorum preſentationem omnium eccleſiarum, tam de maneriis que eis ad proprium uſum ordinata ſunt, quam omnium illarum que eis a quibuſcunque ſive regibus, ſive archiepiſcopis, ſive epiſcopis, ſive aliis quibuſlibet Dei fidelibus rationabiliter donate & conceſſe ſunt. Et volo ut habeant & teneant conſuetudines & libertates ſuas, ſicut unquam melius & honorabilius tenuerunt tempore bone memorie Gundulfi epiſcopi, qui monachorum ordinem, & regularem vitam in eccleſia beati Andree apoſtoli ſervare inſtituit. Quicunque ergo audaci temeritate, & temeraria preſumptione, iſtam inſtitutionem & confirmationem domini Theobaldi, Cant' archiepiſcopi, & totius Anglie primatis, & noſtram infringere vel minuere temptaverit, minuat Deus dies vite ejus, & nomen ejus deleatur de libro viventium, & cum juſtis non ſcribatur, atque cum Juda traditore ſit pars ejus in eternum, niſi ad ſatisfactionem venerit. Amen. Hujus confirmaciones teſtes ſunt, &c.

N° VII.

N° VII.

E Regiſt. Eccl. Roffen. in Bibl. Cotton. Domitian. A. X. 9.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 41.

ASCELINUS, Dei gratia, humilis miniſter Rofenſis eccleſie, baronibus Londonie, & omnibus fidelibus, ſalutem. Notum ſit vobis omnibus, tam poſteris quam preſentibus, me conceſſiſſe monachis Rofenſibus hoc quod habere ſolebam de ſocna illa que fuit Gode comitiſſe in Londonia, pro XXIII ſolidis & IV denariis ſingulis annis, ad vincula ſancti Petri, michi reddendis. Pactum quoque quod iidem monachi cum Gervaſio de predicta ſocna fecerunt, inviolabiliter tenendum concedo. Iſtis teſtibus, &c.

N° VIII.

Sententia decretoria ſuper jure maneriorum Lamhetham & Hedenham.

E Regiſt. Eccl. Roffen. in Bibl. Cotton. Domitian. A. X. 9.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 41.

IMARUS, Dei gracia, Tuſculanus epiſcopus, apoſtolice ſedis legatus, omnibus matris eccleſie filiis ad quos littere iſte pervenerint, ſalutem. Rei geſte memoria litteris provide committitur, ne lites ſemel ſopite, in futurum iter inſtaurentur. Provide univerſitati veſtre per preſencia ſcripta notum eſſe volumus, quod inter Aſcelinum Roffenſem epiſcopum & ejuſdem loci monachos, eccleſie ſcil' beati Andree, ſuper jure maneriorum Lamhetham & Hedenham, controverſia hujuſmodi orta eſt. Aſſerebant predicti monachi memorata maneria ſibi, ad victum proprium a rege Anglorum Willelmo juniore, & Lanfranco pie recordationis Cant' archiepiſcopo conceſſa racionabiliter & donata; & ad ejuſdem rei evidenciorem probacionem, eorundem cartas & confirmaciones, & ſequencium regum Anglorum Henrici & Stephani, & An-

& Anſelmi Cant' archiepiſcopi, in medium proferebant. Contra que, cum prefatus Aſcelinus, Roffenſis epiſcopus, nichil firmam, nichil validum reſponderet, nec ſe in pretaxatis maneriis jus habere probare poſſet; aſſidentibus nobis venerabilibus fratribus Theobaldo Cant' archiepiſcpo, Rodberto Lond', Henrico Wint', Alexandro Lincoln', Ebrardo Noruuic', Sifredo Ciceſtr' epiſcopis; Gaufrido ſancti Albani, Gervaſio Weſtmonaſterii, Petro Scireburn, abbatibus; & magiſtro Hilario, & aliis quampluribus religioſis perſonis, ipſa maneria cum omnibus ſuis appendiciis, ſecundum quod carte donacionis & confirmacionis continebant, ipſis monachis adjudicavimus, & ipſos poſſeſſores conſtituimus, ipſo eorum epiſcopo permittente, quod deinceps ſine vexacione & inquietacione monachos bona & poſſeſſiones ſuas habere permitteret, & pacem eis ſervaret; quod & ipſi firmiter obſervare precipimus. Ad cujus rei argumentum ipſos monachos in oſculo pacis recepit. Nos itaque predictorum fratrum juſtis peticionibus facilem prebentes aſſenſum, tam ſepedicta maneria quam alia omnia eorum bona & poſſeſſiones, quas in preſenciarum juſte poſſident, vel in futuro legitime habituri ſunt, jura eciam, conſuetudines, & libertates racionabiliter indultas, auctoritate officii quo fungimur ipſis confirmamus, & preſentis ſcripti atteſtacione roboramus.

N° IX.

Theobaldi archiepiſcopi Cantuar' littera declaratoria de lite & compoſitione inter epiſcopum Roffen' & monachos eccleſiæ ſancti Andreæ, ſuper maneriis de Lamhee & Hedenhem.

E Regiſt. Eccl. Roffen. in Bibl. Cotton. Domitian. A. X. 9.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 41.

THEOBALDUS, Cant. archiepiſcopus, & tocius Anglie primas, omnibus Chriſti fidelibus, ſalutem. Notum ſit univerſitati veſtre quod Imarus Tuſculanus epiſcopus, ſancte ſedis Romane legatus, Angliam ingreſſus, Roſenſium monachorum querimoniam ſuper epiſcopo ſuo Aſcelino ſuſceperit. Evocatis itaque utriſque partibus London' ante ſuam preſentiam & noſtram, aſſidentibus nobis venerabilibus fratribus Rodberto Lond', Henrico Winton', Alexandro Lincolnienſi, Ebrado Norwicenſi, Seifredo Ciceſtrenſi, epiſcopis, Eduuardo de Radinges, Gervaſio Weſt monaſt', Petro Scireburnie, Waltero Romeſie, abbatibus, Aimaro priore ſancti Pancratii, Clarenbaldo priore Rermundeſeie, & aliis quampluribus religioſis & honeſtis perſonis

perſonis; conquerebantur monachi epiſcopum ſuum Aſcelinum ex prava quadam uſurpatione predeceſſoris ſui Johannis, manerium Lamhetham nomine, ſibi penitus injuſte abtuliſſe; & ex alio ſuo manerio, Hedenham nomine, ſive Cudintuna, decem libras annuatim injuſte violenter exigere. Aſſerebant autem memorata maneria ſibi ad victum proprium a rege Anglorum Willelmo juniore, & Lanfranco pie recordationis, Cant' archiepiſcopo, & Gundulfo Roſenſi epiſcopo conceſſa rationabiliter & donata. Et ad ejuſdem rei evidentiorum probationem, eorundem cartas & confirmationes, & ſequentium regum Anglorum Henrici & Stephani, & Anſelmi Cant' Archiepiſcopi, in medium proferebant. Contra que cum prefatus Aſcelinus, Roſenſis epiſcopus, nil firmum, nichil validum reſponderet, nec ſe in pretaxatis maneriis jus habere, probare poſſet, predictas poſſeſſiones de jure monachorum eſſe cognovimus, & eas judiciario ordine ipſorum eſſe decrevimus. Evolutis autem poſtea diebus paucis, revocato a Romana curia predicto Imaro, cepit Roſenſis epiſcopus conqueri, quod eorumdem monachorum factione, tum in itinere Romano tum in Rodbertum Pullanum, plurimos labores ac gravamina ſuſtinuerat. Rurſus itaque evocatis utriſque partibus in noſtram preſentiam Cantuarie, predicti monachi, noſtro uſi conſilio, nullam aliam ob cauſam, niſi ob recompenſationem laborum & gravaminum ſuorum, atque ob ejus gratiam firmiter obtinendam, pacti ſunt ei dare centum marcas, L eodem perſolvendas anno, tribus vero ſubſequentibus annis, unoquoque anno XV marcas, quinque autem marce que ſuperſunt quarto perſolventur anno. Epiſcopus vero ipſos monachos in oſculo pacis ſuſcepit, & eis omnium eccleſiarum, tam de maneriis que eis ad proprium uſum, conceſſione & confirmatione Henrici regis, & patris Anſelmi Cant' archiepiſcopi, & Gundulfi Roſſenſis epiſcopi ordinata ſunt, quam omnium illarum que eis a quibuſcunque ſive regibus, ſive archiepiſcopis, ſive epiſcopis, ſive aliis quibuſlibet Dei fidelibus rationabiliter conceſſe & donate ſunt, liberam diſpoſitionem & preſentationem vicariorum, cum omnibus poſſeſſionibus & rectitudinibus, & libertatibus illis hactenus indultis, noſtro aſſenſu & conſilio conceſſit & confirmavit. Hiis teſtibus preſentibus, &c.

N° X.

Carta confirmatoria Walteri epiſc' Roffen.

E Regiſt. Eccl. Roffen. in Bibl. Cotton. Domitian. A. X. 9.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 42.

WALTERUS, Dei gratia, Roſſenſis eccleſie miniſter humilis, omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, eternam in Domino ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra quod nos, auditis & inſpectis autenticis cartis quas ſancte memore Lanfrancus, Anſelmus, & Theobaldus, Cant' archiepiſcopi, & venerabiles predeceſſores noſtri Gundulfus

Gundulfus & Aſcelinus Roſenſes epiſcopi, Willelmus & Henricus Anglorum reges, ceterique Dei fideles, eccleſie noſtre Roſenſi, & monachis in eadem eccleſia Deo ſervientibus, pio intuitu contulerunt, dignum duximus eorum imitari veſtigia, & per omnia predictorum monachorum paci & utilitati providere. Auctoritate igitur qua fungimur, omnia maneria, omnes poſſeſſiones, redditus & decimas, aliaque beneficia, a quibuſcunque eis hactenus collata, ſeu in poſterum rationabiliter conferenda, firmiter ſtabilia, & ſtabiliter firma, eis permanere ſancimus, omniumque eccleſiarum tam de maneriis eorum quam de adquiſitis ſicut in prenominati epiſcopi Gundulfi ſuis nominibus exprimuntur autentico, liberam diſpoſitionem & vicariorum preſentationem, ſcripti & ſigilli noſtri munimine eis confirmamus. Omnibus hanc noſtre inſtitutionis paginam obſervantibus pax a Domino multiplicetur & gratia. Siquis autem, quod abſit, temere obviare preſumpſerit, omnipotentis Dei indignationem incurrat, niſi digna penetentia ſatisfecerit. Hujus rei teſtes, &c.

N° XI.

Carta Walteri epiſc' Roffen', qua confirmat monachis S'ti Andreæ, eccleſias de Boxleia, de Frendeſberia, de Lamhee, &c.

E Regiſt. Eccl. Roffen. in Bibl. Cotton. Domitian. A. X. 9.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 43.

SCIANT tam preſentes quam futuri, ad quos iſte littere pervenerint, quod ego Walterus epiſcopus confirmo monachis eccleſie ſancti Andree de Roſa eccleſiam de Boxleia, altare ſancti Nicholai in civitate Roſen', cum eccleſia ſancte Margarete, & eccleſiam de Friendesberia, Lamhee Hedenham, & Londonie Berchinge chirche, & XVI ſolidos de capella de Kingeſdune, & decimam de Bertreia. Eccleſias ſiquidem prefatas confirmamus monachis eccleſie noſtre, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in proprios uſus eorum, ita ut eccleſiarum earumdem liberam habeant diſpoſitionem, & vicariorum preſentationem, ſalvo jure dioceſani epiſcopi. Obſervatores, &c.

N° XII.

Ricardi archiep' Cantuar' carta confirmatoria ſuper variis eccleſiis, terris, libertatibus, privelegiis, &c. eccleſiæ Sancti Andreæ Roffen' conceſſis.

E Regiſt. Eccl. Roffen. in Bibl. Cotton. Domitian. A. X. 9.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 44.

RICARDUS, Dei gratia, Cant' archiepiſcopus, totius Anglie primas, & apoſtolice ſedis legatus, omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, ſalutem, gratiam, & benedictionem. Quanto artioris affectu dilectionis eccleſiam Rofenſem, & fratres in ea Deo ſervientes diligimus, eo propenſius eorum utilitati, honori, & quieti proſpicere, dignum duximus. Inde eſt quod univerſitati veſtre notum eſſe volumus, quod omnes donationes & conceſſiones omnium maneriorum, & omnium terrarum, & omnium eccleſiarum, cum omnibus redditibus & rectitudinibus ſuis, & omnium decimarum que hactenus conceſſe & donate ſunt eccleſie ſancti Andree apoſtoli, que ſita eſt in civitate Roueceſtra, a quibuſcunque ſive regibus, ſive archiepiſcopis vel epiſcopis, ſeu comitibus, ſeu aliis quibuſlibet hujus regni nobilibus conceſſe ſunt aut donate, ego Ricardus, gratia Dei, Cant' archiepiſcopus, totius Anglie primas, & apoſtolice ſedis legatus, auctoritate michi a Deo collata, omnino ratas, & imperpetuum ſtabiles eſſe confirmo, & eas nominatim quas Gundulfus eccleſie illius epiſcopus, ut ad uſum monachorum illorum, domino Chriſto, & predicto apoſtolo, devote famulantium, permaneant, ordinavit, ego eidem eccleſie, & eiſdem monachis, jure eterne hereditatis habendas, & libere atque quiete confirmo poſſidendas. Et ſicut prenominatus epiſcopus, qui monachos illos in Roffenſi eccleſia congregavit, & ipſa maneria & terras quos in ſuo dominico habebat, ipſis monachis a ſua proprio victu diſcrevit, et diſcretas dedit, viz. Wldeham, cum omnibus appenditiis ſuis; Frendeſberiam, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; Stoches, cum omnibus appenditiis ſuis; Danintunam, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; Sufflietham, cum omnibus appenditiis ſuis; Lamhetham, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; Hedenham, cum manerio Cudintuna nomine, et cum omnibus XL hidis terre que appendent, et omnes alias minutas terras, et omnes redditus omnium terrarum quas ſuo tempore adquiſivit et illis dedit, ita firmiter et ſtabiliter in omnibus omnia iſta monachis illis confirmo et corroboro. Confirmo etiam eis eccleſias quas habent in Cantuarienſi dioceſi, ſeu regum Anglorum, ſive anteceſſorum noſtrorum, vel aliorum fidelium liberalitate eis collatas, ſimiliter et decimas in dioceſi noſtra a Dei fidelibus ſibi conceſſas; eccleſiam de

de Norfliete, cum pertinentiis ejus; cum decimis de Yfeld, et de la Dune; eccleſiam de Boxle, cum pertinentiis ſuis; eccleſiam de Sturematha, cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus; eccleſiam de Nortune, cum omnibus adjacentiis; decimam de Hamwolde, de Dudindale, de Bilſintune: decimam de Bugele, de Statesfeld, et de Gillingeham; decimam de Geddinges et de Bencheſham, et alias eccleſias vel decimas quas adquiſierunt, vel in poſterum racionabiliter adquirere poterunt, et ſicut beate memorie Anſelmus et Theobaldus, Cant' archiepiſcopi, et Gundulfus et Aſcelinus, Roffenſes epiſcopi, poſſeſhones et maneria omnia a rege Henrico confirmata confirmaverunt, et eidem eccleſie et monachis predictis, aut poſt illos in perpetuum victuris, firmiter ſtabilia, et ſtabiliter firma et illibata permanere ſanxerunt, et auctoritate Dei omnipotentis, Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, et omnium ſanctorum, omnes illos qui aliquid de regia conceſſione, et illorum inſtitutione vel confirmatione infringerent, excommunicaverunt, ita et ego, tantorum virorum exempla ſecutus, inſtitutiones, conceſſiones, confirmationes, et omnia predicta ipſis monachis in perpetuum habenda firmiter ſtabilia, et ſtabiliter firma et illibata permanere ſancio, et ſub eadem interminacione omnes qui vel eorum vel noſtram confirmationem infirmare, vel abſque communi fratrum eccleſie illius conſilio et conſenſu immutare preſumpſerint, a liminibus ſancte matris eccleſie, ex auctoritate Dei omnipotentis, Patris, Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, omniumque ſanctorum ſequeſtro, et niſi ad congruam ſatisfactionem venerint, eterni judicis iram, indignationem, et maledictionem incurrant. Hujus confirmationes ſunt, Guerricus abbas de Feverſham, Benedictus cancellarius, magiſter Galerannus Baiocenſis archidiaconus, &c.

N° XIII.

1. Carta Baldewini archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis, ſuper omnibus maneriis, eccleſiis, decimis, &c. eccleſiæ Sanctæ Andreæ Roffenſi conceſſis.

E Regiſt. Eccl. Roffen. in Bibl. Cotton. Domitian. A. X. 9.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 46.

UNIVERSIS ſancte matris eccleſie filiis ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit. B. Dei gracia Cant' archiepiſcopus, totius Anglie primas, eternam in Domino ſalutem. Quoniam Rofenſem eccleſiam, & fratres in ea Domino famulantes, ratione multiplici deligere tenemur, eo attentius eorum utilitati, honori, & quieti intendere dignum duximus. Hinc eſt quod ad communem omnium veſtrum volumus devenire notitiam, quod omnes donationes & conceſſiones omnium maneriorum,

& omnium terrarum, & omnium eccleſiarum, cum omnibus redditibus ſuis, & omnium decimarum que hactenus conceſſe ſunt & donate eccleſie beati Andree apoſtoli, que ſita eſt in civitate Roveceſtrie, a quibuſcunque ſive regibus, ſive archiepiſcopis vel epiſcopis, ſive comitibus, ſeu aliis quibuſlibet hujus regni nobilibus conceſſe ſunt aut donate, ego B. Dei gratia Cant' archiepiſcopus, totius Anglie primas, auctoritate a Deo michi collata, omnimodo ratas & in perpetuum ſtabiles eſſe confirmo. Et eas nominatim quas Gundulfus, eccleſie illius epiſcopus, ut ad uſum monachorum illorum, Domino Chriſto & predicto apoſtolo devote famulantur permaneant ordinavit, ego eidem eccleſie & eiſdem monachis jure eterne hereditatis habendas, libere atque quiete confirmo poſſidendas. Et ſicut prenominatus epiſcopus, qui monachos illos in Roffenſi eccleſia congregavit, & ipſa maneria, & terras quas in ſuo dominico habebat ipſis monachis, a ſuo proprio victu diſcrevit, diſcretas dedit, videlicet, Wideham, cum omnibus appenditiis ſuis; Frendesberiam, cum omnibus appenditiis ſuis; Stoches, cum omnibus appenditiis ſuis; Denintune, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; Sufflete, cum omnibus appenditiis ſuis; Lamhetham, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, excepta illa parte curie ſue ſuper Thamiſiam prout certis limitibus diſtincta eſt, & XXIV acris, & una perticata terre de dominico ſuo, & ſervitio quod habuerunt de quatuor acris Hawiſe ſuper Thamiſiam, ſicut continetur in autentico ſcripto inter nos & eccleſiam & prefatos monachos inde confecto; Hedenham cum manerio Cudentune nomine, & cum omnibus XL hidis terre que appendent, & omnes alias minutas terras, & omnes redditus omnium terrarum quas ſuo tempore adquiſivit & illis dedit, ita firmiter & ſtabiliter cum omnibus, omnia iſta monachis illis confirmo & corroboro. Confirmo etiam eis eccleſias quas habent in Cant' dioceſi, ſeu regum Anglie, ſive anteceſſorum noſtrorum, vel aliorum fidelium liberalitate eis collatas; eccleſiam de Norfliete, cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus; eccleſiam de Boxle, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; eccleſiam de Sturemuthe, cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus; eccleſiam de Nortune, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; ſimiliter decimas quas habent in dioceſi noſtra a Dei fidelibus ſibi conceſſas, viz. decimam de Hamwolde, decimam de Dudindale, decimam de Bilſintune, decimam de Merile, decimam de Bugele, decimam de Stanesfeld, decimam de Gilingeham, decimam de Srembroc, decimam de Aldeham, decimam de Bengeſham, decimam de Geddinges, & alias eccleſias vel decimas quas adquiſierunt, vel in poſterum rationabiliter adquirere poterunt; & ſicut beate memorie Anſelmus, & Theobaldus, & Ricardus, Cant' archiepiſcopi, & Gundulfus, & Aſcelinus, & Walterus, Roſenſes epiſcopi, poſſeſſiones & maneria omnia a rege Henrico Primo & Henrico Secundo confirmata confirmaverunt, & eidem eccleſie, & monachis predictis, aut poſt illos in perpetuum victuris, firmiter ſtabilia, & ſtabiliter firma & illibata permanere xancierunt; & auctoritate Dei omnipotentis, Patris, & Filii, & Spritus Sancti, & omnium ſanctorum, omnes illos qui aliquid de regia conceſſione, & illorum inſtitutione vel confirmatione infringerent excommunicaverunt; ita & nos tantorum virorum exempla ſecuti, inſtitutiones, confirmationes, & omnia predicta ipſis monachis in perpetuum habenda firmiter ſtabilia, & ſtabiliter firma & illibata permanere xanctio; & ſub eadem interminatione, omnes qui vel eorum vel noſtram confirmationem infirmare, vel abſ-

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que communi fratrum eccleſie illius conſilio & conſenſu immutare preſumpſerint, a liminibus ſancte matris eccleſie ex auctoritate Dei Patris omnipotentis, & Filii, & Spiritus Sancti, omniumque ſanctorum ſequeſtro, & niſi ad congruam ſatisfactionem venerint, eterni judicis iram, indignationem, & maledictionem incurrant. Ut igitur hec noſtra confirmatio perpetue firmitatis robur optineat, eam preſenti ſcripto & ſigilli noſtri teſtimonio duximus roborandum. Hiis teſtibus, domino Roberto de Bechintus, magiſtro P. Bleſenſi, &c.

2. Carta confirmatoria Henrici II. regis ſuper omnibus eccleſiis, decimis, libertatibus, privelegiis, &c. eccleſie Sancti Andreæ conceſſis.

E Regiſt. Eccl. Roffen. in Bibl. Cotton. Domitian. A. X. 9.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 45.

HENRICUS, rex Anglorum, et dux Normannie et Aquitanie, et comes Andegavie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, proceribus, vicecomitibus, ceteriſque ſuis fidelibus in omnibus comitatibus in quibus monachi eccleſie ſancti Andree de Roſa terras et poſſeſſiones habent, amicabiliter ſalutem. Notum vobis omnibus eſſe volo, quod omnes donationes et conceſſiones omnium maneriorum, et omnium terrarum, et omnium eccleſiarum, cum omnibus redditibus et rectitudinibus et libertatibus ſuis, et omnium decimarum que hactenus conceſſe ac donate ſunt eccleſie ſancti Andree apoſtoli, que ſita eſt in civitate Roſen', et monachis in eadem Deo ſervientibus, a quibuſcunque ſive regibus, ſive archiepiſcopis, ſive epiſcopis, ſeu comitibus, ſeu aliis quibuſlibet hujus regni nobilibus conceſſe ſint aut donate, ego Henricus, Dei gracia, rex Anglorum, poteſtate regie dignitatis michi a Deo collata, omnimodo firmas et imperpetuum ſtabiles eſſe concedo, et perpetua ſtabilitate confirmo, viz. Wldeham, cum omnibus appenditiis ſuis; Frendeſberiam, cum omnibus appenditiis ſuis; Stoches, cum omnibus appenditiis ſuis; Sufflete, cum omnibus appenditiis ſuis; Denintunam, cum omnibus appenditiis ſuis; Lametham, cum omnibus appenditiis ſuis; Hedenham, cum manerio quod appendet, Cudintuna nomine, et cum quadraginta hidis terre que appendent, et omnes alias minutas terras, et omnes redditus omnium terrarum ubicunque ſint, quas hucuſque adquiſierunt. Sciatis etiam me conceſſiſſe et confirmaſſe eiſdem monachis eccleſiam de Boxle, quam Henricus rex, avus meus, in dedicatione Roſenſis eccleſie, eis dedit in dotem, et in perpetuam elemoſinam confirmavit, cum omnibus poſſeſſionibus et conſuetudinibus ad eam pertinentibus; ſimiliter eccleſiam de Eileſord, cum omnibus

bus pertinentiis ſuis; et eccleſiam de Sutuna, cum capellis Wilmintuna et Kingeſduna, et omnibus pertinentiis; et eccleſiam de Darenteford, et eccleſiam de Chiſelherſte, et eccleſiam de Wlewic, et ommes rectitudines ad ipſas eccleſias pertinentes, et omnes decimas villarum illarum in quibus ſunt predicte ecclefie, in terris, in annonis, in pannagiis, in pecoribus, et in omnibus aliis rebus; et totam decimam de Strodes et de Chealches, et decimam balenarum que capte fuerint in eodem epiſcopatu Rofenſi, et in eadem civitate Rofen' de theloneo, de terra et de aqua quartum denarium, et, fracto ponte, tranſitûs quartum denarium, et de omnibus exitibus qui pertinent ad prepoſituram civitatis quartam partem, excepto gablo meo, et totum theoloneum duorum dierum plenarie nundinarum feſtivitatis ſancti Paulini, cujus corpus in eadem eccleſia ſancti Andree quieſcit, que eis dedit et confirmavit Henricus avus meus. Et nolo ut aliquis hominum ſe intromittat, niſi ipſi monachi, et miniſtri eorum quibus ipſi committere voluerint, nec Francus nec Anglus. Confirmo etiam eis eccleſiam de Norfliete, quam venerabilis Anſelmus archiepiſcopus eis conceſſit et dedit; et eccleſiam de Rethrefeld, cum capella de Farnet; et eccleſiam de Sturemuth, et eccleſiam de Nortune, et eccleſiam de Stiford, et eccleſiam in Londiniis, que vocatur Berchinge-chirche, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; et eccleſiam de Lamhethe, cum omnibus rectitudinibus et conſuetudinibus ad eam pertinentibus; et eccleſiam de Henham, cum capellis Cudintune et Eie, et omnibus pertinentiis ſuis. Preterea omnes minutas decimas, et omnes minutas terras, et omnes redditus omnium terrarum ubincuque ſint, et a quibuſcunque Dei fidelibus eis ſint donate et conceſſe. Ego Henricus, Dei gratia rex Anglorum, concedo et confirmo imperpetuum, cum ſocne & ſaca on ſtrande and ſtreame, & wude & felde, tolnes & teams, & gritbreches & hamſocne, & forſtalles & infangenethieves, & themeneverme ſupra ſuos homines infra burgos & extra, in tantum & tam pleniter ſicut proprii miniſtri mei exquirere deberent, & ſicut unquam melius habuit eccleſia Chriſti Cantarie uſque ad hunc diem. Volo etiam ut ipſi & homines ſui ſint liberi & abſoluti ab omni opere caſtelli, & expeditione (1) archi ſue conſtructione. Hec omnia pro ſalute anime mee, & pro animabus anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, jure regio, predictis monachis conceſſi, & volo & firmiter precipio ut teneant iſta in pace firmiter & perhenniter, ita quod a nullo eis fiat injuria, ſuper meam plenam forisfacturam. Teſte Galfrido Elienſi epiſcopo, apud Notingeham.

(1) Sic.

3. Libertates prioris de Roffa.

Placita Domini Regis apud Cantuar', Anno 21 E. I. Rot. 8.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 110.

PRIOR de Roffa ſummonitus, &c. quo warranto clamat tenere placita corone, & habere liberam warennam, mercatum, feriam, fu.cas, theolonium, amerciamenta ſua, & hominum ſuorum, wreccum maris, & wayf, catalla dampnatorum & fugitivorum in Woldeham, Stokes, Frendesbery, Deninton, Suthflete, Derente, Green, & Roffa, &c. Et Rogerus per attornatum ſuum venit, & quoad Green dicit, quod eſt quidam mariſcus mari annexus, quem ipſi habuerunt de quodam Baldewino, quondam archiepiſcopo Cantuar', in eſcambium pro ſitu manerii de Lamhethe, & dicunt quod idem archiepiſcopus, toto tempore quo mariſcum illum tenuit, habuit wreccum maris in eodem, & poſtea predeceſſores ipſius prioris & ipſe a tempore predicti eſcambii, quod eſt a tempore quo non extat memoria, habuerunt predictam libertatem ſemper ſine interrupcione, & eo waranto clamat eandem libertatem, &c. Ideo inquiratur. Juratores dicunt ſuper ſacramentum ſuum quod predictus prior, & predeceſſores ſui ſemper, a tempore predicti eſcambii, & predictus archiepiſcopus, & predeceſſores ſui, ante tempus predicti eſcambii, ſemper a tempore quo non extat memoria, habuerunt wreccum maris ibidem. Ideo predictus prior quoad hoc inde ſine die, &c.

4. Placitum de Libertatibus.

Placit' Domini Regis apud Cantuar', Anno 21 Edw. I. Rot. 2.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 275.

PRIOR de Roff' ſummonitus fuit ad reſponendum domino regi de placito, quo waranto clamat habere viſum franci plegii, & emendas panis & cerviſie fracte, in manerio de Darente, &c. Et prior per attornatum ſuum venit & dicit, quod manerium de Darente fuit aliquo tempore cujuſdem Huberti, quondam Cantuar' archiepiſcopi, qui quidam Hubertus, tempore domini Ricardi regis, manerium illud dedit cuidam predeceſſori ipſius prioris, in eſcambium pro manerio de Lamhethe, qui quidam prior & omnes ſucceſſores ſui, poſt eſcambium predictum, & ſimiliter predictus Hubertus, ante eſcambium predictum, fuerunt in ſeiſina de predictis, viſu franci plegii, & emendis aſſiſe panis & cerviſie fracte, a tempore quo non extat memoria, in predicto manerio de Darente, &c. Prior ſine die, &c.

N° XIV.

Conventio inter Baldwinum archiepiſcopum Cantuar' & epiſcopum Roffen', ſuper excambio cujuſdem bercariæ in Inſula de Grean pro parte curiæ apud Lamhethe.

Bibl. Cotton. Domitian. A. X. 9.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 434.

UNIVERSIS ſancte matris eccleſie filiis ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Baldewinus, Dei gratia, Cant' archiepiſcopus, totius Anglie primas, eternam in Domino ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, quod venerabilis frater noſter Roffenſis epiſcopus, & O. prior, atque conventus ejuſdem eccleſie, ad inſtantiam & petitionem domini noſtri Ricardi illuſtris Anglie regis, & noſtram atque ſuffraganeorum noſtrorum, conceſſerunt nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris partem curie ſue apud Lamhethe ſuper Tamiſiam, prout certis limitibus diſtincta eſt, ad edificandum nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, & preterea extra curiam viginti quatuor acras & unam perticatam terre de dominico ſuo, & ſervitium quod habuerunt de IV acris Hawiſe ſuper Tamiſiam, ad edificandam eccleſiam in honorem beati martyris Thome, & edificia canonicorum ibidem ſerviturorum extruenda, libere & quiete in perpetuum poſſidenda. Salvo monachis ipſis jure parochialis eccleſie ſue de Lamhethe in hominibus & terris & parochianis ſuis, decimis quoque & obvencionibus omnibus extra preſcriptos terminos curie noſtre, & terre canonicorum noſtrorum; & ſalvis foſſatis curiam & gardinum cingentibus ad recipiendam & refundendam aquam ad molendinum ipſorum. Et non licebit nobis aut ſucceſſoribus noſtris, vel alicui de familia noſtra, aut ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, vel alicui canonico, ſeu alicui de familia eorum, uſurpare vel ex donatione vel emptione, vel permutatione, vel legato, vel locato, vel invadiato, vel commodato, vel aliquo alio modo recipere vel tenere aliquid de terra predictorum monachorum dominica, vel alicujus hominum ſuorum extra terminos prefixos citra voluntatem Roffenſis epiſcopi, & ejuſdem loci conventus. In excambium autem hujus conceſſionis eorum dedimus eis, & conceſſimus ad dominicum predicti manerii ſui de Lamhethe, bercariam unam in Inſula de Gren, & quicquid nos vel predeceſſores noſtri in eadem bercaria habuimus in mariſco, in terris, in wrec, & in omnibus aliis ad eam pertinentibus, quam ſcil' Johannes filius Eilgari tunc temporis tenuit, ſexaginta ſolidos inde annuatim reddendo, & alia quedam ſervicia faciendo, liberam & quietam, ab omni ſervitio & exactione, tam erga

nos & ſucceſſores noſtros quam erga ſervientes noſtros & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, in perpetuum poſſidendam conceſſerunt. In augmentum quoque hujus excambii conceſſimus eis, ut de tribus bercariis ſuis quas tunc temporis de nobis tenebant in Gren, ſervitia de ipſis bercariis debita nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, per manum monachorum ſolvantur, & homines qui ipſa tenebunt, monachis intendent & reſpondebunt in omnibus que de bercariis ipſis quocunque caſu procedente tempore pervenient. Hanc conceſſionem noſtram & mutuam conventionem, ut in poſterum firmiori gaudeat ſtabilitate, tam noſtri quam coepiſcoporum noſtrorum ſigilli appoſitione fecimus roborari, & coram juſticiariis domini regis apud ſcaccarium inrollari. Facta eſt autem hec conventio anno primo coronationis Ricardi illuſtris regis Anglie.

Huic carte appoſita ſunt VII ſigilla.

N° XVI.

Conceſſio annui redditus provenientis e bercaria in inſula de Grean facta monachis Roffen'.

Bibl. Cotton. Domitian. A. X. 9.

Printed in Reg. Roff. p. 435.

OMNIBUS Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Johannes de Grean, ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, quod ego Johannes de Grean dedi & conceſſi, & hac preſenti carta mea confirmavi, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam Deo & eccleſie ſancti Andree Roffen' & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, viginti ſolidos ſterlingorum de me & heredibus meis eis annuatim ſolvendos; quos reddemus eis de bercaria illa quam tenemus de eis in Grean, & de qua reddimus eis ſingulis annis ſexaginta ſolidos & ſex denarios, quam dedit eis Baldewinus, Cant' archiepiſcopus, in excambium terre de Lamhethe. Hos viginti ſolidos dedi eis pro amore Dei, & pro ſalute anime mee, & anteceſſorum meorum, eo die quo filium meum Rodbertum fecerunt monachum in eccleſia ſua, & me & heredes meos receperunt in ſocietatem ſuam. Et ut hec conceſſio mea firma & illibata permaneat, eam ſigilli mei appoſitione & preſenti carta mea confirmavi. Hanc autem conceſſionem noſtram ego & heredes mei predictis monachis warantizabimus contra omnes homines & omnes feminas. Hiis teſtibus, Theodorico capellano, &c.

N° XVII.

The Pope's Letter to the Abbots of Reading and Waltham.

From Gervaſe's Chronicle in Decem Scriptores, col. 1592.

CELESTINUS epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, venerabili fratri Bathonienſi epiſcopo, dilectis filiis de Radinges & de Waltham abbatibus, ſalutem. Moleſtias & injurias quas per bonæ memoriæ B. Cantuarienſem archiepiſcopum conventus ejuſdem loci paſſus eſt, diſcretionem veſtram non credimus ignorare. Quoniam igitur jam dictus archiepiſcopus quamvis de reformando ſtatu fratrum ipſorum in integrum mandatum felicis recordationis Urbani & Clementis prædeceſſorum noſtrorum ſuſcepiſſet, nondum cum iter peregrinationis arripuit ad plenum reformaverat, diſcretioni veſtræ per apoſtolica ſcripta mandamus, quatenus omni dilatione & appellatione ceſſante, eccleſias cum fructibus inde perceptis & alia quæ ſæpedictus archiepiſcopus ipſis abſque juris ordine abſtulerit, noſtra freti autoritate cum integritate reſtitui faciatis, & eorum detentores ſi opus fuerit cenſura non differatis eccleſiaſtica cohercere, modis omnibus obſervantes, ne in loco quem apoſtolica condempnavit auctoritas divina de cætero celebrentur, ſet potius capella ibidem ut dicitur erecta funditus diſtruatur, & ſicut à patribus noſtris decretum eſſe dinoſcitur, canonicorum inſtitutionem revocantes in irritum, eoſque denuncietis & teneatis ſuſpenſos qui in loco ipſo poſt prohibitionem apoſtolicam divina ſcienter præſumpſerunt officia celebrare, donec ad ſedem apoſtolicam veniant abſolvendi. Illos quoque qui ſententiam piæ recordationis papæ Clementis incurriſſe noſcuntur cautius faciatis ab omnibus evitari, donec exhibita ſatisfactione competenti eccleſiæ per vos mereantur abſolvi. Qui vero hujuſmodi communicaverint ſcienter, congrue ad arbitrium veſtrum ſatisfaciant. Hæc autem omnia tanto diſtrictius diſcretioni veſtræ duximus injungenda, quanto injuriam apoſtolicæ ſedis continere videtur eadem totiens iterare, & religionem veſtram minus deceret ſi mandatum apoſtolicum ſegnius exequeremini, nec poſſemus ſine moleſtia tantum in vobis neglectum aliquatenus ſuſtinere; nullius literis juri eorum præjudicium facientibus ſi quæ apparuerint à ſede apoſtolica impetrate obſtantibus. Quod ſi omnes his exequendis nequiveritis intereſſe, duo veſtrum ea nichilominus exequentur. Datum Romæ, apud Sanctum Petrum, x kal' Junii, pontificatus noſtri anno primo.

N° XVIII.

N° XVIII.

The Second Letter.

From the Decem Scriptores, col. 1593.

CELESTINUS epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, venerabili fratri Ciceſtrenſi epiſcopo, & dilectis filiis de Radinges & de Waltham abbatibus, ſalutem, & apoſtolicam benedictionem. Summi pontificis moderamini noſcitur plurimum convenire, ut ſicut à ſucceſſoribus ſuis quæ rationabiliter ſtatuit deſiderat obſervari, ita prædeceſſorum ſuorum bene conſtituta & ratione prævia deliberationis providæ judicio ſtabilita debeat inviolabiliter cuſtodire. Cum itaque felicis memoriæ Urbanus & Clemens prædeceſſores noſtri ædificationem novæ capellæ & clericorum inſtitutionem in præjudicium conventus eccleſiæ factam, quæ gravem parere videbatur materiam ſcandalorum, de conſilio fratum ſuorum cardinalium irritaverint, & expreſſius inhibuerint ne de cætero illam capellam obſervarent, nec in ea divina officia celebrarent: nos volentes quod ab ipſis in hac parte noſcitur ſtabilitum perpetua firmitate gaudere, ratum id & firmum habemus, & ſine refragatione cujuſquam præcipimus obſervari; & quia quicquid ex eo ſequitur vel ob id quod prohibitionis perpetuæ cauſam habens interdicente canone à ſummis pontificibus conſtituto factum eſt, caſſum & inutile canonicæ judicant ſanctiones, & idem jura eciam civilia proteſtantur, diſcretioni veſtræ per apoſtolica ſcripta precipiendo mandamus, quatinus clericos de Lamhee à juramento de obſervatione novæ capellæ B. quondam Cantuarienſi archiepiſcopo præſtito auctoritate ſede apoſtolicæ denuncietis publice abſolutos, ex parte noſtra ceſſante appellatione eis diſtrictius injungentes ne de cætero novum capellam vel eccleſiam de Lamhee debeant obſervare, nec per ſe nec per ſuos in ea ulterius miniſtrare, eos eccleſiaſtica cenſura dilatione & appellatione poſtpoſita cohercentes quo mandato noſtro duxerint contraire: nullius literis obſtantibus harum tenore tacito à ſede apoſtolica impetratis. Quod ſi omnes his exequendis nequiveritis intereſſe, duo veſtrum ea nichilominus exequantur. Datum Romæ, apud Sanctum Petrum, XVII kal' Junii, pontificatus noſtri anno ſecundo.

N° XIX.

From Rudburne's Annales Wintonienſes. Printed in Anglia Sacra, Vol. I. p. 305.

HOC anno [1199] formata & confirmata eſt pax & concordia inter dominum Cantuarienſem & monachos loci ejuſdem per arbitros eis à ſummo pontifice datos ſuper causâ quæ vertebatur inter eos pro eccleſiâ de Lameiâ; quam dominus Cantuarienſis fabricari fecerat in præjudicium, ut putabatur, Cantuarienſis eccleſiæ. Forma hæc eſt: "Euſtachius Elienſis epiſcopus, abbas S. Edmundi, Lincolnienſis decanus loco domini H. epiſcopi Lincoln' conſtitutus, electi arbitri à domino Cantuarienſi & conventu juxta formam compromiſſi, pro bono pacis & tranquillitatis providimus & ordinavimus; ut ſi placet domino Cantuarienſi ædificare eccleſiam apud Lameiam, hoc modo fiat. Ædificet ubi voluerit, dummodo non ſit ſuper fundamenta operis illius quod auctoritate domini papæ dirutum eſt. Inſtituantur in eccleſiâ illâ canonici ordinis Præmonſtratenſis; ita quòd non ſint plures quàm xx nec pauciores quam xiii. Hanc eccleſiam potuerit dotare dominus archiepiſcopus uſque ad quantitatem c librarum annuarum de eccleſiis ad ipſum pertinentibus, vel de aliis bonis quæ poſſidet nomine Cant' eccleſiæ, exceptis eccleſiis de Moncketon, de Eſtrie, de Hemesford, & de Mepeham, & eccleſiis quæ ſunt in maneriis monachorum, & exceptis aliis rebus quæ coram nobis in quæſtionem ductæ ſunt. Erit autem eccleſia illa mediocris, juxta numerum perſonarum præfatum & prædictam dotem modificata; habito etiam reſpectu ad ..... mediocritatem ædificandi eccleſiam, quibus utuntur canonici ejuſdem ordinis. Sanè ad tollendam omnem materiam ſuſpicionis & ſcandali, providimus, ne in eccleſiâ illâ archiepiſcopi ordines aut conſilia aut conſecratione epiſcoporum aut benedictiones abbatum non celebrent aut criſma conficient. Nec facient archiepiſcopi congregationem ſæcularium, & dotent de bonis Cant' eccleſiæ ſine aſſenſu conventûs. Clerici verò habeant eccleſias quas modò tenent, quoad vixerint, ſub annuâ penſione. Poſt obitum verò ſingulorum ad eccleſiam Cant' revertentur."

From

From Diceto's Chronicle in Decem Scriptores, p. 707.

HOC anno circa feſtum ſancti Michaelis, cauſa quæ vertebatur inter Cantuarienſem archiepiſcopum & monachos ſuper capella de Lamheya reædificanda, & eccleſiis, & exeniis, quæ monachi ab archiepiſcopo petebant, tandem in poſt longas deceptationes & allegationes, & teſtium hinc inde productiones coram venerabilibus Lincolnienſi & Elienſi epiſcopis & abbate Sancti Eadmundi, à ſummo pontifice ac communi partium aſſenſu ad cauſæ hujus deciſionem delegatis, partibus in arbitros conpromittentibus eoſdem, ſcilicet qui fuerant delegati, cautione hinc inde præſtita quod appellatione ceſſante eorum ſtarent arbritrio, hoc modo finem accepit, omni ſcilicet ſpe revertendi canonicis ablata ſæcularibus imperpetuum, ſi dominus archiepiſcopus voluerit, liceat ſibi apud Lamheiæ capellam ædificare, in qua ponat canonicos ordinis Præmuſtrenſis XIII ad minus, XX ad plus; qui tamen in nominatione archiepiſcopi cum ſedes Cantuarienſis vacaverit nunquam audientur. Super eccleſiis vero, perſonæ igitur eas qui tenebant tunc temporis quoad vixerint libere & pacifice poſſideant, ſolventes monachis memoratis annuatim aſſignatas poſſeſſiones ſibi. Quibus defunctis media pars omnium proventuum omnium eccleſiarum cedent in uſus monachorum, media pars in uſum vicarii, qui tamen per archiepiſcopum inſtituetur; exenia vero poſſideat archiepiſcopus libere, & quiete, & pacifice tota vita ſua. Poſt mortem vero ejus ſit inter ſucceſſores ejus & monachos rediviva diſceptatio, & cui datum fuerit vel judiciali diffinitione, vel amicabili compoſitione, vel alio quovis juris ordine, ejus convertantur in uſum. Hoc arbitrium primo ab ipſis arbitris apud Weſtmonaſterium intra ſe ſtatutum, poſtmodum aput Cantuariam Dominica proxima ante feſtum Omnium Sanctorum, IIII ſcilicet kalend' Novembris, à domino Elyenſi in publico prolatum præſentibus partibus, præſentibus etiam totius Angliæ primoribus, epiſcopis ſcilicet, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, & aliis domini regis fidelibus qui eo convenerant ad decidendam tam diuturnæ diſſenſionis nebulam inter patrem & filios.

N° XX.

Epitome of a MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum; (Harl. MSS. N° 788.)

CODEX chartaceus in fol. e vetuſto Lambethanæ Bibliothecæ codice* recenti manu deſcriptus: in quo continetur, Opus tripartitum cujuſdam monachi eccleſiæ Chriſti Cantuariæ, exhibens univerſas litteras pontificum Romanorum bullatas, aliaſque epiſtolas ac reſcripta, undique tranſmiſſas, occaſione decantatiſſimæ illius litis exortæ inter Baldwinum de S. Benedicto Cantuarienſem archiepiſcopum, ſucceſſoremque ejus Hubertum Walterum ex una parte; prioremque ac conventum ejuſdem eccleſiæ ex altera; quæ per annos circiter quindecim, temporibus nempe paparum Urbani III. Gregorii VIII. Clementis III. Celeſtini III. Innocentii denique III. duravit.

Collector regeſtum iſtud in tres diviſit diſtinctiones; quarum

Prima, exordium litis ſub Baldwino, & curſim, uſque ad mortem Urbani papæ comprehendit; cujus ſententiâ diffinitum eſt, ut capella de Hakintune (quam pro ſexaginta canonicis ſecularibus, Henrico II. rege conſentiente, in fundo conventûs eccleſiæ Cantuarienſis, aliaſque in maximam ipſius læſionem atque detrimentum, fundaverat idem archiepiſcopus, monachis fruſtra reclamantibus, Romamque appellantibus) ſuis fundamentis equaretur, locus etiam maledictus equaretur, & prophanus. fol. 2.

Secunda, cauſæ conflictus continet, a pontificatu Gregorii, Clementis, & Celeſtini temporibus, uſque ad hujus Celeſtini exceſſum, cujus auctoritate predicta capella tandem demolita eſt. fol. 63.

Tercia, continet ſuſcitationem cauſæ ab archiepiſcopo Huberto, ſub papa Innocentio uſque ad demolitionem capellæ de Lamhee (i. e. Lambithe; quam materiâ ſupra memoratæ capellæ de Hokintune, perinde ac eodem inſtituto, fundaverat Hubertus) & cauſæ terminum, per compoſitionem. fol. 229.

Harum litterarum ac reſcriptorum auctores fuere,

1. Papæ.

Lucius III. Urbanus III. Gregorius VIII. Clemens III. Celeſtinus III. & Innocentius III.

2. Principes.

Henricus VI. imperator; reges Angliæ Henricus II. Ricardus I. & Johannes; Philippus Auguſtus rex Franciæ & regina ejus; Willelmus rex Siciliæ, & Johanna filia Henrici II. regis Anglorum, regina ejus.

* No ſuch MS. is now extant at Lambeth. But there are two MS. volumes of Popes Bulls N° 643, 644, with a good liſt of them at the beginning of each.

3. Car-

3. Cardinales.

Theobaldus Hoſtienſis, Octavius Hoſtienſis, Johannes, Gratianus, Petrus, &c. Nicholaus clericus Clementis III. Hugo advocatus Cantuariæ & D. Papæ capellanus, quin & omnes ſedis apoſtolicæ Cardinales.

4. Archiepiſcopi.

Baldwinus Cantuarienſis, Reginaldus Cantuarienſis, Hubertus Cantuarienſis, Gualterus Rothomagenſis.

5. Epiſcopi.

Suffraganei eccleſiæ Cantuarienſis, Ricardus Nigellus, Londonienſis; Godefridus de Luci, Wintonienſis; Gaufridus Ridel, Elienſis; Willelmus de Longo-Campo, Elienſis, legatus; Euſtachius, Elienſis; Johannes Cantor, Exonienſis; Hugo de Burgundia, Lincolnienſis; Seffredus, Ciceſtrenſis; Gualeranus, Roffenſis; & Petrus, Atrebatenſis.

6. Abbates, Priores, Monachi, & alii Clerici.

Honorius prior Cantuarienſis; Symon, camerarius; Robertus, ſacriſta; Humfridus, monachus; Eadmundus, monachus; frater Johannes; frater R. & alii monachi Cantuarienſes ſocii Honorii prioris in partibus tranſmarinis; Gaufridus prior Cantuarienſis; Conventus Cantuarienſis; Sampſon abbas S. Eadmundi; H. abbas de Radynge; W. abbas de Waltham; Odo abbas de Bello; Capitulum Cyſtercienſe; W. abbas Ciſtercii; G. abbas Claravallenſis; E. abbas Rievallenſis, R. de Boxleia, J. de Forda, B. de Stratford, W. de Ponte-Roberti, N. de Stanlega, D. de Baſingeham, totuſque Ciceſtrenſium abbatum de Anglia conventus; R. decanus Lincoln'; conventus St. Dionyſii; prior S. Bertini; Petrus Bleſſenſis; Petrus archidiaconus Bajocenſis; W. præcentor de Welles; Fratres de Verona; & Hugo clericus Lucenſis.

7. Magnates.

Ranulfus de Glanvilla, Gualterus de Bidun cancellarius regis; J. juſticiarius regis Ricardi; juſticiarii r. Ricardi in Anglia; & Hamelinus comes Wareniæ.

Si quis, inſuper, ſcire cupit nomina eorum, ad quos datæ fuerunt litteræ ac reſcripta; noſcat, earum quaſdam generalibus inſigniri titulis; 1. putà, Amico ſuo, omnibus Chriſtianis, omnibus Chriſti fidelibus, omnibus Sanctæ Matris eccleſiæ filiis, omnibus Cantuarienſis eccleſie filiis (& amicis), omni abbati, quicunque vult ſalvus eſſe, civibus Londonienſibus, omnibus prælatis Angliæ, omnibus prælatis in Anglia & in Scotia, omnibus cardinalibus, clero & populo Anglicano.

2. Reliquæ fere omnes datæ fuerunt, aut magnatibus, putà Ranulfo de Glanvilla, Willelmo de Mandevile comiti Eſſexiæ, Hamelino comiti Warenie, Theobaldo, Galfrido filio Petri, vicecomiti de Kent, &c.

3. Abbatibus, prioribus, monachis, & aliis eccleſiaſticis, ut G. magiſtro Militie Templi; G. priori hoſpitalis Jeruſalem; Honorio priori Cantuar' & fratribus tranſmarinis; capitulo Cantuarienſi, ſive conventui Cantuarienſi; Gaufrido priori Cantuar'; Godefrido ſuppriori Cantuar'; abbati Sti Auguſtini; abbati & conventui Sti Auguſtini; priori Sti Auguſtini; priori Sti Gregorii Cantuariæ; canonicis de Hakentune; canonicis de Lamhee; abbati Sti Albani; Sampſoni abbati Sti Eadmundi; conventui Sti Eadmundi; Alano abbati de Theokesbiri; W. abbati de Waltham; Odoni abbati de Bello; H. abbati de Radynge; conventui Radingenſi; abbati de Faverſham; priori de Faverſham; abbati de Lewes; conventui de Lewes; abbati de Boxleia; abbati & conventui Cluniacenſi; conventui Claravallenſi; conventui Sti Bertini; abbati & capitulo Sti Remigii; capitulo Ciſtercienſi; R. decano Lincolnienſi; Herberto Cantuarienſi archidiacono; Willelmo Remenſi archidiacono; Sueſſonenſi archidiacono; R. præcentore Sti Quintini; mag' Alexandro Walenſi; mag' Radulfo de Sto Martino; mag' Faremanno; mag' Guarnerio; mag' Gerardo, &c.

4. Epiſcopis, ut Suffraganeis epiſcopis eccleſie Cantuarienſis; Ricardo Londonienſi; Willelmo Elienſi, legato; Ricardo de Toclivio Wintonienſi; Euſtachio Elienſi; Johanni de Conſtantiis Wigornienſi; Hugoni de Burgundia Lincolnienſi; Savarico Bathonienſi; Willelmo de Vere Herefordenſi; Gerardo la Pucelle Ceſtrenſi; Johanni de Oxenforda Norwicenſi; Seffredo Ciceſtrenſi; Gualerano Roffenſi; & Petro Atrebatenſi.

5. Archiepiſcopis; ut, Baldwino Cantuarienſi; Reginaldo Fitz-Joceline, prius epiſcopo Bathonienſi, deinde arch' Cantuarienſi; Huberto Cantuarienſi; Galfrido Eboracenſi; archiepiſcopo Remenſi; Walterio Rothomagenſi; J. Lugdunenſi.

6. Cardinalibus, &c. Theobaldo Hoſtienſi; Oct. Hoſtienſi; J. Anagnino, legato; Petro cardinali & legato; Johanni Witerbienſi & Thuſcalenſi epiſcopo & cardinali; Gratiano cardinali; P. presbitero cardinali; Incincto cardinali; Meliori cardinali; Gerardo cardinali; P. preſbitero cardinali; Albanenſi epiſcopo; Veronenſi epiſcopo.

7. Principibus; Friderico Barbaroſſæ imperatori; Henrico II. regi Angliæ; Alienoræ Anglorum reginæ; Ricardo, primùm comiti Pictaviæ, deinde ducæ Normannorum, demum regi Angliæ; Johanni fratri Ricardi regis Angliæ; Philippo Auguſto regi Francorum; Henrico duci Saxoniæ; & Philippo comiti Flandriæ.

8. Summis pontificibus; Urbano III. Gregorio VIII. Clementi III. Celeſtino III. Innocentio III.

Quinetiam, in hoc ampliſſimo regeſto, conſpiciuntur plurima notatu digna, quæ hiſtoriam iſtius ævi Anglicanam illuſtrare poſſunt.

N° XXI.

EPITAPHS AT LAMBETH.

*** The originals of thoſe marked ❀ are not now to be found; but are taken from Aubrey, and other printed books. All the reſt are accurately copied from the tombs themſelves.

In the CHURCH.

Middle Aile.

On an elegant marble monument againſt the North gallery is this inſcription:

Near this place lyeth interred
the body of JOHN WAKELING,
ſon of
JOHN and JANE WAKELING,
of this pariſh,
who departed this life
April the 30th, 1754,
aged 26 years.
who never offended father or mother.
Alſo
the body of JOHN WAKELING,
father of
the aboveſaid JOHN WAKELING,
who departed this life
April the 14th, 1784,
aged 89 years.

❀ On an atchievement fixed to the South gallery:

Near this place lyeth EDITH,
the relict of WILL. DODINGTON,
Gent. deſcended from the antient
family of that name in com.
Somt. ob. 3, Febry.
1714, aged 56.

On an elegant white marble monument againſt the North wall:

In memory of
THOMAS THEOBALD, mercht.
eldeſt ſon of PETER THEOBALD
of Lambeth, who married MARTHA,
daughter of THOMAS TURNER, of Lincoln's
Inn, Eſq. by whom he had iſſue 1 ſon and
2 daughters, who, after 6 voyages to India,
and 10 years reſidence there, returned 20th
July, 1721; and, amidſt the congratulations of his
friends, reſigned to death the 9th September
following. In all ſtations of life he behaved
like an honeſt man and a good Chriſtian, and
has left the memory of his virtues to be
admired and imitated by all.

North Aile.

On a black marble grave ſtone:

Here lieth the body of
MARY FORTESCUE, the wife
of FRANCIS FORTESCUE,
mariner, and daughter of
JNO. KNOTTESFORD, Eſq.
of Holdfaſt in Worceſterſhire,
who departed this life
the 5th of November, 1764,
in the 29th year of her age.
As alſo of her ſon
CHARLES FORTESCUE,
aged 3 weeks.

On another black marble grave ſtone:

Here lie interred the remains
of ELIZ. BLACHFORD,
who died May 14, 1775,
aged 15 years.
Alſo DANIEL BLACHFORD,
her father, who departed
this life Nov. 24, 1782,
in the 73d year of her age.

On a ſmall white marble monument, placed on the wall near Howard's Chapel, and adorned with mantling, cherubim, fruit, flowers, and palm-leaves:

In the vault under this ſtone
is the remaines of RICHARD MARSH, Eſq.
who ſupped (before he went to bed) with Chriſt.
He had iſſue 15 children by MARTHA, his wife and relict,
eight are buried in the middle ile againſt the pulpit,
& one lyes in the vault which he built for his family.
He was exceeding glad at the beautifying of this houſe,
and though not quite finiſhed (was begun) in his time.
Being full of hope, he departed this life the 18th of May
1704. Aged 61.

South Aile.

On a ſpacious grave ſtone:

Here lyeth the body of
Mr. WILLIAM LEIGH, who died
Oct. 24, 1773, aged 68 years.

On another ſpacious grave ſtone:

Here lyeth the body of Mr.
SAMUEL BOWYER, of this pariſh,
who departed this life, February
the 8th, 1733-4, in the 59 year of his
age.
Here alſo lyeth the body
of Mrs. MARY BOWYER, late wife
of the aboveſaid Mr. SAMUEL BOWYER,
who departed this life February
the 13th, 1741-2, aged 66 years.

On the South wall of the South aile, near Leigh's chapel, a plain black marble monument enchaſed in white:

Againſte this place in the ile
reſteth the body of ELIZABETH
BAYLIE, late wife of JOHN BAYLIE,
obiit 24 of June, anno Dñi
1629. Ætatis ſuæ 25.

Reader, tread ſoft, under thy foot doth ly
A mother buryed with her progenye,
Two females and a male; the laſt a ſonne,
Who, with his life, his mothers threed hath ſpunn,
His breath her death procur'de (unhappy ſinne!)
That thus our joy with ſorrow uſhers in.
Yet hee beeinge loath to leave ſo kinde a mother,
Changes this life to meete her in another.
The daughters firſt were robde of vitall breath,
The mothers next in ſtrength of yeares mett death.
The fathers only joye, a hopefull ſonne,
Looſt his life, when life was ſcarce begun.
If harmeleſſe innocence, if loyall truth,
Found in a conſtant wife combin'de with youth,

If a kind huſbands prayers, or fathers teares,
Could have prevayl'd, they had liv'd many yeares.
But theſe all failynge, here rak'd up in duſt,
They wayte the reſurrection of the juſt.

A huſbands love, a fathers pietye,
Dedicates this unto there memorie.
And when he hath his debt to nature payd,
In the ſame grave himſelf will then bee layd,
That all together when the Trump ſhall ſound,
Huſband, wife, children, may in Chriſt bee found.

Againſt the ſame wall is a ſmall monument of free-ſtone, bearing the figures of a man and four ſons, and a woman and three daughters, oppoſite to each other, kneeling before a deſk on which are placed two books, all in baſſo relievo, and over them theſe arms, Sable, a mullet between two bars Argent, that next the chief point charged with two, the other with one roſe, and this inſcription:

Ad ſumptum Thome Folkis,
A° Domini 1583.

Agnes Tydnam maried firſt to Thomas Marshall, thenn
To John Mannynge, lyethe buried here, ſhe lived 8 tymes X.
And full 5 yeres, 6 children by Marshall ſhe had, 3
Were ſonnes, the other Dawters, of them none living be.
She died the 22 daie of March, and in the yeere
Of our Lord God, as by the date here written maie appeere.

Againſt the ſame wall, on a ſmall white marble tablet bearing a ſmall urn on its top:

Near this place lyeth the
body of Martha Eldridge,
who, on the 12th day of May,
Anno Domini 1714, departed
this life in the 82d year of her
age, with a Chriſtian reſignation,
after a careful diſcharge of
her duty here, and a frugal
proviſion made for her
children, who in a pious
concern for her memory,
have erected this monument
as the laſt teſtimony
of their obedience
and gratitude.

The

The CHANCEL.

At the entrance into the Chancel, on a flat black marble grave ſtone:

Here lies interred the
body of JOHN MASON, Eſq.
who departed this life
April the 6th, 1768,
aged 67 years.
N. B. Was barge maſter to his
late and preſent Majeſtys.

On another black marble grave ſtone:

FRED. CORNWALLIS,
Archiep. Cantuar.
ob. 19 Mart.
A. D. 1783,
æ. 70.

On another:

H. S. E.
Reverendiſſimus in Chriſto Pater
MATTHÆUS HUTTON, S. T. P.
Archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſis,
ob. 19 Mart. A. D. 1758,
ætatis ſuæ 65.
Et
MARIA uxor ejus,
quæ obiit Maii 13,
1779.
ætatis ſuæ 86.

On a plated grave ſtone *:

Hic jacet THOMAS THIRLEBYE †,
olim Epus Elien', qui ob. 26
Anno Domini 1570.

* Part of the braſs plate is now loſt.

† The firſt and only biſhop of Weſtminſter, to which ſee he was nominated in 1540. On opening the ground for the burial of Abp. Cornwallis, the body of Bp. Thirlebye was found entire. See the particulars in our Appendix, N° XXII.

On

On a ſpacious black marble grave ſtone:

M. S.
ROBERTUS THOMPSON, LL. D.
Reverendiſſimis in Chriſto Patribus
GILBERTO & GUILLELMO,
Archiepiſcopis Cantuarienſibus,
nuper a ſecretis,
Jctus peritiſſimus ſervus optimus,
eruditione non vulgari
benignitate morûm ſuaviſſimâ
amicitiâ, ſtrictiſſimâ,
vitæq; integritate ſummâ ſpectabilis
hèic quod mortale depoſuit
menſis Februarii die 3iæ,
anno æræ Chriſtianæ 1683,
ætat. 42.

On a black marble grave ſtone is the middle of the Chancel:

Here lyeth
the body of ANNE, late wife
of THOMAS, Lord Archbiſhop of
Canterbury.
She departed this life on
the 12 ſide of February, 1714-5.

Here lyeth the body
of THOMAS TENISON, late
Archbiſhop of Canterbury,
who departed this life in peace
on the 14 day of December,
1715.

On another black marble grave ſtone:

JOHANNES ALSOP, Armiger, familiæ
controrotulator rdiſ. Dñi RICHARDI,
Theſaurarius poſtea R. D. D. GEORGII
Archiepiſcoporum Cant.
obiit 12 die Julii,
anno Domini 1611,
ætatis 51.

On

On another black marble grave ſtone:

CATHERRINÆ BATTELY,
fœminæ optimæ
conjugi ſuaviſſimæ, fidiſſimæ, pientiſſimæ,
quæ vixit
annos 25, menſes 9, dies 9,
obiit
kal. Oct. 1685.
JOANNES BATTELY, S. T. P.
M. P.

On another:

Here les the body of ELIZABETH,
one of the ſiſters of WILLIAM, late
Archbp. of Canterbury, ſometimes
the wife of FRANCIS HENDSON, Clerk,
after whos death ſhe liv'd 17
years a widow indeed, and died
September the 7th, 1689.

Within the of the rails Altar, on a ſpacious black marble grave ſtone:

Volente Deo.

Hic jacet RICHARDUS BANCROFT,
S. Theologiæ Profeſſor,
Epus Londinenſis primo,
deinde Cantuarienſis
Archiepus, & Regi Jacobo
a ſecretioribus conſiliis.
Obiit 2 Novemb.
A. Dñi 1610,
ætatis ſuæ 67.

Arms. *Canterbury* empaling on a bend cotized between 6 croſs croſlets, 3 garbes.

Volente Deo.

By the laſt, on another like grave ſtone:

MILO SMITH,
Reverendiſſimi in Chriſto Patris,
ac
Dom. Dom. GILBERTI,
Archiepſpi Cant.

ſecre-

ſecretarius,
hic jacet.
Obiit 17mo die Febr. An° Dñi 1671.

Arms. A chevron between 2 cupple cloſes entre 3 roſes ſlipt.

On another marble grave ſtone (the inſcription almoſt worn out):

In memory of RICHARD BRIGHAM, &c.
The father, mother, daughter, in one grave,
Lye ſlumbering here beneath this marble ſtone;
Three, one in love, in tomb, in hope to have
A joyful ſight of him that's Three in One.

Arms. A flower de lis within an orle of 8 martlets.

❀ On a braſs plate fixed to a grave ſtone:

Here lyeth KATHERINE HOWARD,
one of the ſiſters and heires of JOHN
BROUGHTON, Eſq; ſon and heire of JOHN BROUGHTON, Eſq;
and late wife of the Lord WILLM. HOWARD,
one of the ſonnes of the right high and mighty
prince Lord THOMAS, late Duke of
NORFOLKE, high treaſurer and earl
marſhal of England; which Lord WILLIAM and Lady
CATHERINE left iſſue between them,
lawfully begotten, AGNES HOWARD, the only
daughter and heir; which ſaid Lady CATHERINE
deceaſed the 23 day of Aprill,
Anno Dñi 1535, whoſe ſoule Jeſu pardon.

❀ Under the Communion-table, on a braſs plate:

Anglia CUTHBERTUM TUNSTALLUM * meſta requirit
Cujus ſumma domi laus erat atq; foris,
Rhetor, arithmeticus, juriſconſultus & equi,
Legatuſq; fuit; denique preſul erat,
Annorum ſatur, & magnorum plenus honorum
Vertitur in cineres aureus iſte ſenex.
Vixit annos 85. Obiit 18 Novemb. 1559 †.

* Bp. of London 1522; of Durham 1530. He was deprived in the time of Edward VI; reſtored by Mary; and again deprived by Elizabeth; from which time he reſided at Lambeth Palace till his death, in the family of Abp. Parker.

† This epitaph was drawn up by Walter Haddon.

On

❀ On another braſs plate:

Hic jacet GEORGIUS filius Dñi
JOHAN. Dñi DYNHAM, & ELIZ. Dñe FITZWATER
uxoris ſue, qui obiit 28 die Junii, Aº
Dñi 1487.
Cujus anime propicietur Deus.

Hic jacet PHILIPPA, filia
Dñi JOHANNIS Dñi DYNHAM, & ELIZ.
Dñe FITZWATER uxoris ſue, que
obiit 16 menſis Novembris,
Anno Dñi 1485.
Cujus anime propicietur Deus.

❀ On another:

Hic jacet Mr. GULIELMUS UTTINGE,
Sacre Theolog. Profeſſor, quondam
capellanus cum reverendiſſimo in Chriſto
Patre Dño THOMA BOURGCHIER,
Cardinale Archiepiſcopo
Cantuarienſ. dioceſſ. eccleſiarum
parochialium de Clyve & Chartham
Cantuarienſ. dioceſſ. rector
meritiſſimus, qui obiit 10 die Februarii,
1480.
Cujus anime propicietur Deus.

❀ On another:

Here lyeth buried the body of
THOMAS POOLE, Eſq; ſon and heir of HENRY POOLE
of Dichelinge, Eſq; in the county of Suſſex.
His mother was MARGARET, daughter of
GEORGE NEVIL Lord ABURGAVENNY, and
her mother was MARY, daughter
of EDWARD STAFFORD Duke of BUCKS;
and the ſaid THOMAS married ELIZABETH
WINGFEILD, one of the daughters and heirs of
ROGER WINGFEILD of Great Durham in
the county of Norfolk,
Eſq; who left iſſue one ſonne
and two daughters. He deceaſed the 13 of
February, Anno 1609.

On the North ſide of the Altar, on an old tomb (the inſcription in fine preſervation):

Sub pedibus ubi ſtatis, jacet corpus Magiſtri Hugonis Peyntwin, legum doctoris, nuper Archi. Cant. reverendiſſimorum patrum Dō Joannis Morton, cardinalis, Henrici Dene, & William Warham, Cant. Archiepiſcop. audien. cauſar. auditoris. Qui obiit 6 die Auguſti, Anno Dom. 1504.
Cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen.

Arms. 3 thiſtles erected ſlipt.

On the ſame ſide is a fair black and white marble monument, adorned with a man's effigies, artillery, and trophies in baſſo relievo gilt:

Nere to this place lyeth interred the body of Robert Scott, Eſq; deſcended of the antient Barrons of Bawerie in Scotland. He bent himſelfe to travell and ſtudie much, and amongſt many other thinges he invented the leather ordnance, and carried to the Kinge of Sweden 200 men, who after two yeares ſervice, for his worth and walour, was p̄ferred to the office of quarter-maſter-generall of his Majeſty's army, which he poſſeſſed for three yeares, from thence with his favour he went into Denmarke (where he was advanced to be general of that King's artillerie) there being adviſed to tender his ſervice to his own prince, which he doinge, his Majeſty willinglie accepted, and p̄fered him to be one of the gent. of the moſt honourable privie chamber, and rewarded him with a pencion of 600 l. per annum. This deſervinge ſpirit, adorned with all endowments befitting a gentleman, in the prime of his flouriſhinge age ſurrendred his ſoule to his Redeemer, 1631.

Of his great worth to knowe who ſeeketh more,
Muſt mount to Heaven, where he is gone before.

In Fraunce he took to wife Anne Scott, for whoſe remembrance ſhee loveinglie erected this memoriall.

Arms. Or, three lions heads eraſed Gules, empaled with Vert, a greyhound ſpringant Argent.

❀ On a marble tomb:

Here under this tombe lyeth buryed the body of Thomas Clere, Eſquire, ſonne of Robert Clere, in the county of Norfolke, Knight, which Thomas deceaſed the 14 daye of Aprill, Anno Domini 1545. On whoſe ſoule, and all Chriſtian ſoules Jeſu have mercy.

❀ Over



ROBERT SCOTT Esq.r

from his Monument . Lambeth Church .



❁ Over the laſt mentioned tomb was formerly fixed a tablet with this poetical inſcription made by the right noble Henry Earl of Surrey:

Epitaphium THOMÆ CLERE, qui
fato functus eſt 1545, auctore
HENRICO HOWARD, comite Surry,
In cujus felicis ingenii ſpecimen, &
ſingularis facundiæ argumentum,
appenſa fuit hæc tabula per
W. HOWARD, filium THOMÆ nuper
Ducis Norfolcienſis filii ejuſdem
HENRICI Comitis.

Norfolke ſprung thee, Lambeth holds thee dead,
CLERE of the count of Cleremont thou hight:
Within the wombe of Ormond's race thou bred,
And ſaweſt thy coſin crowned in thy ſight.
Shelton, for love, Surrey for lord thou chaſe,
Aye me! while life did laſt, that league was tender,
Tracing whoſe ſteps thou ſaweſt Kelſall blaſe,
Launderſey burnt, and batter'd Bulleyn render
At Muttrell gates, hopeleſs of all recure,
Thine Earle, halfe dead, gave in thy hand his will,
Which cauſe did thee this pining death procure,
Ere ſummers four times ſeven thou couldſt fullfill,
Aye, CLERE, if love had booted care or coſt,
Heaven had not wonne, nor Earth ſo timely loſt.

❁ On a braſs plate:

Here lyeth the Lady ELIZABETH
HOWARD, ſometime Counteſs of Wiltſhire.

❁ On another:

Of your charity pray for the
ſowl of Sir AMBROSE PAYNE, parſon
of Lambeth, and bachelour of muſick, and
chapleyn to the Lords Cardinals Bouſar
and Morton, which departed May the 29,
Anno Dñi 1528.

❁ On a grave ſtone:

Here lyeth the body of
PETER BETTESWORTH, of Chidden, in the county of Southton,
Gent. deceaſed the 13 day of September,
Anno Dñi 1613, being of
the age of 56 yeares.

❁ On another:

D. O. M.
ANDREÆ PERNE, Sacre Theologie Doctori,
cathedralis eccleſie Elienſis decano,
collegii Sti Petri in
Academia Cantabridgie Magiſtro,
munifica bene merendi virtute, inſigni
literarum Mæcenati optimo.
Hoc monumentum pietatis
& amoris ergo
RICHARDUS PERNE nepos poſuit.
Obiit 26 die Aprilis anno 1589.
Scientia inflat,
Charitas edificat.

On the South ſide of the Altar, an old tomb, uniform with that mentioned above on the North ſide:

Hic jacet JOHANNES MOMPESSON de Bathampton Wyley in com. Wilts, Arm. e domeſticis reverendiſſimi patri WILLIELMI WARHAM Cantuar. Archiepiſcopi primarius, virtute & pietate clarus duxit in uxoram ISABELLAM filiam & coheredem THOME DREWE, Armigeri. Obiit die Maii, anno 1524. Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

A lion rampant, impaled with Ermine, a lion paſſant guardant Gules.

Directly over the laſt tomb were placed the helmet, gauntlet, and arms (moſt of which are now loſt) belonging to Sir Noel Caron, ambaſſador from the States of Holland; and eight diſtinct coats of arms, of which his arms were, Sable, a bend Azure, ſemi of fleurs de lis Or.

On a very neat marble monument:

FREDS. CORNWALLIS,
Archiep. Cantuar. 1768,
obt. 19 Mart. 1783,
æt. 70.

On

On a fair white marble tablet ſupported by two compoſite fluted pillars, on the top of which is an urn:

In the adjoyning vault
lies the body of RAPHE SNOWE, Gent.
treaſurer, receiver, and regiſtrar
to 4 Archbiſhops of Canterbury,
a great benefactor to this church and pariſh,
and many other places
and ſocieties.
He lived
a pattern of piety, prudence, and charity,
and dyed
full of years and good works
with the perfect uſe of his reaſon and underſtanding,
in the 95th year of his age,
Mar. 21, 1707.

On a ſmall monument:

In memorie of ANTHONY BURLEIGH,
third ſon of JOHN BURLEIGH, late of
the Iſle of Wight, Eſq. who was
lieutenant-general to King CHARLES
the Iſt of bleſſed memorie, and was putt
to death at Wincheſter the 26th of January,
1647, for endeavouring to releaſe
his Sacred Majeſty, then priſoner in
Cariſbroke Caſtle in the ſaid Iſle of
Wight. His two elder brothers were
ſlaine at Worceſter Fight in the forces
of his preſent Majeſty King CHARLES
the Second, this being the laſt of that
loyal family, except his truly
loving and ſorrowful ſiſter, who
cauſed this monument to be erected.
Obiit 17° die Febr. Anno Dñi
1681. Ætatis ſuæ 48.
Spe reſurgendi.

On a black marble tablet enchaſed in white:

Neere under this place lyeth
buryed the bodyes of WILLIAM BEESTONE,
Eſq. late of this piſh of Lambeth,
who dyed the 9 of Auguſt, 1639, and

alſo

alſo of Jeane his wife, who
departed this life the 27 of May, 1652.
They left behind them onely
on daughter, who married EDWARD
LEVENTHORP, Eſq. and by him ſhee
had iſſue 3 ſonns and 5 daughters.
Shee being the erecter of this
monument, anno Dm̃ni 1653.

Arms. Sable, a bend between ſix bees volant, en arreau Argent, with a creſcent for a difference.

Over the laſt mentioned, on a handſome monument, with a large urn on the top:

Infra conduntur reliquiæ
MATTHÆI HUTTON, S. T. P.
Epiſcopus Bangorenſis, A. D. 1743,
deinde Archiepiſcopi Eboracenſis, 1747,
tandem Cantuarienſis, 1757,
qui obiit 19 Martii, 1758,
ætatis ſuæ 65.
Et MARIÆ uxoris ejus,
quæ obiit 13 Maii, A. D. 1779,
ætatis ſuæ 86.
Duabus relictis filiis
quæ pietatis ergo monumentum
hoc utrinque parenti poſuerunt
A. D. 1781.

On another, ſupported by two pillars:

In the
adjoyning vault
lyeth the body of
Mrs. ELIZABETH BARSTON,
widow, late of this pariſh, who
departed this life February the
23d, 1703, aged 46 years.
In the ſame vault lyeth alſo the
body of Mrs. ANN BARSTON,
her daughter, who died the 20th
day of Auguſt, 1721, in the 37th
year of her age.
To the memory alſo of
JONATHAN CHILWELL, Eſq. and MARY
his wife, daughter of Mr. JAMES, and the

ſaid

ſaid ELIZABETH BARSTON.
He died on March 19th, 1731, aged 41 years;
ſhee died on July 20th, 1734, aged 46 years.
Alſo of JONATHAN CHILWELL, Eſq. their
ſon, who died Feb. 14th, 1743, aged 18 years.

On a ſmall black marble monument:

Here lyeth four foote
diſtant from this wall
the body of WILLIAM SUTHES,
Gent. a man adorned with the
gifts of grace, art, and nature. By
grace he was religious and charitable,
by art he was in maſonry exquiſite,
by nature he was humane and
affable. He, by God's appointment,
changed his mortal life of miſerie
for a glorious immortality, on the 5
of October, 1625. His ſorrowful and
grateful wife, Miſtreſs ANNE SUTHES, as
a loyal teſtimonie of hir love to hir
deceaſed huſband, cauſed this
monument to be erected, for an exemplary
token of his worthineſs and hir affection.
He was maſter maſon of Windſor Caſtle,
a citizen and goldſmith of London,
and an aſſiſtant of the ſaid worſhipful
company. He left three ſons towardly and
hopeful, to be each of them the
imitators of their fathers vertues, JOHN,
JAMES, and MATTHEW, and herein the reader
may ſee expreſt the goodneſs of the
deceaſed huſband, and a thankfulneſs of a
ſurviving wife.

He now ſings praiſe among the heavenly hoſt,
To God the Father, Sonn, and Holy Ghoſt.

Arms. Sable, on a bend between three cotizes Argent, three martlets Gules, empaled with barry of eight Or and Sable, three eſcutcheons Ermine.

On the North ſide, oppoſite to that of Suthes, on an atchievement are theſe arms:
1. Gules, four bars Argent, on a chief of the ſecond, a greyhound courant Sable.
2. Quarterly, Sable, a bend Argent and Or.
3. Argent, three bars Gules, each charged with five fleurs de lis Or.
4. Argent,

And to the powre a very mother,
More than was known to any other;
Which is thy treſure at thys day,
And for thy ſowle they hertily pray.
So ſhall I do that here remayne;
God thy Soule preſerve from payne.

By thy moſt bounden brother,

HENRY LORD STAFFORD.

❁ On the pavement, on a braſs plate:

Hic jacet JOHANNES HOWARD, Arm. filius
Comitis de SURR. qui obiit 2
die menſis Februarii,
Anno Dñi 1501.
Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

❁ On another:

Hic jacet HENRICUS HOWARD, Armig. filius
Comitis de SURR. qui obiit die menſis
Feb. An. Dom. 1502.
Cujus anime propocietur Deus. Amen.

● On another:

Hic jacet JOHANNES HOWARD,
Arm. filius Comitis de SURR. et
AGNETIS matris ejus, qui obiit viceſſimo
tertio die menſis Martii,
Anno Dñi 1503.
Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

❁ On another:

Hic jacet Dñus THOMAS, filius
THOME Dñi HOWARD, &
uxoris ſue, filie EDWARDI Regis
Anglie Quarti, qui quidem THOMAS
Dñus HOWARD, erat filius & heres THOME
Comitis SURRIE, magni Theſaurarii Anglie,
& obiit 3 die menſis Auguſti,
Anno 1508.

❁ On

On another:

Hic jacet CAROLUS HOWARD,
unus filiorum THOME HOWARD Comitis de SURRIE,
qui quidem CAROLUS obiit 3
die Maii, Anno Dñi 1512.
Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

On another:

Hic jacet Dñus HENRICUS HOWARD,
filius ſereniſſimi Ducis NORFOLCIE,
qui obiit 22 die Febr. Anno Dñi
1513.
Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

On another:

Hic jacet Dñus RICHARDUS HOWARD,
unus filiorum nobiliſſimi principis THOME
Ducis NORFOLCIE & AGNETIS conjugis
ſue, qui obiit 22 die menſis Martii,
Anno Dñi 1517.
Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

On another:

Here lyeth the Lady ELIZABETH
FITZWALTER, lately wife to HENRY Lord FITZWALTER,
ſon and heir of the Lord ROBERT Earl of
SUSSEX, and one of the daughters of the Right
Noble Prince Lord THOMAS, late Duke
of NORFOLK, and the Lady AGNES his wife; which
Lady ELIZABETH deceſſyd the 18 day of Septemb.
in the yeare of our Lord God 1534.
On whoſe ſoule Jeſu have mercy.

On a flat ſtone of grey marble on the pavement:

To the memory of the high and mighty prince Lord THOS.
HOWARD, Duke of NORFOLK, earl marſhall and lord high
treaſurer of England, who died anno 16 Hen. VIII. 1524.

The is inſcription defaced, but his arms and effigies on a braſs plate are depicted a p. 120 of a moſt beautiful illuminated vellum MS. in 4to, intituled, "The Hiſ-"tory of the Howard family, by Henry Lilly, Rouge Dragon," written in 1638, and now (1785) belonging to the Earl of Northampton.

At p. 121 of the ſame MS. are two ancient banners, which formerly hung in the ſaid chapel, one of the Bleſſed Virgin, the other of St. Margaret, which were uſed at the funeral of the Lady AGNES Ducheſs of NORFOLK, ſecond wife of THOMAS the victorious Duke of NORFOLK.

At p. 122 is a drawing of an altar tomb of grey marble in the middle of the ſaid chapel, erected to the memory of the abovementioned AGNES Ducheſs of NORFOLK. Her arms and effigies on a braſs plate.

At p. 124 is a grave ſtone on the pavement of grey marble, curiouſly inlaid with braſs, for KATHERINE BROUGHTON, firſt wife of Lord WM. HOWARD, Baron HOWARD of EFFINGHAM, Lord High Admiral of England.

In p. 125 are four eſcocheons of the HOWARD family, which were formerly in the eaſt window of the chancel of Lambeth Church.

Round the edge of a large grave ſtone (not eaſily legible):

Hic jacet MARGARITA caſtiſſima &
integerrima conjux quondam MATTHÆI
Archiepiſcopi Cantuarien. que obiit 17 Auguſt.
A. D. 1570 *.

And on the inſide of the ſame ſtone:

Hic jacet MATTHÆUS PARKER,
alter filiorum Dñi MATHEI
& MARGARETÆ PARKER, qui
obiit A. D. 1521, die 28 Sept.
etat. 21.

* Aug. 17, the pious matron Mrs. Parker, having taken her leave of Canterbury (her heart miſgiving her ſhe ſhould never ſee it more), about twelve at noon died of a fever (which about this time prevailed much among the people), in the fifty-firſt year of her age, after the Archbiſhop and ſhe had lived one and twenty years together, and upwards, in wedlock. The loſs of her he took very heavily, ſhe having been always a moſt faithful companion to him, with a conjugal love, both in his adverſities and proſperities. She was buried in Lambeth Church, in a chapel or dormitory there, called, The Duke's Chapel, ſituated on the north ſide of the church; the legal inheritance of whoſe houſe, called The Duke of Norfolk's Houſe, in the ſaid pariſh, ſhe had bought in her life-time, by the permiſſion of the Archbiſhop her huſband. And ſo having a right of the houſe, ſhe had alſo a right of burial in that chapel. Upon her tomb was written in golden letters by the appointment of her huſband, "Qui credit in me non morietur in æternum." Of her death thus did the Archbiſhop write in his memorial, "Hæc Magareta ux. mihi chariſſima & caſtiſſima mecum vixit annos plus minus 26. "[a miſtake of his pen, or the tranſcriber's, for 23.] Et obiit Chriſtianiſſimè, 17 Auguſti, "anno 1570, circa undecimam ante meridiem: Et ſepulta eſt in ſacello Duc. Norfolciæ apud "Lambhith." Strype's Life of Parker, p. 306.

On a braſs plate:

Here lyeth JANE WYNKESLEY,
ſometyme gentlewoman to the Right
Honourable ANNE Dutcheſſe of NORFOLKE;
JANE deceaſed the 34 yeare of the raigne of
our ſoveraigne Lord King
HENRY the Eight.

On a black marble grave ſtone:

Here lyeth the body of
Mr. JOHN BUTCHER,
merchant, who dyed the
third day of Auguſt, 1695,
being in the 59th year of
his age.
Alſo here lyeth the body of
ELIZABETH BUTCHER,
wife of
JOHN BUTCHER,
who departed this life the 26 June,
1696, aged 57 yers.

Againſt the North wall, on a fair white marble monument, enriched with mantling, cupids, fruit, and leaves;

Near this place
lye interred in the ſame grave,
the bodies of the Honourable Col. CUTBERT MORLEY,
who was buried on the 30th of June, 1669,
and of the Honourable BERNARD GRANVILLE, Eſq. who eſpouſed ANNE the daughter and heireſs of the ſaid CUTBERT, and dyed the 14th of June 1701, aged 71 years.
As alſo of the Honble ANNE GRANVILLE, relict of the ſaid BERNARD GRANVILLE, and daughter to the ſaid CUTBERT MORLEY by CATHARINE, daughter to FRANCIS Earl of SCARSDALE, who dyed the 20 of Sept. following, 1701.
Hic juxtà mortales depoſuit exuvias BERNARDUS GRANVILLE,
inclyti herois BEVILII GRANVILLE,
qui ad Lanſdown in agro Somerſetenſi,
regias tuendo partes fortiter occũbuit, filius,
JOHANNIS Comitis Bathoniæ frater.
Nec non Sereniſſimo Principis CAROLO Secundo a camera,
cui tunc temporis exulanti prima reditûs auſpicatiſſimi omina
fælix nuncius apportavit.
Uxorem duxit ANNAM filiam unicam ac hæredem

CUTBERT MORLEY de Normanby, in agro Ebor.
ex CATHARINA FRANCISCI Comitis de SCARSDALE filiâ,
quam ANNAM viduam inconſolabilem, præ pio dolore optumi conjugis
cum quo hic fortitur tumulum, non diù ſuperſtitem reliquit.
Hoc cum CUTBERTO, civili graſſante bello,
regii juris aſſertore ſtrenuiſſimo, fortiſque dilapſæ fidiſſimo comite,
amoris ergo in conjugem ac ſocerum, hic ſe recondi juſſit
Ex prædictis nuptiis ſuſcepit ſobolem,
FEVILIUM, GEORGIUM, BERNARDUM, ANNAM, ac ELIZABETHAM.
In quorum indole virtutis paternæ ſuperſunt veſtigia
diem ob. ſupr. Jun. quart. Dec.
anno mil. ſept. primo,
ætatis 71.

Arms. Ruby, three clarions Topaz, empaled with Diamond, a leopard's face Pearl, jeſſant a fleur de lis Topaz.

On another, adorned with an urn and gilded mantling:

Near this place lyeth interred the body
of Mrs. JUDITH RALEGH, the
wife of Capt. GEORGE RALEGH *,
ſometime deputy governor of the iland
of Jerſey, and daughter of THOMAS
JERMYN of Ruſhbrook-Hall in
Suffolk, Eſq. who departed this
life, December the 14th, 1701.

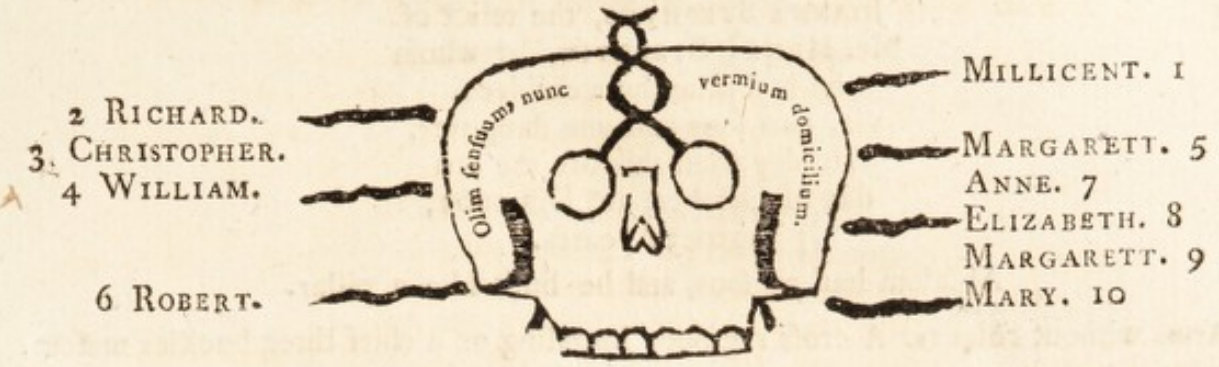
Arms. Gules, a bend fuſiles Argent. *Ralegh*, empaled with Sable, a creſcent between two mullets in pale Argent. *Jermyn*.

On a marble monument on the wall on the ſouth ſide of this chapel:

Neere under this place lyeth buryed
the bodyes of CHRISTOPHER WORMALL,
late of this pariſh of Lambeth, Gent.
aged 48 yeares. Hee departed this
life the 12th day of July, Anno Dm. 1639.
And alſo of MILLICENT WORMALL,
his ſecond wife, aged 62 yeares. Shee
departed this life the 28th day of
September, Anno Dm. 1645, by whom
hee had iſſue tenn children, vizt.

* Nephew to the famous Sir Walter. See Stowe's Survey, vol. II. Appendix, p. 86.

2 RICHARD



Χμσοφορος Βορμαλλος ὁ τον ταφον ὑος ειευξε.

Decemb. 17, anno Dñi 1650.

Over a device of a ſcull at the bottom:

Vermis & non homo.

LEIGH'S CHAPEL.

In this chapel are two old ſpacious tombs on the South ſide, and one on the North ſide. The former, without any inſcription or arms viſible, are for the families of Sir George Chute, and that of Woodward; the other, on the North ſide, had formerly this epitaph:

> Here lieth Sir JOHN LEGH, Knight of the Bath, ſonne of RALPH LEGH, Eſq. lord of the mannors of Stockwell and Levehurſt, and Dame ISABEL his wife, daughter of OTWELL WORSLEY; which Sir JOHN deceaſed the 17th of Auguſt, anno Dom. 1523; and the ſame ISABEL deceaſed the 18th day of Aprill.

On the South ſide of a white marble raiſed tomb, at the Eaſt end:

In the vault underneath lyeth
interred the body of RICHARD
LAWRENCE, of this pariſh, Mart.
and one of the members of the
Levant Company, who married

JOANNA

JOANNA STEPHYNS, the relict of
Mr. HENRY STEPHYNS, by whom
he had iſſue three children,
viz. two ſons and one daughter.
He departed this life the 8th
day of October, anº Dñi 1661,
aged 53 yeares.
Abſalom had no ſons, and he built him a pillar.

Arms without colours. A croſs raguled, impaling on a chief three buckles maſcle faſhion.

On a braſs plate fixed to a ſmall grave ſtone, near Mr. Lawrence's tomb:

Here lyeth the body of MARGARET CHUTE, daughter of
Sir GEORGE CHUTE of Stockwell in the county of Surrey,
Kt. and Dame ANNA his wife, who departed this life the
ſecond of March, 1638, being aged 9 yeares and one moneth.

If virtue, beauty, heavenly grace, and witt,
Could have procured long life, this child had yet
Lived here, the wonder of her time and age,
But God did thinke it fitt to diſengage
Soe pure a ſoule from human frailties bands,
And place her with his ſaints, where now ſhe ſtands
Praiſing his glorious name, and ſings thoſe hymns
Which bleſſed angels uſe and cherubims.

On a whitiſh flat free ſtone:

In the family vault under this tomb
lieth the body of CHRISTOPHER WOODWARD,
Eſq. of this pariſh, who departed this life
Auguſt the 24, 1622, aged 82 years.
And alſo here lieth his two youngeſt ſons,
CHRISTOPHER and FRANCIS, leaving ſurviving,
Mrs. CATHARINE, his loving wife, with two ſons
and five daughters.
And here alſo lieth interred the body of
EDWARD WOODWARD, Eſq. of the Inner
Temple, who departed this life the 14th day
of December, 1725, aged 95 years.

This

This new ſtone was laid down
and the vault repaired, 1744, at the
charge of THOMAS COOK WHEELER,
Eſq.

Alſo the body of Mrs. MARGARET
WHEELER, mother of THOMAS COOK
WHEELER, Eſq. who died the 17th
of May, 1745, aged 68 years.

Alſo the body of THOMAS COOK WHEELER, ſon
of THOMAS COOK WHEELER, Eſq. and of Mrs. SUSAN
his wife, of Knightſhill, and of this pariſh, who
died Dec. 8, 1745, aged 5 months and 7 days.

On a black marble grave ſtone:

Here lyeth the body of
WILLIAM BROUGHTON, Eſq.
late merchant and citizen of London,
who departed this life the 11th day
of Sept. 1715, in the 64th year
of his age.

Done by order of
Dame ELIZABETH IRWIN,
his widow and executrix.

On another:

Here lyeth interred the body of
HANNAH BARROW, daughter to
Mr. GILES BARROW, woolen draper
of London, and grandchild of the
moſt pious and learned miniſter
Mr. SAMUEL WHARTON of Feltſtead
in Eſſex. She departed this life the
16th of May, 1659, being 14 yeares
of age.

On the North wall on a ſmall white marble monument, adorned with cherubim, urns, ſculls, and fruit:

Near the middle
of this chapel lyeth
the body of Sir PETER RICH,
Kt. late alderman of the

city of London. He died
the 26th of Auguſt, anno
Dom. 1692, in the
ſixty ſecond year
of his age. Near his grave
twelve of his children,
who died before him,
lye buried.

Arms. Gules, a chevron between three croſſes patonce, Or.

On another marble grave ſtone near the South door:

Under this ſtone lyeth the
body of Sir PETER RICH, Kt.
late alderman of the city
of London, who dyed the
26 of Auguſt, Anno Dom. 1692,
aged 62.

On a white marble monument on the North wall:

Sacred to the memory
of ANNA CUTLER,
wife of ANDREW CUTLER,
of this pariſh, who died
on the 5th of November, 1756,
aged 69 years.
Alſo
to the memory of the
aboveſaid ANDREW CUTLER,
late clerk of this pariſh,
who departed this life Dec. 9, 1771,
aged 71 years.

On a fair whtte and red veined marble monument, ſupported by two white Corinthian marble pillars:

Underneath
lieth the body of
Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS, Gentleman,
of the pariſh of Lambeth,
who, during his life, was
a conſtant promoter of peace and order,
and, at his death,
gave to the poor of this pariſh 100 l.

and

and to the Charity School 50 l.
He died on the 24th day of May,
in the year of our Lord 1711,
and in the 63d year of his age.

At the East end, on a black marble grave stone:

Hic jacet inclytus ille & eruditissimus
ELIAS ASHMOLE, Lichfeldiensis,
Armiger. Inter alia in republica
munera, tributi in cervisias contra-
rotulator, fecialis autem Windsorienſis
titulo per annos plurimos dignatus:
qui, post connubia, in uxorem duxit
tertiam, ELIZABETHAM, GULIELMI DUGDALE,
Militis; garteri, principalis regis armorum,
filiam, mortem obiit 18 Maii, 1692,
anno ætatis 76; sed durante Musæo
Ashmoliano Oxon. nunquam moriturus.

Arms on an atchievement placed near over it. Quarterly, Sable and Or, the first quarter charged with a fleur de lis of the second; the coat of *Ashmole*, impaled with that of *Dugdale*, Argent, a cross moline Gules, and a torreaux. Motto, "Ex uno omnia." On several of the upper piers are also depicted arms, as Gules, a lion rampant, &c. Crest. A Mercury mounting standing upon two little boys.

On a black marble monument at the East end:

Heere lyeth the body of
JOHN ARUNDELL of Gwarnick
in the county of Cornwall,
Esq. sonne and heire of ROGER
ARUNDELL, of the said countie,
Esq. a gentleman of an
antient, honourable, and
fair-descended family, who
died the 25th of May,
1613, without issue, and
in the 56th year of his age.
Sape & prævale.

Arms. Sable, three chevronels Argent.

On an elegant white marble monument againſt the Eaſt wall:

In the family vault
under the organ gallery
are depoſited the remains
of JOSEPH PRATT, Eſq.
late of Vauxhall in this pariſh,
deſcended from JOHN PRATT, Eſq.
colonel in the army, raiſed by
the Parliament of England,
in defence of their civil and religious liberties;
and repreſentative in 1653 for the county of Leiceſter.
The ſaid JOSEPH PRATT, Eſq. having lived
univerſally eſteemed for his integrity and beneficence,
exchanged this life for a better on the 6th day of May, 1754,
leaving two hundred pounds, by will,
to the poor of this pariſh, to whom,
whilſt living, he had been a conſtant benefactor.

In the ſame vault is alſo interred
the body of his brother WILLIAM PRATT, Eſq.
who died Jan. 14, 1749, aged 74 years.
Of the latter's wife MARY, who died April 13, 1746,
in the 73d year of her age.
Of their ſon RICHARD PRATT, Eſq. late of Vauxhall,
who died the 9th day of January, 1756,
in the 43d year of his age.
Of MARY PRATT, widow of the ſaid CHARLES PRATT,
and daughter of JONATHAN CHILWELL of this pariſh,
who died on the 31ſt day of May, 1777,
in the 54th year of his age.
Alſo the bodies of three of their children;
MARY ANNE, born Jan. 8, 1744, died Oct. 19, 1755, of the ſmall pox;
JOANNA PRATT, born June 24, 1745, aged 8 months;
JOSEPH PRATT, Eſq. born May 6, 1747, died of the ſmall pox,
on the 13th day of May, 1766, being then
a fellow-commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Sir JOSEPH MAWBEY, Bart. of Botleys and Vauxhall,
ſheriff in 1757 for this county;
repreſentative in two parliaments for the Borough of Southwark,
and afterwards knight of the ſhire for the county of Surrey,
nephew to the firſt named JOSEPH PRATT, Eſq.
and who married ELIZABETH, daughter and heireſs

of

of his couſin RICHARD PRATT, Eſq. above mentioned,
cauſed this monument to be erected
in the year 1779.

Arms. Sable, three elephants heads eraſed, three eſtoilles Sable, on a bar Argent.

On another white marble monument:

Here
lyeth the body of JOHN GOFFTON, Eſq.
younger ſon unto Sir FRANCIS GOFFTON, off
Stockwell, who with his lady were buryed
in a valt in this angle, which does belong
unto that manner houſe. His elder brother
FRANCIS died in Frans, 1640, and
he departed this life the
ninth daye of May, being
in the yere of our Lord
1686,
in the 71 yere of his age.
Ferendo & ſperando.

Arms without colours. An unicorn's head eraſed, quartered with Ermine.

On the South wall of Leigh's Chapel, on a fair white marble tablet, with an urn on the top, and from which deſcend chaplets of flowers:

Near the middle of this chapell
lies interred the body of
WILLIAM HAMMOND, Eſq.
of the pariſh of Lambeth,
who had the honour to ſerve his queen
and country in the ſtation of
high ſheriff for the
county of Surry, ann. 1706.
He departed this life in ſure and certain
hopes of a better, the 17th day of May,
in the year of our Lord 1710,
in the 64th year of age.

In November, 1784, the Middle Aile was freſh laid with Purbeck ſtone, and the pavement of the other parts repaired, at the expence of the pariſh.

In

In this church was interred Dr. FEATLEY *, without any memorial over his grave; but in a frontiſpiece to the "Dipper Dipped," is his effigies † in a winding-ſheet on a tomb; over him a cypreſs and palm tree, with a repreſentation of thunder and lightning, the word "Reſurgam," and theſe texts of ſcripture.

2 Tim. cap. iv. v. 7. "I have fought a good fight. I have finiſhed my courſe. I "have kept the faith."

"I was in priſon, and ye came unto me. I was ſick, and ye viſited me." Matt. xxv. 36.

Underneath:

Siſte gradum, viator;
Paucis te volo:
Hic ſitus eſt DANIEL FEATLÆUS;
Impugnator Papiſmi;
Propugnator Reformationis;
Inſtigator Aſſiduæ Pietatis.
Tam ſtudio, quam exercitio,
Theologus inſignis;
Diſputator ſtrenuus;
Concionator egregius.

Ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία τῶν ἐπιςημῶν
διδακ]ὸς, καὶ διδακ]ικὸς.
Facetè candidus; candidè facetus;
omni-memoriâ-digniſſimus
D. D. FEATLÆUS,
qui
natus Charltoniæ, educatus Oxon.
ætatis ſuæ 65,
obiit Chelſei, } Aprilis { 17.
ſepultus fuit Lambethæ, } { 21.
anno ſalutis 1645.

* This epitaph was alluded to in a note on the liſt of rectors in p. 35, which was printed before we had an opportunity of ſeeing the picture itſelf, whence the inſcription is now exactly copied. There is alſo a good portrait of Dr. Featley, by W. Marſhall, 1645, 4to, prefixed to his "Dipper Dipped," which is mentioned but not deſcribed by Granger. It is an oval, with a ruff, and the uſual dreſs of the times; his hair clipped ſhort; one hand on his breaſt, in the other a Bible, as repreſented in the plate here annexed. Round the head,

VERA EFFIGIES DANIELIS FEATLEY, S. S. THEOLOGIÆ DOCTORIS, CHARLTONIÆ NATI,
DENATI { *April* 17, 1645,
{ *Ætatis ſuæ* 65.

At the upper corner, his arms, a lion rampant Sable between 3 fleurs de lis; and his creſt, a lion rampant Sable, holding a fleur de lis between his paws. At the bottom, on one ſide a candle juſt lighted with a book open; on the other, a hand extinguiſhing the candle, and another cloſing four books. Under the whole are theſe lines:

"O ſancta Imago digna cui cultum ferant
Quicunque amant Featleijum,
Erat ille epitome & ſillabus Theologiæ,
Erat Artium compendium.
Bonis Amor, Odium Malis; nequiit ſatis
Ab iis amari, ab his fugi.
Cur nos fleamus Mortuum? Certum eſt eum
Obiiſſe, cui vixit, Deo."

† A Sketch of this effigies is alſo given in the annexed plate.

The following funeral eulogy is prefixed to the abovementioned book;

IN OBITUM REVERENDI VIRI, DANIELIS FEATLEI, SACRÆ THEOL. DOCTORIS,
ET ECCLES. ANGLIC. PROPUGNATORIS ACERRIMI.

"HOC in ſepulcro dormientis conditur
Veneranda Featleii cinis.
Inter ſilentum clauſtra taciturnus jacet,
Magnum modo Dei Oraculum.

Jacet

Jacet ille, tantus Galliæ & Romæ pudor,
Quantus decor Britanniæ.
Quos ille Agonas, quæ tulit certamina
Exterminandum ad hæreſin?
Eccleſiæ geminas mamillas Anglicæ,
Baptiſma & Euchariſtiam,
Purus ab omni muniit contagio,
Parenti Alexicacus ſuæ.
Obſtruxit Anabaptiſta, feralis draco,
Fontem patentem infantulis;
Monſtrum ſed iſtud multiceps, Cadmus ſacer,
Moriente dextra contudit.
Quot tranſmarinæ e pellicis gremio mala
Adnavigarunt Angliam;
Quicquid Socinus, quicquid Arminius foras;
Familiſta, vel Brunnus, domi;
Inimica quod vel lingua, vel prælum tulit;
Sceleris puerperium frequens;
Tot dira capita, tot renaſcentes Hydras,
Stravit Britannus Hercules.
Exile corpus terere, non poterat frequens
Arena, prælum, pulpita.
Puſillus Atlas in labores ſufficit,
Vegetior a certamine.
Languente pietas nimia pro morbo fuit,
Pro phthiſi amore tabuit;
Senſim peribat, corporis partem ſui
Præmiſit aſſidue Deo:
Et cum tot annos prædicans, vitæ ſuæ
Attriverat ſpiraculum;
E linguis anima murmure exit languido,
Dixitque inauditum vale.
Quis pontificios jam latebris extrahet
Tenebriones Urbicos?
Quis nunc in aciem provocatos conteret
Rationis acri malleo?
Ille, ille palmam victor aſſiduus novam
Accenſuit meritis ſuis.
At cum peregit opera militiæ ſuæ,
Ruente Roma: contudit
Sectariorum conglobatum exercitum,
Et poſuit animam in vulnere.
Sic, ſic, ſacerdos magne, voluiſti mori,
Victoriæ Holocauſtum Deo.
Nec unus in vita, nec in morte unus es,
In te ſita eſt eccleſia;
Ruat hæc neceſſe; cui baſis facta eſt cinis,
Cujus columna pulvis eſt.

Jaces, manipulus frigidæ terræ brevis,
Myſterium theologiæ.
Sic diſciplinas univerſas noveras
Uti nemo pene ſingulas,
Vires operibus miſcet & veneres ſuis
Perita ſcribendi manus;
Ut inter artium hæreas diſcrimina,
Logicumne legis an rhetora.
Peritura nullo ſæculo erexit ſuæ
Monumenta pietatis: precum
Ephemerin reliquit, ut noſtris adhuc
Supereſſet in votis pius.
Non præficarum pompa celebrat hunc rogum,
Avita non inſignia.
Ancilla pietas, juncta famulitio precum,
Gemibunda præit anteambulo.
Stipata gregibus artium theologia
Inſequitur atroſyrmate;
Tumulo ſuperſtant hæreſes, anathemata;
Opima ſpolia, ſchiſmata.
Nunc, nunc litandum eſt; ſontium buſto ſuper
Cadat hecatombe criminum.
Iterum reſurgat error, Antæus licet,
Retundet e ſcriptis pugil.
Ite, ite Iambi funebres; liceat ſatis
Lugere, quem laudo parum.
Ite, ite Muſæ flebiles; veſtro fluunt
Damno minores lachrymæ.
O anima cœlo reddita; ut te nos ſacram
Meditando patimur extaſin!
O innocens umbra, O cadaver ſanctius,
Quam tu ſepulcrum conſecras!
Non occidiſti, fallimur; periit tibi
Non vita, ſed mortalitas.
Aſcende victor; te ſalutat undique
Numeroſa turba ſyderum.
Animæ frequentes, pars gregis nuper tui,
Quas vindicaſti ab hæreſi,
Ut te ſtupendis plauſibus circumvolant,
Et gratulantur hoſpiti!
Chorus angelorum, quibus eras ſpectaculum,
Mundi in theatro prælians;
Iö triumphe concinunt; geminant Iö,
Et euge perpetuum tibi.
Sic, ſic, beate, ſplendidam in pompam trahis
Cœli univerſos ordines:
Tantumque frueris tu Deo, quantum ſibi
Sperare fas ſit optimo.

E Schola Regia Weſtmonaſt. ſic flevit F. GREGORY.

The

The CHURCH YARD.

ON a ſtone fixed in the Church Yard wall facing High Street:

This wall was new
built anno 1673.
Bowden Cuper,
Thomas Cooke,
William Yates,
} Church-wardens.

Weſt End.

On an upright ſtone:

In
memory of
MARY, the wife of
THOMAS BATSON WELLS,
who thro' life abounded with the moſt
amiable manners; and, as Death made his
approach, more abounded with that
conſolatory hope which ſtrongly marks
the Chriſtian, being often found in ſuch
as an evincing type of their future glory;
departed 12th Sept. 1783, aged 58.

North Side.

Here lyeth the body of Mr. JOHN
FLEMING, of this pariſh, brewer,
who departed this life Auguſt
the 31ſt, 1734, aged 49 years.

On

On an upright ſtone:

In memory of
Mrs. SARAH BROWN, who
died the 19th of Auguſt, 1782,
aged 81 years.

On another:

In memory of
JOSEPH BERWICK,
who died March 20th, 1784,
aged 30 years.
An upright man the nobleſt
work of God.
Oggi in figura, Domani in ſepoltura.

A monument placed over a vault and railed round with iron has on its top:

Here lieth the remains of
FRANCES the wife of THOMAS BAKER, Eſq.
of the pariſh of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter,
who departed this life the 24th of May, 1782,
in the 21ſt year of her age.

On the North ſide of the ſame monument:

In this vault are depoſited the remains of
ELIZABETH DELLAP, widow,
of the pariſh of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter,
who departed this life, March 14th, 1784,
in the 62d year of her age.

On another vault, built and railed in the ſame manner:

In this vault lieth interred
the remains of ELIZABETH, the wife
of CHARLES BROUGHTON of this pariſh,
and of London, merchant,
who died the 16th day of Auguſt, 1782,
in the 47th year of his age.

On the South ſide of the ſame monument:

In this vault are likewiſe depoſited
the remains of CHARLES HANBURY, Eſq.
His Majeſty's agent and conſul for the circle

of Lower Saxony,
who died the 11th of November, 1783,
aged 33 years and 3 months.

On an erect tomb ſtone:

Here
lieth the body
of Mr. JOHN MARTYR,
of Lombard Street, London,
citizen,
who departed this life
March 25th, 1781,
aged 40 years.
Having always lived a ſober life.

On another adjoining:

Here
lieth the body of
Mrs. JUDITH MARTYR,
who departed
this life May 16th, 1771,
aged 27 years.
Alſo her three infant children.

On a ſpacious black marble ſlab, in the paſſage between the Church and the Palace:

THOMAS SECKER,
Archbiſhop of Canterbury,
died Aug. 3, 1768, aged 75.

Eaſt End.

On an erect tomb ſtone:

Here reſt in hope
the mortal remains of
Mr. WILLIAM BROWNE, who
departed this life April 2d, 1773,
in the 59th year of his age.

Three

Thrice happy ſaint, thou now canſt tell,
What pleaſures with thy Saviour dwell;
What joys are for the ſaints in ſtore,
At God's right hand for evermore.

Alſo in memory of Mr. RICHD.
BROWNE, ſon of the above,
who died in the Eaſt Indies, in
the 36th year of his age.

Alſo 3 children who died infants.

Alſo the body of Mrs. REBECCA BROWNE,
relict of WILLIAM BROWNE above-
mentioned, who died Auguſt 5th, 1780, aged 66
years. Alſo the body of Mr. WILLIAM BROWNE,
ſon of the above WILLIAM and REBECCA,
who died December 13th, 1779, aged 36 years.

Alſo Mr. JOHN BROWNE, ſon to the above
WILLIAM and REBECCA, who died July 2d,
1784, aged 39 years.

On another:

Here lieth interred the body
of ROBERT KITCHIN,
late of this pariſh, who
departed this life the
7th day of January, 1714-5,
aged 52 years.

On another, at the top of which is the device of a Cupid embracing an urn:

Sacred to the memory of
ANN, wife of JOHN DAVIS,
of this pariſh,
who departed this life,
October the 4th, 1778,
in the 27th year of her age.

Draw near, my friend, and caſt an eye,
Then go thy way, prepare to die,
Repent with ſpeed, make no delay,
I n my prime was call'd away.

On a ſpacious flat ſtone:

Miſs ELIZABETH HAIGH,
died 14th February, 1784,
aged fifteen months.

On another:

Mr. WILLIAM HEPWORTH,
died the 22d of July, 1783, aged 77 years.

On an upright ſtone:

In
memory of
Mr. PETER HEWSON,
died March the 2d, 1750,
in the 31ſt year of his age.

Here lies my love, whoſe life is at end,
The beſt of huſbands,
And the trueſt friend.
He reſteth here, as I do hope to be!
Happy with him to all eternity.

On an altar tomb * of free ſtone ſupporting a handſome tablet of black marble:

Know, ſtranger, ere thou paſs, beneath this ſtone,
Lye JOHN TRADESCANT, grandſire, father, ſon;
The laſt dy'd in his ſpring; the other two
Liv'd till they had travell'd Art and Nature through,
As by their choice Collections may appear,
Of what is rare, in land, in ſea, in air;
Whilſt they (as Homer's Iliad in a nut)
A world of wonders in one cloſet ſhut:
Theſe famous Antiquarians that had been
Both Gardiners to the Roſe and Lily Queen,
Tranſplanted now themſelves, ſleep here; and when
Angels ſhall with their trumpets waken men,
And fire ſhall purge the world, theſe hence ſhall riſe,
And change this Garden for a Paradiſe.

[This monument was erected at the charge of HESTER TRADESCANT, the relict of JOHN TRADESCANT, late deceaſed, who was buried the 25th of April, 1662 †.]

* See a further account of this monument in our Appendix, N° XXIII.

† Theſe three lines are not upon the preſent monument.

Erected
1662,
repaired by ſubſcription
1773.

On an upright ſtone:

In memory of WILLIAM FADEN *,
of this pariſh, Gent.
who departed this life the 23d of
May, 1783,
in the 72d year of his age.

On a ſpacious black marble tomb:

THOMAS SINGLETON, Junr. died
the 4th of April, 1757, aged 24 years.
JOHN SINGLETON died
the 13th of June, 1778, aged 24 years.
THOMAS SINGLETON, father of
the above THOMAS and JOHN died
the 29th of Novemb. 1779, aged 79 years.

On an upright ſtone:

In memory of
Mrs. HANNAH WILKINSON,
aged 29 years.
Alſo three children,
who died in their infancy.
Alſo
Mrs. ELIZABETH WILKINSON,
aged 57 years.

O Death! you will never find two more
Such tender mothers as is gone before.
Alas! the are gone! like the harmleſs dove,
To increaſe the number of the ſaints above.

* Many years alſo a pariſhioner of St. Bride, Fleetſtreet. He was the original printer "The Public Ledger;" and had retired from buſineſs a few years before his death.

On another:

In
memory of
BARNABAS BROOKS SIMSON,
born at Rhode Iſland in
North America, October the 14th, 1769.
Tho' an infant in years, the ripeneſs of his
underſtanding, enabled him to go through
a long and tedious illneſs of upwards of
3 years, with manly fortitude, and Chriſtian
patience, till it pleaſed God to relieve
him, on the 7th of July, 1782, in the 13th year of his age.

On another:

In memory of
Mr. JOHN EVANS,
of this pariſh, who departed
the life 14th June, 1783,
aged 35 years.
He liv'd beloved, and died lamented.

On a black marble monument:

Here lies interred the remains of
EDMUND TURNER, of Stockwell, Gent.
who departed this life January 29, 1779,
aged 60 years.
(A good citizen, and an honeſt man.)

Alſo JANE, the beloved wife
of HENRY BATLEY, of Southend Mills,
Lewiſham, Kent, and daughter of the
above EDMUND TURNER, and ANN his wife,
who died, after a lingering illneſs,
December 4th, 1779, aged 24 years.
A woman whoſe life was adorned with every
Chriſtian and ſocial virtue; her death deplor'd
by all her ſurviving relations and friends.

On an upright ſtone:

Mr. HUGH HANCOCK,
ſon of the Rev.

JOHN

JOHN HANCOCK,
late prebend of Canterbury,
died Oct. 25th, 1752, aged 75 years.
A ſkilfull maſter,
Faithfull to his friend,
Whoſe commendation
Laſted to the end.

On another:

Here lies the clay, which the other day,
Inclos'd CATHARINE PITTS' ſoul,
But now it's fled and unconfin'd,
It's gone and left the clog behind.
She died Nov. the 19th, 1781,
in the 70th year of her age.

On another:

In memory
of THOMAS ROSIER,
of this pariſh,
who died 28th May, 1783,
aged 40 years.
The days wherein I paſs'd away my life
Were like the fleeting ſhade;
And I am wither'd like the graſs
That ſoon away doth fade.

On a ſpacious free ſtone monument:

In aſſured hope of a bleſſed reſurrection
underneath this ſtone lies the body's of
ſix children of Mr. PETER and Mrs. ANN BUSCARLETT,
diſtiller, of this pariſh, namely, PETER died
March the 28th, 1731, aged 3 months;
PETER died Dec. the 4th, 1732, aged 11 months;
MARTHA died May the 3rd, 1737, aged 1 month;
JAMES died May the 8th, 1738, aged 2 months;
ANNA MARIA died July 7th, 1739, aged 1 months;
And MARY died March the 31ſt, 1741, aged 7 years.
Here reſts the remains of Mrs. ANN BUSCARLETT,
mother of the aboveſaid children, who
died May the 12th, 1741, aged 32 years.

Alſo

Alſo JAMES BUSCARLETT, who died
April the 8th, 1742, aged 1 year and ten months.
Alſo ANNA MARIA WHITTLE, daughter of
the aboveſaid PETER and ANN BUSCARLETT,
who died May the 9th, 1761, aged 31 years.
Alſo of Mr. PETER BUSCARLETT, father of the above-
ſaid, died July the 27th, 1761, aged 61 years.
Alſo ELIZABETH MAGDALEN BUSCARLETT,
daughter of the above PETER & ANN BUSCARLETT,
died September the 4th, 1761, aged 27 years.
Alſo JOHN BUSCARLETT, ſon of the above
PETER and ANN BUSCARLETT, died
Auguſt the 26th, 1767, aged 34 years.

On an upright ſtone:

Here lieth one that was belov'd by all,
But it pleas'd the Lord for him to call,
Death at his door did knock full ſoon,
His morning ſon was ſet at noon.

CHARLES THOMAS LLOYD,
departed this life Sept. 24th,
1778, aged ten days.

On another:

Here lie interred the remains of
Mr. THOMAS KIDWELL, of this
pariſh, gardener, who died Feb. 6, 1770,
aged 67 years.
He was an affectionate huſband, a tender father,
a good maſter, and a ſincere friend.
In all which ſeveral relations he diſcharged his duty
as became a man and a Chriſtian.

On another:

Sacred
to the memory of
Mr. JOHN LEDGER,
late of Kennington Lane in this pariſh,
who in his life was a tender huſband,
to his friend a valuable man;
he had a juſtneſs void of diſguiſe,
ſincerity without diſſimulation.

With

With a perfect calmneſs and Chriſtian fortitude
during a long courſe of illneſs, wiſhing well to
all mankind, he met his diſſolution one the
3rd day of September, 1754,
aged 58.

On another:

Here lyeth
the body of
Mr. JOHN CRACKLOW,
died the 21ſt of October, 1737,
aged 43 years.

He 's gone from hence
In hopes to meet his Lord,
For to receive the crown
Of his reward.

On another:

Here lie
the bodies of two children
of THOMAS and SARAH ELLIS,
of this pariſh, namely, JOHN ELLIS,
who departed this life November 13th,
1770, aged 5 weeks.
And ESTHER ELLIS, who
departed this life Dec. 1ſt, 1772,
aged 6 years and 7 months.

Forbear to weep, our friends moſt dear:
We are not loſt, but ſleepeth here.

On another:

Here lieth interred the body of Mrs. ANNE DAVIS, daughter of Mr. WILLIAM and Mrs. ANNE DAVIS, late of this pariſh, who departed this life the 26th day of September, anno Dom. 1734, aged four years.

O cruel Death, that will not be deny'd,
To part the love that was ſo ſtrongly ty'd.

South Side.

On a white ſtone:

Here lieth the body of
Mr. JAMES BARSTON, who departed
this life the 26 day of April, 1693,
in the ... year of his age.
And next unto him lies his firſt
wife and five children.

On an upright ſtone:

Here
lies interred the
body of
Mr. HARMAN HEATH,
of this pariſh,
brandy merchant, who died
July 18th, 1759, aged 62 years.
Here alſo lies the body of
PATIENCE HEATH, who died
April 6th, 1775, aged 93 years.
Alſo Mr. THOMAS ELLISTON
died April 17th, 1783, aged 42 years.

On another:

Here lies
the body of
Mrs. ELIZABETH PACK,
who departed this life
the 19th day of
September, 1754, in the
ſeventy-eighth year
of her age.

On a black marble tomb:

Under this tomb lyeth the body of
SARAH the wife of HENRY RICHARDS,
of this pariſh, who departed this

life

life the ſeventh day of April, Anno Dñi
1711, in the 60th year of her age.
Here alſo lyeth the body of Mr.
HENRY RICHARDS, huſband of the
aboveſaid SARAH RICHARDS, who
departed this life the 9th day of
January, 1711, aged 63 years.
Here alſo lyeth the body of
Mr. SAMUEL RICHARDS, ſecond ſon of the
above HENRY and SARAH RICHARDS,
who departed this life the 21ſt day of
July, 1713, aged 33 years.
Here alſo lyeth the body of Mrs. ANN RICHARDS,
daughter of the above HENRY and
SARAH, who departed
this life the 24th of Aug. 1714, aged 27 years.

On the South ſide of the ſame monument:

Mr. HENRY RICHARDS dyed the 18
of May, 1717, aged 38 years.
Mr. JOHN RICHARDS dyed the 2
of April, 1718, aged 34 years.

On a large black marble ſlab at the Weſt end of the above:

In the vault adjoyning are depoſited
the remains of Mrs. SARAH CORFIELD,
daughter of HENRY and SARAH RICHARDS,
who died June the 8th, 1746, aged 63 years.
Alſo the remains of Mrs. SARAH OLDNER,
daughter of the above Mrs. SARAH CORFIELD,
who died May the 21ſt, 1760, aged 64 years.
Alſo the remains of Mrs. CATHERINE JONES,
late wife of Mr. WILLIAM JONES,
of St. Saviour's, Southwark,
who died March the 24th, 1764, aged 57 years.
Alſo the remains of the aboveſaid
Mr. WILLIAM JONES, who died Auguſt 13,
1770, aged 70 years.

On a whitiſh grave ſtone:

In memory of
Mr. RICHARD THORNYCROFT,
who departed this life
March 13th, 1771, in the
50th year of his age.

On a monumental rail:

In memory of Mrs. HANNAH FILTS, wife of
HENRY FILTS, in the parish of St. Clement Dane,
who departed this life Jan. 18, 1765, aged 33 years.
Likewise SARAH her daughter, aged 6 weeks.

On an upright stone:

Here
was laid
the body of
the Revd.
ALEXANDER MAIR,
who died September 24th,
An. 1781,
in the 23d year of his age.

His parents, brethren, and kindred all,
To each other in tears imply'd;
Whom he resign'd to Nature's call.
In innocence he liv'd and dy'd.

On another:

In memory
of
Mrs. ELIZABETH BATEMAN,
who departed this life
June 7th, 1783,
in the 34th year of her age.

Releas'd from sickness, vanity, and woe;
The common fate of mortals here below:
Altho' in prime of life my race was run,
Cease, friends, to weep, and think where I am gone.

On a black marble monument:

Mrs. SARAH GREEN, wife of
THOMAS GREEN, Esq. died the first of
November, 1771, aged 42 years.
MARGARETTA GREEN, daughter of
THOMAS GREEN, Esq. by his second
wife ELIZABETH, died the 20th of
October, 1775, aged eleven months.
HARRIOTT GREEN died the 1st of

July, 1776, aged 3 months.
ELIZABETH ADDISON GREEN, died the 15th
of Auguſt, 1777, aged five months.
THOMAS GREEN, Eſq. huſband of the
above died the firſt of February, 1779,
aged 46 years.

On another:

Here
lieth interred the body of CHARLOTTE WALTER,
daughter of DANIEL and CHARLOTTE WALTER,
of this pariſh, who departed this life May 8th, 1781,
aged 8 years, 5 months.

Reader! what think ye of Chriſt?
The Spirit and the Bride ſay come.
Rev. chap. 22, verſe 17.

On another:

In
memory
of Mrs. DINAH PICTON,
wife of EDWARD PICTON,
of this pariſh, who departed this life
16th of Auguſt, 1782, aged 55.
Alſo EDWARD, ſon of the above
named, who died in his infancy.

Jeſu! thy blood and righteouſneſs,
My beauty! are my glorious dreſs
Midſt flaming worlds. In theſe array'd,
With joy ſhall I lift up my head.

When from the duſt of death I riſe,
To claim my manſion in the ſkies:
Even then ſhall this be all my plea,
Jeſus hath liv'd and dy'd for me.

Bold ſhall I ſtand in that great day,
For who ought to my charge ſhall lay:
Fully through thee, abſolv'd I am
From ſin and fear, from guilt and ſhame.

On

On a white marble monument:

Here lieth inter'd the body of JOSHUA
WAGSTAFFE, of the pariſh of St. Saviour,
hatmaker, who departed this life the
12 of Aug. 1748, in the 68 year of his age.
Alſo the body of JOHANNA, wife of
the above JOSHUA WAGSTAFFE, who de-
parted this life the 4 of December, 1745,
aged 57 years.
Alſo the bodys of nine children of
the above JOSHUA and JOHANNA WAGSTAFFE.
Alſo the body of JANE, daughter of
GEORGE and ELIZ. MURRAY, of the pariſh
of St. James, Weſtminſter.

Mark the upright and juſt man,
for the end of that man is Peace.

Alſo the body of MARY, daughter of
JOHN and MARY WAGSTAFFE.

On a free ſtone monument:

In memory of
Mr. THOMAS FIELD, waxchandler,
of this pariſh, who departed this life
November the 18th, 1765, aged 56 years.

I come, I come, and joyfully obey
The fatal voice that ſummons me away:
With pleaſure I reſign this mortal breath,
And fall a willing ſacrifice to Death.
O welcome ſtroke, that gave me liberty,
Welcome as to the ſlave of jubilee;
Of the vain world I take my laſt adieu;
The promiſed land is now within my view.
The clouds diſpell'd, the ſtormy dangers paſt,
And I attain peaceful ſhore at laſt.

On an upright ſtone:

Here
lieth the body of
Mr. BENJAMIN BRIDGMAN,
of Stockwell in this pariſh,

who

who departed this life
April 28th, 1780,
in the 37th year of his age.

Remote from kindred here I ly.
God did decree that I ſhould die;
My ſilent grave is in the duſt;
I hope to riſe among the juſt.

On another:

In memory of
LOWRY ALEXANDER,
of this pariſh, who departed
this life, March 22d, 1780,
aged 52 years.

Deluſive life, adieu! with all thy train
Of folly, labor, care, regret, and pain.
Exiſtence! but an animated clod!
Death ſinks the frame, and mounts the ſoul to God!

On another:

Here lieth the body
of JAMES EADE,
of this pariſh, who departed this
life November 9th, 1778,
in the 54th year of his age.

Stop, paſſenger, and caſt an eye:
As you are now, ſo once was I;
And as I am ſo muſt you be,
Therefore prepare to follow me.

Alſo the body of
Mrs. ELIZABETH EADE,
wife of the above
Mr. JAMES EADE,
who departed this life
March 25th, 1782, aged 59 years.

On a black marble tomb:

To the memory of
FENWICK LYDDALL, Eſq.
late of Threadneedle Street, London,
who departed this life the 29th day of June,
1781, in the 70th year of his age.

On

On an upright ſtone:

This ſtone was
placed here by
WILLIAM PAGE,
uncle to
MARY HOWELL,
who died July 12th, 1755,
aged 20 years and 9 days.

Here virtue, meekneſs, innocence, and truth,
Lays mould'ring; love, gratitude, and youth;
Living, theſe center'd in her pious breaſt.
Ceaſe, friends, to mourn, and hope ſhe's with the bleſt.

Alſo the body of the
above Mr. WILLIAM PAGE,
who departed this life
the 12th day of December,
1755, in the 51ſt year
of his age.

On another:

Here lieth the body of Mrs. ANN CONNOR,
wife of THOMAS CONNOR, Eſq.
of this pariſh, who departed this life
April the firſt, 1779,
in the 46 year of her age,
after a long and painful illneſs,
which ſhe bore with a Chriſtian patience
in hopes of a glorious reſurrection.
Alſo the body of THOMAS CONNOR, Eſq.
who departed this life, Sept. 28th, 1780,
in the 61ſt year of his age.

On another:

To the memory of
JOHN JORDAN,
late of this pariſh,
who departed this life
February the 22d, 1779,
in the ſixty-ninth year of
his age.
A worthy, honeſt, and upright man,
regretted by all who knew him.

On

On another:

H. S. E.
SARA MAXWELL,
uxor FRANCISCI KELLY
MAXWELL, Clerici *.
Obiit die Novembris 18,
anno { ſalutis 1780.
ætatis 52.

Qualis erat ſuprema dies indicabit.

On another:

Here lie the remains
of Mrs. MARY HAWKES, wife of
WM. HAWKES, of this pariſh, carver.
Shee died Feb. 6th, 1783, aged 43 years.

Her diſpoſition was amiable, a dutiful daughter,
excellent wife, and tender mother, which cauſed
the loſs to be much lamented by all her friends.

On another:

In memory
of Miſs SUSANNAH WELDON,
who died 21ſt of July, 1781,
aged 6 months and 3 days.

Happy the babe, who, privileg'd by Fate
To ſhorter labour, and a lighter weight,
Receiv'd but yeſterday the gift of breath,
Order'd to-morrow to return to death.

Here lyeth the bodies of three ſons of Mr. THOMAS HARRIS,
of this pariſh, brewer, by MARGARET his wife, 1723.

Here alſo lyeth the body of the aboveſaid THOMAS HARRIS,
who died April the 5th, 1724, in the 38th year of his age.

Here lyeth the body of ANNE the wife of THOMAS CROW, of
this pariſh, who died the 9th of June, 1729, aged 49 years.

* Then chaplain and treaſurer to the Aſylum. He married a ſecond wife, Miſs Foley of Bath, May 31, 1781; and in the following year was obliged to give up the Aſylum, and died July 8, 1782.

BURYING GROUND, in High Street.

On an upright ſtone:

Here
lie the bodys of
two children, ſons of
GEORGE and LYDIA Moss,
of Princes Street, Lambeth,
WILLIAM, born 13th April, died 29th Aug. } 1773.
GEORGE, born 26th June, 1776,
died 29th Aug. 1780.

They ſmil'd in death, tho' early ſnatch'd from hence;
Death had no ſting in ſo much innocence.

CHAS. Moss, born 24th March, 1778,
died 9th Jan. 1781,
WILLM. Moss, uncle of the above,
died 14th Decem. 1783, aged 43.

On another:

Here lyeth interred the body of
Mr. JOSEPH HUTCHINSON, of
this pariſh, who departed this life
the 25th of July, 1774, aged 72 years.

The ſweet remembrance of the juſt,
Shall flouriſh when he ſleeps in duſt.

Alſo the body of Mr. ARTHER HORNSHAW,
brother in-law to the above, who
departed this life the 8th day of Auguſt, 1772,
aged 84 years.

On another:

Here lies
interred the body of
Mrs. MARY WATTS, who

departed

departed this life July 2nd, 1773,
aged 66 years.
Alſo the body of JAMES GREEN,
ſon of JAMES GREEN, and
grandſon of the above, who
departed this life January
the 23rd, 1774, aged 8 months.

Beneath a ſleeping infant lies,
To earth his body lent,
Moſt glorious he will after riſe,
Tho' not more innocent.
When th' Archangel's trump ſhall blow,
And ſouls to bodys join,
Millions will wiſh their lives below
Had been as ſhort as thine.

On another:

Sacred to the memory of
CHARLES HUNT,
ſon of JAMES and ELIZABETH HUNT,
of Pall Mall, St. James's, who died May 24th,
1782, aged 4 years, 3 months, and 3 days.

Death came into the garden, and could ſee
But one fine flower, and ſnatch'd it greedily:
Greedily indeed; and moſt unkind,
To take away the only flower which was behind.
But ſince by God's decree it ſhould be ſo,
You are, I hope, prepar'd unto thy flower to go.

Alſo to the memory of ELIZABETH HUNT,
aged 10 weeks.
Alſo of JAMES HUNT, aged 29 days.

On another:

Here lies the body of
ANN MARIA COSTER,
who died November 10, 1779,
aged 12 years, 6 months.

Weep not for me, my parents dear,
Your tears are all in vain;
Come unto me you may, but I
Can't return to you again.

On a free ſtone monument, encloſed with iron rails:

Infra
(cum plurimis familiæ ſuæ)
JOSEPHI WALKER,
de Wandſworth, in hoc comitatu,
generoſi
jacet corpus.
Memoriæ cujus dilectæ
ſacrum,
unicus ejus filius ſupervivens
GULIELMUS
hoc mœrens poſuit,
obiit 31ſt Julii, 1777,
ætat. 69.
Hic quoque ſepultum eſt
ELIZABETHÆ WALKER,
conjugis & viduæ percaſtæ
JOSEPHI WALKER,
corpus,
obiit 22d Julii, 1782,
ætatis ſuæ 66.

On an upright ſtone:

In memory
of Mrs. ELIZABETH
HAYTHORNE, of this pariſh,
who died October 12th, 1774,
aged 61 years.
Alſo Mr. JAMES PORTER,
ſon-in-law of the above
Mrs. ELIZABETH HAYTHORNE,
who died April 17th, 1777,
aged 25 years.
Alſo three of his children.

On another:

This ſtone
is erected to the
memory of
Mr. WILLIAM ROGERS,
of Walnut Tree Row, in this pariſh.
An honeſt man,
and good Chriſtian.
He died May 26th, 1774,
in the 42d year of his age.

On

On another:

To the memory
of Mrs.
CRISTANA HICKINGBOTHAM,
of this pariſh, gardener, who departed this
life Jan. the 7th, 1775, in the 33d year of her age.
Alſo five of their children, who died in their infancy.

Let friends forbear to mourn and weep,
While ſweetly in the duſt I ſleep.
This toilſome world I 've left behind,
A crown of glory for to find.

Affliction ſore long time I bore,
Phyſicians were in vain,
Till Death did ſeize, and God did pleaſe,
To eaſe me of my pain.
By ling'ring ſickneſs I was brought
To this cold bed of clay.
For to repent, O take a thought,
While you have breath to pray.

On another:

Here lieth the body of
CATHERINE SPILSBURY,
who, after a ſeries of ſorrow and
trouble, departed this life Nov. 10,
1774, in the 36th year of her age,
to the great grief of her diſcon-
ſolate huſband FRANCIS SPILSBURY,
of this pariſh, who mourns her loſs.

Here lyeth the body of DANIEL ELFORD,
of this pariſh, who departed this life
the 2d of September, 1732, in the
52d year of his age.

Alſo here lyeth the body of ANNE, the
wife of the aboveſaid DANIEL ELFORD,
who departed this life the 2d of May,
1733, in the 51ſt year of her age.

On

On a monumental rail:

Here lieth the body of Mrs. CAROLINE JENKINS,
of this pariſh, who departed this life,
September the 4th, 1784, in the 54th year of her age.

On an upright ſtone:

Here lieth the body
of Mrs. ELIZABETH WARE,
late of this pariſh,
who departed this life
January the 11th, 1772,
aged 87 years.
Alſo the body of
Mr. EDWARD ROCKWELL,
of this pariſh,
who departed this life May 23d,
1781, in the 61ſt year of his age.
Alſo the body of
Mrs. ELIZABETH ROCKWELL,
wife to the above
EDWARD ROCKWELL,
who departed this life July 26th,
1784, aged 63 years.

On another:

In memory of
Mrs. ELIZABETH PEIRCE,
wife of Mr. JOHN PEIRCE,
of this pariſh, who
departed this life March
the 10th, 1766, aged 67 years.

To the memory
Mr. JOHN PEIRCE,
late belonging to the Admiralty Office,
who departed this life
the 20th day of June, 1776,
aged 80 years;
who died univerſally lamented
and reſpected as an honeſt man.

In gratitude to his memory, his daughter
cauſed this to be inſcribed hereon.

INDEX TO THE EPITAPHS.

Alexander 79
Alſop 38
Arundell 59
Aſhmole *ib.*

Baker 65
Bancroft 39
Barrow 57
Barſton 46, 74
Bateman 76
Battely 39
Baylie 35
Beeſtone 45
Berwick 65
Betteſworth 44
Blachford 34
Bowyer 35
Bridgman 78
Brigham 40
Broughton 57, 65
Brown 65
Browne 66
Burleigh 45
Buſcarlett 71
Butcher 53

Caron 44
Chute 56
Clere 42, 43
Connor 80
Corfield 75
Cornwallis 37, 44
Coſter 83
Cracklow 73
Crow 81
Cutler 58

Davis 67, 73
Dellap 65
Dodington 33
Dynham 41

Eade 79
Eldridge 36
Elford 85
Ellis 73
Evans 70

Faden 69
Featley 62
Field 78
Filts 76
Fitzwalter 51
Fleming 64
Forteſcue 34

Goffton 61
Green 76

Haigh 68
Hanbury 65
Hancock 70
Hammond 61
Harris 81
Hawkes *ib.*
Haythorne 84
Heath 74
Hendſon 39
Hepworth 68
Hewſon *ib.*
Hickingbotham 85
Howard 40, 43, 50, 51, 52
Hunt 83
Hutchinſon 82

Jenkins 86
Jordan 80

Kidwell 72
Kitchin 67

Lawrence 55
Ledger 72
Legh 55
Leigh 35
Lloyd 72
Lyddall 79

Mair 76
Marſh 34
Martyr 66
Maſon 37
Maxwell 81
Mompeſſon 44
Morley 53
Moſs 82

Norfolk 49

Pack 74
Page 80
Parker 52
Payne 43
Peirce 86
Perne 44
Peyntwin 42
Picton 77
Pitts 71
Poole 41
Pratt 60

Raleigh 54
Reynolds 58
Rich 57, 58
Richards 74
Rogers 84
Roſier 71

Scott 42
Secker 66
Simſon 70
Singleton 69
Skipwith 48
Smith 39
Snow 45
Suthes 47

Teniſon 38
Thirlbye 37
Thompſon 38
Thornycroft 75
Tradeſcant 68
Tunſtall 40
Turner 34, 70
Tydnam 36

Uttinge 41

Wagſtaffe 78
Wakeling 33
Walker 84
Walter 77
Ware 86
Watts 82
Weldon 81
Wells 04
Wilkinſon 69
Wheeler 57
Woodward 56
Wormall 54
Wynkeſley 53

N° XXII.

Particulars of Biſhop Thirlby (ſee p. 37).

ON opening the grave for the interment of Abp. Cornwallis, in March, 1783, a ſtout leaden coffin was diſcovered, 6 feet 6 inches long, 1 foot 8 inches wide, and but 9 inches deep; in which had been depoſited the remains of Biſhop Thirlby *. The coffin was in faſhion ſomewhat like a horſe-trough, and had all the appearance of never having been covered with wood; the earth around it being perfectly dry and crumbly. By the ill-judged officiouſneſs of the grave-digger, who had accidentally ſtruck his pickaxe into it, and afterwards enlarged the hole, the diſcovery became ſo public, that the church was crowded before the matter was known to the proper officers, and before ſuch obſervations could be made as the curioſity of the ſubject deſerved. The principal circumſtances that

* Subjoined is an account of Biſhop Thirlby, from a writer of great authority,

"Henry VIII. deſigned to make a cathedral church at Weſtminſter, and accordingly gave a congé d'elire to that chapter, in favour of Thomas Thirlby, LL. D. who was the firſt as well as laſt biſhop of that ſee. He was conſecrated Dec. 19, 1543; but was tranſlated to Norwich in the reign of Edward VI. 1550, and was afterwards removed to Ely by Queen Mary, 1554, who made him one of her privy council. Upon her death, as he obſtinately refuſed to comply with the plan of reformation ſet on foot by Queen Elizabeth, he was impriſoned in the Tower, and deprived of his ſee by act of parliament, 1559. After being kept there, not under very ſtrict, nor very long confinement, by means of his friends he obtained permiſſion from the Queen to reſide in the family of Abp. Parker, with Boxall, who had been his ſecretary, and Dr. Tunſtall, Bp. of Durham, who had been alſo lately deprived.

"The Archbiſhop, with great humanity, gave theſe unfortunate men an aſylum under his roof; perhaps reflecting, from their fall, how eaſily Divine Providence might throw him who was juſt raiſed to the ſummit of eccleſiaſtical dignity, to as low and abject a ſituation as theirs. But why do I mention them? ſince I am perſuaded that they were much happier, when under the Archbiſhop's guardian care, than ever they had been in their greater proſperity. Dr. Thirlby died at Lambeth, Auguſt 26, 1570, and lies interred there under a marble ſtone in the middle of the chancel of the pariſh church, at the head of Tunſtall Bp. of Durham. It is ſaid that Thirlby gave the patronage of ſix livings to Jeſus College, Cambridge, viz. Fordham, Gilden-Morden, Wichford, Hinxton, Swaveſey, and Comberton. He had been joined with Bonner in the commiſſion for burning Abp. Cranmer, but, much to his credit executed that office with great humanity; and while Bonner was actuated by all the bigotry, zeal, and cruelty of a papal inquiſitor, Thirlby ſhed tears over the dying martyr. Dr. Parker was at the head of the Proteſtant party; yet what a noble example did he ſhew of univerſal charity, in forgiving, pitying, and protecting theſe Popiſh prelates." Godwin de Præſulibus. Biſhops of Ely, N° 33.

occurred were, that the body, which was wrapped in fine linen, was moiſt, and had evidently been preſerved in ſome ſpecies of pickle, which ſtill retained a volatile ſmell, not unlike that of hartſhorn; the fleſh was preſerved, and had the appearance of a mummy; the face was perfect, and the limbs flexible; the beard of a remarkable length, and beautifully white. The linen and woollen garments were all well preſerved. The cap, which was of ſilk, and adorned with point lace, had probably been black, but the colour was diſcharged; it was in faſhion like that repreſented in the pictures of Abp. Juxon. A ſlouched hat, with ſtrings faſtened to it, was under the left arm. There was alſo a caſſock ſo faſtened as to appear like an apron with ſtrings, and ſeveral ſmall pieces of the Biſhop's garments, which had the appearance of a pilgrim's habit. The above curious particulars were communicated by Mr. Buckmaſter to Dr. Vyſe, who directed every part to be properly replaced in the coffin. Mr. Buckmaſter ſaw the Biſhop's head entire; and the gravedigger put his hand into the coffin, and ſaid the legs and body were ſo. The remains of Abp. Cornwallis were afterwards depoſited in an adjoining grave, which has ſince been properly covered over with an arch of brick.

N° XXIII. (See p. 56.)

A General Abſtract of Receipts and Diſburſements of LAMBETH BOYS CHARITY-SCHOOL, from January 10, 1784, to January 8, 1785.

	l.	s.	d.
TO Subſcriptions,	111	0	0
Admiſſions,	10	10	0
Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Heſlop at Lambeth,	15	15	0
Ditto by the Lord Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry at Stockwell,	13	0	0
Ditto by the Rev. Dr. Glaſſe at Lambeth,	15	19	4
Ditto by the Rev. Dr. Seabury * at Lambeth,	16	4	2
Ditto by the Rev. Mr. Manning at Lambeth,	12	7	6
Collected in the Afternoons,	4	12	3½
Dividend on 1800 l ſtock in the 3 per cent. conſol.	54	0	0
Ditto on 300 l Do. 3 per cent. reduced,	9	0	0
Do. 200 l lent Mr. Lawrence's Charity,	7	0	0
Mr. Edward Rowley's gift by the Rev. Mr. Lloyd,	3	3	0
Sacrament,	12	0	0
	284	11	3½

* This gentleman has been ſince remarkable, by having been conſecrated (in Scotland) Biſhop of Connecticut in America.

	£.	s.	d.
By Boys cloaths,	27	18	4
Breeches,	8	15	0
Shirts, Hoſe, and Bands, viz. at Chriſtmas and Eaſter,	25	18	11
Shoes at Ditto, and Repairs,	19	7	1
Hats,	2	14	2
Rent and Proviſion,	66	10	0
Apprentice Fees with 9 Boys,	18	0	0
Salaries and Gratuities,	47	15	0
Printing, Stationary, Books and Advertiſements,	23	6	1
Tradeſmen's Bills, and Repairs,	21	3	3
Incidental Charges, &c.	5	7	4
Balance,	17	16	1½
	284	11	3½
Deduct balance in hand	17	16	1½
Yearly charge	266	15	2

Medium 5£ 6s 8d½ excluſive of rent.
Ditto 6£ 2s 8d½ including value of the houſes 40£ per ann.

SUBSCRIBERS in January 1785.

The Moſt Rev. and Hon. JOHN, Lord Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY.

The Rev. WILLIAM VYSE, LL. D. Rector of Lambeth.

Mr. JOHN FIELD, Treaſurer.

Truſtees for Legacies placed in the Funds.

Meſſ. HAYES FORTEE, JOSEPH RICHARDS, JONATHAN STONARD.

Meſſ. John Acton,
Cæſar Adamſon,
Mrs. Sarah Arnold,
John Atfield,
John Atkins,
Bryant Barrett,
Charles Bedford,
John Blackly,
Harry Blunt,
Thomas Blunt,
John Brickwood,
Charles Broughton,
William Brown,
James Bryan,
Joſeph Buckmaſter,
Richard Burfoot,
Elizeus Burges,
Robert Burnett,
Samuel Burrows,
William Burrows,
Charles Carſan,

Samuel

Samuel Charrington,
Bernard Cobbe,
William Cockram,
Marinus Combes,
John Courſe,
John Crickitt,
William Dawes,
Thomas Dawſon,
William Dickes,
Charles Douglas,
Mrs. Ducarel,
Thomas Ellis,
William Farlow,
Thomas Faſſet,
Thomas Gill,
John Goodeve,
Francis Hawes,
John Heberden,
James Hedger,
Robert W. Hodſon,
John Hodgſon,
Samuel Horton,
Thomas James,
Aaron James,
John Jones,
Cuthbert Johnſon,
Samuel King,
William Leavis,
Thomas Lee,
Thomas Lett,
Rev. John Lloyd,
Henry Major,
William Malcolm,
Miles Martyr,
Barnard Martin,
Hugh Mears,
Edward Moore,
John Morgan,
George Moſs,
Reginald Parker,
Samuel Payne,
Rev. Thomas Pearce,
Thomas Ponton,
Thomas Preſton,
Proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens.
James Puddifant,
James Reeve,
Luke Reilly,
William Rivers,
Richard Roberts,
Roger Roberts,
Benjamin Robertſon,
John Sampſon,
William Saxby,
William Sharp,
James Shiells,
John Shrimpes,
Thomas Simpſon,
William Singleton,
Robert Slade,
James Sleigh,
Mrs. Small,
Joſhua Smith,
Thomas Snaith,
John Suter,
Mrs. Suſanna Suter,
Samuel Swabey,
Mrs. Elizabeth Theobald,
Thomas Tolſon,
Jonathan Tyers,
Robert Tyler,
Miſs Waldo,
Joſeph Waring,
Samuel Waring,
Mrs. Weden,
Francis Williams,
John Wilſon,
Francis Wilſon,
Thomas White, Schoolmaſter.

N° XXIV. (ſee Appendix, p. 68.)

Extract from Dr. DUCAREL's Letter to Dr. WATSON, on the early Cultivation of Botany in England; and ſome Particulars about JOHN TRADESCANT, a great Promoter of that Science, as well as Natural Hiſtory, in the laſt Century, and Gardener to King Charles I. (originally printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. LXIII. p. 79.)

JOHN TRADESCANT.

This learned and very valuable man, to whom poſterity ſeems to be indebted for the introduction of Botany in this kingdom, was, according to Anthony Wood, a Fleming, or a Dutchman. We are informed by Parkinſon, that he had travelled into moſt parts of Europe, and into Barbary *; and, from ſome emblems remaining upon his monument in Lambeth church-yard, it plainly appears that he had viſited Greece, Egypt, and other Eaſtern countries.

In his travels, he is ſuppoſed to have collected not only plants and ſeeds, but moſt of thoſe curioſities of every ſort, which, after his death, were ſold by his ſon to the famous Elias Aſhmole †, and depoſited in his muſeum at Oxford.

* There remains a tradition that in 1620 John Tradeſcant entered himſelf on board a privateer going againſt the Algerines, that he might have an opportunity of bringing apricot trees from that country.

† Dr. Ducarel will excuſe our taking the liberty of ſuggeſting a trifling miſtake, into which we apprehend he has fallen, in his otherwiſe very accurate and curious narrative. The curioſities of the Tradeſcants, this learned writer ſays, were ſold by the ſon to Elias Aſhmole. In Aſhmole's Diary, Dec. 12, 1659, we read, "Mr. Tredeſcant and his wife told me they had "been long conſidering upon whom to beſtow their cloſet of curioſities when they died, and "at laſt had reſolved to give it unto me." On the 14th he adds, "This afternoon they gave their "ſcrivener inſtructions to draw a deed of gift of the ſaid cloſet to me." And on the 16th, "Mr. Tredeſcant and his wife ſealed and delivered to me the deed of gift of all his rarities." "1662, April 22, Mr. John Tredeſcant died. May 30, This Eaſter-term I preferred a bill in "Chancery againſt Mrs. Tredeſcant, for the rarities her huſband had ſettled on me." "1664, "May 18, my cauſe came to hearing in Chancery againſt Mrs. Tredeſcant." In 1666, however, at the time of the great fire in London, they appear to have been on good terms. "Oct. 11," ſays Aſhmole, "my firſt boatfull of books, which were carried to Mrs. Tredeſcant's the 3d of "September, were brought back to the Temple;" 18th, "all the reſt of my things were "brought thence to the Temple;" and in 1669, "April 15, Mr. Roſe, the King's gardener, "and myſelf, went to Mrs. Tredeſcant's, and thence to Captain Foſter's, at South Lambeth, "where I firſt was acquainted with him."

When

When he firſt ſettled in this kingdom, cannot, at this diſtance of time, be aſcertained; perhaps it was towards the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, or the beginning of that of King James the Firſt. His print engraven by Hollar, before the year 1656, which repreſents him as a perſon very far advanced in years, ſeems to countenance this opinion.

He lived in a great houſe at South Lambeth, where there is reaſon to think his muſeum was frequently viſited by perſons of rank, who became benefactors thereto: among theſe were King Charles the Firſt (to whom he was gardener), Henrietta Maria his Queen, Archbiſhop Laud, George Duke of Buckingham, Robert and William Cecil, Earls of Saliſbury, and many other perſons of diſtinction.

John Tradeſcant may therefore be juſtly conſidered as the earlieſt collector (in this kingdom) of every thing that is curious in Natural Hiſtory, *viz.* minerals, birds, fiſhes, inſects, &c. &c. He had alſo a good collection of coins and medals of all ſorts, beſides a great variety of uncommon rarities. A catalogue of theſe *, publiſhed by his ſon, contains an enumeration of the many plants, ſhrubs, trees, &c. growing in his garden, which was pretty extenſive. Some of theſe plants are (as I am informed), if not totally extinct, at leaſt become very uncommon, even at this time. A liſt of ſome remarkable ones introduced by him is inſerted below †. And this able man, by his great induſtry, made it manifeſt (in the very infancy of Botany) that there is ſcarce any plant extant in the known world, that will not, with proper care, thrive in this kingdom.

When

* See "*Muſæum Tradeſcantianum*; on a Collection of Rarities preſerved at South Lambeth near "London by John Tradeſcant, 1656," 12mo.

† From *Parkinſon's Garden of pleaſant Flowers*, printed in 1656.

1. "Pſeudonarciſſus aureus maximus flore pleno, five roſeus Tradeſcanti.
"The greateſt double yellow baſtard daffodil, or John Tradeſcant's great roſe daffodil,
"This daffodil was primarily introduced by John Tradeſcant, and for its extreme beauty,
"may well be entitled the glory of daffodils." —— — Page 102.
2. "Moly Homericum, vel potius Theophraſti.
"The greateſt moly of Homer. — — — 141.
3. "Moly Indicum, ſive Caucaſon.
"Indian moly. —— —— — *ibid.*
"Both the above molys are natives of Spain, Italy, and Greece, and were procured from
"thence by John Tradeſcant, and flouriſhed with him, in his garden at Canterbury;"
[ſhould be South Lambeth].
4. "Ephemerum Virginianum Tradeſcanti.
"John Tradeſcant's ſpider-wort of Virginia.
"This ſpider-wort is of late knowledge, and for it the Chriſtian world is indebted unto that
"painful induſtrious ſearcher and lover of all Nature's varieties John Tradeſcant." 152.
5. "Gladiolus Byzantinus.
"Corn-flag of Conſtantinople.
"With this ſpecies, John Tradeſcant obſerved many acres of ground in Barbary over-
"ſpread. — — — — 190.
6. "Elleborus albus vulgaris.
"White hellebore.

"This

When his houſe at South Lambeth (then called Tradeſcant's Ark) came into Aſhmole's poſſeſſion, he added a noble room to it *, and adorned the chimney with his arms, impaling thoſe of Sir William Dugdale (whoſe daughter was his third wife), where they remain to this day.

This

" This groweth in many places in Germany, and alſo in ſome parts of Ruſſia, and in " ſuch plenty, that John Tradeſcant obſerved quantity ſufficient to load a good ſhip with " the roots. — — — — 346.

7. " Nardis montana tuberoſa.
" Knobbed mountain valerian.
" Diſcovered in a botanic excurſion by J. Tradeſcant. —— 388.

8. " John Tradeſcant introduced a new ſtrawberry, with very large leaves, from Bruſſels; " but, in the courſe of ſeven years, could never ſee one berry completely ripe. 528.

9. " John Tradeſcant procured a new and great variety of plumbs from Turky, and other parts " of the world. — — — 575.

10. " The Argier, or Algier apricot. This, with many other ſorts, John Tradeſcant brought " with him, returning from the Argier voyage, whither he went with the fleet that was " ſent againſt pirates, anno 1620." —— —— 579.

Thus far Parkinſon; but whether or no theſe plants bear his name at this period, I can no more pretend to aſſert, than that all the ſpecies therein mentioned are even now exiſting in our gardens.

* In the Diary are theſe words, " Oct. 2, 1674, I and my wife firſt entered *my houſe* at " South Lambeth;" Oct. 5, Mrs. Tredeſcant was in danger of being robbed, but moſt ſtrangely " prevented;" and Nov. 26 following, " Mrs. Tredeſcant being willing to deliver up the rari- " ties to me, *I carried ſeveral of them to my houſe.*" " Dec. 1. I began to remove the reſt of " the rarities to my houſe at South Lambeth." In 1675, April 17, " This morning I agreed " with my carpenter for building the additional rooms I made to my houſe at South Lambeth;" May 1, " I and my wife came to my houſe at South Lambeth to lie there;" July 15, " This " morning a jury of ſewers ſet out my brick wall towards the highway, at my houſe at South " Lambeth;" Aug. 28, 1 hor. 40 min. poſt merid. " I and my wife came to live at my houſe at " South Lambeth." Nov. 16. 11 hor. ante merid. " I began to plant my garden wall with fruit " trees." In the year following a quarrel between Aſhmole and Tradeſcant's widow produced the paper which forms the next number of this Appendix. Aſhmole adds, " 1677, Mar. 28, I laid " the foundation of my *back building* to my houſe at South Lambeth." July 10, " I made a feaſt at " my houſe in South Lambeth in honour of my benefactors to my work of the Garter." On the 17th of September he was viſited there by four foreign envoys. In 1678, Aſhmole ſays, " April 4, " My wife told me that Mrs. Tredeſcant was found drowned in her pond. She was drowned " the day before at noon, as appeared by ſome circumſtance." April 6, " She was buried in " a vault in Lambeth church-yard, where her huſband and his ſon John had been formerly " laid;" and April 22, he adds, " I removed the pictures *from Mrs. Tredeſcant's houſe to mine.*" In the year after the death of Mrs. Tradeſcant, Aſhmole ſeems to have taken poſſeſſion of *her* houſe in addition to *his own*, in conſequence perhaps of his chambers and library in the Temple having been burnt; an accident which happened Jan. 26, 1678-9. On the 25th of March, 1679, he ſays, " I entered upon the houſe and ground adjoining to my houſe at South Lam- " beth, which Mr. Bartholomew let me a leaſe of;" and on the 24th of Auguſt, " My Lord " Grace of Canterbury (Dr Sancroft) came to viſit me at my houſe, and ſpent a good part of " the day with me in my ſtudy." In 1680, Nov. 4, " Mr. Bartholomew ſealed me a new leaſe " of my houſe, &c. in South Lambeth." 1681. May 19, " My worthy friend, and my neigh- " bour both at the Temple and in the country, Thomas Siderfin, eſq. died near Epſom, about

" 4 hor.

This houſe belongs at preſent [1772] to John Small, Eſq. who, about twelve years ago [about 1760], purchaſed it of ſome of Aſhmole's deſcendants; and my houſe, once a part of Tradeſcant's, is adjoining thereto.

It were much to be wiſhed, that the lovers of Botany had viſited this once famous garden, before, or at leaſt in the beginning of, the preſent century. But this ſeems to have been totally neglected till the year 1749, when yourſelf and the late Dr. Mitchell favoured the Royal Society* with the only account now extant, of the remains of Tradeſcant's garden. In it, Sir, you ſeem to confine the extent thereof to that now belonging to Mr. Small's houſe †. I believe it was otherwiſe;

" 4 hor. poſt merid." 24. " Mr. Siderfin was buried in Lambeth church." 1686, Jan. 9. " Mr. " Cook, my neighbour at South Lambeth, having lately ſet up a pale along his garden, and en- " croached on the church-way about two feet, I undertook to complain of it; and that day Mr. " Cooper, his landlord, and myſelf, upon a debate on the matter, agreed (by his conſent) to ſet " it back a foot and an half; which was done accordingly." 1686, July 13. " I began to re- " pair my barn at South Lambeth for goodman Ingram." Aug. 2. " I and my wife went to " Broghill, to Mr. Napier's." Aug. 9. " We returned to South Lambeth." Sept. 23. " I " agreed upon conditions with goodman Ingram, to make him a leaſe of the farm I bought of " Mr. Plummer, except the outfield." Oct. 25. " I ſealed the leaſe to John Ingram." 1687, Aug. 31. " Sir John Chardin and Mr. Bever came to South Lambeth to viſit me."

Dr. Ducarel (to whom this article has been communicated) very obligingly informed the editor, that John Tradeſcant's houſe, though much altered of late years, was originally divided into two parts; the front thereof being that which is now the Doctor's own houſe; and the remainder making part of the offices of the great brick houſe built by Aſhmole, which afterwards belonged to the late Mr. Small, and is now inhabited by Mr. T. White.

* Dr. Watſon's Account of the Remains of John Tradeſcant's Garden is here inſerted from the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. XLVI. p. 160.

" Upon a viſit made to Mr. John Tradeſcant's garden at South Lambeth, May 21, 1749, by Dr. Mitchell and myſelf, were obſerved the under-mentioned exotic plants.

" This garden was planted by the above-mentioned gentleman about an hundred and twenty years ſince, and was, except that of Mr. John Gerard, the author of the Herbal, probably the firſt botanical garden in England. The founder, after many years ſpent in the ſervice of the Lord Treaſurer Saliſbury, Lord Wotton, &c. travelled ſeveral years, and procured a great variety of plants and ſeeds before not known in England; to ſeveral of which at this time the gardeners give his name, as a mark of diſtinction; as Tradeſcant's *Spiderwort*, Tradeſcant's *After*, Tradeſcant's *Daffodil*. He firſt planted here the *Cupreſſus Americanus Acaciæ foliis deciduis*, which has been ſince ſo much eſteemed, and is now one of the great ornaments of the Duke of Argyll's garden at Witton.

" Mr. Tradeſcant's garden has now been many years totally neglected, and the houſe belonging to it empty and ruined; and though the garden is quite covered with weeds, there remain among them manifeſt footſteps of its founder. We found there the *Borrago latifolia ſempervirens* of C. B. *Polygonatum vulgare latifolium* C. B. *Ariſtolochia clematitis recta* C. B. and *Dracontium Dod.* There are yet remaining two trees of the *Arbutus*, the largeſt I have ever ſeen; which, from their being ſo long uſed to our winters, did not ſuffer by ſevere colds of 1729 and 1740, when moſt of their kind were killed throughout England. In the orchard there is a tree of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, about 20 feet high, and near a foot in diameter, by much the greateſt I ever ſaw. It is not unlikely but there may be ſeveral other plants yet remaining in the garden, but flouriſhing at a different time of the year. W. WATSON."

† It appears, therefore, that theſe gentlemen had a wrong information of the ſpot.

and,

and, on the account of the great number of plants, trees, &c. am inclined to think that Tradeſcant's garden extended much farther. Bounded on the weſt by the road, on the eaſt by a deep ditch (ſtill extant), it certainly extended a good way towards the north, and took in not only my orchard and garden, but alſo thoſe of two or three of my neighbours; and ſome ancient mulberry trees, planted in a line towards towards the north, ſeem to confirm this conjecture.

When the death of John Tradeſcant * happened, I have not been able to diſcover, no mention being made thereof in the Regiſter book of Lambeth church.

A ſingular monument was erected, in the South-Eaſt part of Lambeth churchyard, in 1662, by Heſter, the relict of John Tradeſcant the ſon, for himſelf, and the reſt of this family, which is long ſince extinct †. This once beautiful monument hath ſuffered ſo much by the weather, that no juſt idea can now, on inſpection, be formed of the North and South ſides. But this defect is happily ſupplied from two fine drawings ‡, preſerved in Mr. Pepys's Library at Cambridge §. We ſee

On the Eaſt ſide	Tradeſcant's arms.
On the Weſt	A hydra, and under it a ſkull.

* It appears by the preface to the "Muſeum Tradeſcantianum," publiſhed 1656, that the elder Tradeſcant had been dead at leaſt four years. "About three years ago," his ſon ſays, "by the perſuaſion of ſome friends, I was reſolved to take a Catalogue of thoſe Rarities and "Curioſities which my Father had ſedulouſly collected, and myſelf with continued diligence aug-"mented, and hitherto preſerved together."—From illneſs of friends, the death of his only ſon, unhappy law-ſuits, &c. the firſt draught lay neglected above two years; and when the book was ready, it waited about ten months for "the hand of his kind friend Mr. Hollar to finiſh the "plates of the prefixed pictures." This carries the death of the father as far back as 1652; as does the Diary of Aſhmole (who appears not to have known the elder Tradeſcant) full two years farther back. "1650, June 15," ſays Aſhmole, "myſelf, my wife, and Dr. Wharton, went to "viſit Mr. John Tredeſcant at South Lambeth." 1652. May 28, "I and my wife tabled this "ſummer at Mr. Tredeſcant's;" Aug. 2, I went to Maidſtone aſſizes, to hear the witches tried, "and took Mr. Tredeſcant with me;" Sept. 11, "Young John Tredeſcant died;" 15, "He "was buried in Lambeth churchyard by his father." Jan. 17, "My wife left Mr. Tredeſcant's." Nov. 20, "My wife went again to Mr. Tredeſcant's, to ſtay ſome time there."

† John the grandſon, buried 15th September 1652.
John, the ſon, buried 25th April 1662.
Heſter, widow of John Tradeſcant, buried 6th April 1678.
From the Regiſter of Lambeth Church.

John Tradeſcant was commonly called *Tradeſkin* at Lambeth. This appears in the Regiſter-book of burials in that church, where the name of a perſon who died at his houſe at South Lambeth is entered as "ſervant to Mr. John *Tradeſkin*."

Flatman, in his "Poems, London, 1682," 12°, ſays,

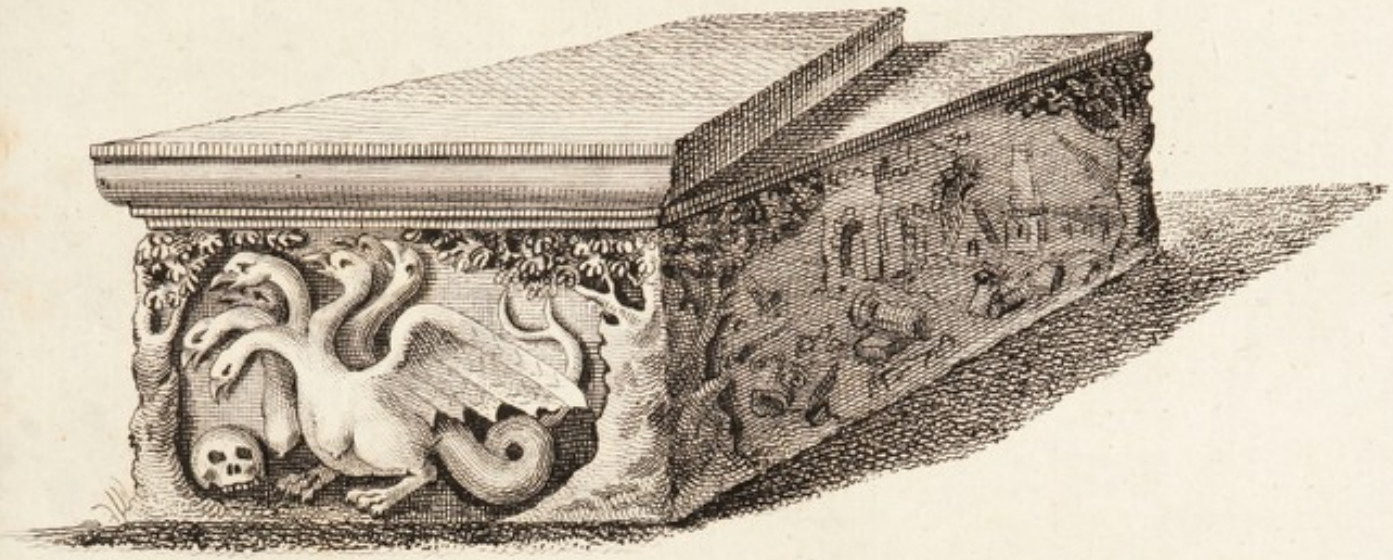
"Thus John Tradeſkin ſtarves our greedy eyes
"By boxing up his new found rarities."

‡ See Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. LXIII. plates IV. and V. Impreſſions of theſe plates have been taken off, by the favour of the preſent worthy and reſpectable Preſident and Council of the Royal Society, as an embelliſhment to this Hiſtory.

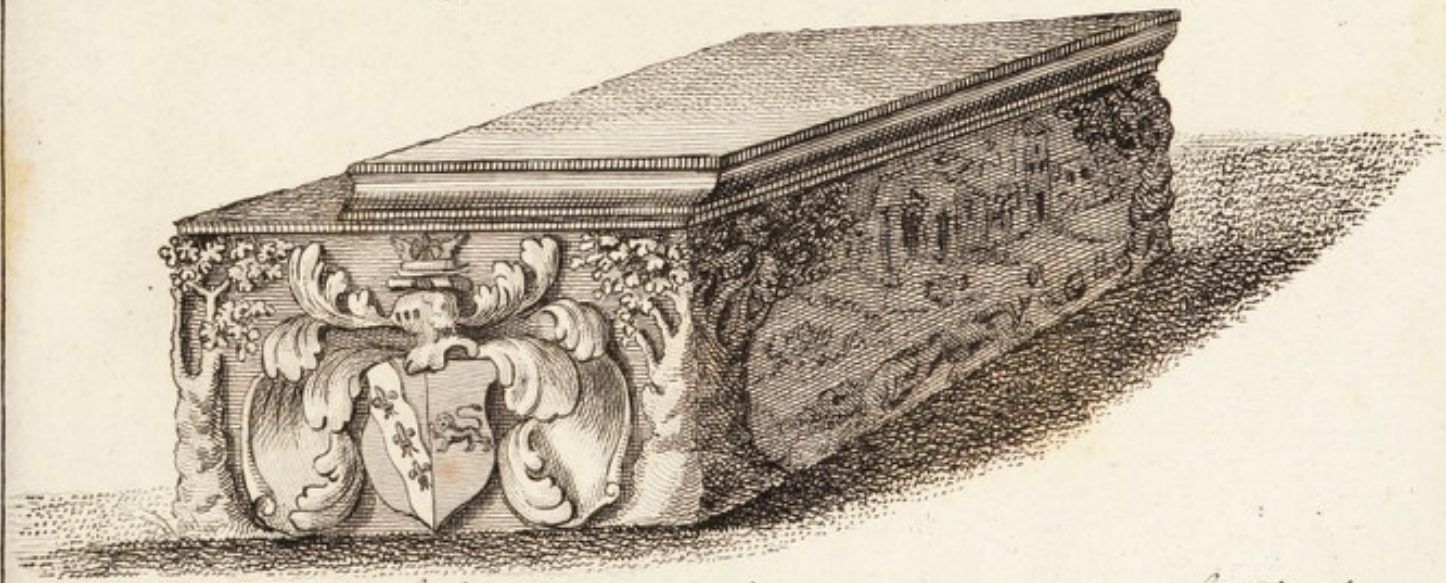
§ In 1773, ſoon after the publication of this narrative, the monument was handſomely repaired, and a new ledger added thereto, with the original inſcription (ſee Appendix, p. 68.) cut thereon, under the inſpection of Mr. Samuel Compton and Mr. Joſeph Buckmaſter. The expence was defrayed by a public ſubſcription. A drawing of the monument, in its preſent ſtate, is placed, with other curioſities, in the pariſh cheſt.

On

From the West.



From the East.



Two Views of the Monument of JOHN TRADESCANT in the Church Yard of St. Mary Lambeth 1773.

B.S. Pomney del. Basire Sc.



In the PEPYSIAN Library.





PEDLAR & his DOG,

Saint Mary, Lambeth.

Pillars here, which has belonged to this Parish time immemorial, is said to have been given by a Pedlar, upon condition that his Portrait, & that of his Dog, be perpetually preserv'd in Painted Glass in one of the Windows of the Church, which the Parishioners carefully perform in the South-East Window of the middle Isle.

see Maitland Vol. Page 1267 Pellicetoca Topographica Britannica N° 39 P. 30.

Pub.d June 1st 1791 by N. Smith N° 18 G.t Mays Buildings St Martins Lane

On the South { Broken columns, Corinthian capitals, &c. ſuppoſed to be ruins in Greece, or ſome Eaſtern countries.

On the North { A crocodile, ſhells, &c. and a view of ſome Egyptian buildings.

Various figures of trees, &c. in relievo adorn the four corners of this monument.

Before I conclude, I muſt beg leave to add a liſt of the portraits of the Tradeſcant family, now in the Aſhmolean Muſeum. I cannot, however, conceive why both father and ſon are therein called Sir * John, as it does not appear either of them were ever knighted. But ſo it is in the Oxford liſt communicated to me, ſome time ſince, by the late worthy and learned Mr. William Huddesford, keeper of of the Aſhmolean Muſeum.

1. Sir John Tradeſcant, ſenior. A three-quarter piece, ornamented with fruit, flowers, and garden roots.
2. Ditto. After his deceaſe.
3. A ſmall three quarter piece. Water colours.
4. A large piece, of his wife, ſon, and daughter. Quarter length.
5. Sir John Tradeſcant, junior, in his garden. Half length, a ſpade in his hand.
6. Ditto, with his wife, in one piece. Half length.
7. Ditto, with his friend Zythepſa of Lambeth, a collection of ſhells, &c. upon a table before them. A large quarter piece, inſcribed Sir John Tradeſcant's ſecond wife, and ſon.

Theſe pictures have no date, nor painter's name, as I can yet find. They are eſteemed to be good portraits. Who the perſon was, called in the picture Zythepſa, I never could learn. He is painted as if entering the room, and Sir John is ſhaking him by the hand.

On the outſide wall of one of his houſes, in colours, this male eſcutcheon, A. on a bend B. three fleurs de lys, impaled with a lion paſſant.

ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL.

N° XXV.

Mrs. TRADESCANT'S ſubmiſſion † to ELIAS ASHMOLE, Eſq.

BEE it knowne unto all perſons that I Heſter Tredeſcant, of South Lambeth, in the County of Surry, widdow, doe acknowledge and confeſs, in the preſence of Mr. Juſtice Dawling and other the witneſſes hereunder ſubſcribed, that I have very much wronged Elias Aſhmole of the ſame place, Eſquire, by ſeveral fals, ſcandalous, and defamatory ſpeeche and reporte, and otherwiſe, tending to the diminution and blemiſhing of his reputation and good name, more eſpecially in theſe particulars following.

* Perhaps the painter was a Frenchman, and intended it for *Sieur John*.

† Communicated to Dr. Ducarel by the late Mr. Huddesford, from a MS. in the Bodleian Library.

Firſt, I have reported to ſeverall perſons, that the ſaid Elias Aſhmole had made a dore out of his garden into my orchard, by which he might come into my houſe aſſoone as the breath was out of my body, and take away my goods; whereas in truth there was not, nor yet is, any ſuch dore made by him.

Secondly, that he had taken away 250 foot of my ground, when he built his garden wall; whereas his ſaid wall was ſet in the place where an old pale ſtood immediately before he built his wall, and was lyned out in the preſence of my coſen Blake the plummer, whom my landlord Mr. Bartholomew had impowered on his behalfe ſo to doe.

Thirdly, I have reported to ſeverall perſons, as well ſtrangers as others of my acquaintance, that the ſaid Mr. Aſhmole had forced me to deliver up to him my Cloſet of Rarities, and that if I had not done it he would have cut my throat; and, in the preſence of divers neighbours, I falſely charged the ſaid Mr. Aſhmole, that he had robbed me of my Cloſet of Rarities, and cheated me of my eſtate; whereas in truth I preſſed him to receive the ſaid Rarities; and when he intreated me to keepe them, and not only uſed many arguments to perſwade me to it, but ſet on other my friends and neighbours to perſwade me likewiſe, I would not hearken to their advice, but forced him to take them away, threatning, that if he did not, I would throw them into the ſtreete; and he having at length conſented to receive them, I voluntarily helped to remove ſome of them myſelfe.

Fourthly, I reported, that I had made him promiſe me to beſtow the ſaid Rarities on the Univerſity of Oxford, and that I would force him to ſend them thither; whereas I never moved the ſaid Mr. Aſhmole to any ſuch thing, when I delivered them to him, or at any tyme ſince.

Fiftly, that I cauſed a great heape of earth and rubbiſh to be laid againſt his garden-wall, ſo high, that on the firſt day of Auguſt laſt in the night, by the helpe thereof, it is ſtrongly preſumed that theives got over the ſame, and robbed the ſaid Mr. Aſhmole of 32 cocks and hens; and notwithſtanding he admoniſhed me to take it away, I told him it ſhould be there in ſpight of his teeth; and ſo it continued untaken away above ſix weeks after he was ſo robbed, whereby he lay in continual fear of having his houſe robbed every night.

All which, and many other like falſe and ſcandalous reports and words, &c. I have unadviſedly and raſhly ſpoken againſt him, without any provocation of his in words or deedes; ſo am I really and heartily ſorry that I have ſo greatly wronged him therein; and have, in the preſence of the ſaid Mr. Juſtice Dawling and the ſubſcribed witneſſes, acknowledged the ſaid wrongs and injuries ſo done unto the ſaid Mr. Aſhmole, and aſked him publique forgiveneſs for the ſame; and doe hereby voluntarily and freely promiſe the ſaid Mr. Aſhmole, that no manner of rubbiſh or earth ſhall be laid againſt the ſaid garden wall; and that henceforth I will not ſay or doe any thing againſt him or his wife, that may tend to the damage, reproach, or diſreputation of them or either of them. In witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand, the firſt day of September 1676. ESTER TREDESCANT.

Subſcribed in the preſence of

Jo. Dawlings, Tho. Murrey,
Tho. Bedford, Garrard Sraugh,
Rich. Rendall, K. King,
Thorde Critz, Geo. Woryer.

N°

N° XXVI.

Verſes prefixed to the "Muſeum Tradeſcantianum."

I. ANAGR.

JOANNES TRADESCANTUS.

Artes notus, annis cedas.
Natura, inſtans es: cedo.

NATURA.——SENEX.

DIALOGUS.

NAT. UTrique NOTUS ARTE jam ſatis polo;
Utriuſque deliciis fatur;
Favore maximi beatus Principis;
Amore cultus omnium:
Quid quæris ultra, terra quod donet, Senex
Famam quod ornet inſuper?
CEDAS, moleſti ne ſient, ANNIS libens;
Linquaſque linquentem domum.
SEN. NATURA, ES INSTANS: CEDO. Nec verti poteſt
Stator ſupremi Numinis;
Sed nec timeri debet, immenſis beans
Brevem doloris gaudiis.

II. ANAGR.

JOANNES TRADESCANTUS.

Sane vota tranſcendis.

JAM mare, jam terras ſcrutatus, & aëra, raras
Undique fers, vario tramite, dives opes.
Quicquid habet Natura, Feras, Conchylia, Gemmas,
Et gemmis plumæ ſplendidioris AVES,
Nec Plumis Plantas, Plantiſve Infecta minoris:
Prodiga in archivum fundit id omne tuum.
Quicquid Naturæ profert Ars æmula; quicquid
Ambas mentitus denique Caſus, habes.
Juncta tenes preſſis cimelia ſingula capſis;
Plura nec eſt votis terra datura tuis.
VOTA, TRADESCANTE, hæc ſolers TRANSCENDIS, & ala
Cælicolas SANE nobiliore petis.

III. On JOHN TRADESCANTE the elder, deceaſed.

ANAGR.

JOHN TRADESCANTE.

Had innocent Artes.
Can honeſt Art die?
Artes cannot die.

NOR court, nor ſhop-crafts were thine ARTES, but thoſe
Which Adam ſtudied ere he did tranſgreſſe:
The wonders of the Creatures, and to dreſſe
The worlds great Garden. Sure the Sun ne're roſe [cloſe
Nor couch'd, but bluſh'd to ſee thy roofe en-
More dainties than his orb. CAN Death oppreſs
Such HONEST ART as this, or make it leſs?
No: Fame ſhall ſtill record it, and expoſe
Induſtrious care, to all eternity. [DIE.
The body may, and muſt: ARTES CANNOT

IV. To JOHN TRADESCANT the younger, ſurviving.

ANAGR.

JOHN TRADESCANT.

Cannot hide Arts.

HEIRE of thy Father's goods, and his good parts, [ſtore,
Which both preſerveſt, and augment'ſt his
Tracing th' ingenuous ſteps he trod before:
Proceed as thou begin'ſt, and win thoſe hearts,
With gentle curtſie, which admir'd his Arts.
Whilſt thou conceal'ſt thine own, and doſt deplore [them more.
Thy want, compar'd with his, thou ſhew'ſt
Modeſty clouds not worth; but hate diverts
And ſhames baſe envy; ARTS he CANNOT HIDE
That has them. Light through every chink is ſpy'd.

Nuges has ego, peſſimus Poëta,
Plantarum tamen, optimique amici
Nuſquam peſſimus æſtimator, egi.

GUALTERUS STONEHOUSUS,
Theologus ſervus natus.

N° XXVII.

THOMAS BUSHELL

Was deſcended from a genteel family at Cleve Prior, in the county of Worceſter, and educated, as is ſuppoſed, in Baliol college, Oxford. His generous ſpirit and mind, much addicted to curioſities, Wood ſays, introduced him to the ſervice of Lord Bacon, before whom, when lord chancellor, he bore the great ſeal, and got much by that office, but more by the generoſity of his maſter, who behaved to him as an indulgent father. After the decline of that noble lord, he travelled beyond the ſeas, to ſatisfy his curioſity in many matters of nature; and at his return, his genius having been much advanced by his travels, and by ſerious reading of his maſter's "Philoſophical Theory of Mineral Productions;" which, it is confeſſed, did light the firſt candle to his future diſcoveries; he followed its directions, having a great inclination to mines and minerals. The firſt known and eminent diſcovery that he made was at Enſton in Oxfordſhire, where he had land, to which in ſummer he uſed to retire. Here cleanſing a certain ſpring called Goldwell quite overgrown with buſhes to place a ciſtern for his own uſe, he met with a rock ſo wonderfully ordered by nature, that he thought it worthy of all imaginable advancement by art. Whereupon he made ciſterns, and laid pipes between the rocks, over which he built a banquetting houſe with cloſets and rooms above; which, being all completed within a year, were, Aug. 23, 1636, by him preſented to Queen Henrietta, who with Charles I. honoured it with a viſit, and gave it her name. As they entered the houſe incloſing the rock, a hermit roſe out of the ground, and entertained them with a ſpeech beginning, "With bended "knees thus humbly I pray;" after which he returned to his humble grave. The rock was then preſented by Mr. Buſhell in a ſonnet, by another perſon anſwered by an echo, and beginning, "I charge thee anſwer me to what I aſk." after that a banquet was preſented with a ſonnet ſung within the pillar of a table, beginning, "Come away, bleſt ſouls, no more;" and in concluſion a third ſonnet was ſung, beginning, "Hark, hark, how the ſtones in the rock." The muſic for all this was compoſed by that admirable muſician, Simon Ives *; the ſongs by Mr. Buſhell, and publiſhed in quarto 1636. Mr. Buſhell ſoon after became farmer of his Majeſty's minerals in the principality of Wales. The chief theatre of his action was Cardiganſhire. He began his operations by cutting through five ſeveral mountains at their loweſt level, which appeared to be from 60 to 80 and 100 fathoms perpendicular; or, as it was ſet forth in a certificate under the miner's hand, preſented to the privy council, "the ſaid Mr. Buſhell at his ineſtimable charge having cut 600 fathoms through the rock at the loweſt levels, North and South, for diſco-

* For an account of Simon Ives, ſee Sir John Hawkins's Hiſtory of Muſic, vol. V. p. 23.

vering

vering the loſt vein at Cumſum Loch, lying Eaſt and Weſt, 200 fathoms through the mountain of Tallybont at 60 fathoms perpendicular; three ſeveral additions at Coginean, one above another, 20 and 30 fathoms centre; another at Bryn Lloyd, 50 fathoms in length, and 30 fathoms centre, working day and night for the drawing of the water, which formerly, in the time of cuſtomer —— Smith and Sir Hugh Middleton, in their workings of mines royal, was never uſed, they only working upon the ſuperficies of the earth; the works being drowned with water before they could ſink to the beſt of the vein, both for quantity and quality; and ſo the charge exceeded the benefit, &c."

Mr. Buſhell continued theſe battery works four years, day and night, before he obſerved any certainty in his purſuits, until his charge grew ſo great, and expoſed him to the inſults of his enemies, while his friends pitied him, and he found himſelf involved in no little perplexity. He conveyed air through the mountains by pipes and bellows, without the vaſt charge of ſinking ſhafts; and inſtead of wood, he melted the ore in turf and ſeacoal cark. At length, having obtained a grant from Charles I. to coin ſilver, he cloathed the king's army at Oxford, and brought the ſaid mint to ſerve the king's preſent occaſion in his garriſon there, when his mint in the Tower was denied him. A ſilver coin with B for the mint mark, engraved by the Society of Antiquaries amongſt their coins, tab. XXIV. 7. is aſcribed to him. He alſo directed a mint at Shrewſbury, where the plate of the Univerſity of Oxford, &c. was, 1642, melted down *. When the parliament troops

* The mint was probably removed hither from Aberiſtwith, where it had been eſtabliſhed, 1636, for refining and coining the ſilver drawn from the mines in that principality. All the bullion coined in that mint, was "ordered to be ſtamped on both ſides with the feathers, for a clear difference from the other monies;" and Thomas Buſhell eſq. was appointed maſter and worker of the ſame. By his indentures of July 30 that year, he was to coin there half-crowns, ſhillings, half-ſhillings, two-penny peices, and pennies, of the ſame value as thoſe coined in the Tower, and the ſhillings and half-ſhillings have the feathers before the king's head, and over the royal arms on the reverſe; the two-pence and penny have them only on the reverſe when they fill the whole area (tab. XX. 19. 20). Oct. 22, a commiſſion was directed to him for adding groats, three-pences, and half-pence, the two larger pieces, except in ſize, and the IIII and III behind the head, reſembling the half-ſhillings, and the half pence, have only the roſe on one ſide, and the feathers on the other (tab. XX. 17. 18. 21). The general mint mark of theſe, was an open book, which he uſed from the firſt opening of his mint to July 10, 1641, when probably there was a trial of his pix, ſome few of theſe pieces, it is believed only groats, and quarter-ſhillings, are marked not with a book, but only with a crown or fleur de lis. Whether theſe marks were uſed at Aberiſtwith after July 10, 1641, or after the removal of the mint, is not known; but the mark of the open book was ſome time after reſumed on half-ſhillings and groats of 1643 and 4, and of the ſorts generally ſuppoſed to have been coined at Oxford. The mark of the Shrewſbury mintage is not known; nor did the mint itſelf continue long. "It was indeed more for reputation than uſe," ſays Lord Clarendon; "for want of workmen and inſtruments they could not coin "1000*l.* a week." The king departing from thence, and having fought the battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23, came on the 28th of that month to Oxford, where the ſeveral colleges preſenting him with their plate and money, the officers and workmen of the mint, being removed from Aberiſtwith

troops got footing in Wales, theſe mines ſtopped, and Mr. Buſhell was forced to change his quarters, and ſhift as he could. After the Reſtoration, though he was advanced in years, he reſumed his project; and Charles II. about the end of April 1662, paſſed an act confirming agreements between him and the miners of the Row pits in Somerſetſhire, for recovering their drowned and deſerted works. It was thought the Mendip works would have turned out the Engliſh Indies for lead ore. Thoſe that then ſaid Mr. Buſhell was poor, began to perceive why he refuſed all partnerſhip in this affair, being confident, from his own experience, to repair by this the ruin of his fortune ſuſtained in the times of confuſion, and prove a ſufficient ſupply to perfect his enterprize of diſcoveries in foreign parts; which may be conſiderable, ſay they, though this work of Row pits was generally reported to have ruined forty rich families before him. It was carried on to near his death, but with what advantage does not appear.

with thither, began about the end of 1642 to coin in New inn hall, under the direction of Sir William Parkhurſt and Thomas Buſhell. A great quantity both of gold and ſilver money was coined in the following years, and marked with the Welſh feathers. This money differed both in form and value: ſilver pieces of 20 and 10 *s.* were coined, alſo crowns, half-crowns, ſhillings, half-ſhillings, groats, quarter-ſhillings, half-groats, and pennies. The four larger pieces repreſented the king on horſeback as uſual, but with arms and weapons, moſtly under the horſes feet, the feathers in the area behind, and with his uſual ſtyle; and on the reverſe, EXVRGAT. DEVS. DISSIPENTVR. INIMICI. and in two lines generally, acroſs the area, RELIG. PROT. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PAR.; within the area above three plumes of feathers, with the value, on the 20, 10, and 5 ſhilling pieces, but not on the half-crowns. Theſe larger pieces are dated 1642, 3, 4, and 6. The coins of 1645 are the ſcarceſt. They are in general of very coarſe and mean work; but the weight good. Some 20 *s.* ſtruck in 1644, are finely perfected, the motto, RELIG. PROT. &c. on the reverſe, placed in a handſome compartment ſurrounded with one large plume of feathers. A very beautiful crown of the ſame date has the city of Oxford in view under the king's horſe, the word OXON. over it, and again under the date on the reverſe; as the letters OX. were on the 20 *s.* piece. Many of theſe coins have nothing like a privy mark, but others have the Welſh feathers repeated again, inſtead of one before the beginning of the king's ſtyle; which obſervation holds good of all the 3 *l.* 20 and 10 *s.* gold coins coined in this mint. The leſſer ſilver monies of this ſort, from the ſhilling to the penny, have all the king's head on one ſide, exact, as on all the Aberiſtwith coins, but on the other ſide, EXVRGAT, &c. round about, and RELIG. PROT. moſtly in three lines croſs the area, with the feathers above, and date below. Some are dated as late as 1646, whence it is probable this mint continued till the ſurrender of Oxford to the parliament, June 24, that year. Some of the half-ſhillings and groats of 1643 and 4 have the open book; whilſt moſt of the others have no mark at all, or the feathers repeated as on the larger money. There are alſo half-ſhillings of 1646, with a B at the head of the king's ſtyle, and groats of the ſame date without any mark, and without the feathers. On ſome of this coin of all ſorts, both gold and ſilver, the letters OX. or OXON. occur under the date; and theſe pieces were probably minted out of plate furniſhed by the univerſity, or city. Others all dated 1644, and only of ſilver, have under the date R and B interlaced. They are ſuppoſed to have been marked thus in memory of Dr. Richard Baylie, preſident of St. John's college, and dean of Saliſbury, who ſuffered greatly in the king's cauſe, and is ſuppoſed to have procured him a conſiderable loan at this time. All the EXVRGAT money is believed to have been coined at Oxford; and to have commenced and ended with the eſtabliſhment of that mint, and ſurrender of the city. Folkes, Tables of Gold and Silver Coins, p. 82—90.

He

He publiſhed "A juſt and true remonſtrance of his Majeſty's mines royal in the "principality of Wales, 1642," quarto. "Extract (or Abſtract) of Lord Chan-"cellor Bacon's Philoſophical theory of mineral proſecutions, 1660," quarto. To this is prefixed a gold medal, deviſed by him, with Lord Bacon's head on one ſide, and on the reverſe, a miner working on rocks and other things; and died about Eaſter 1674, aged above 80, and was buried in the little cloiſter at Weſtminſter Abbey, leaving behind him, ſays Wood *, the character of one always troubled with a beating and contriving brain, of an aimer at great and high ſpirits; while he was always poor, and conſequently unable to accompliſh his original deſire, always borrowing to carry on his deſigns, but ſeldom or never paying.

His rock, with all his ingenious contrivances about it, continued in a flouriſhing condition for ſome years; till the war coming on, it was neglected and fell into decay. At laſt it fell into the hands of Edward Henry earl of Lichfield, lord of the manor, who in 1674 repaired the broken ciſterns and pipes, enlarged it with a ſmall iſland ſituate in the courſe of a rivulet, juſt before the boundary over the rock, in the middle of which iſland was another rock covered with water plants watered by 30 pipes. Of all this machinery Dr. Plot has given a deſcription and 2 plates (XI. and XII.) in his Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire, chap. IX. § 52—55. p. 235—238. It conſiſted of various *jets d'eau*, balls, and other contrivances, lifted up and actuated by water; and of pipes to ſquirt water on the ſpectators, agreeable to the humour of the times, as formerly at Chatteſworth, Powis caſtle, and other great houſes.

N° XXVIII.

THE ASYLUM.

THE purpoſe of this Charity is to preſerve friendleſs and deſerted girls from thoſe dangers and misfortunes to which their diſtreſſed ſituation expoſes them.

The qualification of an annual guardian is a yearly ſubſcription of three guineas, or upwards.

The qualification of a perpetual guardian is a ſubſcription of thirty guineas, or upwards.

Legacies bequeathed to the uſe of this charity, to the following amount, when paid, entitle the acting executors to be perpetual guardians; viz.

To the amount of 100 l. the firſt named executor;

To the amount of 200 l. the two firſt named executors;

* Ath. Ox. II. 528.

To

To the amount of 300 l. the three firſt named executors;

And ſo on, in proportion to every 100 l. bequeathed, and executors appointed.

Ladies and gentlemen who have ſubſcribed leſs than thirty guineas, by increaſing their laſt ſubſcriptions to that ſum, within the year, will be admitted as perpetual guardians.

Ladies who are guardians are entitled to vote at all elections of officers of the houſe by proxy, ſuch proxy being a guardian; or by letter, ſpecifying the perſon whom they approve.

A preſident, ſix vice-preſidents, and a treaſurer are appointed, and twenty of the guardians, to form a committee, to meet every Thurſday, at the Aſylum, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to ſee to the execution of ſuch rules and orders as may be made at the general quarter meetings, which are to be held for auditing the accounts and other material buſineſs, on the ſecond Thurſday in January, on the firſt Thurſday in April (except the ſame ſhould fall in Eaſter-week, and then on the Thurſday following), and on the firſt Thurſdays in July and October; of which notice is to be given by public advertiſement, and to the committee by letter.

The committee and treaſurer are to be named annually, at the general court in April; and if any difference of opinion ſhould ariſe, the election is to be determined by ballot.

The preſident, vice-preſidents, and treaſurer, are of every committee; and notwithſtanding particular gentlemen are annually named, for the immediate conduct of the Charity, yet every guardian, who pleaſes, may attend and vote at committees.

Two of the guardians are appointed viſitors monthly, by rotation, to inſpect the regulation and general œconomy of the houſe, and to make ſuch reports to the ſucceeding committee, in writing, as they or either of them ſhall think neceſſary.

The objects are Orphan Girls, bereft of both their parents, from the age of nine to twelve years, having reſided at leaſt ſix months within the bills of mortality, whoſe ſettlements cannot be found.

No child to be admitted but by order of a quarterly or of a ſpecial general court, to be ſummoned by advertiſement for that purpoſe, after having been approved by the committee.

No child can be admitted (even by order of the general court) who has a mother living, unleſs the mother is proved to be inſane, or beyond the ſeas.

No child that has been dropped in any pariſh is capable of being admitted, unleſs both her parents are proved to be dead, her age aſcertained, and her caſe in other reſpects found to come within the rules of the Charity.

No negro or mulatto girl to be admitted.

The death of the parents of the children applying for admiſſion is indiſpenſably neceſſary to be proved, either by pariſh regiſters, or by the oath of ſome credible witneſs, except as above.

A copy of the regiſter of the death of ſuch parents, and the baptiſm of the children, is to be produced to the committee, if poſſible.

As the children are to be conſtantly employed in the ſeveral offices of good houſewifry, in order to qualify themſelves for domeſtic ſervants, no diſeaſed or infirm child can be received: to prevent which, the phyſician, ſurgeons, and apothecary, are to be ſummoned by the ſecretary to attend at the time of admiſſion.

Every child is to be examined by the ſurgeons and matron, who are to ſign certificates that ſhe is a proper object to be admitted.

If it ſhall appear at any time that a child has been brought into any place within the bills, in order to qualify her with reſpect to reſidence, ſhe will be thereby rendered incapable of ever receiving the benefit of this charity.

All applications for admiſſion are to be regiſtered by the ſecretary, and entered, according to ſeniority, in a book for that purpoſe. Enquiry is then to be made into the truth of the repreſentation of the reſpective caſes by the collector. If ſuch enquiry prove ſatisfactory, liſts of the guardians in turn to preſent are to be delivered to the perſon applying, and a report of the regiſters is to be made to each ſucceeding committee.

The guardians are to preſent according to the ſeniority of their ſubſcriptions; but no annual guardian is to have a right to preſent till after the payment of a ſecond ſubſcription of three guineas, or upwards; and unleſs the ſubſcription be regularly kept up, or the arrears paid, the guardian loſes the right of preſentation.

The guardians in turn to preſent are to have notice thereof by letter from the ſecretary, and are alſo to be informed how many objects have been examined, are in want of preſentations, and recommended as proper by the committee.

The children, whoſe qualifications have been approved by the committee, are to have certificates of ſuch approbation granted them by the ſecretary.

If any child is deemed unqualified, the guardian who preſented her is immediately to be acquainted therewith.

If a guardian in turn does not preſent before the enſuing quarterly meeting, according to priority and the rules before mentioned, the next in turn is to take the preſentation; but the other is to nominate at the ſucceeding admiſſion.

The children are to cut out and make ſhirts, ſhifts, and table-linen; to do all kinds of plain needle-work; to knitt ſtockings and garters, whenever there ſhall be no public work in the houſe, nor linen of their own to make; and perform the buſineſs of the houſe and kitchen; to which latter four are appointed weekly, according to their age and abilities, to aſſiſt the cook to waſh, iron, and get up all the linen, which is alſo made and mended by the children. They are likewiſe taught to read the Bible, write a legible hand, and caſt up a ſum in addition.

N. B. The ten ſenior girls are kept in a diſtinct claſs, in order to be more fully inſtructed in the above qualifications, and are diſtinguiſhed on Sundays by a white cuff to their gowns.

Shirts, ſhifts, table-linen, and all kinds of plain needle-work, at taken in at the Aſylum, and performed by the children, at the following rates, viz.

		s.	d.
A full-trimmed ſhirt or ſhift, at		2	0
A plain ditto,		1	6
A ſervant's ditto,		1	0
A large table-cloth,		0	6
A ſmall ditto,		0	4
Fine napkins,	per doz.	1	6
Common ditto,	per doz.	1	0
Fine pocket handkerchiefs,	per doz.	1	0
Common ditto,	per doz.	0	6
Fine ſheets, per pair,		1	6
Common ditto, per pair,		1	0

And coarſer work of every ſort proportionably cheap.

The children are to be bound apprentices for ſeven years, at the age of fifteen, or ſooner, as domeſtic ſervants in reputable families reſiding in Great Britain.

No girl ſhall be apprenticed until the characters of the maſter or miſtreſs applying for the ſame ſhall have been enquired into, and approved of by the Committee.

Every perſon applying for an apprentice muſt appear at the committee to give the neceſſary information reſpecting their ſituation, &c. unleſs ſuch appearance be diſpenſed with by the committee.

When any girl ſhall become qualified to be apprenticed, the guardian who preſented her ſhall be acquainted therewith, in order to know whether ſuch guardian has any place in view for her.

The guardians, deſirous of encouraging the children to ſerve their apprenticeſhip faithfully, have empowered the committee to grant to any orphan apprenticed from this charity, who ſhall produce to the committee a certificate ſigned by her maſter or miſtreſs, or both, if living, of her good behaviour during her apprenticeſhip, a ſum not exceeding five pounds, ſuch orphan having firſt returned public thanks in the chapel for the protection of this charity.

The committee are empowered to put out, at any time, to any trade they ſhall think proper, ſuch orphans as may have contracted any diſeaſe or infirmity which may render them incapable of domeſtic ſervice, with a premium not exceeding ten pounds.

The officers are a treaſurer, a ſecretary, and chaplain. The Rev. Mr. Duché is appointed to read prayers and preach a ſermon twice every Sunday throughout the year, viz. at a quarter paſt eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and at a quarter paſt ſix in the afternoon; and on the firſt Sunday evening in every month to catechiſe the children.

A collector is appointed, to receive ſubſcriptions and contributions, and pay the ſame into the hands of the treaſurer for the time being, and to make the neceſſary enquiries into the circumſtances of ſuch objects as ſhall be preſented for admiſſion into this charity.

A writing-maſter to attend twice a week, to teach forty girls to write and caſt up a ſum in addition.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT of Money Received at the ASYLUM Annually for Eleven Years.

The Years.	Subscriptions and Benefactions.	Collections in the Chapel.	Profit of the Childrens Work.	Dividends of Stocks.	House-box.	Sale of Dr. Ward's Medicine.	Legacies.	Total Income.	The Income exclusive of Legacies and Dividend on Stocks.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1769.	939	436	184	126	13	94	550	2342	1666
1772.	1195	962	210	112	8	37	3727	6251	5767
73.	1314	803	202	255	3	13	350	2940	2335
74.	902	727	219	262	10	36	1503	3659	1894
75.	1160	746	229	308	9	21	569	3042	2165
76.	933	701	257	299	3	11	450	2654	1905
77.	1034	705	279	357	0	0	380	2755	2018
78.	927	625	293	372	0	68	260	2545	1913
79.	982	563	286	334	0	0	415	2580	1831
1780.	714	522	310	427	0	0	1310	3283	1546
81.	627	558	310	378	0	0	120	1993	1495
11 years.	10727	7348	2779	3230	46	280	9634	34044	21180
Medium.	975	668	252	294 10	4	25 10	876	3095	1925 10

ASYLUM LEGACIES, 1760 to 1781.

	NAMES.	PLACE OF ABODE.	£.	
Aug. 15, 63.	John Lovell,	St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, Gent. about -	700	money, in caſe her grandchildren die minors.
Feb. 6, 64.	Godittia Martin,	Taviſtock Street, - - Widow,	100	Old South Sea annuities.
March 6, 64.	George Green,	Stoke Newington, - Mid'ex,	200	money.
March 19, 64.	Elizabeth I'Ans,	St. Mary Rotherhitie,		½ the reſidue of his eſtate in caſe Charles and William Vaughan die minors, or unmarried.
May 11, 64.	Abram Evans,	St. John's Weſtminſter, Eſq; -	100	money, and 100 as a marriage portion to a married girl, and ⅓ part profit of a poem.
May 14, 64.	Sarah Holmer,	St. Botolph, - - Biſhop Gate,	100	money.
Nov. 28, 64.	Samuel Parmenter,	Middle Temple, - - -	100	money.
Dec. 5, 65.	Alice Knightbridge,	St. James's Weſtminſter, - -	100	money.
Feb. 25, 66.	Kele Dyer,	Chelſea, - - -	300	money.
April 11, 66.	Jane Emmerſon,	St. Andrew, Holbourn, - -	100	money.
June 12, 66.	Nathaniel Woodrooffe,	St. Mathew, Friday Street, - -	100	money.
July 24, 66.	Ann Aſhley,	St. James, or at Ilfworth Mid'ex, Weſtminſter, ſpin.	100	money.
Oct. 6, 66.	Benjamin Bowles,	Croydon, Eſq; - - - -	100	money.
Nov. 7, 66.	Diana Counteſs Dowager of Mountrath,	- - - -	500	money.
Nov. 10, 66.	Elizabeth Hinketing, }	St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, ſpin. -	500	money.
Nov. 29, 66.	Frances Byrd, } ſiſters,			
Feb. 16, 67.	William Wallis,	Minories, - hair ſeller,		to Ann Attridge for life, and to her children in caſe they live to 21 years of age or day of marriage, but in caſe of failure, then one half of ſome leaſehold houſes, and other perſonal eſtate, to the Aſylum.
March 13, 67.	William Cuffe,	St. James, Weſtminſter, Eſq; - -	20	money.
March 23, 67.	Daniel Pierpoint,	Felſted, - - - Eſſex,	20	3 p. c. conſols, and intereſt 6. 4. 9. q.
Dec. 24, 67.	Mary Pead,	Buckingham, - - -	1000	money.
March 22, 68.	James Price,	Formerly of St. Vedaſt, London, but late of St. Andrew's, Holborn, - -	500	3 p. c. ſtock. in caſe his nephew James Higganbotham die a minor.
Aug. 10, 68.	Dr. Secker, archbiſhop of Canterbury,	Lambeth Palace, - - -	400	money. at the deaths of Mary and Catherine Talbot.

Aug.

NAMES.		PLACE OF ABODE.	£.	
Aug. 11, 68.	James Farquharſon,	St. George's Bloomſbury, Eſq; - -		1000l. to be diſtributed by the executors.
Oct. 13, 68.	Henry Stratton,	Charleton, . Kent, Eſq; -	50	money.
June 23, 69.	Frances Baldwin,	late of Dublin, but at Bath, - widow,	100	money.
Aug. 9, 69.	Reverend John Withers,	St. John, Hackney, - -	100	India bond.
Sept. 13, 69.	Richard Briſtowe,	St. Mary, Le Bone, Eſq; - -	100	money.
Oct. 12, 69.	Andrew Regnier,	St. Martin in the Fields, - -	50	money.
May 11, 70.	Mary Arnold,	Hamſtead, - - - widow,	50	money.
June 13, 70.	Charlotte Brown,	St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, - widow,	100	money.
July 31, 70.	Margaret Chitty,	Clapham and Wimbleton, - -		⅓ part of perſonal eſtate.
Sept. 8, 70.	Henry Batley,	St. Mary, White Chapel, - -	100	money.
Sept. 26, 70.	Elizabeth Hume Campbell,	St. James, Weſtminſter, - -	100	money.
Oct. 23, 71.	Jane Oſgood,	Clapham, - - - widow,	100	money.
May 11, 72.	Iſaac Miller,	St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey, -	50	money.
May 23, 72.	The Honourable SirWilliam Stanhope,	St. George, Hanover ſquare, - -	100	money.
July 16, 72.	Richard Dalton,	Sunning Hill, Berks, Eſq; - -	50	money.
Dec. 22, 72.	Thomas James Selby,	Wavenden or Wanden, Bucks, Eſq; - -		⅓ ſhare of manors, lands, tithes, &c. as ſoon as ſold.
Dec. 30, 72.	Elizabeth Aldridge,	St. Martin in the Fields, - - widow,	100	money.
March 16, 73.	James Lauce,	Clapham, - - -	1000	3 p. c. conſols. at the death of John Lauce.
April 14, 73.	Francis Marſhall, to Roſamond Marſhall for life.	Hampſtead, Eſq; - - -	50	3 p. c. conſols. part of 5500l. ſtock.
Dec. 4, 73.	Thomas Pyke,	St. George the Martyr, Eſq; - -	1000	money.
Dec. 10, 73.	Charles Jennings,	Gopſall, - Leiceſter, Eſq; -	200	money.
Feb. 28, 74.	William Baker,	St. Martyn Le Bone, Eſq; - - in caſe his ſon or other children die under age,	200	
March 9, 74.	Elizabeth Miſſou,	Mary Le Bone, - Mid'ex, ſpin.	100	India annuities.
Sept. 15, 74.	Salwey Cockraine,	Leintwardine, Hereford, Eſq; - -	300	money.
Jan. 10, 75.	Francis Caryl,	St. Martin's in the Fields, Eſq; - -	500	money.
Feb. 11, 75.	Paul Bragroue.	St. Paul, Covent Garden, Midex, -	500	ſtock.
March 30, 75.	Right Honourable Lady Primroſe.	- - - widow,	50	money.
Nov. 21, 75.	Robert Johnſon,	Inner Temple, - - -	100	money.
Nov. 24, 75.	John Moſeley,	Richmond, Surrey, Eſq; - -	50	money.
Dec. 30, 75.	Thomas Gardnor, to a ſhare of a large eſtate on the death of his grandſon and the grandſon's children in common, with very many charities.	Hampſtead, Mid'ex, Eſq;		
Jan. 19, 76.	Leiutenant General Strode,	St. Ann's, Weſtminſter, - - -		¼ part of the reſidue.
Feb. 14, 76.	John Delme,	St. Martin in the Fields, Eſq; -	50	money.
May 11, 76.	William Kenton,	St. Lawrence Jewry, - - in caſe ſeveral children die under the age of 24 years of age.	500	
May 24. 76.	Thomas Bell,	Scarborough, Yorkſhire, - -	100	money.

NAMES.		PLACE OF ABODE.	£.	
Aug. 21, 76.	John Hyde,	Formerly St. Michael Cornhill, but late of upper Clapton, Midex, - -	100	money.
March 13, 77.	Anna Whitchurch,	Twickenham, Midex, - ſpin.	100	money.
May 2, 77.	Engelbert Hake,	St. Chriſtopher Le Stocks, London, Eſq; -	50	money.
July 14, 77.	Jane Denis,	St. George the Martyr, or St. Pancras ſpin.	400	4 p. c. conſols annuities.
	the in. thereof to Elizabeth Denis for life, then to	Ann Denis for life, then to Sir Peter Denis for life, then to the Aſylum.		
Nov. 4, 77.	Elizabeth Hamner,	Iſcoyd, Flintſhire, - widow,	5	5 per annum for ever.
Nov. 6, 77.	Penelope Harrington,	Ealing, Midex, - - -	1500	3 p. c. conſols.
				on the death of William Harrington her huſband.
Aug. 12, 77.	James Reynolds,	St. John the Evengaliſt, Weſtminſter, -	100	3 p. c. reduced acceſs.
Jan. 5, 78.	John Biſpham,	Hoxton, Shoreditch, Midex, -	50	money.
Jan. 15, 78.	Mary Magdelene Alavoine,	Old artillery ground in the liberty of the Town, widow,	50	money.
Jan. 15, 78.	Elizabeth Merttins,	Serjeants Inn Fleet ſtreet, ſpin. - -	50	money.
April 10, 78.	Margaret Hays,	St. George, Hanover ſquare, ſpin. -	50	money.
May 4, 78.	Thomas Naſh,	Lambeth, - Eſq; -	50	money.
May 19, 78.	Joſeph Walls,	St George, Hanover ſquare, - Eſq;	100	money.
July 1, 78.	Ann Campbell,	Ilminſter, Sommerſet, - ſpin. -	10	money.
July 20, 78.	Reverend John Cochrane Huxham,	Putney, - Surrey, -	30	money.
Nov. 16, 78.	John Suns,	St. Mary Hington, - Eſq; -	200	money.
		at the death of Martha Suns his widow.		
Jan. 5, 79.	Kidley Fanner,	St. Paul, Covent Garden, - -	50	money.
Jan. 15, 79.	Dinati Counteſs Dowager of Litchfield,	St. George, Hanover ſquare, Mid'ex. -	100	money.
June 21, 79.	Mary Browne,	St. George, Bloomſbury, - - -	500	money, in 6 months.
July 19, 79.	Margaret Dongworth,	Old Olvet, City of Durham, -	500	money.
Aug. 7, 79.	Mary Simpſon,	Canterbury, - - widow,	200	reduced accounts, at the end of 8 months.
			200	in money.
March 4, 80.	Edward Hawkins,	St. Mary, White Chapel, - Eſq;	100	caſh.
May 22, 80.	John Whiſtons,	St. Dunſton in the weſt, or at Lambeth, -	5	5s. per annum for 10 years, or 50l. in one payment.
April 28, 81.	Sarah Yeates,	St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondſey, -	500	ſtock, 3 p. c. conſols.

March 25, 1761, the Rev. Francis Kelly Maxwell was elected chaplain to this inſtitution; and in May of the ſame year, ſecretary; and in January 1771, treaſurer. After he had held the laſt of theſe offices about 10 years, he was accuſed of malverſation, and diſmiſſed from the chaplainſhip May 2, 1782. In his defence he publiſhed, May 23, 1782, an octavo pamphlet, intituled, "A State of the Aſy-"lum as far as relates to Mr. Maxwell, from his election into the chaplainſhip, "March 25, 1761, to Dec. 25, 1781; together with ſuch preceding and conſe-"quent circumſtances as may tend to elucidate a matter in which he is very deeply "intereſted." In this defence he ſets forth, that on leaving college he became curate of Tottenham, Middleſex; and removed 1758, in the ſame capacity, to Chriſt Church, Spitalfields; from whence he became chaplain of the Aſylum, and offered himſelf a candidate for the lectureſhip of St. Saviour's, Southwark. In April 7, 1780 he was preſented by the corporation of London, at a court of common council, to the vicarage of Enford in the county of Wilts, value 120 l. per ann. which preſentation was controverted by the governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, who on the 24th of the ſame month elected the Rev. Hervey Binfield. The election was of courſe left to the deciſion of the lord chancellor, as viſitor of the Royal Hoſpitals.

In the "Minutes of the Aſylum," printed 1782, Mr. Maxwell is charged with a deficiency of 1440 l. 17 s. 3 d.; to adjuſt which, he executed a deed, whereby he aſſigned all his life-intereſt in ſeveral premiſſes in land, and alſo the profits of his vicarage of Enford in the county of Wilts; but, before any benefit could be derived from ſuch aſſignment, his life was terminated on a ſudden, July 8, 1782.

N° XXIX.

WESTMINSTER NEW LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

(See p. 86.)

BENEFACTORS of Thirty guineas, at one time, will be deemed governors for life, and may yearly recommend Five in-patients, Five in or out-patients, and the ſame number for weekly advice.

A governor, ſubſcribing Five guineas annually, may yearly recommend Five patients, and the like number for advice in diſeaſes peculiar to women.

An annual ſubſcription of Three guineas conſtitutes a governor, who may yearly recommend Three patients, and the ſame number for advice.

An annual ſubſcriber of Two guineas may recommend Two patients, and the ſame number for advice.

A tem-

A temporary ſubſcriber of Two guineas paid in at this hoſpital may occaſionally recommend One unmarried woman to be delivered in the hoſpital, where a receipt for ſuch payment will be given by the matron.

An annual ſubſcriber of One guinea may recommend Four out-patients yearly, to be delivered at their own habitations, and two for advice in diſeaſes incident to women.

Dr. JOHN LEAKE,
Dr. JAMES FORD,
Dr. RICHARD HUCK SAUNDERS, } are the Phyſicians.
Mr. LEWIS POIGNAND, Surgeon.
Mr. SHERSON,
Mr. GRANT, } ſuperintending apothecaries.

N° XXX.

Extract from the LAMBETH REGISTERS.

1570, Auguſte.

THE xxviii daie buried Mr. Thomas Thirleby Doctor of the Civill Lawe, borne in Cambridge, and ſtudent; ſomtyme busſhop of Weſtm', afterward B. of Norwiche, and in Q. Maries daies busſhop of Elye, who, in the tyme of the noble kinge Edwarde, profeſſed the truthe of the holly Goſpell, and afterward in the tyme of Quene Mary returned to Papiſtry, and ſo contynued in the ſame to his ende, and died the Quenes Majeſties priſoner within my L. Graces houſe at Lambith.

N° XXXI.

The Scite of the Demeſne Lands of KENNINGTON, granted by Leaſe unto Sir NOELL CARON, Knight, for 21 Years by the PRINCE himſelf. (See p. 92.)

Per Warrant' de Privat' Sigill', &c.

THIS indenture, made the fifth day of July, in the year of the reigne of our ſoveraign lord James, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. that is to ſay, of England, France and Ireland the fifteenth, and of Scotland the fiftieth, between the moſt excellent prince Charles of Wales, duke of Cornwall and of York, and earle of Cheſter of the one part, and ſir Noell Caron knt. of the other part, witneſſeth, that the ſaid moſt excellent prince Charles, as well for and in conſideracõn of the rents herein after reſerved, for divers other good cauſes and conſideracõns him thereunto eſpecially moving, hath granted, ſett, and to farme letten, unto the ſaid ſir Noell Caron knt. all that his high ſcite and demeaſne lands of his highneſs' mannor of Kennington, within the county of Surry, and all houſes, buildings, edifices, barns, ſtables, dove-houſes, yards, orchards, gardens, lands, meadows, feedings, leaſures, and paſtures, to the ſaid ſcite of the mannor of Kennington belonging or appertaining, containing by eſtimacõn one hundred twenty and two acres, with their rights, members, and appurtenances whatſoever, now or late in the tenure or occupacõn of the ſaid Sir Noell Caron or his aſſigns; and alſo, all other lands, meadows, feedings, paſtures, commons, waters, and water-courſes, gulfs, banks, vivaries, piſcaries, fiſhings, heaths, moors, marſhes, profits, comodities, advantages, emoluments and hereditaments whatſoever, to the ſaid ſcite and waies belonging or appertaining, and with the ſame heretofore uſed or occupied, which p̃miſes are parcell of the poſſeſſions of his highneſs dutchy of Cornwall, except and always reſerved out of this p̃ſent grant, all great trees, woods, and underwoods, mines, and quarries, belonging to the p̃miſes, and all royalties whatſoever to the ſaid mannor appertaining; to have and to hold the ſaid ſcite and demeaſne lands of the ſaid mannor of Kennington, houſes, buildings, lands, meadows, feedings, paſtures, and all and ſingular other the p̃miſes in the ſaid county of Surry before by theſe p̃ſents granted, with all rights, members, and appurtenances (except before excepted) to the ſaid Sir Noell Caron, his executors and aſſigns, from the feaſt of St. Michaell the archangell now laſt paſt, unto the end and terms of one and twenty years from thence next

enſuing, and fully to be compleat and ended, yeilding and paying therefore yearly unto the ſaid moſt excellt prince Charles, his heires and aſſignes, during the ſaid whole terme of one and twenty years, the whole rent or ſum of ſixteen pounds tenn ſhillings and ninepence of lawfull money of England, at the feaſt of the annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin Mary and St. Michaell the archangell, into the hands of the receiver of his highneſs dutchy of Cornwall for the time being, by even and equal portions, to be paid during the time aforeſaid; and the ſaid Sir Noell Caron, for himſelf, his heirs, executors, and aſſignes, doth covenᵗ and grant to and with the ſaid prince his highneſs, his heirs and aſſignes, at his own proper coſts and charges, to find and provide to and for the ſteward and ſurveyor of the ſaid moſt excellt prince, ſufficient meat and drink and lodging for themſelves and their ſervants; and alſo, ſufficient hay, litter, provender, and paſture, for their horſes and geldings, by the ſpace of two days and one night, in every yeare during the ſaid terme, at their coming to Kennington aforeſaid. And further, that he the ſaid Sir Noell Caron ſhall and will, from time to time, and at all times during the ſaid terme, well and ſufficiently repair, uphold, ſuſtain, maintain, and keep all the houſes, buildings, hedges, ditches, incloſures, ſhores, banks, and ſea-walls, and all other neceſſary reparacons ſhall doe in and about the p̃miſes, at his own proper coſts and charges, when and as often as need ſhall require, during the ſaid terms; and the ſame ſo ſufficiently repaired and amended, hedged, fenced, ditched, incloſed, and walled, in the end of the ſaid terme, ſhall leave and yield up; and alſo, that neither he the ſaid Sir Noell Caron, his executors, adminiſtrators, nor aſſigns, ſhall or will at any time hereafter, during the ſaid terme, plow, ſow, or convert to tillage, any of the meadows or antient paſtures belonging to the ſaid mannor, or other the demiſed p̃miſes, during all the terme unto him lett as aforeſaid, other than ſuch as hath been heretofore uſually uſed to be eared and plowed: and further, that neither he the ſaid Sir Noell Caron, his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſignes, nor any of them, ſhall at any time hereafter, during the ſaid terms, lett, alien, ſell, or aſſigne, his or their whole eſtate and intereſt of and in the p̃miſes or any parcell thereof, unto any perſon or perſons whatſoever, without the eſpeciall licenſe, conſent, and agreem̃t of the ſaid moſt excellt prince Charles, firſt had and obtained in writing under his privy ſeale; and ſhall alſo, within two years next after the date hereof, make and deliver, or cauſe to be made and delivered, unto the ſaid Prince's Highneſs, or to the comm' of his revenue for the time being, a true, certain, and perfect extent of the p̃miſes before demiſed, diſtinctly and particularly ſetting forth the demeaſnes from the cuſtomary or free lands, and the true number of acres of land, meadow, paſtures, and wood of the ſaid domaines; and ſhall alſo, every tenn years during the ſaid terme, renew, make, and deliver as aforeſaid, a like extent and tenor of all the p̃miſes to the ſaid Princes Highneſs, or to his ſaid commiſſioners of his revenue for the time being; and the ſaid moſt excellt prince Charles is pleaſed that the ſaid Sir Noell Caron, his executors and aſſignes, by the aſſignm̃t of the ſteward or bailiff of the ſaid mannor for the time being, ſhall, from time to time during the ſaid terme, take, receive, and have, in and upon the p̃miſes, ſufficient houſe-boot, bridge-boote, fire-boot, plough-boot, and carte-boote, to be ne-

neceſſarily ſpent and beſtowed in and upon the p̃miſes, and not otherwiſe, during the ſaid terme: provided always, that if it ſhall happen the ſaid yearly rent of ſixteen pounds tenn ſhillings and nine pence, or any parcell thereof, to be behind and unpaid, in part or in all, by the ſpace of eight and twenty days next after any of the ſaid feaſts or days of payment wherein the ſame ought to be paid as aforeſaid, that then and from thenceforth this preſent leaſe and grant ſhall be void and of none effect, any thing in thoſe preſent indentures to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding. In wittneſs whereof, to the one part of theſe preſent indentures remaining with the ſaid Sir Noell Caron, the ſaid moſt excellent prince hath cauſed his highneſſe's great ſeal to be putt; and to the other part of theſe indentures remaining with the ſaid prince, the ſaid Sir Noell Caron hath putt his hand and ſeale, the day and yeare firſt above written.

May it pleaſe your highneſs, Kennington.

This containeth a demiſe or leaſe from your highneſs, for one and twenty years, unto Sir Noell Caron, of the ſcite and demeſnes of your highneſſe's mannor of Kennington, in the county of Surry, under the antient yearly rent of ſixteen pounds ten ſhillings and nine pence, to commence at the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangell now laſt paſt, with fit covenants and proviſoes for the maintenance and repaire of the demiſed premiſſes for the payment of your highneſſe's rent.

And is done according to your highneſſe's pleaſure, ſignified by Thomas Murray, Eſq. your highneſſe's ſecretary.

CHA. P.

JO. WALLER.
THO. TREVOR.

The Warrant to my Lord HOBART for ſealing the Leaſe.

Right truſty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Whereas wee are pleaſed to demiſe and grant unto our right truſty and well-beloved Sir Noell Caron, Knight, the ſcite and demeaſnes of our mannor of Kennington, in the county of Surry; Our pleaſure is, that you ſhall cauſe our great ſeale to be affixed and ſet unto one indenture by us ſigned, made between ourſelf of the one part, and the ſaid Sir Noell Caron of the other part, containing the ſaid demiſe. And alſo that you take from the ſaid Sir Noell Caron a counterpart thereof ſealed to our uſe, for which this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant. Given at Wanſted, this 5th day of July, 1617.

To our right truſty and well beloved Sir Henry Hobart, Knt. and Bart. lord chief juſtice of the court of Common Pleas, and our chancellor.

N° XXXII.

Grant of the Office of Bailiff of KENNINGTON to THOMAS CHENEY. (See p. 92.)

CAROLUS prepotentiſſimi Jacobi, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franc', & Hiberniæ regis filius natu ſecundus, modo unicus & primogenitus, princeps Walliæ, dux Cornub' & Ebor', & comes Ceſtr'; omnibus ad quos preſentes literæ pervenerint, ſalutem. Sciatis quod nos, de gratia ſpirituali certa ſcientia & mero motu noſtris dedimus & conceſſimus ac per preſentes damus & concedimus, dilecto nobis Thomæ Cheney, generoſ', officium ballivi maner' domin' noſtr' de Kennington in com' Surr', parcell' poſſeſſ' ducat, noſtr' Cornub', ac officium ballivi & collector' reddit' firm' exit' & profic' omnium ac ſingulor' herr', ten', cur' let', viſ' franc' pleg', firm', exit', amerciament', perquiſit', relevior', Herriet', Waviat', extra hun' emolument' & hereditament' noſtror' quodcunque maner' & domin' noſtri de Kennington, vel eidem maner' ſive domin' ſpectan' vel pertinen', cum ſuis jur' membris & pertinen' univerſis dicto comitat' Surr'. Ac ipſum Thomam Cheney ballivum & collector' reddit', firm', exit', revenc' & profic' dict' maner' domin' & ceteror' p̃miſſar' fecimus, ordinavimus & conſtituimus, facimus, ordinamus, & conſtituimus per preſentes ad omnia exercend', faciend', tenend', proſequend', peragend', perimplend', & exequend' dict' offic' quoquo modo ſpectand' vel pertinen'. Ita quod de omnibus denar', exit', redditibus, revencionibus, firm' & profic' p̃miſſor', de tempore in tempus proveniend' & creſcend', ad nobis debit & pertinen' ad mannor' receptor' noſtr' redd' & revencioni ducat' noſtri Cornub' predict' pro tempore exiſten' ſingulis annis debit' reſpondeat. Habendum, gaudend', exercend' & occupand' dict' offic' cum ſuis pertinen' prefat' Thomæ Cheney quamdiu nobis placuerit. Et ulterius, de ampliori gratia noſtra dedimus & conceſſimus, ac per preſentes damus & concedimus prefato Thomæ Cheyney, pro dict' offic', exercend' & occupand', vad' & feod' quadragintaſolidor' per annum legal' monete Angliæ, ſolvend' quamdiu nob' placuerit recipiend', & capiend' annuatim de exit', redd', firm', revenc' & profic' predict' maner' & ceteror' p̃miſſor' de tempore in tempus provenien' & emergen', tam per manus ſuas proprias & in manibus ſuis propriis retinen' quam per manus receptor' noſtri generalis ducat' noſtri Cornub' pro tempore exiſten', ad feſta Sc̃i Michaelis Archi & Annunciacionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis per equales portiones annuatim ſolvend' & retinend' & allocand' durant' beneplacito noſtro, unacum omnibus al' vad' feod', allocacion', profic', commoditat', advantag', auctoritat', & prehem' quibuſcunque dict' offic' libertat' de jure debit' conſuet' ſpectan' & pertinen'. Et volumus & concedimus per preſentes quod hæc litere

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ñre patentes exiſten' irrotulat' cum vele coram auditore ducat' noſtri Cornub' vel irrotulament' inde erunt de tempore in tempus ſuffic' warrant' & exoneracio pro ſolutione & allocatione feod' & vad' fd' in hac parte. In cujus rei teſtimonium has literas fieri fecimus patentes. Dat' ſub magno ſigillo noſtro apud pallaciam noſtram Sancti Jacobi viceſimo tertio die Junii anno regni dñi pre clariſſimi domini & patris noſtri Jacobi Regis Angliæ, Franc', & Hiberniæ, decimo quinto & Scotiæ quinquageſimo.

N° XXXIII.

Officium Seneſcalli Manerii de KENNINGTON conceſſ' RICHARDO SHILTON, Armigero, durante beneplacito. (See p. 92.)

CAROLUS ꝑpotentiſſimi Jacobi Regis Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franc', & Hibñiæ filius natu ſecundus, modo unicus & primogenitus, princeps Walliæ, dux Cornub' & Ebor', omnibus ad quos ꝑſentes ſtræ ñræ pervenerint ſaltm. Sciatis quod nos, de gra ſpirituali, certa ſcientia, & mero motu ñris, dedimus & conceſſimus ac p ꝑſentes damus & concedimus, dilecto nobis Ricardo Shilton, de Interio Templo, Lond', Armigo, officium & officia ſeneſcall' dominii & maner' ñri de Kennington, cum ſuis jur', membris, & ꝑtinen', in com' Surr'; ac omnia cur' let', libtat', & viſ' franc' pleg' pred' maner' & dominii ñri & in pred' ñro de maner' Kennington in dicto com' Surr', parcell' terr' & poſſeſſion' ducat' ñri Cornub' tenend'. Ac ipſum Richardum Shilton ſeneſcall' maner' pred', & omnium pred' cur' let', libtat', & viſ' franc' pleg' maner' pred' ac ceteror' ꝑmiſſor' ſeu in maner' pred' tenend' fecimus, ordinavimus, & conſtituimus, ac fecimus, ordinamus, & conſtituimus ꝑ preſentes. Ad omnia exercend', faciend', tenend', ꝑſequend', ꝑagend', ꝑimplend', & exequend' officium & officia ullo modo tangen' & concernen'. Salvis nobis ſemper omnibus amerciament', finibus, exit', & al' profic' maner' pred' ſeu dict' cur' let' libtat' & viſo franc' pleg' pret' maner' ſeu dict' cur' let' libtat' & viſo franc' pleg' pret' maner' de Kennington, ac in maner' pred' tenend' de tempore in tempus proveniend' ſive creſcen' ac nob' debit' & pertinen'. Habendum, gaudendum, exercend', & occupand' dict' officium & officia, cum ſuis pertinen', prefato Richardo Shelton tam ꝑ ſe quam ꝑ ſufficientem deputat' ſuum ſive deputat' ſuos ſufficient' quamdiu nob' placuerit. Et ulterius, de ampliori gra ñra dedimus & concedimus, ac ꝑ preſentes damus & concedimus, prefato Richardo Shilton ꝑdict' offic', exercend' & occupand' vad' & feod' proinde conſuet' viginti ſex ſolid' & octo denar' ꝑ ann' legalis monetæ Angliæ, recipiend' & capiend' annuatim de exit', reddit', firm' revenor' & profic' pret' maner' & premiſſ' de tempore in tempus provenien' & emergen' ꝑ manus receptor' ball' vel collector' ñri rev' & revenc' noſtri ibidem pro tempore exiſten', ad feſta Sti Michis Archi & Annunciacõnis beatæ Mariæ Virginis per equales porcõnes annuatim ſolvend', durante beneplacito, unacum omnibus aliis vad', feod', allocacõnibus, profic', commoditat' & advantag', authoritat', libtat' & gen'

preheminent' quibuſcunque dict' offic' ſuperius p preſentes preconceſſ' debit', conſuet', ſpectan' vel pertinend', in tam amplis modo & forma prout aliquis ſeneſcall' dict' man' de Kennington aut aliquis alius ſive aliqui alii dict' offic' aut offic' antehac habens exercens vel occupans, habentes exercentes vel occupantes, unquam habuit percepit vel occupavit habuerunt perceperunt vel gaviſ' fuerunt, ſive habere percipere vel gaudere vel debuerunt aut debuit in & pro exercitio & occupatione offic' pred'. Et volumus & concedimus p preſentes quod hæc litteræ ñræ patentes exiſten' irrotulat' coram auditore ñro premiſſor' vel irrotulament' inde erunt de tempore in tempus ſufficien' warrant exonerat' p ſolucõne & allocacõne vad' & feod' premiſſ' p preſentes conceſſ'. Proviſo ſemper, quod neque ſeneſcallus pred' nec ſubſeneſcall' ſuus antequam officiis pred' ſe intromittant ſacramentum ſuum preſtant corporale coram commiſſionariis ñris revenc' noſtri pro tempore exiſten' de ſe bene gerend' in offic' ſeneſc' pred' & ad bene & fideliter ꝑimplend' & ꝑformand' omnes tales articulos qui p nos de tempore in tempus dat' & appurtuat' fuerint pro & concernend' debit' execucõnem officiorum pred'. In cujus, &c.

Per warrant' de privato ſigillo, &c.

N° XXXIV.

Anecdotes of Mr. GOODWIN. (See p. 66.)

STARLING GOODWIN was born of poor parents; at ten years old he loſt his ſight by the ſmall pox, and was taught by a common fidler to play on the violin with a view to get a living by it. A London organiſt took him apprentice out of charity, and inſtructed him in the rudiments of muſic. He was for ſome years deputy to ſeveral organiſts, and at length was choſen organiſt of Bermondſey church. He attained to be an excellent performer on the violin, and being a ſenſible man and a facetious companion, recommended himſelf greatly to the inhabitants of Southwark and the adjacent pariſhes, by his performance on that inſtrument, and ſinging to it at their clubs and pariſh feſtivities. He was a ſound leader of a concert, and played the firſt violin in the compoſitions of Mr. Handel, Corelli, and Geminiani. He eſtabliſhed a concert at Lambeth Wells, kept by a man of the name of Ireland; to which, on a Saturday evening, numbers of people uſed to reſort. Towards the latter end of his life he was the greateſt pluraliſt in his profeſſion ever known, being at once organiſt of four churches, viz. Bermondſey, St. Saviour's, St. George's, and Newington, all in Surrey. He died about the year 1770, being near 60 years of age, having publiſhed ſeveral voluntaries and other compoſitions that have great merit.

N° XXXV.

Anecdotes of the late Mr. RICHARD SUMMERSELL. (See p. 31.)

THE great grand-father of the late Mr. Richard Summerſell wrote his name Summerſett, or Somerſet (and was immediately deſcended from Somerſet, firſt created Earl, then Marquis of Worceſter, and afterward Duke of Beaufort). He took an active part in favour of King Charles againſt Cromwell, though this might be any other civil war of that date; a detachment of whoſe forces attacked him in his own manſion houſe in the Weſt of England, which Somerſet defended until the houſe was taken by ſtorm, when the victors hanged him and ſixteen ſervants; his children being two ſons and a daughter were ſuffered to eſcape, they ſoon parted and never after heard of each other; the eldeſt, aged 13, came to London, altered his name to Summerſell, though he and his ſon John and alſo his grandſon, the late Richard always made a line over the ll, thus ll, to keep up ſome remembrance of Somerſet, or Summerſett, and being in great diſtreſs went to ſea and was much at St. Kitts in the Weſt Indies, where there was lately many of his deſcendants. When he was 70 years old he returned and ſettled at Rotherhithe, and afterwards died in Greenwich Hoſpital. He left a ſon in England, John, who taught a ſchool in Lambeth; and, I think, was the ſecond or third maſter of the boys charity ſchool, and was afterwards made veſtry clerk there, and bailiff of the manor of Kennington, in which he continued until about 1732-3 when he died; and his only ſon Richard Summerſell immediately ſucceeded his father in the ſchool, the veſtry, and as bailiff. He married Elizabeth Rock, a deſcendant of George and Elizabeth Henny before noticed; and ſome time after was made bailiff of the manors of Lambeth, Vauxhall, and Walworth; and for ſeveral years about this time drew all the leaſes, preſentations, &c. for Thomas Parry the ſecretary to ſeveral Archbiſhops of Canterbury. He gave up the ſchool about the year 1740, and upon building Weſtminſter Bridge he was engaged by the truſtees named in the act to make all the new roads leading from the ſaid bridge toward Southwark, Kent, and Kennington, and was contined ſurveyor thereof; and afterward of the Blackfriars Bridge roads. He alſo was ſeveral years ſurveyor of the pariſh roads. He was ſteward to ſeveral gentlemen of fortune, and ſurveyor to Thrale's brewhouſe; all which appointments he held to his death in Nov. 1772.

N. B. He always uſed the arms of the preſent Duke of Beaufort, with an Eſquire's helmet and a leopard creſt.

N° XXXVI.

PARTICULARS OF LAMBETH PARISH ESTATES, &c.

From a Table which hangs up in the Veſtry.

Dates. A. D.	Donors, &c.	Situations.	Tenants.	Commencem. of leaſes.	Terms.	Expirations.	Annual Rents. l.	s.	d.	To what uſes appropriated.
1504	Unknown.	Pedlar's Acre.	John Willis.	Midſ. 1752.	61 years.	Midſ. 1813.	100	0	0	Order of veſtry.
			Thomas Withall.	Mich. 1780.	Ditto.	Mich. 1841.	10	0	0	
1599	Abp. Whitgift.	Croydon Hoſpital.	Lambeth and Croydon poor.	At 63 years.	For ever.	Deaths.				Preſenter, Archbp. of Canterbury.
1620	Sir Noel Caron.	Vauxh. alms houſes.	7 poor widows of L. par.	Rent charge.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28	0	0	Preſenter, Lovibond or deſcendants.
1622	Roger Jeſſon.	An annuity.	Haberdaſhers Company.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1	10	0	To Lambeth poor.
1626	Henry Smith.	Sevenoaks, Kent.	Duke of Dorſet. Lord G. Sackville.		Life.	Ditto.	10	7	11	Coats and gowns to Lambeth poor.
1640	Alice Eaſton.	Princes Street.	Marinus Combes.	Ditto.	For ever.		4	0	0	Bread to Lambeth poor.
1655	John Hind.	Ditto.	Comp. of Copper miners	Midſ. 1752.	61 years.	Midſ. 1813.	4	0	0	Formerly alms houſes for the poor.
1661	Margaret Oakley.	High Street.	—— Burgeſs.	L.-day 1767.	21 years.	L.-day 1788.	12	0	0	Various uſes*.
			Jane White.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	0	0	
1661	Richard Lawrence †.	Lambeth Marſh.	Truſtees of Choſen by L. par.	Founded 1661.	For ever.					A ſchool for teaching 20 poor boys‡.
1665	Valentine Van Lee.	Narrow Wall.	John Wilſon.		At will.		5	0	0	Formerly alms houſes for the poor.
166	Edmond Walcot.	Walcot Place.	James Morris.	Mich. 17-1.	61 years.	Mich. 1832.	1	0	0	To the poor and needy of Lambeth.
		Ditto.	Edward Chandler.	Midſ. 1755.	Ditto.	Midſ. 1816.	4	0	0	
		Ditto.	Ditto.	L.-day 1755.	71 years.	L. day 1846.	16	0	0	
		Ditto.	Ditto.	Mich. 1773.	Ditto.	Mich. 1844.	22	10	0	
		Ditto.	Dorothy Rogers.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4	10	0	
		Ditto.	John Jones.	L.-day 1774.	Ditto.	L.-day 1845.	2	0	0	
		Ditto.	Dionyſius Fairclough.		At will.		35	0	0	
1671	Purchaſed by pariſh, of C. R. Hayle.	St. George's Fields.	Henry Haſtings.		Ditto.		26	0	0	Ditto.
1678	Jon. Scaldwell.	Mill at Wandſworth.	—— Tealing.	Rent charge.	For ever.		4	6	8	Coats and gowns to Lambeth poor.
1685	John Bailie.	Lambeth ch. yard.	Robert Clarke.	Mar. 10, 1772.	21 years.	1813.	23	10	0	Order of veſtry.
1706	Ralph Snowe.	Benefaction 100l. §					5	0	0	A Burial-ground‖
1714	Abp. Teniſon.	High Street.	Truſtees **.		For ever.					A ſchool for teaching 12 poor girls.
			Ditto.		Ditto.					For the pariſhioners and others.
1719	Bryan Turberville and Executors ††.	Benefaction 200l.			Ditto.		10	0	0	Binding poor children apprentices.
1768	A purchaſe by Lambeth pariſh of the heirs of Jon. Tyers.	Lambeth Butts, the Work-houſe.	Poor of Lambeth.		Ditto.					Aſylum for Lambeth poor.
1773	Dowager L^y. Gower.	Benefaction 1100l. three per cent. conſol. bank ann. in truſt to the rector and others.					33	0	0	For the poor in Caron's alms houſes.

N. B. The original deeds and ſecurities of the above eſtates and benefactions are kept within the pariſh cheſt.

* Part in bread to 20 poor perſons; the remainder for catechiſing children, and binding apprentices.
§ Overſeers for the time being pay intereſt to rector's warden, to purchaſe Bibles
** The rector and others.
†† Overſeers pay rector's warden intereſt.
† Founder and Endower.
‖ For the pariſhioners and others.
‡ Of Marſh liberty.

N° XXXVII.

Anecdotes of the COURTEN family, and particularly of WILLIAM COURTEN, Eſq; who appears to have been the PRINCIPAL *Collector* of the Curioſities in the Britiſh Muſeum. (Extracted from the lately publiſhed Annotations on the TATLER.)

WILLIAM COURTEN *, Eſq. ſon of Sir William Courten, deſcended, ſays Sir Hans Sloane, from "anceſtors either noble, or famous for promoting the trade, navigation and colonies of this nation, in the formerly leſs known parts of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies," married Lady Katharine Egerton, tenth daughter of John, the firſt earl of Bridgewater, by whom he had iſſue one ſon, named William, and one daughter, Katharine. With the aſſiſtance, as it ſeems, of his father-in-law, the earl of Bridgewater, Mr. Courten, in 1642, at great expence, ſent two ſhips, the Bona Speranza, and the Henry Bonadventure, to China, and the Eaſt Indies, for the ſupport of the trade, and forts, &c. which his father, Sir William, had ſettled there. Theſe ſhips, on their voyage, were ſeized and deſtroyed by the Dutch, who, in this iniquitous way, accompliſhed a darling point of their mercenary policy, in like manner as they had done, about twenty years before this, to the great prejudice alſo of this family, by their horrible maſſacre at Amboyna, whereby they put a ſtop, for a time, to the Chineſe and Eaſt-Indian trade of this nation. Here ended the grandeur and opulence of this Flemiſh family, for, by this diſaſter, their forts and factories in the Eaſt Indies were entirely ruined, and the damage they ſuſtained beſides was eſtimated at near 200,000*l.* The earl of Bridgewater had been the principal collateral ſecurity for his ſon-in-law, but, when called upon, he abſolutely refuſed to fulfill the obligations he had come under. His lordſhip ſwore, "that "he would not fry in hell for his own debts, for which he had ſet apart ſome lands, "but that he would pay none of William Courten's, in whoſe eſtate he had been "deceived;" but both the earl and his ſon after him were ſubjected to trouble, and expence on this account. That part of the family eſtate which was locked up in its original partnerſhip, and which was now probably his all, Mr. Courten, through the diſhoneſty of a partner, could neither realize, nor aſcertain. Overpowered with his father's debts, and his own, and burthened with large ſums at intereſt, in 1643, he became inſolvent, abſented himſelf from the adminiſtration of his father's eſtate, and retired into Italy, leaving the many claims upon him unſatisfied. He lived abroad, entirely, for the laſt twelve years of his life, and died at Florence, in 1655, inteſtate. His only ſon, William Courten, the fourth of this name, and the laſt, in the male line, of the family, was born in the pariſh of Fanchurch in London, March 28, 1642, and baptized on the 31ſt of the ſame month, as appears by an extract from the regiſter of chriſtenings in that pariſh. In 1643, the next year after he was born, his father, as has been ſaid, became inſolvent, and left this kingdom, to which it does not appear that he ever returned. When he died at Florence in 1655, his ſon, William, was about thirteen years of age. It is ſaid, in a paper written by Sir Hans Sloane, that William Courten, junior, from his earlieſt years, "did not regard the pomp or vanities of the world, but gave himſelf up to the contemplation of the works of GOD, whoſe infinite power, wiſdom, and providence,

* For the earlier part of the hiſtory of this family it will be ſufficient to refer the reader to the Notes on the Tatler, vol. VI.

he ſaw and admired, in the creation, and preſervation of all things." I am warranted to ſay, on the ſame reſpectable teſtimony, that Courten was well educated in this kingdom before he travelled. There is little doubt, but that even the wrecks of eſtates, once ſo ample, and ſtill, it ſeems, unſequeſtered, till he was of the age of eighteen, might be able to defray the expence of the moſt liberal education; or it may well be ſuppoſed, that his many honourable, and opulent relations, would take effectual care among them, that nothing ſhould be wanting in this eſſential reſpect. His three aunts, by his father's ſide, were all well married; his grandfather, the earl of Bridgewater, his uncle, and ten aunts, on the ſide of his mother, were moſt of them in wealthy circumſtances; and, from what has been ſaid on good authority, it may well be preſumed, that he was not an expenſive man. It is likewiſe credible that his mother, Lady Katharine, had a conſiderable jointure; ſo that he probably ſtood in no great need of pecuniary aſſiſtance, from any of all his rich relations, during the life of his mother, or at leaſt ſo long as ſhe continued in the adminiſtration of the eſtates of his father, and grandfather. Mr. Courten was ſued, ſummoned into Chancery, and even arreſted, by the creditors of his father and grandfather. It was, no doubt, about the time, when his income, and the means of his livelihood, were propably ſettled in a competent manner; for it is ſaid likewiſe, that, in all theſe litigated caſes, he pleaded, that he was not heir, excutor, or adminiſtrator, to the eſtates of his father, or grandfather, from which he claimed nothing;—that whatever had been paid him, was *ex dono et gratia*, and not *ex jure*; and, to avoid all cavils, he declared his purpoſe to quit England, and live in a ſtrange land, without demanding any thing, *ex additione hæreditatis*, as heir to his father or grandfather. Accordingly, it ſeems, that as ſoon as he got his affairs tolerably ſettled, he left the kingdom. "He travelled," ſays Sir Hans Sloane, "over moſt parts of Europe, ſtudying the languages, obſerving the cuſtoms and "manners of its inhabitants, and purchaſing every where whatever he could get cu-"rious, in nature or art." Mr. Courten was the author of a paper in the Philoſ. Tranſ. vol. XXVII. p. 48, intituled, "Experiments and Obſervations on the effects "of ſeveral ſorts of Poiſons on Animals, made at Montpelier in 1678 and 1679." Among the MSS. Sloan. 3987, in 12mo, is in the hand-writing of this gentleman, and contains his remarks, obſervations, and notes, in Italian and Engliſh, relative to natural curioſities in different places of England, which diſcover his taſte, and ſkill in natural hiſtory. In a printed paper in the Britiſh Muſeum, it is ſaid, that "William Courten, Eſq; lived in France in 1683, on a ſmall eſtate in money, not "having a foot of land in England, of all his father's or grandfather's large poſſeſ-"ſions." See MSS. Sloan. 3515; Tracts relative to the Eaſt-India Company, 4to; Law Tracts, Lond. 1662—1230, 4to; and many looſe unentered papers in the Britiſh Muſeum, to which no expreſs references can be given. Mr. Courten lived abroad many years; Sir H. Sloane ſays, in all 25; and he adds, that Mr. Courten, on his return to his native country, "opened a MUSEUM *extremely well furniſhed, with every thing curious, either in nature, or for illuſtrating hiſtory, and ancient times*, which he ſhewed *very freely*, and with great civility, to the advancement of the glory of GOD, the honour and renown of the country, and the no ſmall promotion of knowledge, and uſeful arts." Sir Hans Sloane ſtyles him, "William "Courten, Eſq; of the Middle Temple;" and bears him this honourable teſtimony, "that he was a man of the greateſt integrity and benevolence, remarkably modeſt

"and

" and inoffenſive, and a ſincere believer in Chriſtianity, univerſally regretted at his death, which happened on the 26th of March, 1702, in the 63d year of his age." Mr. Courten was buried in Kenſington church yard, and the inſcription on his monument was compoſed by Sir Hans Sloane. I will here add it, from an original paper in the Britiſh Muſeum, probably in the compoſer's hand writing:

" Juxta hic, ſub marmoreo tumulo, jacet Gulielmus COURTEN, cui Gulielmus " pater, Gulielmus avus, [Gulielmus proavus,] mater Katherina; Johannis comitis " de Bridgewater filia; paternum vel ad Indos præclarum nomen. Qui tantis haud- " quaquam degener parentibus, ſumma cum laude vitæ decurrit tramitem. Ga- " zarum per Europam indagator ſedulus, quas hinc illinc ſibi partas negavit ne- " mini, ſed cupientibus expoſuit humaniſſime, non avaræ mentis pabulum, ſed " ingenii. Si quid naturæ, ſi quid artis nobile opus, id quovis prætio ſuum eſſe " voluit, ut Muſis lucidum conderet Sacrarium. Aſt morti hæc non ſunt curæ! " Hic Muſarum cultor tam eximius, hic tam inſignis viator, obiit, quievit, 7 K. " Apr. A. D. 1702. Vixit annos 62, menſes undecim, dies 28. Pompa quam vi- " vus fugit ne mortuo fieret teſtameno cavit *. Sed hoc qualecunque monumen- " tum, et quam potuit immortalitatem, bene merenti dedit Hans Sloane, M. D."

Mr. Courten's will is in the Prerogative-court. Having examined it pretty carefully, though I was not permitted to take any notes from it there, I can venture to ſay ſomething of it here, circumſtantially enough, to obviate with certainty, a groſs miſtake in the *Biographia Britannica*, I will quote the whole paſſage, from the life of Sir Hans Sloane in that work, drawn up, as the ſignature indicates, by a haſty inaccurate writer, Dr. Philip Nicholls; but my principal objection goes only to the laſt part of it. Dr. Sloane's cabinet of curioſities was indeed, as that writer ſeems to have known, comparatively inſignificant, " before the augmentation it received in 1701 [he ſhould have ſaid 1702] by the death of William Courten, Eſq; who had employed all his time, and the greateſt part of his fortune, in collecting rarities, and who bequeathed his whole collection to Dr. Sloane, on condition, that he ſhould pay certain legacies and debts with which he had charged it †. Our author [ſays Dr. Nicholls] accepted the condition, and performed the will of the donor punctually; on which account, there are ſome who do not ſcruple to ſay, that he purchaſed Mr. Courten's curioſities at a *dear rate* ‡."

I am convinced, by Mr. Courten's will, that the author of the *eloge* on Sir Hans Sloane was very ill-informed, and wrote as a fanciful declaimer, not as a faithful hiſtorian. Sir Hans, in his will, dated 1751, printed 1753, ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of his friend and his collections. " Whereas from my youth I have been a " great obſerver and admirer of the wonderful power, wiſdom, and contrivance of " Almighty God, as appears in the works of his creation; and have gathered toge- " ther many things in my own travels or voyages, or had them from others, eſpeci- " ally my *ever honoured* late friend, William Courten, Eſq; who ſpent the greateſt " part of his life and eſtate in collecting ſuch things in and from moſt parts of the

* It ſeems probable that Sir Hans Sloane had mentioned to Mr. Courten his own intention, of erecting a monument to his memory, in Weſtminſter-Abbey, and that Mr. Courten diſliked the propoſal, and had expreſsly requeſted of his executor not to do it; for, ſo far as I can remember, there is no mention made of this matter in Mr. Courten's written will.

† See Sir Hans Sloane's will.

‡ See Eloge of Sir Hans Sloane in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, 1753.

" earth, which he left me at his death, ſubject to ſeveral debts and legacies *, which " have been long ſince ſatisfied and paid, and his collections kept intire," &c. &c.

I judge that Mr. Courten's principal income died with himſelf, conſiſting, as I conceive, in an annuity, or penſion from the crown, in conſideration of the great, and juſt claims that his anceſtors had upon it, for actual loans, But be this as it may, it is evident from his will, that Mr. Courten died rich. Not to ſpeak of his Muſeum, which doubtleſs muſt have been very valuable from Dr. Sloane's own account of it, Mr. Courten left beſides money ſufficient, and, as appeared to me, more than ſufficient, to pay all his debts and legacies. It is true I was not permitted to ſatisfy myſelf in this point with arithmetical accuracy; but I have little doubt but that this was the caſe, eſpecially deducting a legacy of 200l. to Sir Hans Sloane himſelf, left him for his trouble as executor, in a codicil to the will. Mr. Courten's own debts are ſtated with nice preciſion, at 220l. I will ſay forty, odd pounds. There is no mention of his ſiſter, who was probably dead; but the largeſt legacy in the will, amounting to 400l. is left to his nephew, a Mr. Youngs, to whom he likewiſe leaves, if I do not miſremember, his *birding-piece*. There are various little legacies to ſeveral of his couſins, a legacy of 150l. to the ſteward, and ſmaller ſums to other ſervants, of his aunt at Fawſley †, &c. It appears that there were two mortgages to pay Mr. Courten's debts and legacies; one of 1000l. dated in July, 1685; and another for 400l. dated in Nov. 1701. Sir Hans Sloane, who was left his ſole executor, and reſiduary legatee, with a legacy abovementioned of 200l. for his trouble, was charged indeed with the payment of theſe debts and legacies; but it is ſaid expreſsly in the will, that he was only to pay them when theſe two mortgages were paid to him, and not before, and not otherwiſe. There is no condition whatſoever annexed to Dr. Sloane's inheritance of Mr. Courten's Muſeum, or perſonal or teſtamentary eſtate; of this I am very confident, for to this I was particularly attentive. It is therefore very certain, from the whole tenour of Mr. Courten's will, that Sir Hans Sloane, inſtead of purchaſing this valuable muſeum at a *dear rate*, got a very conſiderable acceſſion to his fortune, by the death of this amiable gentleman, who might probably have recommended it to Sir Hans Sloane, to tranſmit his collection entire, and to make the firſt offer of it to the public, very much under its original, and real value. This will is dated in March, 1701-2, but a few days before Mr. Courten's death, and was proved April 4, 1702. After what has been ſaid, it deſerves notice, that in the probate of the will, Dr. Sloane is expreſsly prohibited from intermeddling with the eſtates of Mr. Courten's father, or grandfather, or with the will of his aunt Elizabeth, the counteſs-dowager of Exeter.

It may well be ſuppoſed, from the extraordinary circumſtances of this wealthy mercantile family, that the Courten collection was very valuable before this very ingenious and worthy gentleman was born. And it may with certainty be pronounced, that he was the PRINCIPAL *collector* of the *curioſities* in the Britiſh Muſeum, thoſe from Herculaneum and the South-ſeas only excepted; the formation of a perfect Muſeum having been the principal ſtudy and buſineſs of this ſcientific good man's life, which extended to almoſt ſixty-three years.

* This fact, however, the Annotator on the Tatler abſolutely denies, after inſpecting the will of Mr. Courten with that particular view.

† Sir Richard Knightley, K. B. of Fawſley, county of Northampton, who died 1661, married to his ſecond wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Courten, knight, and widow of Devereux Eſſex, of Worceſterſhire, Eſq. She died 1702. Bridges's Northamptonſhire, I. p. 97.

N° XXXVIII.

Memoirs of Dr. HERBERT CROFT, Lord Biſhop of HEREFORD.

IN p. 63, I gave the reader ſome hopes of an article on this ſubject from a deſcendant of the family; but my ingenious friend not being yet provided with all the materials he wants, ſuch memoirs of Biſhop Croft as I have been able to collect are here ſubjoined.

This worthy prelate, the third ſon of Sir Herbert Croft, of Croft caſtle in Herefordſhire, and deſcended from an ancient family, was born Oct. 18, 1603, at Great Milton, near Thame in Oxfordſhire, in the houſe of Sir William Green; his mother being then on a journey to London. At thirteen years of age he was ſent to Oxford; but upon his father's turning Papiſt, and becoming a lay-brother in the Benedictine monaſtery at Douay, he was removed from Oxford, and carried over thither. After ſome ſhort ſtay at Douay, he was ſent to the Engliſh college of Jeſuits at St. Omer's; where he was not only reconciled to the church of Rome, but perſuaded alſo to enter into the order. Some time before his father's death, which happened about five years after his going abroad, he was ſent back into England, to tranſact ſome family affairs; and becoming happily acquainted with Morton, biſhop of Durham, he was by him reclaimed to the church of England. At the deſire of Dr. Laud, he went a ſecond time to Oxford, and was admitted a ſtudent of Chriſt-church; and the univerſity generouſly allowing the time he had ſpent abroad to be reckoned as if he had reſided there, he ſoon after took the degree of B. D. entered into holy orders, and became miniſter of a church in Glouceſterſhire, and rector of Harpden in Oxfordſhire. Aug. 1629, he was collated to a prebend in the church of Saliſbury; and the year after, took the degree of D. D. being then chaplain in ordinary to the king. The ſame year he was made a prebendary of Worceſter, and the year after canon of Windſor. In 1644, he was nominated dean of Hereford, where he married Mrs. Anne Brown, the daughter of his predeceſſor: though one would think that was a ſeaſon in which a man would have kept himſelf as clear of incumbrances as he could; he eſpecially, who was in conſtant peril of his then ſmall fortune, and ſometimes of his life. He ſuffered extremely for his loyalty to Charles I; but at length, in 1659, by the ſucceſſive deaths of his two elder brothers, became poſſeſſed of the family-eſtate. At the Reſtoration, he was reinſtated in his preferments; and Dec. 2, 1661, promoted to the ſee of Hereford, which he never would quit, though he was offered a better ſee more than once. He became afterwards, about 1667, dean of the royal chapel, which he held to 1669, and then reſigned it; being weary of a court life, and finding but ſmall effects from his pious endeavours. He then retired to his dioceſe, where he lived an example of that diſcipline he was ſtrict in enjoining to others; and was extremely beloved for his conſtant preaching, hoſpitable temper, and extenſive charity. He was very intent upon reforming ſome things in the church, which

which he thought abuſes, and not tending to edification. He was very ſcrupulous in his manner of admitting perſons into holy orders, and more eſpecially to that of the prieſthood; and he refuſed to admit any prebendaries into his cathedral church, except ſuch as lived within his dioceſe, that the duty of the church might not be neglected, and that the addition of a prebend might be a comfortable augmentation to a ſmall living. In theſe good reſolutions he continued inflexible; yet he was not ſo intent upon his private concerns in his dioceſe, but that he ſhewed himſelf ready to ſerve the public, as often as he thought it in his power. Accordingly, in 1675, when the quarrel with the Non-conformiſts was at its height, and the breach ſo artfully widened, that the Papiſts entertained hopes of entering through it, he publiſhed a piece, intituled, "The Naked Truth; or, the true State of the Primitive Church," 4to. which was printed at a private preſs, and addreſſed to the lords and commons aſſembled in parliament. This, though no more than a ſmall pamphlet of four or five ſheets, made a prodigious noiſe, and was read and ſtudied by all people of ſenſe and learning in the kingdom. The author's deſign in it was, to try whether the legiſlature could be prevailed upon to take any meaſures for reconciling the differences among Proteſtants, and for ſecuring the Church againſt the attempts of Papiſts. He begins with articles of faith; and having ſhewn the danger of impoſing more than are neceſſary, eſpecially as terms of communion, he proceeds next through all the great points in diſpute between the Church of England and thoſe that diſſent from her; labouring to prove throughout, that Proteſtants differ about nothing, that can truly be ſtyled eſſential to religion; and that, for the ſake of union, compliances would be more becoming, as well as more effectual, than enforcing uniformity by penalties and perſecution. The whole is written in a ſpirit of piety, and with great force of argument: nevertheleſs it was attacked with great zeal by the intolerant part of the clergy, and ſome of them wrote againſt it furiouſly: Dr. Turner, maſter of St. John's college in Cambridge, particularly, in his "Animadverſions on a "Pamphlet, called The Naked Truth, 1676," 4to. This was anſwered by Andrew Marvell, in a piece, intituled, "Mr. Smirke, or the Divine in Mode;" in which he ridicules the animadverter with his uſual life and ſpirit, and gives the following character of biſhop Croft's work. "It is a treatiſe," ſays he, "which, if not for its oppoſer, needs no commendation, being writ with that evidence and demonſtration of truth, that all ſober men cannot but give their aſſent and conſent to it unaſked. It is a book of that kind, that no Chriſtian can ſcarce peruſe it without wiſhing himſelf to have been the author, and almoſt imagining that he is ſo: the conceptions therein being of ſo eternal idea, that every man finds it to be but a copy of the original in his own mind." Many other pamphlets were written againſt "The naked Truth;" but the author did not vouchſafe them any reply; truth and public ſervice, not vain wrangling and debate, being the points he had in view. It was reprinted in 1680, and many times ſince.

This was the firſt thing biſhop Croft publiſhed, except two Sermons: one on Iſaiah xxvii. ver. laſt, preached before the Houſe of Lords upon the Faſt-day, Feb. 4, 1673; the other before the King at Whitehall, April 12, 1674, on Philipp.

i. 21. In 1678, he publiſhed a third Sermon, preached Nov. 4, at the cathedral church in Hereford, and intituled, "A ſecond Call to a farther Humiliation." The year after he publiſhed "A Letter written to a Friend concerning Popiſh Idolatry:" and alſo a ſecond impreſſion corrected, with additions, of his "Legacy to his Dioceſe; or a ſhort Determination of all Controverſies we have with the Papiſts by God's holy Word," 4to. After the epiſtle to all the people within his dioceſe, eſpecially thoſe of the city of Hereford, comes a preface; then three Sermons upon John v. 39. "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life;" and laſtly, a Supplement to the preceding Sermons, together with a tract concerning the holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, promiſed in the preface. This work was calculated by him to preſerve the people of his dioceſe from the ſnares of Popiſh miſſionaries, who were then very active all over the kingdom. In 1685, he publiſhed ſome animadverſions on Dr. Burnet's "Theory of the Earth;" and in 1688, "A ſhort Diſcourſe concerning the reading his Majeſty's late Declaration in Churches." This, which was the laſt employment of his pen, was ſhewn by a certain courtier to king James; who ordered ſo much of the diſcourſe, as concerned the reading of the declaration, to be publiſhed to the world, and the reſt to be ſuppreſſed, as being contrary to the views with which that declaration had been ſet forth. It is remarkable of this excellent prelate, that he had taken a reſolution ſome years before his death, of reſigning his biſhopric; to which, it ſeems, he was moved by ſome ſcruples of conſcience. His motives he expreſſed in a letter to Dr. Stillingfleet; who however, in an anſwer, ſatisfied his conſcience, and diſpoſed him to continue his epiſcopal charge with his uſual earneſtneſs and vigour. He died at his palace at Hereford, May 18, 1691, and was buried in the cathedral, where there remains this ſhort inſcription over his grave-ſtone. "Depoſitum Herberti Croft, de Croft, epiſcopi Herefordenſis, qui obiit 18 die Maii A. D. 1691, ætatis ſuæ 88; in vitâ conjuncti:" The laſt words, "in vitâ conjuncti," allude to his lying next dean Benſon, at the bottom of whoſe grave-ſtone are theſe, "in morte non diviſi," the two grave-ſtones having hands engraven on them, reaching from one to the other, and joined together, to ſignify the laſting and uninterrupted friendſhip which ſubſiſted between thoſe two reverend dignitaries. As biſhop Croft lived, ſo he died, without the leaſt tincture of that Popery which he had contracted in his youth. This appears clearly enough from the preamble to his will. "I do," ſays he, "in all humble manner, moſt heartily thank God, that he hath been moſt graciouſly pleaſed, by the light of his moſt holy Goſpel, to recall me from the darkneſs of groſs errors and Popiſh ſuperſtitions, into which I was ſeduced in my younger days, and to ſettle me again in the true ancient catholic and apoſtolic faith, profeſſed by our church of England, in which I was born and baptized, and in which I joyfully die, &c." He had one only ſon, Herbert, who was educated in Magdalen college, Oxford, was created baronet by Charles II. Nov. 1671, and was twice knight of the ſhire in the reign of King William. He died in 1720, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Archer, and he by his ſon and nameſake in 1761. The preſent Baronet has no ſon. The title deſcends to the Rev. Herbert Croft, the author of the Life of Young, among Johnſon's Lives; to whom the learned and worthy Biſhop of London has lately given the living of Prittlewell, in Eſſex.

N° XXXIX.

Copy of a Paper in the hand-writing of Mr. Richard Summerſell.

N° 1. THE ancient name of the pariſh was Water Lamhithe, but now Lambeth.

2. The pariſh is bounded eaſt by the pariſhes of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, of Newington and Camberwell; weſt by the River Thames and the pariſh of Batterſea; ſouth by the pariſhes of Streatham, Clapham, and Croydon; north by the pariſh of Chriſt Church and the River Thames; and is in length about ſix miles; and in circumference ſixteen miles and an half; the width from one to more than two miles.

3. The whole pariſh is divided into four liberties; and thoſe ſubdivided into eight precincts: viz. 1. Biſhop's; 2. Prince's; 3. Kennington; 4. Vauxhall; 5. Marſh; 6. Narrow Wall; 7. Stockwell; and 8. Lambeth Dean.

4. . . . . .

5. . . . . .

6. The pariſh of Lambeth conſiſts of four manors; 1. the manor of Kennington, parcel of the Dutchy of Cornwall; 2. the manor of Lambeth, of which the archbiſhop of Canterbury is lord; 3. the manor of Fauxhall, of which the dean and chapter of Canterbury are lords; to which manor part of the pariſhes of Streatham and Mitcham belong and do ſuit and ſervice at the courts held at Vauxhall; and 4. the manor of Stockwell, of which is lord, which manor does ſuit and ſervice, and pays a common fine at the courts held at Vauxhall; there are ſeveral freehold eſtates in Lambeth, which owe ſuit and ſervice to the courts held for the manor of Eaſt Greenwich, in the county of Kent. Lambeth is in the dioceſe of Wincheſter, and in the Deanry and Eaſt Half Hundred of Brixton.

7. Lambeth church is dedicated to St. Mary, but by what authority I know not; though I believe you may find it ſo named by the pariſh clerks, at a feaſt of theirs ſince the year 1700. Baldwin archbiſhop of Canterbury exchanged a manor with the biſhop of Kocheſter, began a palace in the year 1183, and in all probability the church is near as old as the palace. I have a manuſcript by me, which mentions, that the church was begun in the year 1187 by Baldwin archbiſhop; and finiſhed by Hubert archbiſhop of Canterbury, who died the 13th of July, 1205.

8. Lambeth church is built with ſtone intermixed with chalk; the ſteeple is a tower built of ſtone one hundred feet high.

9. Lambeth tower is a hundred feet high; and its dimenſions . . . . . feet ſquare; has a peal of eight bells; the church conſiſts of three ailes, a chancel, and two chapels; the one is diſtinguiſhed by the name of Howard's chapel, the antient burial-place of the Dukes of Norfolk; the other is called Sir John Leigh's chapel.

10.

10. . . . . .

11. Lambeth is a rectory; the preſent incumbent is the Rev. Dr. John Denne, who ſucceeded Dr. Richard Ibbetſon.

12. The living is in the gift of his Grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

13. The glebe, &c. belonging to the rector, is an ancient tenement and yard, againſt (oppoſite) the church, a barn, and two ſmall parcels of land near Lambeth-Green, containing about two acres.

14. . . . . .

15. . . . . .

16. The chapel, called Howard's, was the ancient burial-place of the dukes of Norfolk; as the chapel, called Leigh's, was the burial-place of the family of Sir John Leigh.

17. . . . . .

18. In the church-yard is a tomb of John Tradeſcant.

In the window over the pulpit, on the ſouth ſide of the middle aile, is a pedlar and his dog painted on the glaſs; and in one of the windows in Howard's chapel is the arms of the duke of Norfolk painted on glaſs.

19. Againſt the ſteeple is a ſtone with the following inſcription. [See this in p. 41. of the preſent Hiſtory.]

20. . . . . .

21. The palace of the archbiſhop of Canterbury; the remains of Carliſle-houſe, late the palace of the biſhops of Carliſle; the remains of the palace of Howard duke of Norfolk, now converted into a pot-houſe, ſugar-houſe, &c.; the palace of the biſhop of Hereford, now converted into a pot-houſe; the ſeat of Faux, now converted into two malt diſtill houſes; the remains of the ſeat of Sir Noel Caron, embaſſador for the States General at South Lambeth.

22. There is a ſmall part of the palace of Edward the Black Prince at Kennington.

23. There is no chapel of eaſe, nor any other place of public worſhip, other than the church.—[Stockwell chapel is built ſince the above was written. J. M.]

24. The miniſter, officers, and pariſhioners make perambulations round the pariſh; the laſt was in the years 1735 and 1736. There is the alms-houſe of Sir Noel Caron, by him built and endowed for ſeven poor women, who are paid four pounds each by ——— Loorbon, Eſq; out of the eſtate at South Lambeth, who puts in the poor. There were eight rooms, called alms-houſes, on the Narrow Wall; theſe became ruinous, and are fell down; they were endowed by Valentine Vanley with eight pounds per annum; there is a free-ſchool for girls, founded by archbiſhop Tenniſon, in or about the year 1708, who left a ſufficient eſtate for its ſupport, under the direction of truſtees; there is a charity-ſchool for forty ſix boys, ſupported by the ſubſcription of the inhabitants.—[Perambulation has been made of Lambeth ſince 1736; in the firſt or ſecond year of Dr. Porteus, and repeated in the firſt or ſecond year of Dr. Vyſe being rector. J. M.]

25. . . . . .

26. The great poſt-road to Portſmouth leads through Lambeth by Vauxhall, and the New Road made through Lambeth from Weſtminſter-Bridge to Southwark,

and into the ſeveral counties of Kent, Suſſex, and Hampſhire, made under the directions of truſtees appointed by parliament, which were directed to be made not leſs than eighty feet wide.

27. There is Norwood and Norwood Common, not leſs than 200 acres; the commons of Ruſhwood, not leſs than 50 acres; Vauxhall and Stockwell Common, not above 10 acres; and Kennington Common about 24 acres, much eſteemed for the quality of its graſs.—[Commons: there is Norwood 163 acres; Norwood Common 200 acres; Hall Lane 7 acres; Knightſhill Green 10 acres; Half-Moon Green 9 acres; Ruſh Common 62 acres; Stockwell South Common 5 acres; South Lambeth and Stockwell North Common 10 acres; and Kennington Common 24 acres. Together near 490 acres of common and waſte land in wood and paſture. J. M.]

28. . . . . .

29. Labourers 18*d.* per day; carpenters 2*s.* 6*d.*; bricklayers 2*s.* 8*d.*

30. Chief part coal in farm; houſes, ſome wood. Wood in Norwood is ſold at 14*s.* per ſtack.

31. . . . . .

32. &c. to 43. There are five pot-houſes* for earthen-ware; beſides one for ſtone ware; and one red pot-houſe; a large plate glaſs-houſe; two malt diſtill houſes; three ſtarch yards; ſeveral timber yards, &c.

[In addition to the foregoing memorandums, it may be obſerved, that there are ſeveral freehold eſtates in the city of London, which do ſuit and ſervice, and pay annual quit rents to the manor of Lambeth, and are conſidered as parcel thereof. J. M.]

* In Phil. Tranſ. vol. XLVI. p. 700, is an account of the roof of a pot-houſe *at Lambeth* being thrown down by the earthquake March 8, 1749-50.

N° XL.

Biographical Anecdotes of Dr. DUCAREL.

WE ſhould be wanting in gratitude to the eminent antiquary, to whoſe original ſuggeſtion this work (ſuch as it is) is wholly owing, and to whom we made too late our apology for differing from him in p. 92 of the preſent Appendix *, if we cloſed it without giving a brief account of him, drawn up, by the compiler of this hiſtory, on the inſtant of his death, whilſt the firſt impreſſions on the loſs of an old friend whom he much eſteemed, and with whom he had paſſed many chearful and convivial hours, were freſh on his mind. The outline has been ſince filled up from further recollection and information furniſhed by the Doctor's own papers.

ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL was born in 1713 in Normandy; whence his father, who was deſcended from an ancient family at Caen in that province, came to England, ſoon after the birth of his ſecond ſon James, and reſided at Greenwich. In 1729, being at that time an Eton ſcholar, he was three months under the care of Sir Hans Sloane, on account of an accident which deprived him of the ſight of one eye. In 1731 he was admitted a gentleman commoner of St. John's college, Oxford; June 1, 1738, proceeded LL. D.; Oct. 21, 1748, went out a grand compounder; became a member of the college of Doctors Commons in November, 1743; and married, in 1749, Suſanna, the lady who ſurvives to lament the loſs of an affectionate huſband.

Though diſappointed in his wiſhes of entering into holy orders, he became intimately connected with the church. He was elected commiſſary or official of the peculiar and exempt juriſdiction of the collegiate church or free chapel of St. Katharine, near the Tower of London, 1755 †; was appointed commiſſary ‡ and official of the city and dioceſe of Canterbury, by archbiſhop Herring, in December, 1758; and of the ſub-deanries of South Malling, Pagham, and Terring, in Suſſex, by archbiſhop Secker, on the death of Dr. Dennis Clarke, in 1776.

He was elected F. A. S. Sept. 22, 1737, and was one of the firſt fellows of the Society nominated by the preſident and council on its incorporation 1755. He was alſo elected Aug. 29, 1760, member of the Society of Antiquaries at Cortona ‖, on which occaſion he ſent them a Latin letter drawn by his friend Mr. Morant,

* The article there under conſideration was printed off, under his immediate inſpection, a few days only before his death.

† See the form of his election in the Appendix to the Hiſtory of St. Katharine's Hoſpital.

‡ The firſt patent of a commiſſary of Canterbury was granted by archbiſhop Reynolds, 1317.

‖ His election was notified to him by the following printed form:

" Il deſiderio che abbiamo dell' avanzamento della noſtra Etruſca Academia, che ſi eſercita " ſpecialmente nello ſtudio delle coſe antiche, ci ſtimola ad ammettere nel noſtro numero uomini " eruditi e dotti: onde eſſendoci ben nota la ſcienza e rara erudizione di voi ſig. Andrea Coltee " Ducarel, nella noſtra ultima adunanza vi abbiamo concordemente eletto noſtro Accademico, e

Morant *. He was admitted F. R. S. Feb. 18, 1762; became an honorary fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Caſſel, by diploma, dated in November, 1778; and of that of Edinburgh in 1781.

In 1755 he ſolicited the place of ſub-librarian at the Muſeum, in the room of Mr. Empſon; but it was pre-engaged.

The Doctor's firſt publication, though without his name, was "A Tour through "Normandy, deſcribed in a Letter to a Friend, 1754," 4to. This tour through part of his native country was undertaken, in company with Dr Bever, in the ſummer of 1752; and his account of it, conſiderably enlarged, was re-publiſhed under the title of "Anglo-Norman Antiquities conſidered, in a Tour through part of "Normandy, by Doctor Ducarel, illuſtrated with 27 Copper Plates †, 1767," fol. inſcribed to the late biſhop Lyttelton, preſident of the Society of Antiquaries. His Lordſhip had firſt remarked, 1742, the difference between the mode of architecture uſed by the Normans in their buildings and that practiſed by the contemporary Saxons in England, and the Doctor's obſervations, actually made on the ſpot ten years afterward, confirmed the rules then laid down. This antient dependance of the Engliſh crown, with the many memorials in it by the Engliſh, was a favourite object of his contemplation. Its coinage was his next reſearch; and he publiſhed "A Series of above 200 Anglo Gallic, or Norman and Aquitaine Coins of the "Antient Kings of England, exhibited in 16 Copper Plates, and illuſtrated in 12 "letters, addreſſed to the Society of Antiquaries of London, and ſeveral of its "Members ‡; to which is added, a Map of the Antient Dominions of the Kings "of England in France, with ſome adjacent Countries, 1757," 4to. His portrait, engraved

"ve ne diamo la preſente teſtimonianza. Dat. in Cortona dalle ſtanze della noſtra Reſidenza il "di 29 Agoſto 1760.

"Fra. Giovangirolamo Cav^r Sernini Cucciatti, Principe e Lucumone,

"Filippo Pancrazi A.e.c. Segretario."

* Inſigniſſimo & reverendiſſimo domino Johanni Hieronimo Sernini Cucciatti Principi & Præſidi, necnon ornatiſſimis Sociis inclitæ Academiæ Etruſcæ Cortonenſis And. Coltee Ducarel, S. P. D.

"Illuſtriſſimi Domini: Diploma quo me in venerabilem ſocietatem veſtram Cortonenſem coop-tare dignati eſtis magno cum gaudio necnon gratiſſimo animo a Domino Wilcox accepi, eoque gratior quo inſperatior erat honor ille quem in me contuliſtis quod benigni conſilii veſtri omnino ignarus eram donec diploma veſtrum nuperrime ad manus meas venerit. Beneficii veſtri me haud indignum præſtare ſtudebo: & venerandæ ſocietatis veſtræ nec iners nec inutile membrum eſſe conabor. Quam cito ſeſe occaſio obtulerit per Dominum Venuti Livorniæ præpoſitum libros nonnullos vobis mittam in bibliotheca veſtra locandos: quod munuſculum acceptum fore ſoci-etati veſtræ ſpero: ſocietati inquam Cortonenſi, quæ ut in æternum vigeat floreatque ex animo vovet & exoptat humillimus & obſequentiſſimus ſervus & conſocius veſter." Dat apud London. prid. kal. Sept. A. D 1762.

† Chiefly from drawings taken at his expence by the famous M. Noel, ingenieur du bureau de finances at Caen.

‡ Lord Willoughby of Parham, preſident, Browne Willis, Dr Stukeley, Mr. Wiſe, Dr. Chauncy, Dr. Gifford, Profeſſor Ward, Mr. Richard Frank, Mr. Brander, and Biſhop Pococke. Of this work Mr. Gough has the Doctor's own copy with MS. obſervations by Mr. Hecker, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Loveday. To it is prefixed a copy of the Doctor's letter of thanks to Mr. Loveday, in the following terms:

"DEAR

engraved by Perry, from a painting by A. Soldi *, 1746, was firſt prefixed to this work; which was the reſult of his acquaintance with M. de Boze, keeper of the French King's medals, and ſecretary of the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres; who publiſhed ſo many learned diſſertations on antient coins and medals in their Memoirs, and a ſeparate treatiſe on the coins of the prelates and barons of France, of which only two copies came to England, as preſents from their author; one to Dr. Mead, purchaſed at his ſale by Dr. Gifford; the other to Dr. Ducarel, at whoſe ſale it was purchaſed by Mr Gough. Of the 527 coins in the 45 plates of this work the Doctor copied ſeveral into his own. He had beſides a copy of that ſcarce book, "Figures des monnoyes de France, 1619," 4to, by John Baptiſt Haultin, containing upwards of 500 French and other coins, in 126 wooden cuts, of which only three copies have come to ſale in the courſe of this year. But the Doctor's copy had the addition of many MS. notes, taken from a copy in the French King's library, containing the metals, weight, and dates of moſt of them. This is now in the Britiſh Muſeum †.

In this undertaking the Doctor found himſelf ſeconded by Sir Charles Frederick, who engraved all the Aquitaine coins in his poſſeſſion, in 36 quarto plates, but without any deſcription or letter preſs, and intended only for private uſe, being little known before their circulation on his deceaſe, and that of his two numiſmatic friends beforementioned. "Sir Charles had deſired Mr. North would take his papers concerning Aquitaine coins, and digeſt and fit them for the preſs. Mr. North waited on him, and they talked over the affair. He earneſtly preſſed it; but was deſirous Mr. North's own piece on Henry the Third's coins ſhould firſt be publiſhed. Upon this Mr. North ſet about to finiſh it, till the unfortunate affair of Wormley happened ‡ (in which Mr. F. ſhewed himſelf his warm friend), which gave

"DEAR SIR, *Doctors Commons, May* 5, 1761.

"I received a few days ago a parcel directed to me, on the back of which was written "Mr. Hocker's papers with Mr. Loveday's, relating to Dr. Ducarel's Aquitaine coins," ſigned by the late learned Dr. Ward, with whoſe hand I am well acquainted. As I hear with great pleaſure that all Dr. Ward's papers are fallen into your hands, I know not who to return my thanks to for that piece of politeneſs but yourſelf, and I am, Sir, greatly obliged to you for thoſe papers. They contain ſome miſtakes and ſeveral faults, which I ſhall be ready to correct whenever I am able to diſcover coins enough to add another letter to the one already publiſhed. Hitherto I have met with only one Anglo-Gallic coin ſince that book was publiſhed; but having lately heard that Mr. Snelling, a dealer in Engliſh Coins and medals, intends ſhortly to publiſh a plate of twenty-five coins of the black money, which the late Mr. Joſeph Ames, ſecretary to the Society of Antiquaries, has, at different times, cauſed to be engraved, I called upon his ſon, and told him that I would endeavour to explain them; and that if there was room in the plate, I might add my unpubliſhed coins thereto. This will be done very ſoon." From this we may probably date his correſpondence with Mr. Loveday.

* In this ſtate of the plate he is called "ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL, LL. D. COMMISSARY OF ST. KATHARINE'S, ADVOCATE IN DOCTORS COMMONS, AND F. S. A. 1756;" and there is no date after the painter's name. See p. 142.

† The late Mr. Tutet had another, purchaſed at his ſale by Samuel Tyſſen, eſq; F. A. S.; and the late Sir Charles Frederick, bart. had a third, now in the hands of Mr. Gough.

‡ What this alludes to we have not found. Q. Whether any promiſe of that rectory had been made to Mr. North, or to Mr. Frederick for him, by any of the Hume family, who are patrons of the living, as well as lords of the manor, and were related to Mr. Frederick?

near

near two years delay to his work; during which time, a brother of the Society, who ſhall be nameleſs, came and told Mr. North, that Mr. F. had determined Mr. Folkes ſhould have the management of them, and had put them into his hands for that purpoſe. This report quite damped his pleaſing expectations; but he was in hopes, that, through the Doctor's interpoſition, he might have that agreeable employ *." Here the matter ſeems to have reſted.

Dr. Ducarel had ſome view to forming a ſeries of Engliſh medals, which, by admitting ſuch as have been ſtruck abroad relative to the hiſtory of this kingdom, he thought could be carried beyond the Conqueſt, provided the medals proved genuine. But when he engaged Francis Perry to engrave a ſeries, of which the late Mr. Hollis gave the outline, he began no earlier than Henry VIII. and cloſed it with James I. in 10 plates. Three ſupplemental ones were afterwards publiſhed of the ſame period. Mr Hollis intended it ſhould be more extenſive, by taking in the Roman medals: he, however, aſſiſted Perry in his own way. It was taken up by Mr. Snelling, who did not publiſh it in Mr. Hollis's life-time †.—Mr. Snelling's being a poſthumous publication, there is no letter-preſs to accompany his 33 plates, which reach from the Conqueſt to 1742. It will be eaſily ſeen that the medals of the firſt five kings are by Daſſier ‡.

Another work which the Doctor patronized was the "Series of antient Windows," engraved by Francis Perry §, from the rude ſketches of Aubrey in his MS. collections, from a tranſcript made by Mr. Ames of an abſtract of Aubrey's four volumes of Collections, taken by Mr. Hutchins for his private uſe, from the larger work in the hands of Mr. Awnſham Churchill, of Hembury.

In 1760 he printed, for private uſe, in 4to, an account of his friend Browne Willis, read at the Society of Antiquaries that year. Of this Mr. Loveday, in a letter to him, remarks, "It is really to be wiſhed that every eminent member of "the Antiquarian Society were on his deceaſe as well accounted for." This and ſome few more may ſerve in lieu of the flattering eloges drawn up for the deceaſed members of the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, printed at the expence of the reſpective bodies. A thick 4to. volume of Dr. Willis's letters to Dr. Ducarel is in the hands of Mr. Gough.

* Letter to Dr. Ducarel, 1750.

† Memoirs of Hollis, p. 105.

‡ Of the ſame kind is probably that of judge Gaſcoigne mentioned by Oldys, in the Britiſh Librarian, p. 267, who referred the Doctor to an impreſſion of it in a folio pedigree of the Wentworth family, in the poſſeſſion of the late Marquis of Rockingham.

§ The Doctor was a great patron of F. Perry, whoſe abilities were not ſo highly deſerving of his patronage. He employed him on the Aquitaine coins (though, by a letter of George Vertue, 1755, he ſeems to have been applied to for them), encouraged him in ſome Kentiſh views, and recommended him to Dr. Burton, of York, for whom he engraved the plan of Fountain's abbey; and another drawing was coming for him, though, ſays Dr. Burton, "his performance was "not much approved of by connoiſſeurs in this part of the world." The windows were a poſthumous work, publiſhed by Perry's adminiſtrator, one Stephens, a hatter, at Iſlington; the ſame perhaps who is diſtinguiſhed in the will of Dr. Young, under the title of "my friend Henry Stevens, a hatter, at the "Temple-Gate."

A queſtion being ſtarted by the hon. Daines Barrington, concerning trees indigenous to Great Britain, in Phil. Tranſ. LIX. p. 5. and the cheſnut, elm, lime and ſycamore, box, abele, and yew accounted non-indigenous; the Doctor undertook the defence of the firſt of theſe trees, and to prove it a native here; in which he was ſupported by his antiquarian friends Thorpe and Haſted, who, as Kentiſhmen, ſeem to have thought themſelves more particularly intereſted in the diſpute. His and their letters on the ſubject were printed in Phil. Tranſ. LXI. art. 17, 18, 19; and Mr. Barrington, in the next article, gave up the controverſy. If this defence was ſoftened in the printing below what it was in its original ſtate, we muſt extenuate the champion's ſeverity by the goodneſs of his cauſe *. He received great congratulations on his victory. The Doctor's account of the early cultivation of botany in England †, and more particularly of John Tradeſcant, a great promoter of that ſcience, and of his monument and garden at Lambeth, appeared originally in Phil. Tranſ. vol. LXIII. p. 79; whence it is copied, in this work, with ſeveral improvements, communicated by the Doctor to Mr. Nichols.

Dr. Ducarel's letter to Gerard Meerman, grand penſioner at the Hague, on the diſpute concerning Corſellis, as the firſt printer in England ‡, read at the Society of Antiquaries, 1760, and tranſlated into Latin by Dr Muſgrave, with Mr. Meerman's anſwer, were publiſhed in the ſecond volume of Meerman's "Origines Typographicæ," 1765, and, with a ſecond letter from Mr. Meerman, were given to the public by Mr. Nichols in a Supplement to his learned partner's "Two Eſſays on the Origin of Printing, 1776."

Upon printing the new edition of biſhop Gibſon's Codex, at the Clarendon preſs, 1761, the Doctor collated the MS. collections of precedents annexed to it with the originals at Lambeth, and elſewhere; in return for which, at his own deſire, the delegates of the preſs preſented him with two copies of the new edition handſomely bound.

From the time of Dr. Ducarel's appointment to be keeper of the library at Lam-

* Mr. Barrington's obſervation on the *regular* plantation of cheſnut trees at Newington in Kent was ſhewn by Mr. Thorpe, in a letter to Dr. Mary for the Royal Society, but never printed, to be a miſtake for ſome modern plantations within memory for hop-poles.

† Dr. Fothergill, in a letter to the Doctor, expreſſes his "hope that his learned friend will do "that for the lovers of plants, which they are unable to do for themſelves—make them acquainted with the hiſtory of their predeceſſors in this country."

‡ "I have very lately conſidered this affair about early printing. There is not the leaſt hint of "it in Bourgchier's regiſters. It is a piece of roguery in Atkins to ſay ſo. His book was printed "in 1664; and all the regiſter-books of the ſee of Canterbury, and other books and MSS. in the "Lambeth library were removed from thence, and carried to Cambridge, ſoon after archbiſhop "Laud's death, and were not brought back to Lambeth houſe till after the Revolution."

MS. paper of the Doctor's.

Mr. Wiſe was of a contrary opinion. In his letters to the Doctor, Jan. 22, and March 5, 1757, He ſays, "I am convinced almoſt to demonſtration, that the ſtory is true, only I want a copy of "the regiſter. Whether it is to be found in the regiſter, or elſewhere, I know not; but I have "good grounds to think that Atkins told truth. I am confident that ſuch a thing was once in "being."

beth, his purſuits took a different turn—to the eccleſiaſtical antiquities of this kingdom, and more particularly to thoſe of the province of Canterbury, for which he was ſo well ſupplied with materials from that library.

In 1761 the Doctor circulated printed propoſals for publiſhing a general repertory of the endowments of vicarages, for the ſervice both of vicars and their pariſhioners, as nothing conduces ſo much to aſcertain their mutual rights as antient original endowments. Theſe are to be found in the regiſtries of the biſhop or dean and chapter of the dioceſe, or in the chartularies and regiſter books of religious houſes. Many of the former are loſt, and the latter diſperſed into various hands. He had proceeded ſo far as to ſet down, in alphabetical order, the name and date of every endowment in the regiſters of the ſee of Canterbury; and all ſuch as he could diſcover in the public libraries, or in printed books. He therefore next ſolicited the like communications from the other dioceſans, or from poſſeſſors of antient records; and ſubjoined a ſpecimen of his method, and a liſt of the endowments already diſcovered. In this enquiry he was aſſiſted by all the regiſters, &c. at *Lambeth* and in the archives of the dean and chapter of *Canterbury*; ſome from the regiſtry of *Wells* by means of biſhop Willes, from notes taken by archbiſhop Secker when biſhop of *Briſtol*; from the late dean Ball, Mr. Clarke the reſidentiary, and Dr. Burrell, for *Chicheſter*. All the regiſters of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* to the time of Henry VIII. which alſo help much as to *Cheſter dioceſe*, were ſent to Lambeth by biſhop Cornwallis, at the deſire of archbiſhop Secker, and examined by the Doctor. The few regiſters of *St. David's* were brought to London by biſhop Squire, and examined by the Doctor. There are no old regiſters extant of the other three Welſh dioceſes. For *Ely* the principal aſſiſtance came from Mr. Cole. Dr Milles dean of *Exeter*, and biſhop Lyttelton, procured him almoſt every thing for that dioceſe. *Glouceſter* he had principally from Atkins and the *Worceſter* regiſter. For *Hereford*, great aſſiſtance from Mr. Clark, regiſtrar there. The regiſter-book of Remigius, which had been lent to archbiſhop Wake when biſhop of *Lincoln*, and by his executors ſent to Chriſt-church, Oxford, having been reſtored to biſhop Green, partly by the Doctor's means, was lent to him, with that of Hugh Wells, and they were of great ſervice to him. He had *London* from Newcourt, and ſome papers communicated by Dr. Burrell. Biſhop Young ſent for, and lent him, the two volumes of biſhop Tanner's Collections for the *Norwich* regiſtry. *Oxford* was furniſhed from biſhop Secker's notes left to his ſucceſſors in that ſee. Good aſſiſtance for *Rocheſter* from the late archdeacon Denne, and Mr. Thorpe's Regiſtrum Roffenſe. For *Saliſbury* he had ſome notes from the late regiſtrar Froome. Biſhop Thomas ſent for all the old regiſters of *Wincheſter* to Chelſea, and lent them one by one. Mr. regiſtrar Clarke gave great aſſiſtance for *Worceſter*. *York* was collected moſtly from the MS. notes of the late Dr. Burton. *Carliſle* from biſhop Lyttelton. *Cheſter* from the Lichfield regiſters. For *Durham* he had not the leaſt aſſiſtance from any perſon, except from his own accidental collections *. His account of all theſe ſeveral regiſters will ſoon be printed, in a volume of his Epiſtolary

* From a MS. paper ſigned by him, June 22, 1780.

Correſpondence with ſome of the firſt Characters in literature, and will be accompanied with ſeveral valuable antiquarian tracts by himſelf and his learned friends.

The propoſal for publiſhing the General Repertory of Endowments of Vicarages, originally circulated, with a ſpecimen annexed, in a ſingle ſheet, 4to, dated Dec. 3, 1761, was prefixed (with a new date, Dec. 23, 1762) to "A Repertory of the "Endowments of Vicarages in the Dioceſe of Canterbury, 1763," 4to, printed for the benefit of the charity-ſchool at Canterbury; of which Mr. Gough has the Doctor's copy, with conſiderable additions in MS. by him, which were all incorporated into a ſecond edition* in 8vo, 1782; to which were added, Endowments of Vicarages in the dioceſe of Rocheſter. In a letter to Mr. Cole, of Milton, 1757 †, he ſays, "I hope, within this year, to have about 12 dioceſes ready for "the preſs;" and in another, to the Rev. Dr. Cox Macro, 1763, he tells him he had eleven other dioceſes then ready.

In 1768 he appears to have entertained thoughts of going to preſs with theſe collections.

He had a copy of the "Notitia Parochialis," formerly belonging to the earl of Oxford, which he bought at T. Oſborne's, and preſented to Lambeth library, a particular and very intereſting account of the value of a great number of ſmall livings and others in England moſtly ſigned by the rectors and vicars 1705; as an anſwer to ſome printed queries tacked by order of Mr. Harley, afterwards lord treaſurer Oxford, at the bottom of a brief ſent that year for the repairs of the church of All Saints in Oxford ‡; ſix oblong volumes, and a ſeventh volume of index to the reſt. They contain a collection of private papers, and can only be conſidered as deſigned for uſeful and certain information (and not as legal evidence) of the ſtate of ſmall pariſhes at that time, and many of them ſigned by the then incumbents.

He drew up, 1763, an account of the MSS. in the Norfolk library belonging to the Royal Society, amounting to 563, including 45 now firſt catalogued. On this occaſion he was of a committee with lord Charles Cavendiſh and the late Dr. Birch.

In 1763 he was appointed by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, at the head of whom Mr. Grenville § then was, in conjunction with Sir Joſeph Ayloffe, bart. and Mr. Aſtle, to digeſt and methodize the records of the State Paper Office at Whitehall, and afterwards thoſe in the Augmentation-office. A calendar of the

* Of the ſecond edition, of which no more than 250 copies were printed, 100 were given by Dr. Ducarel to a charitable inſtitution at Canterbury, for the relief of the widows of clergy.

† Gent. Mag. vol. LV. p. 782.

‡ Account of a MS. in the Lambeth library, intituled, "Notitia Parochialis," from a collection of papers, in 6 volumes, preſerved in the MS. library of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. Vol. VI. marked 965 N° 1459.—"Dr. Ducarel, the archbiſhop's librarian at Lambeth, thinks "it neceſſary to acquaint Mr. Coterel, that the collection from which this extract is taken was "made by Mr. Harley, afterwards lord Oxford, in the year 1705, who cauſed the above *adver-* "*tiſement* to be printed at the bottom of a brief iſſued for the rebuilding of the church of All "Saints in Oxford, dated 28th of February, 3 Anne; and anſwers to the queries therein con- "tained were returned by 1606 of the clergy. Lambeth, June 23, 1778."

§ On this occaſion the late Mr. Weſt wrote thus to him: "I am glad to ſee Mr. Grenville in "this reſpect following the example of one of his able predeceſſors, the earl of Oxford.

"Eſt aliquod prodire tenus ſi non datur ultra."

records of the latter, in 2 volumes, folio, was purchaſed at his ſale by Mr. Cook, for the Bodleian library.

In 1766, he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries a paper on Bezants; which biſhop Lyttelton, in a letter to him, ſtyled "curious and elaborate." He was one of the committee for extracting papers from the minutes of the Society for preſs, 1762.

The ſhare he took in the Rowleian diſcovery and controverſy, 1771 and 1772, may be ſeen in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVI. pp. 361, 362. 461—464. 544—547. 580. 859.

In 1776 was printed for private uſe, "A Liſt of various Editions of the Bible "and parts thereof, in Engliſh, from the year 1526 to 1776," in a ſingle ſheet, 8vo; and an improved edition, 1778, at the expence of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. This little tract owed its riſe to a liſt of Engliſh Bibles copied from one compiled by Mr. Ames, from 1526 to 1757, preſented by Dr. Gifford to the Lambeth library. It was completed by Dr. Ducarel from his own obſervations, and the later diſcoveries of his learned friends Dr Percy biſhop of Dromore, and Mr. Tutet. Mr. Nichols alſo, and Mr. Herbert editor of the new edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, contributed not a few articles from their own collections.

The account of Dr. Stukeley and his writings, prefixed to the ſecond volume of his Itinerary publiſhed 1776, was drawn up by Dr. Ducarel, who alſo prepared an epitaph for him, which will be given in the future publication annexed above.

The Doctor gave a MS. abſtract of the large hiſtory of the Benedictine Abbey of Bec in Normandy, drawn up by Dom John Bourget, monk of that houſe, and F. A. S. of London, to Mr. Nichols, who printed it in 1779, 8vo, with an Appendix of original deeds *; and who likewiſe printed, in the ſame year, in two volumes, 8vo,

* Dom Bourget's letter to him, when he ſent him that hiſtory, is here ſubjoined:

"SIR, *From the Abbey of Bec, 20 Auguſt, 1764.*

"The greateſt glory of a nation is certainly that of producing men of ſuch generous principles as to ſacrifice their labours to the cultivation of the ſciences and arts. The Engliſh nation, Sir, ſurpaſſes all others in this particular; and we may aſſert, with great truth, that it is, like Rome and Athens, as celebrated for its learning as it is for its power and riches. Who can juſtly number the great geniuſes who excite the attention of aſtoniſhed Europe by the luſtre of their merit and the ſolidity of their erudition; by their penetration into the moſt abſtruſe ſecrets of nature, and by their wonderful art of diſcovering and tranſmitting to future ages the ſuperb monuments of venerable antiquity?

This, Sir, is the teſtimony which all Europe renders to your nation; and the unanimity of voices on this particular was the ſubject of my moſt ſerious reflection when a happy occaſion procured me the honour of your brother's acquaintance. To ſee him a ſecond time after having ſeen him once, was the firſt ſentiment which immediately ſtruck me, and which ſince has continually increaſed; and I will take the liberty to aſſure you, that this ſentiment muſt equally ſtrike all who are ſenſible of true merit. Be not then ſurpriſed, Sir, that I exerted my utmoſt application to cultivate with advantage a friendſhip with a man of ſo much merit, and to avail myſelf of the ſhort time he ſtayed in this city.

In the courſe of his learned converſations I diſcovered with ſecret ſatisfaction, that the great reputation your nation enjoys in the republic of letters increaſes in proportion as we approach it, and can judge from its true originals. And ſuch was my prepoſſeſſion in this reſpect, that abſent from

8vo, "Some Account of the Alien Priories, and of ſuch Lands as they are known "to have poſſeſſed in England and Wales," collected by John Warburton, Eſq; Somerſet

from him I hardly knew mankind, and I reckoned every moment loſt. Undoubtedly, Sir, the correſpondence of taſte and humour and our congenial way of thinking and judging of many things did not a little contribute to eſtabliſh that harmony of ſentiment which united us ſo ſtrictly together; but his perſonal merit, the amiableneſs of his character, and the excellent qualities of his mind and heart, were the ſtrongeſt inducements with me to gain his friendſhip. I delighted to hear him ſpeak of the laws, the manners, and the cuſtoms of the different nations where he had travelled: his remarks on the characters which diſtinguiſh them from their neighbours; more eſpecially of the ſciences which they cultivate; of their foundations; and of their antient and ſuperb monuments.

He dwelt longer on thoſe of Great-Britain, as the kingdom which exhibits the greateſt number of objects intereſting to a lover of letters and of noble antiquity. He enumerated thoſe magnificent monuments and foundations which immortalize a nation, as univerſities, academies, ſocieties, &c. He did not forget the Society of Antiquaries of London; and it was on this occaſion I learnt, Sir, that it has the happineſs to eſteem you as one of its moſt valuable members; that you are intimately verſed in the ſtudy of antiquities, and that your reſearches have more particularly for their object all that the province of Normandy can furniſh on that point worthy the attention of the learned and deſerving to be tranſmitted to poſterity.

He impoſed on me the taſk of giving him a ſhort account of all I could diſcover curious or remarkable in the Abbey of Bec; no doubt, Sir, with a view to ſecond the happy diſpoſition you poſſeſs to enrich the republic of letters with your learned and uſeful reſearches. I yielded to his requeſt with greater pleaſure, as it enabled me to ſatisfy my deſire to oblige him or his friends, and to apply myſelf to a ſtudy for which I have for a long time had a ſtrong inclination.

I ſhould long ſince have purſued this ſtudy, if the ſuperior generals of the order of St. Benedict, of which I am a member, had not taken from me my liberty, by giving me different offices, both ſpiritual and temporal, which they obliged me to hold.

I was firſt appointed prior to the abbey of St. Martin de Seez *, and continued ſix years in that office; from thence tranſlated to the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen, founded by Duke William, where, as ſub-prior, I managed the temporalities during the two firſt years, and the ſpiritualities the third year. The three years ended, I reſigned, according to cuſtom, the place to another, to paſs in order to the royal abbey of Bec, where I now actually reſide.

This abbey, ſituated in Roumois, in the dioceſe of Roan, and nine leagues from that city, was founded by Hellouin, ſon of Auſgot, a Dane. It may be conſidered as one of the moſt celebrated of the kingdom, as much for its ſpiritual as temporal privileges, immunities, &c. and which it obtained, ſoon after its foundation, from the Kings of France and England, from princes, dukes, earls, biſhops, chapters, particular barons, &c. as by the famous ſchool, which Lanfranc, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, eſtabliſhed there, which produced men, ſome of whom ſerved the church, and others the ſtate, with honour and diſtinction.

It is no leſs remarkable for its fortifications, than for the ſieges it ſuſtained againſt the forces of the Kings of England.

A little before the death of its founder, the number of monks who had ſubmitted to its juriſdiction was already ſo great, that ſome modern writers have not heſitated to apply to this devout

* Dr. Ducarel enables us to take up this worthy Benedictine's hiſtory a little earlier. He was born at the village of Beaumais near Falaiſe, in the dioceſe of Seez, in 1724; and educated at the grammar-ſchool at Caen, whence he was removed to that univerſity, and purſued his ſtudies with great diligence and ſucceſs till 1745, when he became a Benedictine monk of the abbey of St. Martin de Seez, then *en regle*, that is, under the direction of a conventual abbot. See the Memoirs prefixed to the "Hiſtory of the Abbey of Bec."

Somerſet herald, and Dr. Ducarel; who did not, however, permit his name to be mentioned and conſiderably augmented by Mr. Gough and ſome other learned friends

perſon this paſſage of the royal prophet, "Ab ubertate domûs tua inebriâſti faciem terræ, et a torrente ſapientiæ eorum repleſti orbem terrarum." All theſe recluſes were employed either in the ſtudy of the Sacred Writings, the ſinging of Pſalms, or in manual exerciſes. To them, but more eſpecially to the monks of the abbey of Jumieges, is owing the draining of the fens of Upper Normandy, and the cultivation of the lands, till then neglected. But ſuch is the nature of all human eſtabliſhments, that thoſe which appear the moſt ſolid and the moſt reſpectable to the eyes of mankind, are liable to the injuries of time: if unexpected revolutions do not totally overturn them, at leaſt they ſhake their very foundations, and occaſion them to undergo ſuch conſiderable changes, that they are hardly to be known again. The abbey of Bec experienced this in a remarkable manner.

Some few centuries were ſcarcely elapſed, before the monks, countenanced by the evil examples of the idleneſs, luxury, and licentiouſneſs of their abbots, loſt ſight of all the ſanctity of their ſtation, degenerated from the virtues of their predeceſſors, and inſenſibly fell into a total oblivion of their obligation. Without doubt it was to ſtop the progreſs of theſe enormities, and to hinder the bad uſes which perhaps the abbots made of their great revenues, that the King took away two thirds, which he diſpoſed of in favour of ſome ſecular eccleſiaſtics of high birth and ſmall fortune.

Nevertheleſs, as the relaxation of monaſtic diſcipline increaſed, it became neceſſary to put a ſtop to the torrent of licentiouſneſs. To this effect, they ſubſtituted monks of the ſame order reformed, known by the name of Benedictines of the congregation of St. Maur. This congregation, compoſed of near two hundred abbeys of different revenues, is governed by a general ſuperior, aſſiſted by two aſſiſtant ſuperiors, all appointed by a general chapter, which prolongs or diſmiſſes them every three years. They reckon in the ſingle province of Normandy thirty-two of theſe abbeys richly endowed. The income of this of Bec, one of the richeſt of the order, is about two hundred thouſand livres, two thirds whereof belong to the abbots, and the remaining part maintains between forty and fifty monks, which is our number at preſent.

I am actually at work on the Hiſtory of this Abbey. There is not, Sir, any manuſcript, titles, charters, &c. which have not paſſed under my hands, that I may not advance any fact which I cannot prove. I expect this work will be badly received by the falſe devotees and then ignorant ſuperſtitious, who will not find therein one word mentioned of the pious extravagancies of certain melancholy brains, who preached to the people the fruit of a diſtempered imagination, and made them go down by favour of the barbarity of the times and of ſuperſtition, which it was their intereſt to ſupport as men inſpired and gifted with ſupernatural powers; but I declare it is not for ſuch I write. You will receive by the next opportunity a ſhort abridgement of it, my time not having permitted me to prove numbers of facts that I intended to add. I ſhall likewiſe ſend you the plan of the antient building of this monaſtery, and of that of Jumieges; the firſt was entirely rebuilt within theſe twenty years, and is eſteemed one of the fineſt monaſteries in France.

I ſhall, in the courſe of my work, mention the antiquities of other moſt remarkable abbeys in Normandy, as that of St. Peter of Jumieges, founded in the year 655; St. Stephen and Trinity of Caen, both founded about the middle of the eleventh century; the firſt by Duke William the Conqueror, the latter by Queen Mathilda his wife. But I ſhould exceed the bounds of a letter; perhaps I have already too much intruded on your patience: I beg the favour however to be ſtill heard in the following article; it intereſts me greatly.

The high character your Society of Antiquaries of London bears in the learned world flattered me, Sir, with an earneſt deſire to participate with ſuch reſpectable members the glory they have

friends of the publiſher; to which was prefixed, a general deſcription of the Seven Norman cathedrals, with very neat prints of them. Of this work a good analyſis, with

have already gained, and ſtill daily acquire. But for that, it was neceſſary to have a known perſonal merit, of which I can preſume but to a ſmall ſhare; Patrons of dignity, and I know not any one in England capable of protecting me. Theſe difficulties have, as it were, ſtifled my deſire, and even prevented my mentioning it to you. There certainly is no obſtacle too great, nor, which is more, unſurmountable by any one who aſpires to the glorious title of Fellow of ſo illuſtrious a Society as yours is. As for my rank, my monaſtic vow, and the different manner of our honouring the Deity, and rendering him our due worſhip; I do not imagine, Sir, they could be any hindrance to my reception, if I had the happineſs to poſſeſs the neceſſary talents required to fill my place with ſome degree of honour and dignity. It only belongs to the ignorant vulgar and to the ſuperſtitious fanatick, to live and die under the yoke of opinion and prejudice. The country of men of letters knows no other bounds than the limits of the literary and enlightened world. Wherever they meet, they are countrymen, becauſe they every where concur in common to the diſcovery of truth. My uneaſineſs therefore, on this head, perhaps, has as little foundation as it is injurious to men who are the living ornaments of their age, and who will be the admiration of future ages. A little genius, few talents, and a narrow capacity, are the true motives of my fears; and they are, Sir, but too juſtly founded, unleſs your learned and reſpectable Society judges of me with great indulgence. Your brother encourages my hope, by promiſing to honour me with his recommendation to you, and to his other friends; without which I never ſhould have preſumed to offer myſelf as Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of London, and yet leſs to trouble you on that ſubject. But, whether the Society judges me worthy of ſo diſtinguiſhed an honour, or whether they ſhall think fit to refuſe my application and moſt reſpectful deſire, you ſhall not find me leſs ready to uſe my utmoſt endeavours to ſerve you; having not any thing more deſirable at heart than to demonſtrate to you by my actions my perfect attachment, and the great reſpect with which I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble and very obedient ſervant,

Dom JOHN BOURGET.

"P. S. I will ſend to your brother ſome time next week the Abridgement above mentioned, and will add to it the *Proſpectus* of the Hiſtory of Normandy, on which we are now at work, that he may ſend them to you by a leſs expenſive way than that of the poſt."

To this letter the Doctor returned an anſwer in French, of which the following is a tranſlation:

"SIR, *Doctors Commons, Nov.* 30, 1764.

"I duly received the honour of your obliging letter of Auguſt 20, which gave me great pleaſure. I thought it neceſſary to execute the commiſſion contained in it before I anſwered it. As ſoon, therefore, as I had got it tranſlated into Engliſh, I communicated it to the members of the Society of Antiquaries (who are not maſters of the French language) previous to the meeting of the Society, November 7. Buſineſs of conſequence having prevented me from attending on the Society before the 22d inſtant, I on that day read publicly the tranſlation of your letter, which was unanimouſly approved by a very numerous meeting: after a ſhort introductory ſpeech by myſelf, I propoſed you as a member. Having preſented a recommendation in your favour, it was immediately read, and ſigned by the preſident, lord Willoughby of Parham, and the oldeſt and moſt reſpectable members, till the paper was quite filled with names. Thus, Sir, in five or ſix weeks I hope to congratulate you on your being choſen an honorary member of this learned body.

"I am deſired, Sir, to inform you, that the labour which you have undertaken of the Hiſtory of the Abbies of Normandy is a work of the greateſt conſequence, as it will tell us a thouſand particulars equally intereſting to the Hiſtory of England and France, which could be only known by your means; and that you, Sir, are conſidered as a real acquiſition to our Society, of whom there are very few French members, and not one Norman.

"The

with a deſcription of the plates, and ſome valuable notes, was given by a learned correſpondent of Mr. Urban in the Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1786.

The Collection of Royal and Noble Wills, from the Conqueror to Henry VII. printed by Mr. Nichols, 1780, was given to the world in conſequence of the ſug-

" The compliments you are pleaſed to pay to my brother and myſelf are too great; and you have carried too far your panegyric on the Engliſh nation. There are learned men in all parts of the world. Normandy has furniſhed a prodigious number. If ſo many continually iſſue from the two univerſities of this kingdom, it muſt be owned it ariſes from the different plans of education adopted in them from that in the other univerſities of Europe; I may add, that here men dare to think, and to think without conſtraint is one of the greateſt bleſſings of this happy kingdom. The Engliſh have naturally a high eſteem for the Normans; and if we examine the character of the two people cloſely we may ſay, without breach of truth, that the Engliſh are half Normans, and the Normans half Engliſh. From this time, Sir, I ſhall conſider a literary correſpondence as eſtabliſhed between us, if you think proper; and if, in the continuance of your work, I can ſend you any aſſiſtance, I ſhall do it with pleaſure. Mr. de Brequigny * has been here five or ſix months, ſent by the court of France, to diſcover, in the Exchequer at Weſtminſter, all the antient deeds and charters relating to Normandy, to compile a Hiſtory of that Province. He has obtained admittance, and made his ſearch, but hitherto without finding any thing of great conſequence. He ſtill continues his ſearches. I have ſeen him once. He tells me, that a Benedictine monk, named Dom le Noir, is now writing the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Normandy †. If you are acquainted with this work, let me know his plan, and if his deſign be different from yours.

" Favour me with an anſwer as ſoon as you can after the receipt of this. I have the honour to be with perfect eſteem," &c.

To this Dom Bourget returned an anſwer of thanks, Dec. 17, 1764.

In a ſecond letter, dated Jan. 25, 1765, the Doctor announced to his friend his election as an honorary member of the Society ‡ unanimouſly, at a very numerous meeting the 10th inſtant, and deſiring him to acknowledge it in a letter of civility, which the good father did in an anſwer, dated March 8 §, 1765, containing remarks on Rouſſeau's Emile and Voltaire on Toleration. This letter and another of May 15, the ſame year, deſcribing his promotion to the abbey of Evroux, never came to the Doctor's hand, but were ſuſpected of being intercepted; as appears by the laſt letter from Dom Bourget, June, 1765; the Doctor's anſwer to which, July 5, 1765, was incloſed under cover to his brother Monſieur Bourget, merchant at Rouen: and here, as far as we have learnt, ended the correſpondence. Dom Bourget's death, which happened on New Year's day, 1764, at the age of 52, was occaſioned by his unfortunate neglect of a hurt he got in his leg by falling down two or three ſteps in going from the hall to the cloiſter of the Abbey of St. Stephen at Caen, being deceived by the ambiguous feeble light of a glimmering and dying lamp that was placed in that paſſage. He was buried in the church of the ſaid abbey, Jan. 3, 1776.

* Of this gentleman and his labours, ſee Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 747.

† It was a General Hiſtory of Normandy.

‡ In 1765 he returned to the abbey of St. Stephen and Caen, where he continued to the time of his death. The honourable offices to which he was promoted on account of his great abilities, enabled him not only to purſue his favourite ſtudy of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of ſome of the principal Benedictine abbies in Normandy, but likewiſe gave him acceſs to all their charters, deeds, regiſter-books, &c. &c. Theſe he examined with great care, and left behind him in MS. large and accurate accounts of the abbies of St. Peter de Jumieges, St. Stephen, and the Holy Trinity at Caen (founded by William the Conqueror and his Queen Matilda), and a very particular Hiſtory of the Abbey of Bec. A. C. DUCAREL.

§ Withal expreſſing his ſurprize at not receiving an official letter *(lettres d' Aggregation)*; as, if it was neceſſary to pay any money for theſe kind of diſpatches, he was ready to make the purchaſe: but his friend aſſured him neither the forms were cuſtomary, nor any money expected; but if he required a certificate of his election, he ſhould have it.

geſtions of Dr. Ducarel; from whoſe ſtores the far greater part of the materials was purchaſed at a pretty large price.

Of all the honours Dr. Ducarel enjoyed none gave him greater ſatisfaction than the commiſſariate of St. Katharine's *, a place to which he has done due honour in "The Hiſtory of the Royal Hoſpital and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine, near "the Tower of London, from its foundation in the year 1273, to the Preſent "Time, 1782," 4to, adorned with ſeventeen plates. This hiſtory was originally compiled by the Doctor for the uſe of our preſent very amiable Queen, to whom a copy of it was preſented in MS. a ſhort time after her acceſſion to the patronage of this collegiate church, the only eccleſiaſtical preferment in the gift of the Queen Conſort of England. On a thorough repair of this curious old church in 1778, an empty vault was diſcovered in the chancel, of a ſize that would hold two coffins, and no more. This ſpot the Doctor claimed in virtue of his office; and has often pointed out to the writer of this article, and to many others of his friends as a reſting-place for his aſhes and thoſe of his lady. His own remains were accordingly there depoſited. Two additional plates to the Hiſtory of St. Katharine's, repreſenting the curious groteſque carvings under the old ſtalls there, were engraved a little before his death, at his particular requeſt, and will ſoon be given to the publick in a ſhort Appendix to that Hiſtory.

* On this promotion he received the following humorous letter from his friend Dr. Walker:

"Worthye Mayſtere Doctor, Commiſſarye, and my ſingular goode Friende,

"After myne haſtye commendations to your worſhippe, I deſyre to adjoyne myne aſſurances to "you, that it givythe me moche pleaſſure to have this opportunitye of teſtifying my ſincear goode "wyſhe towards you; foraſmoche as fortune puttyth it in my power to ſend you my congratu-"lacions as a ſmall marke of hur favours, by whiche I truſt ſhe meanythe this onlye as an earneſt "penny; and indede ryghte glad ſholde I be yf the profyte thereof excedyd the dygnitye of this "your advancement; for I doubte the dygnitye muſt in ſome ſort compenſate for the profyte: "howbeit it ſemythe not unliklye to my poor conceit that it may not perchance be unacceptable "to your diſpoſition, on the ſcore, that peradventure it maye ſo happen to fall out, that it maye "adminyſter newe occaſyons of future oſervacyons in the antiquarie ſcyence; a ſcyence verilye to "be had in admyracyon of al beſyde wyghtes; and certes in that loſe Fames trumpet loudlye and "(in thys inſtaunce) trewlye reportythe thee to be, wyche myne owne partycular acquaintaunce "wythe thee veryfyeth to my certayne knowleche, in verye dede an adept.

"Long tyme mayſt thou therefore enjoye this ſame benifyte; and maye God Almyghtye take "you into his gude kepynge. Wythe wyſhes of al healthe and happyneſſe, I remayne yours in "al frendlye ſervice, DEDYMUS DEDIMUS.

"What is moſtly compoſed of mortar and brick,
"Makes half of my name: if that you can nick.
"Crack a nut, and half of what therein you finde
"Makes the reſt. Cherchez donc, I opine you're not blinde.

"St. John's daye ad portas Latinas,
"Maye the 6th.
"yere of incarnacyon M D CC LV.

"For the Worſhippfull Doctor Ducarel."

This is about as good an imitation of the ſtyle of Elizabeth's time, as Chatterton's Rowley's of that of Edward IV.

Of

Of Croydon and Lambeth palaces (the laſt remaining monuments of epiſcopal grandeur in or near the metropolis) he has given particular Hiſtories.

" Some Account of the Town, Church, and Archiepiſcopal Palace of Croydon, " in the County of Surrey, from its Foundation to the Year 1783," 4to, originally drawn up in 1754, at the requeſt of Archbiſhop Herring, was publiſhed in 1783.

To " The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Archiepiſcopal Palace of Lambeth *, " from its Foundation to the Preſent Time, 1785," 4to, which was dedicated, by permiſſion, to Archbiſhop Moore, the preſent work, it is hoped, will be conſidered as no unſuitable companion; and ſome Additions to the Hiſtory of Croydon will ſoon be publiſhed.

His memoirs of archbiſhop Hutton and his family, fairly written, were purchaſed at his ſale, by the Rev. Dr. Lort, for the Hutton family. His appointment to the place of librarian at Lambeth (to which a ſalary of £30. per annum is annexed) took place under archbiſhop Hutton, May 3, 1757 †; and the catalogues of that valuable collection ‡ are not a little benefited by his diligence and abilities. The catalogue begun by biſhop Gibſon, while librarian § here, and continued by Dr. Wilkins with the greateſt minuteneſs, has been by him perfected to the preſent time; a diſtinct catalogue made of the books of archbiſhop Secker, who expended above 300l. in arranging and improving the MS. library and printed books here; and another, in three volumes folio, of the pamphlets and tracts bound up by the direction of archbiſhop Cornwallis ‖. And in the library of MSS. the catalogue

* To this hiſtory is prefixed the head of the Doctor, with the addition of the painter's name; and the legend altered to " ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL, LL. D. COMMISSARY OF ST. " KATHARINE'S, and of the DIOCESE OF CANTERBURY, &c. &c. F. R. and A. S. S. " 1784." See p. 133.

† Previous to this he ſeems to have been recommended by Dr. Topham, of York, to archbiſhop Herring, from whom we find the following letter to Dr. Topham: " I can have no objection to " any favourable countenance you think fit to ſhew to Dr. Ducarel: I have the higheſt opinion of " his integrity and uſefulneſs. I will moſt undoubtedly pay attention to him in the capacity you " mention him to me at his own deſire. You knew my reaſons for keeping myſelf in very general " expreſſions on that head. I approve of his deſign moſt extremely of regulating and making an " index to the papers and regiſters at Lambeth. They are now a treaſure; a good index will " convert them into ready caſh I will take care the Doctor and his friend ** ſhall be accommo- " dated at Lambeth when they ſet about the work. Tho. Cant. Croydon-houſe, Dec. 23, 1754."

‡ See the hiſtory of this valuable library in the Hiſtory of Lambeth Palace, p. 47—56. 58—76.

§ In which place he was ſucceeded by Dr. Benjamin Ibbot, who died 1725. The regular ſucceſſion, with memoirs of the librarians, is given in the Hiſtory of Lambeth Palace, p. 63—76.

‖ Biſhop Gibſon's papers were ſorted and bound up in 14 volumes. Many of them belonged to archbiſhop Teniſon, who gave them to Dr. Gibſon, while his chaplain; who, in his life-time, directed his executors, the late Dr. Betteſworth, and his ſon, George Gibſon, Eſq; to depoſit them in the MS. library at Lambeth, with many more of his own collecting. They were actually delivered by the executors to archbiſhop Herring, Oct. 21, 1748; and depoſited in this library the 23d of February following, where they lay undigeſted till June 1758; when archbiſhop Secker ordered them to be methodized and bound up as they now appear. Upon peruſal of the firſt volume, the archbiſhop recommended to his librarian to put as many as could be into chronological

** Mr. Rowe Mores.

order,

catalogue begun by Dr. Wilkins, 720, and continued by ſucceeding librarians to No. 888, he extended to No. 1147. in 2 vols *. Dr. Birch, who was an excellent judge of ſuch merit, expreſſes his obligations to "the learned librarian, A. C. Du-"carel; to whoſe knowledge, induſtry, and love of hiſtory and antiquity, the valu-"able library of MSS. of the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury is highly indebted "for the order in which it is now arranged, and by whoſe obliging and communi-"cating temper it is rendered generally uſeful †." In this library are 13 large volumes of 1506 Antient Charters, all originals, with many fine ſeals. In 1757, he addreſſed to archbiſhop Secker a letter concerning the firſt edition of archbiſhop Parker's valuable book "De Antiquitate Britannicæ Eccleſiæ," now in the MS. library at Lambeth, N° 959, giving an account of a great many Chartæ Antiquæ, MS. notes, &c. &c. contained therein. This letter is printed at large in the Appendix to his Hiſtory of Lambeth Palace.

He was engaged alſo in arranging and indexing above 30 volumes, folio, of leaſes, papers, &c. and he could have greatly eaſed the archbiſhop in diſpatching and anſwering an infinite number of letters, and have been truly uſeful. Such was the Doctor's aſſiduity in whatever he undertook, that, beſides the fair copy of the index by him taken of all the Lambeth regiſters, and the general index which he made to them, he reſerved for himſelf another, which at his ſale became the property of Mr. Gough. It contains, in 47 volumes, folio, neatly bound, an account of every inſtrument relative to the ſee, province, and dioceſe of Canterbury in the regiſters of all the archbiſhops of Canterbury, from Pecham to Herring; and, together with a great variety of other materials amaſſed by the Doctor, may be juſtly ſtyled, a fund of eccleſiaſtical antiquities for that province in particular, and for the kingdom at large. In this laborious undertaking he was materially aſſiſted by the induſtry of his friend Mr. Rowe Mores ‡; by Mr. Hall §, his predeceſſor in the office of librarian; and by Mr. Pouncey, who for many years was his aſſiſtant as clerk and deputy-librarian, the latter of which poſts he holds under Dr. Ducarel's ſucceſſor Dr. Lort.

order, or a proper aſſortment, and account of their ſubjects, with leiſure and more aſſiſtance. "And thus," ſays his Grace, "by means of a little delay, the collection will do more honour to "the giver and the compiler." But the hint came too late; the whole collection was bound; and the only amends the librarian could make, was by adding an alphabetical index to every volume; and a complete alphabetical repertory, in chronological order, of every paper and inſtrument in the whole ſet.

* The original catalogue of MSS. of Henry Warton in Lambeth library, in his own handwriting, is now in the poſſeſſion of John Loveday, Eſq; of Caverſham, Berks.

† Preface to Lord Bacon's Letters.

‡ This is tacitly acknowledged in the Doctor's Preface to his "Hiſtory of Croydon;" and was often mentioned by himſelf in converſation.

§ Of whom Dr. Ducarel communicated ſome memoirs, printed in the "Hiſtory of the Archie-"piſcopal Hoſpitals in and near Canterbury." To Mr. Hall he was indebted for much aſſiſtance from the archives and records of the church at Canterbury, as well as in the regiſters at Lambeth. A quarto volume of Mr. Hall's letters, whence ſome extracts have been given in the above mentioned Hiſtory of the Hoſpitals, p. 188, 189, was lent by the Doctor for that purpoſe to the writer of this note, and has ſince been purchaſed at his ſale by Dr. Lort.

On the death of archbiſhop Secker, the Doctor would gladly have held the office of ſecretary to his ſucceſſor, "the income of which, after paying one third to a deputy, would have made him ample amends for all the pains, trouble, and expence he had been at many years in digeſting the regiſters, in 68 volumes, folio."

"The regiſter-books of the archbiſhops of Canterbury were antiently kept near their palace in the priory of St. Gregory at Canterbury; but having for many years been removed from thence to Lambeth, they are now commonly called the Lambeth regiſters. The oldeſt of theſe is the regiſter of archbiſhop Pecham; and thoſe of all his ſucceſſors to the preſent time are in being, except thoſe of the archbiſhops Mepeham and Stratford (of which ſome few tranſcripts only are preſerved at Lambeth, in a book called *Album Regiſtrum*, taken, I believe, about the time of King Henry VI.) and thoſe of the archbiſhops Ufford *, and Bradwardin, which, by ſome unknown accident, have been unfortunately loſt.

Archbiſhop John Pecham from 1278 to 1294.
Robert Winchelſea from 1294 to 1313. †
Walter Reynolds from 1313 to 1327.

There are no regiſters extant of the three next archbiſhops,

Archbiſhop Simon Mepeham from 1327 to 1333.
John Stratford from 1333 to 1348.
Thomas Bradwardyn from 1348 to 1349.

"But I have endeavoured to ſupply that defect by copying per extenſum, from the *Regiſtrum Album* at Lambeth, and from the *Chartæ Antiquæ* in the MS. library there, ſome ancient acts and inſtruments, which make a ſort of regiſter of thoſe times.

"As to archbiſhop Stratford's regiſter, it was ſtolen from Lambeth, and carried to Ryegate in 1402, as appears in archbiſhop Arundel's regiſter, by perſons unknown, who were excommunicated for that offence.

Then follow the regiſters of

Archbiſhop Simon Iſlip from 1349 to 1366.
Simon Langham from 1366 to 1367. ‡
William Wittleſey from 1367 to 1375.
Simon Sudbury from 1375 to 1381.
William Courtney from 1381 to 1396.
Thomas Arundel, 2 vols. from 1396 to 1414.
Henry Chichele, 2 vols. from 1414 to 1443.

* Ufford was archbiſhop for ſo ſhort a time, only ſix months, that nothing can be expected: nay, by ſome he is omitted; for he never received either pall or conſecration. Archbiſhop Bradwardyn was never inthronized. Letter to Mr. Wiſe, 1756.

† In the Lambeth library is an imperfect regiſter book of cauſes in the time of this archbiſhop, in 120 folios, intituled, "Acta de tempore dni R. archiepi."

‡ Procurator domini Cur. Rom. ſuper quibuſdam articulis & negotiis impetrandis: inter alia, "ut bona eccleſie archiepi noſtre inventa penes bone memorie predeceſſorum noſtrum per Camerarium occupata, in pecunia numerata, in vaſis mobilibus, ornamentis eccleſiaſticis, libris & proceſſibus judicialibus ac regiſtris libris, nobis reſtituentur ut juſtitia exigit, de quibus non aliter dicari volumus quam vobis diximus viva voce." Pecham, fol. 152, b.

Archbiſhop

Archbiſhop John Stafford, John Kemp,	1 vol.	from 1443 to 1452. 1452 to 1454.
Thomas Bourchier		from 1454 to 1486.
John Moreton		from 1486 to 1501.
Henry Deane		from 1500 to 1502.

Theſe three laſt make one volume.

Archbiſhop William Wareham	from 1504 to 1533.
Thomas Cranmer	from 1533 to 1555.
Reginald Pole	from 1555 to 1559.

" A regiſter during the vacancy of the ſee of Canterbury after the death of Cardinal Pole.

From the Reformation to the Reſtoration the regiſters of,

Archbiſhop Matthew Parker, 2 vols.	from 1559 to 1575.
Edmund Grindal,	from 1575 to 1583.
John Whitgift, 3 vols.	from 1583 to 1604.
Richard Bancroft,	from 1604 to 1610.
George Abbot, 3 vols.	from 1610 to 1633.
William Laud, 2 vols.	from 1633 to 1644.
William Juxon,	from 1660 to 1663.

From the Reſtoration to the death of Archbiſhop Wake.

William Sheldon,	from 1663 to 1677.
William Sancroft,	from 1677 to 1689.
John Tillotſon, 2 vols.	from 1691 to 1694.
Thomas Teniſon, 2 vols.	from 1694 to 1710.
William Wake, 3 vols.	from 1715 to 1736.

In all 43 volumes.

" The regiſters of archbiſhop Potter, in 2 vols. and thoſe of Archbiſhop Hutton are in the Vicar General's Office, at Doctor's Commons.

" The regiſters of the ſee of Canterbury do not reach ſo high as thoſe of ſome other ſees.

" Archbiſhop Pecham's regiſter begins on the 4th of the ides of June, in the year 1279, and ends on the 15th of the kalends of September, 1292.

Thoſe of Lincoln begin in the year	1218
York	1224
Bath and Wells	1244
Worceſter	1268
Hereford	1275

" And this ſeems to be occaſioned by archbiſhop Kilwardby, who was the immediate predeceſſor of archbiſhop Pecham; and upon his reſignation of the ſee of Canterbury (when he became a cardinal and biſhop of Portua) carrying the regiſters of his ſee to Rome 1278.

" Pecham, in the fourth year of his conſecration, endeavoured, but without ſucceſs, to recover them; and it is not improbable that they are ſtill in being in the Datary at Rome, where, to this day, every thing that relates to the affairs of this

kingdom are, as I am informed, preſerved with great care *.

" The Pecham regiſter contains 249 leaves, making 498 ſides; the beginning is divided into 11 quaterni; but that method is not continued throughout. A quaternus, properly ſpeaking, is a ſkin of parchment, divided into 8 leaves, making 16 ſides; but ſome of theſe are longer than others.

" And here it may not be improper to obſerve, that the books where wills are regiſtered in the Prerogative Office at Doctors Commons, are to this day divided into quaterni.

" Beſides the acts and inſtruments of archbiſhop Pecham, there are alſo ſome few homages made to his ſucceſſor, archbiſhop Winchelſey.

" The Pecham regiſter is written in a ſtrong hand, full of abbreviations, which are grown quite obſolete, ſince the fourth year of King George II. from the 25th of March, 1733, (except in the court of Exchequer, where they are preſerved by act of parliament the ſixth of that reign), and both the hand and the abbreviations are now almoſt unknown to any but the officers of the Exchequer, and ſome few antiquarians; nevertheleſs this very hand will endure much longer than the preſent common hand and character; ſeveral modern records, produced in courts of juſtice, having already been found to be almoſt illegible through the weakneſs of the character.

" It is therefore humbly hoped, that an attempt to bring to light the treaſure contained in this regiſter, may prove not unacceptable to his preſent Grace of Canterbury, and alſo be of ſome uſe to poſterity.

" It appears from this regiſter, that archbiſhop Pecham was conſtantly attended by a notary publick, who took down all the acts, and tranſmitted them to the Regiſtrarius, whoſe buſineſs it was to enter them properly; though they now are a little diſordered in this regiſter book, and ſome ſeem to be wanting, which may be owing to the book's not being bound till after Pecham's death.

" This regiſter contains an infinite variety of inſtruments relating to abſolutions, accounts of executors, popes' bulls, grants of adminiſtration, many appeals, ſome appropriations of churches, a great variety of cauſes relating to benefices, divorces, incontinency, marriages, *ex officio* buſineſs, ſepulture, laſt wills and teſtaments, and many commiſſions and commendams, ſeveral compoſitions with deans and chapters, convocation buſineſs, diſpenſations, inſtitutions and collations, a very great number of letters to the King, Queen, pope, and cardinals, beſides many about common buſineſs, many proxies, ſome penances impoſed, privileges of the ſee of Canterbury, regulations in religious houſes, the ſtatutes of Wengeham college in Kent founded and endowed by this prelate, many ſentences, and ſeveral original wills, which, in antient times, were always proved before the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

" This is ſufficient to give a general idea of this antient regiſter; whatever elſe

* The Doctor wrote to Abbé Barthelemy, keeper of the King of France's medals, Feb. 12, 1756, to aſk, whether theſe regiſters were at Rome? how many there were of them? and in what place depoſited? whether it were poſſible, by the indexes at the end of each, to diſcover any letters or directions from theſe archbiſhops to their mint-maſters at Canterbury, whoſe names are always put at the beginning of theſe letters.

there is in it will be found in the Index; and as archbiſhop Pecham viſited his whole province, many of the *litteræ communes* will be found to relate to that viſitation, and, together with other inſtruments, ſhew the ſtate of the church in his days. It alſo gives us ſeveral particulars relating to many pariſhes which are at preſent unknown; ſeveral appropriations are here preſerved, and ſeveral ſentences of the pope's delegates (uſually pronounced in churches) are here recorded. As the rights of rectors to their proportion of tythes of their pariſhes were always ſettled upon theſe appropriations, and the Lambeth regiſters are perhaps the only records of them now in being, it is preſumed this index may hereafter be of great ſervice to the preſent incumbents of ſuch churches in caſe any diſpute ſhould ariſe, becauſe they are undoubted records, which muſt always be received as evidence in every court of juſtice.

"It may be further obſerved, that the Canterbury regiſters muſt neceſſarily be much more uſeful to the publick than thoſe of any other ſee, ſince they comprehend the tranſactions of the whole province of Canterbury, and neceſſarily contain many acts done in different dioceſes during vacancies.

"A complete index to the regiſters of every archbiſhop and biſhop in this kingdom is nevertheleſs greatly to be deſired; and, till ſuch a one is made, no very complete hiſtory of the Church of England can be expected; and it is not improbable, but that too many of the clergy have already been great ſufferers for want of knowing where to find the original titles of their juſt demands; which, had there been ſuch indexes, might eaſily have been diſcovered."

The Doctor had an intention of publiſhing his Abſtract of archbiſhop Pecham's regiſter; and the rough draught of a Latin Title, with a Preface or Dedication to archbiſhop Herring, 1755 *, together with a copy of the Abſtract, and various notes by Mr. Mores, is now in Mr. Gough's hands by purchaſe at Mr. Mores's ſale. Extracts from Pecham's regiſter by Dr. Ducarel were bought at his ſale by Dr. Lort.

The Doctor's great reſearches into antiquities occaſioned his aſſiſtance to be courted on many publications, particularly that of Dr. Burton's Monaſticon Eboracenſe, which one cannot help regretting ſhould be left incomplete, after the unwearied pains and application beſtowed on it, ſo that he has been juſtly ſtyled "one of our firſt men in monaſtic antiquities, and his firſt volume infinitely ſur-" paſſing Sir William Dugdale's †."

He alſo entered the liſts for arranging Mr. Bridges's Northamptonſhire papers with the Rev. Mr. Whalley, of Courten hall, an excellent ſcholar, late of St. John's college, Oxford, who was deſired to produce ſome ſpecimen of his talents in the way of Antiquity, at the county meeting, 1755; and with the Rev. Mr. Buckler, of All Souls college, a gentlemen of abilities, and general erudition. A catalogue of the MSS. was ſent him; but the general ſenſe of the committee was in

* This laſt was actually printed, in 8vo, 1756; but, on account of its many inaccuracies, ſuppreſſed. It is the ſubſtance of what is here given, p. 144—147, in inverted commas. See Brit. Top. vol. II. p. 269.

† Letter from Mr. Haſted to Dr. Ducarel, Feb. 18, 1771.

favour

favour of Mr. Buckler: but at the meeting, on the ballot, Mr. Whalley had five votes, Mr. Buckler four, and Dr. Ducarel three, out of the thirteen who attended.

He had drawn up alſo an account of Doctors Commons, and, as an Appendix to it, complete liſts of the different Chancellors of the ſeveral dioceſes of this kingdom, as high as the regiſters go, in folio, which were ſo nearly ready for publication, that he repeatedly promiſed them with that expreſs intention to Mr. Nichols, who, at the Doctor's requeſt, cauſed complete indexes to be made to both *; and, it is to be hoped, ſome learned Civilian will yet perfect and give them to the world. The materials for both theſe are among his collections in Mr. Gough's hands †. Another work which he intended for Mr. Nichols's preſs, and for which an index was in like manner made, was "Teſtamenta Lambethana; being a complete Liſt "of all the Wills and Teſtaments recorded in the Archiepiſcopal Regiſter at Lam-"beth, from A. D. 1312 to A. D. 1636, extracted by Dr. Ducarel, F. R. and "A. SS. Lambeth librarian, &c. with a complete Index, A. D. 17 9."

Among the other MSS. purchaſed by Mr. Gough are Dr. Ducarel's "Notes "taken during his Tour in Holland, 1775."

For many years it was his cuſtom to travel *incognito* in Auguſt with his friend Samuel Gale, Eſq; attended only by Dr. D.'s coachman and Mr. G.'s footman George Monk. Twenty miles was their uſual ſtage on the firſt day, and every other day about fifteen. It was a rule, not to go out of their road to ſee any of their acquaintance. The coachman was directed to ſay, "it was *a job*; and that he did not "know their names, but that they were civil gentlemen;" and the footman, "that "he was a friend of the coachman's, who *gave him a caſt*." They uſually took up their quarters at an inn; and penetrated into the country for three or four miles round. After dinner, Mr. Gale ſmoked his pipe, whilſt Dr. Ducarel took notes, which he regularly tranſcribed, and which ſince his death were purchaſed by Mr. Gough. They conſtantly took with them Camden's Britannia, and a ſet of maps. In Vertue's plate of London-bridge chapel, the figure meaſuring is Dr. Ducarel; that ſtanding is Mr. Samuel Gale ‡.

Dr. Ducarel cloſed a life of unremitted induſtry and application in antiquarian purſuits at his houſe at South Lambeth, May 29, 1785, after he had been returned only three days from a fortnight's journey into Kent, where he had held a viſitation for himſelf, and three different ones for his friend archdeacon Backhouſe. He was ſtout, athletic man, and had a ſtrong prepoſſeſſion that he ſhould live to a great a

* It apears that in 1762 he had laid aſide the former for the latter, and that Mr. Cole then furniſhed him with a liſt of chancellors by Browne Willis.

† In a letter to Mr. Wiſe, Sept. 3, 1756, he ſays, the former was ſo far finiſhed as to let the archbiſhop of Canterbury and Sir George Lee have a copy of it; which he had ever ſince greatly improved as to his own copy. It made one large volume, folio, cloſe written, containing an account of all the advocates, alſo deans, prebends, priors, abbots, &c. formerly members of this ſociety.

‡ This whole paragraph was literally taken from his own mouth. "The houſe over the "chapel," he added, "belonged to Mr. Baldwin, haberdaſher, who was born there; and when, "at 71, he was ordered to go to Chiſlehurſt for a change of air, he could not ſleep in the country "for want of the noiſe he had been always uſed to hear."

age.

age. He frequently ſaid, that he had the ſtamina of long life; and that, if he eſcaped any violent accident, or a ſtroke of the palſy, "he ſhould take a peep "into the next century." The immediate cauſe of the diſorder which carried him off, was a ſudden ſurprize on receiving, whilſt at Canterbury, a letter informing him that Mrs. Ducarel was at the point of death. He haſtened home; took to his bed, and died in three days. His lady ſtill ſurvives him. He had appointed his old and intimate friends Mr. Fountaine and Mr. Tutet * executors to his will; but, from ſome informality in the wording of it, both theſe gentlemen thought it prudent to decline the truſt, which of courſe devolved upon his nephew, Gerard Guſtavus Ducarel, Eſq; whom he had made his heir.

The Doctor had the happineſs of enjoying the eſteem of five ſucceſſive primates, and lived to be the oldeſt officer in the palace of Lambeth. His official attendance to the duties of Doctors Commons was uncommonly remarkable; and his attachment to the ſtudy of Engliſh antiquities formed his principal amuſement. His collection of books and MSS. in that particular line was valuable; and his indexes and catalogues ſo exact, as to render them highly convenient to himſelf and the friends he was deſirous to oblige. All theſe, with a good collection of coins and medals, he gave, by his laſt will, to his nephew Gerard Guſtavus, in the fond hopes of their being preſerved as heir-looms in his family. But they have all been ſince conſigned to the hammer of the auctioneer †, and the greater part of the MSS. paſſed into the hands of Mr. Gough.

In the latter part of life he was too much immerſed in profeſſional engagements to enter into new attachments of friendſhip; but with thoſe who were

* Mark Cephas Tutet, Eſq; F.S.A. the partner of Mr. Vidall, an eminent merchant in Pudding-lane, united to the integrity and ſkill of a man of buſineſs the accompliſhments of a polite ſcholar and an intelligent antiquary. He was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries June 26, 1755. In 1771 he married a couſin, but had not any iſſue. On the 5th of July, 1785, preſently after ſupper, he received a ſudden and unexpected paralytic ſtroke, which, in a few hours, deprived him of ſpeech and ſenſes; in which ſtate he lay till the 9th of July, being the day on which he had accompliſhed 52 years and 11 months. By his will he ordered his coins, medals, books and prints, to be ſold by auction (which was done from the 11th of January to the 18th of February, 1786, incluſive); the produce thereof to be added to the principal part of his eſtate, which his induſtry and extreme frugality had increaſed to a pretty fortune, the intereſt of which he bequeathed to his widow for her life; and after her to a female couſin on the ſame condition; the ultimate reverſion equally amongſt the children of his brother. Few of his ſurvivors underſtood better the rare ſecret of collecting only what was truly valuable; a circumſtance which invincible modeſty alone prevented from being more generally known. To thoſe who were favoured with his intimacy his treaſures and his judicious communications were regularly open. His ſmall but valuable library was remarkable for the neatneſs of the copies, and many of the books were improved by notes written in his own ſmall but elegant hand-writing.

† His collection of coins, pictures, and antiquities, was ſold by Mr. Gerrard, Nov. 30, 1785; his books, MSS. and prints, April, 1786. A particular account of his Engliſh coins, with many hiſtorical notes by Mr. North and the Doctor himſelf, was purchaſed by Mr. Gough. A collection of antient deeds and ſeals, in two volumes, were purchaſed by Mr. Auſtin; others relating to Herefordſhire from Mr. Hill the antiquary of that county, were purchaſed with a view to a new Hiſtory of it, which we earneſtly wiſh may ſtill proceed.

admitted

admitted to an intimacy he aſſociated on the moſt liberal terms. Though he never ate meat till he was 14, nor drank wine till he was 18 *, yet it was a maxim which he religiouſly obſerved, that "he was an old Oxonian, and therefore never "knew a man till he had drunk a bottle of wine with him." His entertainments were in the true ſtyle of the old Engliſh hoſpitality; and he was remarkably happy in aſſorting the company he not unfrequently invited to his table.

Mr. Hollis, 1762, preſenting him with a *renewed* medal of the *Ugonotorum ſtrages*, calls him, "ANTIQUARY, *Aſſertor of liberty civil and religious.*"

Adrian Coltée Ducarel, a conſiderable merchant, and a South Sea Director, who was the Doctor's younger brother, died July 1, 1745, leaving a widow, ſtill living, and two ſons, James Ducarel, who died at Calcutta, a major in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice; and Gerard Guſtavus Ducarel, Eſq; (who was on board the Chicheſter at the ſiege of Louiſburg, 1758, with his uncle Hamilton, on board the Warſpite in Gibraltar Bay, 1762, at the age of 17 midſhipman on board the Windſor man of war, Capt. Cleveland, which carried home the Algerine embaſſador to Tunis, where Mr. Ducarel ſtayed five weeks, and ſaw the ruins of Carthage, and collected coins for his uncle (among the reſt one of *Alexander Africæ Tyrannus* †) and is not long ſince returned from the Eaſt Indies with a good fortune; and two daughters, one married to ——— Sutton, Eſq; of Scofton, in the county of Nottingham; and the other to the Rev. Mr. Morris, who has ſome eccleſiaſtical preferment in Ireland. Another brother of the Doctor's, James Coltée Ducarel, (who reſided 16 years at Laurence St. Ayott, Herts, and was a member of the famous Royſton Club ‡) is now living at St. Germain's in or near Paris; as is at Bath, an half ſiſter (the doctor's mother having married a ſecond huſband, whoſe name we believe was Gerardot) Mrs. Jane Blennerhaſſett, relict of Mr. Blennerhaſſet, ſon of Mr. Blennerhaſſet, of Oak Park, near Tralee, in the barony of Trudagnachmy, near Slymiſh and Lochardreenogh.

* His own repeated declarations to the writer of this article.

† Alexander Auguſtus, who uſurped the ſovereignty in Africa, A. D. 308, againſt Maxentius, and held it three years, but was at length defeated by Maxentius's generals.

‡ Of which ſee Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 814.

ADDITIONS

N° XLI.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 4. THE archbiſhops of Canterbury were at Lambeth before it was purchaſed of the ſee of Rocheſter. Anſelm conſecrated Hugh de Flori monk of Bec abbot of St. Auſtin, 4 Maii. 11 Henry II. in the chapel of the church of Rocheſter at Lambeth, where the archbiſhop then lodged *.

P. 28. In 1769, it was diſcovered that the column next weſtward from the pulpit had been deprived of its foundation by digging graves too near, and that, inſtead of ſupporting the church walls, it was ſuſpended, having no ſolid bearing. The removal of the old foundation, and eſtabliſhing a new one without damage being done either to the church or the workmen, was greatly owing to the care and aſſiduity of the late Mr. Thomas Singleton.

Ibid. The picture of Mr. Snowe in the veſtry-room is a copy (given by Mr. Buckmaſter) from the original in the ſteward's parlour.

P. 29. The walls are of boulder and ſtone mixed with chalk.

P. 30. Pedlar's Acre was held in 1773, by Mr. John Willis. The drawing of it in the veſtry is by Pouncey. From an old plan of the Pedlar's and Biſhop's Acre they both appear to have been docks for ſtowing timber, as now practiſed in the ozier grounds adjoining Batterſea-fields. Some have been filled up and join the land.

P. 33. The will of Mag. Ric. Wodeland (who is there ſtyled "de Calceto (Cyc. "Diœc.) preſb. rector eccleſie paroch. de Lameth) is preſerved in Reg. Sudbury, f. 82. a. It was proved at Lambeth, 3 kal. Maii, 1376.

P. 35. Thomas Blage or Blague, was chaplain to archbiſhops Parker and Grindall; inſtituted rector of Braxtead Magna, in Eſſex, Sept. 9, 1570; collated to St. Vedaſt, Foſter-lane, Sept. 2, 1571; was chaplain to Queen Elizabeth; and inſtalled dean of Rocheſter, Feb. 1, 1591; but never was maſter of Clare-Hall, as Wood ſuggeſts. He was made rector of Bangor in 1604, and died in Oct. 1611.

Ibid. Francis Taylor was maſter of the free-ſchool at Guilford, and had therein educated Dr. Robert Abbot, biſhop of Sarum, and Dr. George Abbot, archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Ibid. Dr. Featley was for three years chaplain to the embaſſy in France.

P. 36. The following names occur as lecturers of this pariſh:

——— Garnet, 1700.
George Read, 1718.
Rev. Mr. Pearce (Prebendary of Cheſter) 1784.

* Eadmer, p. 93.

P. 37. l. 4. for " 1519" read " 1589."

P. 41. laſt line, read " three years."

P. 42. About the year 1700, Ralphe Snowe, Eſq; gave a flag-ſtaff and ſilk union flag, which was hoiſted at the north weſt corner of Bell Tower. About the year 1717, the flag blew down, and no other was erected till 1768, when the church-wardens fixed one, and on the uſual rejoicing days diſplayed the flag as heretofore.

Ibid. Archbiſhop Teniſon gave by will to the pariſh of Lambeth, a velvet pall *, on which was this ſentence, *There remaineth a reſt for the people of God* †.

By an advertiſement in the London Gazette, July 25, 1710, it appears that the veſtry-room of the pariſh church of Lambeth was broken open three days before, " and that there were then ſtolen a large velvet pall, three fine Holland ſurplices, " a damaſk table cloth, a damaſk napkin, a red velvet pulpit cloth, and cuſhion-" covering of the ſame, a black velvet pulpit cloth, and cuſhions of the ſame, a " large Bible with ſilver claſps, and a ſmall Turkey leathered Bible." Forty pounds were offered for a diſcovery.

Ibid. The following are a few inſtances of longevity that have accidentally been noticed in this pariſh:

June 28, 1736, died Mr. Thomas Drayman, at Vauxhall, in the 106th year of his age. He was formerly a ſurgeon in the royal-navy. He had a quick ear, good ſight, and wrote a very good hand to the laſt.

Jan. 20, 1743, died at Lambeth, Mr. Wills, aged 102.

In April, 1743, died at Stockwell, aged 102, Mr. Horn, formerly an eminent grocer in Southwark.

May 16, 1749, died at Lambeth, Mrs. Hellings, a widow gentlewoman, aged 103 years.

P. 44. " The windows of the chapel in Lambeth palace contained the whole ſtory from the creation to the day of judgement, three lights in a window: the two ſide lights contained the types in the Old Teſtament; and the middle light, the antitype and verity of Chriſt in the New. Theſe were put up by archbiſhop Morton, as appears by his device in the windows; and was defaced by the Godly party in the time of the rebellion, and the chappell itſelfe converted to a dancing-room, &c. The chappel is divided into an inner and outter. In this outward chapel were two windows with the ſtory of the day of judgment. And the partition or ſkreen, which divides it into two, was juſt in the ſame place where it now ſtands, from the very building of the chappel, for ought can be proved to the contrary ‡."

" Matthew Parker, archbiſhop of Canterbury, died on the 17th of May, 1575, and was buried in this chapel; only his bowels he ordered ſhould be put in a pitcher, and buried in the Duke's chapel in Lambeth church, where his wife and ſon lay: there was a decent tomb over him; but his houſe being ſold in the grand rebellion to ſome of the regicides, as Scot and Hardyng, they made a dancing-room of the chapel; and becauſe this tomb ſtared them in the face, and checked their mirth, it

* Which coſt 46*l.* See above, p. 40.

† Le Neve, p. 260.

‡ Hiſt. and Troubles of Archbiſhop Laud, p. 311. 315. 321.

was broken to pieces, his bones dug up by Hardyng, to whoſe ſhare this part of the pallace fell; and opening the leaden coffin, and cutting away the cereeloths, of which there were many folds, the fleſh ſeemed very freſh. The corps thus ſtrip'd was conveyed into the out-houſe for poultry and dung, and buried among the offal; but upon the Reſtauration of King Charles, that wretch Harding was forced to diſcover where it was: whereupon the archbiſhop had him honourably rr-interred in the ſame chapel near the ſteps to the alter *."

" It was the vile Matthew Hardy that cauſed biſhop Parker to be dug up, and buried beneath a dunghill, ſold the lead wherein he was encloſed, and converted the tomb-ſtone to a table for the uſe of his own houſe. But in 1661, the ſaid Hardy was obliged, by an order of the Houſe of Lords, to find the body, and repoſit it near the place where it was before buried, and alſo erect a like monument over it, at his own proper coſt and charge †."

Ibid. As a matter of curioſity merely, it may be mentioned that there is ſtill remaining in the manuſcript library at Lambeth ‡ the habit of a prieſt, conſiſting of a ſtole, manuple, chaſuble, cord, two bands marked with the letter P. and the corporal, together with a crucifix of baſe metal, with a ſtring of beads, and a box of relics ſealed, with this inſcription:

" In capſula ſunt contentæ reliquiæ ſanctorum Bartholomæi apoſtoli .... pars
" cruris S. Matthæi .... ſacrum cranium, et etiam pars cranii, S̃tæ Apol-
" loniæ virg. & mart..... S. Eloræ, virg..... et S̃orum Franciſci Aſſi-
" ſienſis reviſa & approbata, à ...."

Ibid. Archbiſhop Cornwallis returned Lambeth pariſh 150*l.* coſts of the law-ſuit: on which a committee was appointed by veſtry to return his Grace thanks. Accordingly the committee had an audience, and were graciouſly received; and after the addreſs of thanks was delivered, his Grace ſaid, " Gentlemen, on my " ſucceſſors' account, I defended the ſuit. It was my duty ſo to do; I never con-" ſidered the inſtitution of it as an act of the pariſh; therefore, I am very happy " to have an opportunity of returning the coſts incurred on trying the queſtion."

P. 49. In the ringing-loft is fixed the following record:

" Tueſday, 31 March, 1778, the Society of London Youths rung in this Steeple a true and complete Peal of 5120 Oxford Treble Bobs, in Three Hours and Twenty-one Minutes.

The Performers were,

Richard-Wilſon, Treble.	William Weſt, Fifth.
Charles Wells, Second.	John Reeves, Sixth.
Robert Pye Donkin, Third.	Thomas Elvin, Seventh.
William Jones, Fourth.	William Suſans, Tenor.

The Peal was called by John Reeves.

This Board was given in Honour to the above Society, by

JOHN FIELD,
JOSEPH BUCKMASTER,
WILLIAM BLACKWELL,
} Church Wardens."

* Dart's Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 171.

† Kennet's Regiſt. and Chron. p. 494. 505. 576. 605. 614.

‡ Dr. Ducarel, in MS. Hiſtory of Lambeth Palace.

The following inſcriptions are on the bells:

Firſt bell. "Theſe Eight Bells and Frames, and all Appurtenances, were new "made, and a conſiderable Weight of Metal added to the old Bells, A. D. 1723. "The Coſt, near Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, was defrayed by many Gen- "tlemen and other Inhabitants of this Pariſh. *Sit Deus propitius illis.*"

Second Bell. "R. Phelps made me, 1723."

Third. "Caſt 1672, Boydell Cuper, William Phillips, C. W.
"New made with the other Bells, 1723.
"N. B. There is caſt on this Bell 24 King William's Half Crowns."

Fourth. "R. Phelps *fecit*, 1723."

Fifth. "R. Phelps *fecit*, 1723."

Sixth. "R. Phelps made me, 1723.
"N. B. There is caſt in this Bell Six King William's Crowns."

Seventh. "Caſt 1714, Edmund Gibſon, D. D. Rector; Arthur Warner, John "Pace, Peter Courthorpe, Church Wardens. New made with the other Bells, "1723. R. Phelps *fecit*."

Eighth. "Caſt 1678, George Hooper, D. D. Rector.
"Nicholas Wheatley, William Kemp, Church-wardens.
"New made with the other Seven Bells, 1723.
"R. Phelps *fecit*."

P. 51. The Land-tax for Lambeth at 4s. in the pound is as follows:

Dean's liberty	£.428	11	0
Biſhop's	550	18	6
Prince's	512	5	6
Marſh and Wall	997	12	6
Vauxhall	260	13	9
Stockwell	202	12	0
	2952	13	3

Ibid. A fair was by old cuſtom annually held at Lambeth, on the eve of St. Peter ad vincula for a fortnight *; but, having for many years proved exceedingly riotous, it was aboliſhed by the magiſtrates of Surrey, at the deſire of archbiſhop Herring, two or three years before he died.

P. 52. Mr. Foſter's gift was appropriated to ſpecific purpoſes.

P. 57. On Tueſday, June 6, 1780, a party to the number of 500 or more, who had previouſly aſſembled in St. George's Fields, came to Lambeth palace, with drums and fifes, and colours flying, crying out "No Popery." Finding the gates ſhut, after knocking ſeveral times without obtaining any anſwer, they hollowed out that they ſhould return in the evening; and paraded round the palace all that day. Upon this alarm, it was thought neceſſary to apply to the ſecretary at war, for a party of ſoldiers for the ſecurity of the palace; accordingly a party of the guards, to the amount of 100 men, commanded by Col. Deacon, arrived about two o'clock that afternoon; when centinels were immediately placed upon the

* "Feria in craſt' S. Petri ad vincula 15 dierum conceſſa Huberto archiepiſcopo." Cart. 1. Joh. p. 2. m. 34.

towers

towers of the palace, and at every avenue thereof. The mob ſtill paraded round the houſe, and continued ſo to do for ſeveral days, notwithſtanding the number of the ſoldiers. In this alarming ſituation, the late archbiſhop Cornwallis, with his lady and family, were with great difficulty prevailed upon to quit the palace, where they did not return till the diſturbances were entirely ended. On the 7th of June, this party quitted Lambeth at three o'clock in the afternoon; and this houſe was left without a ſingle ſoldier till ſeven in the evening; when the battalion of the North Hants militia, under the command of Sir Richard Worſley, arrived. Theſe were ordered away the next day; and were ſucceeded by the whole of the Northamptonſhire militia, who brought four pieces of cannon and a number of matroſſes and horſes from Woolwich. Two pieces of the cannon were ordered to Hyde-Park the day following; the remainder continued in the great court at Lambeth, with the Northamptonſhire militia, ſome weeks: and when they left the place, two companies of foot, under the command of Capt. Clements and Capt. Naſh, did duty alternately till Auguſt 11, when the military quitted Lambeth. During this period, there were ſometimes 200, ſometimes 300 men quartered in the palace. The officers were lodged in the beſt apartments, and entertained in the handſomeſt manner, at the archbiſhop's expence, by the two chaplains, who did the honours of the houſe, and continued their conſtant reſidence during the whole of theſe troubleſome times. As to the ſoldiers (who were relieved every other day) they attended chapel regularly, morning and evening, and with their wives and children had their meals in the great-hall; conſiſting of the beſt proviſions of all kinds, with a ſufficient quantity of ale, delivered to them by their ſerjeants, corporals, &c. who, when the men had finiſhed, had a ſeparate table allotted to them at the upper end of the great-hall. Such of them as were upon duty had their allowance when they came off; and during the whole time were ſo well ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions, that they always quitted their quarters with great concern. They ſlept very comfortably in the ſtables, coach-houſes, &c.; and during their ſtay at Lambeth, from June 6 to Auguſt 11, not the leaſt complaint could be made of irregular behaviour in any individual, through the great attention of the different officers who commanded them whilſt they were here. The noblemen who were at Lambeth on this occaſion were, the Earls of Suſſex, Radnor, and Weſtmoreland; and the Viſcounts Compton and Althorpe.

P. 67. Canute's dyke was originally Roman (ſee Gale's Antoninus, p. 65. 86.), repaired and altered by Canute; and when London was fortified, 1642, uſed for the ſame purpoſe.

P. 71. From 1251 to 1274, Laurence, of St. Martin's, counſellor to the King, reſided here. His ſeal is engraved in Pl. XV.

P. 72. Archbiſhop Sheldon, in 1673, gave 50l. for paving the ſtreet near the Ferry.

P. 74. Carliſle-houſe ſtood on the ground granted by archbiſhop Hubert, 1196, to Glanville. (Thorpe, Reg. Roff. p. 11.) The biſhops of Rocheſter encroached on it. *La Place*, and many grants, are dated from it. In a ſurvey of it, 1255, the repairs are eſtimated at 60*s*. In 1280, was a trial for inſults offered to the biſhops eſquires here. (Hiſt. Roff. in Angl. Sac. p. 364). Here were bars, &c. on the Thames

Thames, (Reg. Temporal. Eccl. & Epi. Roff. f. 66.) Archbiſhop Bradwardine died here 1349. (Godwin.) Biſhop Fiſher's arms were on the garden-gate. The laſt biſhop of Rocheſter who reſided here was Hilſey, or Heath. Mr. John Baptiſte Le Froment, the noted dancing-maſter, in a letter to Dr. Ducarel, in May, 1770, ſays, "that he then was poſſeſſed of a brick, that was on the top of the "little curious gate then put down, and dated 1552; and that he had heard it "was a royal palace of Henry VIII."

P. 77. "This is to give notice to the nobility and gentry of both ſexes, that Charles Baſcom is newly ſettled in the houſe called *Belvidere*, upon the river, over againſt York Buildings, where there are pleaſant gardens, with variety of fiſh-ponds. He ſells, at reaſonable rates, all ſorts of wines of the prime growths, entirely neat; and accommodates his gueſts with eatables of every kind in ſeaſon, after the beſt manner, eſpecially with the choiceſt river fiſh, which they may have the diverſion to ſee taken."—*Freethinker*, April 28, 1718. Q. If this was the ſame with *Cuper's Gardens?* The following lines, from Welſted's Epiſtle to Lord Pembroke, "on Falſe Fame," will ſhew the kind of eſtimation in which the latter place was held in 1732. Deſcribing the progreſs of a Wanton, the poet deſcribes her as poſſeſſing:

"The light coquettiſh trip! the glance aſkew!
"To ſlip the vizor, and to ſkulk anew!
"For CUPER'S BOWERS, ſhe hires the willing ſcull:
"A cockſwain's now, and now a ſharper's trull!
"A different face, by turns, or dreſs does borrow:
"To-day a Quaker, and in weeds to-morrow!
"At windows twitters, or from hacks invites;
"While, here, a prentice; there, a captain, bites;
"With new ſucceſs, new 'ffrontery ſhe attains;
"And grows in riot, as ſhe grows in gains:
"In tavern brawls, the ſhatter'd cryſtal flings;
"Swears with the Rake, and with the Drunkard ſings:
"Shameleſs at length, that was but looſe before:
"A fleering, faithleſs, fluttering, flimſy whore!
"When, lo! at Hamſted Wells, Lord Lovemore ſpy'd
"The mimic Charmer, in her plaiſter'd pride:
"He ſaw, he lov'd, his eyes his paſſion tell;
"And what he likes, the world muſt own a belle:
"Swift thro' the town th' affected murmurs go;
"And Cælia's praiſe is caught from beau to beau:
"Now, the rich equipage her pride proclaims;
"The tiſſue brightens, and the diamond flames:
"Low bows the mercer, as her chariot flies!
"Each booby ſtares, and every coxcomb dies."

P. 82. *Dele* "as has been mentioned in p. 20;" *and add*, The following receipt, in the hand-writing of the attorney to the lord-prior, occurs among the Lambeth MSS. 959. 25.

"1526.

" 1526. Receyved of my Lord Archbyſſhop of Canſbury, by the hands of Henry " Knyght, for a hole yere ferme for certen ground lyinge at Lambeth Myſh, dewe to " my Lord p̄p̄o of Chriſtchurche in Canſbury at Michmas laſt, the xviiith yere of " the reigne of Henry the VIIIth, vil. xiiis. iiiid. In witteneſs whereof, I George " Legh, Att' to my Lord of Chriſtchurche in Canſbury, have ſette my ſeale, this " ixth doy of November, the yere above wrytten. *Per me* GEORGIUM LEGH."

P. 83. The inſcriptions on four of the trader's tokens engraved on Pl. XV. from the collection of my late excellent and much eſteemed friend, M. C. Tutet *, Eſq; are theſe: the fifth is from the cabinet of the Rev. Mr. Southgate.

1. Herculis Cox, Starchmaker in Lambeth. 69. His half-peny. C. H. E.

2. John Raine, New Plantacun, Narrow Wall, Lambeth. His halfe-peny R. I. A.

3. John Burton. His halfe-peny in Lambeth. B. I. E.

4. Thomas Edmonds, in Lambeth, 1668. His halfe penny.

5. Aron Cartar, in Lambath Marſh. C. A. A.

P. 86. l. 5. Read Lieutenant-general Sir Robert Boyd, K. B.

P. 87. Either the date of the grant of the manor of Kennington to the earl of Surrey, or that of its forfeiture, muſt be wrong. It could not have reverted 6 years before it was granted. Perhaps in line 21 we ſhould read " 13 Edward II." Q. alſo, whether the then earl of Surrey was of the *Warren* family?

P. 88. l. 13. Read " commiſit."

P. 90. l. 8. Read " Richard II." And l. 17. r. " manor-pond."

P. 91. John de Foxley, a baron of the Exchequer, was appointed to ſurvey the King's manor of Keninton, 9 Edw. II.

Ibid. *Dele* " ſee p. 20;" *and add*, " De ſupervidendo defectus manerii de Kenyn- " ton. Rex dilecto & fideli ſuo Johanni baroni de Foxle, baroni de ſcaccario ſalu- " tem." It is a commiſſion to him to ſurvey the premiſſes. " Teſte, &c. xx die " Januarii. Per breve de privato ſigillo directum eidem theſaurario." Hil. Commiſſion. & Lit. Pat. 9 Edw. II. rot. 5. a. Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 591.

P. 93. Extract from an Act of the Commons in parliament aſſembled, for ſale of the honours, manors, and lands heretofore belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince; 17 July, 1649.

" Provided that this act, or any thing therein contained, ſhall not extend unto the houſe called or known by the name of Vauxhall, nor to the grounds, houſes, buildings, models, utenſils, or other neceſſaries, for practical inventions therein contained, or thereto belonging; but that they, and every of them, ſhall remain and continue for the uſe of the Commonwealth, to be employed and diſpoſed of by the parliament, as they ſhall think fit, any thing contained herein, or in any other act to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding."

P. 97. Little can be learnt relative to the hiſtory of Fauxhall manor previous to the Reſtoration, its records having been taken away during its ſequeſtration as

* See above, p. 151.

church-

church-lands by the Uſurpation. In Charles the Second's reign, Serjeant Hardres was ſteward of that manor.

P. 98. "At Faux-hall, in the pariſh of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, be-"hind the Plume of Feathers Tavern, adjoyning to the river of Thames, over "againſt Weſtminſter, there is newly erected mills for the ſawing, ſmoothing, and "poliſhing of marble-ſtones; where all ſorts of white marble paving ſtones, from "eleven inches to twenty-four, and all ſorts and ſizes of table-ſtones, and grave-"ſtones, tombs and ſtatues of white marble, and all ſtones for building, are to be "ſold at reaſonable rates and prices.

"Enquire at the Mills; or at Mr. Gerard Weyman's, merchant, in Thames-ſtreet, "over againſt Cole-Harbour, where you may know further †."

"At Kennington, near Newington-Buts, in Lambeth pariſh, is a houſe contain-"ing 9 rooms, beſides other neceſſary offices, waſh houſe, and garden to be let. "Enquire at Goodman Biſhop's near the ſaid houſe."

"In the garden of William Cooke, gardener, near Stangate-ſtairs, againſt Weſt-"minſter Bridge, in Lambeth Marſh, are about 1000 lime-trees to be ſold. En-"quire at the ſaid place ‡."

P. 99. Mr. Tyers, in 1732, opened his gardens with a Ridotto al Freſco, for which he iſſued ſilver tickets at one guinea each. It being above half a century ſince that happened, in commemoration of that event, and likewiſe in order to defray the expence of ſome very conſiderable improvements which have lately been made in the gardens, a Jubilee took place in the evening of Monday the 29th of May, 1786. The favourableneſs of the weather, and the then gaiety of the town, highly contributed to make it of the firſt ſtyle and brilliancy in its way. Since the inſtitution of the gardens, an equal company, in point of faſhion, has not, it is conjectured, been ſeen there. The grand orcheſtra, boxes, porticoes, awnings, were entirely new painted againſt the occaſion, and by a judicious diſpoſition of about 14000 additional lights, blue and white, under the management of Mr. Patrick, a delicate and pleaſing effect was produced. The rotunda, and the large room oppoſite, containing Hayman's pictures, had alſo received conſiderable improvement. The antiquated looking-glaſſes, with their ponderous frames, are taken away, and their places ſupplied by others of a more modern appearance. The naked boys, who were out of number climbing up the pillars, are taken down. Theſe figures are alſo reduced about the cornices, which gives an air of lightneſs to the place.—The new ornaments on the pillars, being a roſe colour ground, make them beautifully rich. The window frames are decorated with beautiful drapery of crimſon and ſilver, with correſponding taſſels. The orcheſtra belonging to this room is alſo modernized, and in conformity with the reſt of the building. The ceiling is penciled with fancy devices of infinite taſte and beauty. It was filled with a variety of ever-greens, and ſeemed like a rural bower. In the receſs oppoſite to the weſt entrance of the rotunda, where the picture of the prince of Wales, arrayed like St. George, was placed, a large tranſparent painting is now fixed, executed by Mr. Malton, jun. It repreſents a ſuperb

† City Mercury, Nov, 4, 1675.

‡ Ibid. Feb. 10, 1675-6.

ſalle,

falle, or amphitheatre, compoſed of the Corinthian order: the roof, and every other part, are in perfect accordance. Through this ſtructure is ſeen a perſpective ſcene of a garden, terminating with a pedeſtal. This tranſparency is well-diſpoſed, and very ſtriking. The principal temporary additions, intended for the jubilee-night only, were wreaths of artificial flowers round the pillars—feſtoons of ſimilar materials from the cornices, and variegated lamps arranged with order and taſte. Of the wreaths and feſtoons, they merit every compliment, for their conſtruction and arrangement. The new grand temple and ball-rooms diſplayed both judgement and fancy. The former is between 130 and 140 feet in circumference. The cornice and dome are ſupported by eight pillars, on baſes about three feet high, with fancied capitals. The ſides of the ball-rooms were painted in diſtemper, to repreſent trees, rocks, brooks, and rills, which were ſeen through a range of Ionic pillars, decorated with wreaths of flowers. This ſcenery was the work of Mr. French. The Weſt end terminated with Mortimer's allegorical tranſparency of the court of Momus: and the Eaſt with that of the Zuchi's allegory, which was painted for the Fete Champetre, held ſome years ſince at the Oaks; which painting lord Derby preſented to the proprietors. The ſtatue of Apollo is removed to the end of one of the dark walks. Handel's ſtatue is removed to the back of the orcheſtra, within a railing, illuminated with party-coloured lamps. The alcove walks were illuminated with feſtoons of party colours, as were the other parts of the garden. An elegant box was conſtructed for the prince of Wales, who made his appearance about one o'clock.

P. 116. l. 23. The artiſt here alluded to was Mr. Joſeph Nickols.

ADDITIONS to APPENDIX.

P. 34. l. 25. col. 2. r. "his age."

P. 42. A ſlight ſketch of the monument of Hugh Peyntwyn may be ſeen in Plate V. and the fine buſt of Robert Scott in Plate XIX. here annexed; with repreſentations of arms painted on ſtones in the wall, which appear to have been intended as ſpringing-ſtones for arches to iſſue from, but which are now worked in the wall-pieces on which the roof is raiſed.

1. 4. 9, 10, 11, 12. Unknown.

2. *Barrett*, } I had the honour of being informed by the late lord Dacre, that
3. *Belhouſe*, } theſe coats are thoſe of his anceſtors, Barrett and Bellhouſe, but that the colours are wrong. John Barrett, who died 17 Hen. VIII. was a great civilian, and in his will ſtyles himſelf *Regiſtrar*; whence Lord Dacre ſuppoſed he might have been regiſtrar of the dioceſe of Canterbury, and probably a benefactor to Lambeth church. The archiepiſcopal regiſters perhaps might ſettle this point. Neither of theſe names occur among the epitaphs.

5. *France* and *England*, quarterly. 6. Archbiſhop . . . . . .

7. Archbiſhop *Warham*. 8. Emblems of the Paſſion.

P. 44. The tomb ſuppoſed to be Dr. Monpeſſon's is robbed of its inſcription; yet on ſix ſeveral ſhields is carved a lion rampant, impaled with Ermine, a lion paſſant guardant. We are informed that Dr. Monpeſſon, maſter of the Prerogative Court of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, had a monument in the wall of this chancel *, which probably might be the tomb; but of the inſcription, or Dr. Monpeſſon, we know nothing farther, except that his arms were Argent, a lion rampant Sable, which agrees with that on this monument.

Over this hangs the helmet, ſword, gantlets, and ſpurs of Sir Noel Caron †, a nobleman, ambaſſador from the States of Holland in King James the Firſt's time, who was buried here January 25, 1624 ‡. There are alſo painted on the wall eight ſeveral coats of arms: thoſe on the dexter ſide are, 1ſt, Argent a bend Azure, ſemy of fleurs de lis Or. 2d, Argent, a chevron Sable. 3d, Argent, a chevron Gules, between three trefoils Vert. 4th, Or, a ſaltire Sable. On the ſiniſter ſide, is, 1ſt, Argent, a chevron Gules, between three torteaux. 2d, Or, a feſs embattled, counter embattled Sable. 3d, Checquee Argent and Gules, a chief Sable. The laſt is Vert; but the charge is ſo obſcure we cannot diſcern what it ſhould be. On the weſt ſide of Sir Noel Caron's trophies, is a ſmall black marble table, between two pilaſters of alabaſter ſupporting a rich open pediment; on the baſe is a Death's head crowned with laurel; with arms, Sable, a bend between ſix bees volant, Argent, *Beeſton*, with a creſcent for difference, impaling a feſs, between three boars heads coupe. The creſt is on a torce, a caſtle triple flowered, thereon an armed arm, the hand holding a ſword.

P. 47. The ſecond coat on Shepard's atchievement is, *Langton*, or *Laughton*, of Lincolnſhire. The creſt is, on a torce, a turnpike Gules, handled, nailed, and carved Or.

P. 54. On the ſouth ſide of the eaſt end of Legh chapel, ſtands an antient altar-tomb of Suſſex marble, enriched with the engraved portraits on braſs of Sir John Legh and his lady. He is in complete armour, with a mantle, whereon is his arms, viz. a croſs ingrailed, within a border, quartering paly of ſix. His helmet, lying under his head hath for its creſt, on a wreath a cock headed like a goat. On the lady's mantle are three lozenges, quartered with a chief, charged with a creſcent for difference; Az. three lozenges Or, *Worſley* of Lancaſter. (This laſt coat, if Gules, a chief Argent, is the arms of *Worſley* of Yorkſhire.) Under them are the figures of two of their children, a ſon and daughter; but the plate whereon was the inſcription is now miſſing, yet may be ſupplied from Stow's Survey.

Ibid. Laurence's arms are a croſs raguly, impaling, on a chief three maſcle buckles, without colours. (N. B. Argent, a croſs raguled Gules, is the coat armour of Laurence of Lancaſhire.)

P. 56. Arms on the baſe beneath Eldridge's monument: On a lozenge Azure, a croſs formée fitchée Or; on a chief of the laſt, three covered cups of the firſt, impaled with Arg. a croſs croſslet fitchée Gules, within three martlets Sable.

* Seymour's Survey of London, Vol. II. p. 814.

† In May 1591, Mr. *Caron* had licence to carry 200 pieces of ordnance for the uſe of the towns in the Low Countries. Burghley's State Papers, vol. II. 799.

‡ Pariſh Regiſter.

1



2



Barrett

3



Belhouse

4



5



France & England

Monument of Robert Scott Esq

See Appendix p. 42



6



7



Archbishop Warham

8



Emblems of the Passion

9



10



11



12



P. 58. Reynolds's is a curious monument of white and veined marble, containing a large table between two columns of the Corinthian order, ſupporting an open compaſs pediment, whereon is a ſhield, bearing three coats pale-ways; 1ſt, Argent, a cheveron checque, Gules and Azure, between three croſs croſslets fitchée of the laſt, by the name of Reynolds. 2d, Argent, a croſs moline Gules, in the firſt quarter, a torteaux. 3d, Argent, a feſs dancette, between three roſes Gules. The creſt, out of a mural crown Or, a demy hound ſaliant, Argent, eared and collared gold, whereunto is affixed a chain of the laſt. Under the inſcription in the baſe of the monument is a beautiful group of cherubim's heads.

Ibid. Sir Peter Rich's monument is white marble, adorned with cherubim's, urns, death's head, &c. His arms, Gules, a chevron between three croſſes botoné Or. An inſcription on another monument againſt the wall is to this tenor;

"Abſalom had no ſon, and he built him a pillar *."

P. 59. Arundel's monument is of black marble, with a frame of alabaſter, whoſe ſides are enriched with neat carvings of trophies of mortality.

P. 61. Goffton's monument is a white marble compartment, enriched with cherubims heads, drapery, &c. on the top a fluted urn; and beneath the inſcription are the arms, viz. Quarterly, on the firſt and fourth a unicorn's head eraſed, the ſecond and third Ermine.

Ibid. On Hammond's tablet, which is white Italian marble, having an urn at top, from which proceed feſtoons of fruit and flowers, is a ſhield bearing party per pale Gules, and Azure, three demy lions paſſant guardant Or, impaling, party per pale indented Argent and Azure. The creſt is, on a torce, a wolf's head eraſed, quarterly per feſs indented, Or and Azure. On each ſide the arms is a ſmall ſhield; the firſt bears Hammond as before, impaled with Gules, a chevron between three owls, Or. The other is Hammond, impaled with party per pale, Azure and Gules, a chevron counterchanged, between three eagles diſplayed Argent.

P. 62. In the ſouth aile of the church of St. Helen, near Biſhopſgate, is a large window, with this inſcription:

"This window was glazed at the charge of Joyce Featley, daughter to William "Kerwyn, Eſq; and wife to Daniel Featley, D. D. 1632. This window is beautified "with three rich coats, her father's, her firſt, and her ſecond huſband's. Over "againſt it, towards the middle aile, is a monument erected to the memory of her "worthy father, and aforenamed William Kerwyn, Eſq; dated 1594, the time of "his death and burial. Alſo of Mrs. Magdalen Kerwyn, her mother, buried in the "year of our Lord 1692. Of Benjamin Kerwyn, her brother, buried the 27th of "July, 1621, and here (with them all that are before named) interred. This mo-"nument, in this paſſage after 39 years, ſomewhat defaced and withered, was "raiſed, repaired, beautified, and encompaſſed with iron bars, in a fair and graceful "manner, at the charge of this loving daughter, the aforenamed Mrs. Joyce Featley, "1632."—"In 1636, April 20. This lady, by her will, or writing, indented tri-"partite, did appoint, that after the death of Mr. Daniel Featley, her huſband, and "herſelf, yearly to be paid by her heirs, out of the rents and profits of a meſſuage in "the Pariſh of Lambeth in Surrey (being copyhold of the manor of Kennington)

* Seymour's Survey of London, vol. II. p. 815.

"for

" for ever, 4l. per annum, to be paid to the vicar and church-wardens of this pariſh, " by quarterly payments, upon truſt, to diſtribute 12d. thereof weekly, every Sun- " day, in bread; and 20s. thereof, yearly, to the preacher, to preach on the day of " her burial, (and that happened on the 2d of October, 1637); and in default of " ſuch ſermon, that ſaid 20s. to go to the poor of the pariſh: and 6s. yearly, to " be beſtowed in repairing her father's tomb. And the other 2s. yearly, to the " ſexton, for keeping clean the ſaid tomb. Note, That this annuity did accrue due " and payable in the year 1645, upon the death of the ſaid Dr. Featley (who died " April 21, that ſaid year); but the heirs of the ſaid Joyce refuſing to pay the ſame, " the vicar and churchwardens ſued out an inquiſition upon the ſtatute for cha- " ritable uſes; and in December, 1648, obtained a decree for the payment thereof: " but the manor of Kennington being veſted in the Crown, and by reaſon of the " change of government, and confuſion in thoſe times, the ſaid decree was never " put in execution, or revived, until the year 1702, when the vicar and church- " wardens ſued out a writ of *Scire Facias*, to revive the ſame decree. To which " one Nicholas Lampen, and others, in poſſeſſion of the premiſes, put in except- " tions: and matter coming to be heard before the Right Honourable the Lord " Keeper, November 13, 1703, his lordſhip diſmiſſed the ſaid exceptions, and " ordered the payment of the ſaid annuities from Michaelmas, 1703; but (for " ſome reaſons) with a remittance of all arrears. Which order is made a final " decree of the court of Chancery; and ſo enrolled in the Petty-bag Office, " March, 1703."

P. 131. Mrs. Ducarel's maiden name was Deſborough.





Mr. Edward Moore.

Publishid May 1st 1787 by W. Lowndes



VAUXHALL JUBILEE.

MR. Jonathan Tyers having about the year 1736, become the occupier of theſe gardens, he opened them with a Ridotto al Freſco, for which he iſſued ſilver tickets at one guinea each. It being fifty years ſince this happened, it was determined to have a Jubilee in commemoration of that event, as well as to defray the expences of ſome very conſiderable improvements that have lately been made in the gardens. This took place, accordingly, on the 29th of May.

The favourableneſs of the weather, and the preſent gaiety of the town, highly contributed to make the Vauxhall feſtival of the firſt ſtile and elegance.

The grand orcheſtra, boxes, porticos, and awnings, have been entirely new painted, and by a judicious diſpoſition of light blue and white, a delicate and pleaſing effect is produced.

The rotunda, and the large room oppoſite, which contains Hayman's pictures, has undergone a complete alteration, and received conſiderable improvement. The antiquated looking-glaſſes, with their ponderous frames, are taken away, and their places ſupplied by others of a more modern appearance. The naked boys, who were out of number climbing up the pillars, are taken down. Theſe figures are alſo reduced about the cornices, which gives an air of lightneſs to the place. The new ornaments on the pillars, being a roſe-colour ground, make them beautifully rich.

The window-frames are decorated with beautiful drapery formed of crimſon and ſilver, with correſponding taſſels. The orcheſtra belonging to this room, is alſo modernized, and in conformity with the reſt of the building.—The cieling is pencilled with fancy devices of infinite taſte and beauty. —It was filled with a variety of evergreens, and ſeemed like a rural bower.— In the receſs oppoſite to the weſt entrance of the Rotunda, where the picture of the Prince of Wales, arrayed like St. George, was placed, a large tranſparent painting is fixed, which reflects great honour on Mr. Malton, jun. by whom it was deſigned and executed.—It repreſents a ſuperb *ſalle*, or amphitheatre, compoſed of the Corinthian order:—the roof, and every other part, is in perfect uniſon.—Through this ſtructure is viewed a perſpective ſcene of a garden, which terminates with a pedeſtal. This tranſparency is well diſpoſed, and its effect ſtriking.

The principal temporary additions to this part of the premiſes, were wreaths of artificial flowers round the pillars, feſtoons of ſimilar materials from the cornices, and variegated lamps arranged with order and taſte. Of the wreaths and feſtoons, they merit every compliment, for their beautiful conſtruction and arrangements.

The new Grand Temple is between 130 and 140 feet in circumference, and is proportionably uniform in every reſpect. The cornice and dome are ſupported by eight pillars, on baſes about three feet high, with fanciful capitals. This ſtructure is erected where the great covered walk on the weſt ſide of the garden is interſected by the parade, on which the company uſually ſtand to ſee the catcade. The view between the pillars and through the temple, from north to ſouth, is entirely unobſtructed to the end of the gardens, where a capital ſtatue of the *Apollo Belvidere* is placed.

The other walk, which leads from north to ſouth, has been encroached on to give ſcope to two Ball-rooms. Their dimenſions are of conſiderable magnitude, and finiſhed with exquiſite fancy and ſplendour. The ſides are painted to repreſent ſcenes abounding with romantic objects; trees, rocks, brooks, and rills, are combined to produce an Arcadian country. This delightful landſcape is ſeen through a range of Ionic pillars, decorated with wreaths of flowers which ſeem to ſupport the cornice. The cieling is in imitation of the ſky, full of tender variegated clouds, which, uniting with the landſcape, form a delightful *tout en ſemble*. This ſcenery is the work of Mr. French, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo eminently at Lord Derby's *fete champetre*.

In each of theſe rooms receſſes were formed for the Muſicians:—and alſo for beaufets, ſtocked with capillaire, orgeat, and lemonade. The weſt end terminated with Mortimer's allegorical tranſparency of the Court of Momus: and the eaſt with that of the Zuchi's allegory which was painted for the *fete champetre* held ſome years ſince at the Oaks; and which painting Lord Derby generouſly preſented to the Proprietors.—Theſe two rooms were beautifully lighted up, and from being united to the temple, formed a *coup d'œil*, of which no idea can be given.

The alcove walks were illuminated by feſtoons of lamps of party colours, as were the other parts of the garden.

An elegant box was conſtructed for the Prince of Wales, and his friends.

The Band in the grand orcheſtra was ſpiritedly led by Mr. Pieltain, and derived

every advantage from the ſcience, taſte, and execution of Mr. Parke; Mr. Hooke, as uſual, preſided at the organ. Mrs. Wrighten, Mrs. Martyr, Miſs Barnet, Miſs O'Leary, and Mr. Incledon, took the lead in the vocal part of the performance. The orcheſtra in the Rotunda, of which we have already ſpoken, was occupied by Catch Singers only. The party acquitted themſelves with infinite credit. In each of the ball ſaloons were ſtationed a band of country-dance players, and two bands of horns and clarinets paraded the gardens.

The company, which were ſuppoſed to conſiſt of between five and ſix thouſand, were of the firſt *ton*, and, in general, in their own proper dreſſes, which were for the moſt part, particularly the Ladies, genteel and elegant.

ACCOUNT *of the* NEW FARCE, *entitled*, The WIDOW'S VOW, *written by Mrs.* INCHBALD, *and performed, for the firſt Time, at the* Theatre-Royal *in the* Haymarket, *Wednesday June* 21.

The Characters were as follow, and were thus repreſented:

The Marquis, Mr. Banniſter, jun.; Don Antonio, Mr. Parſons; Jerom, Mr. Edwin; Marquis's Valet, Mr. R. Palmer; the Counteſs, Mrs. Bates; Donna Iſabella, Mrs. Riley; Flora, Mrs. Wells; Urſula, Mrs. Edwin.

THE ſtory is briefly this: — A Spaniſh Counteſs having wedded a handſome young man of faſhion, who treated her cruelly, but from whoſe inhumanity ſhe is luckily releaſed by his early death, makes a vow to abjure mankind, and retires to a caſtle in a recluſe part of the kingdom: ſhe is accompanied in this retreat by her uncle, an amorous old ſpark, who loves to be meddling with every woman he ſees. Their only neighbours are a young Marquis and his ſiſter: the former, from a view of the Counteſs from the top of his houſe, by the means of his teleſcope, falls in love with her, but almoſt deſpairs of ever procuring acceſs to her perſon. Donna Iſabella (the ſiſter) hits on a ſcheme for removing the obſtacle. She ſends her maid to the caſtle, and inſtructs her to acquaint the Counteſs, as a profound ſecret, that her miſtreſs means to pay her a viſit in a man's diſguiſe, in order to make tender of a paſſion for her, and, if ſucceſsful (as ſhe has little doubt ſhe ſhall prove), to turn her raſh vow into ridicule. The pride of the Counteſs takes alarm at hearing the project; ſhe determines to receive the mock ſuitor, to encourage the ſcheme, and to turn the tables upon her. Donna Iſabella does not impart the ſcheme to her brother, from a knowledge of his nice ſenſe of honour, and his extreme ſenſibility, as to any thing that appears like holding him in ridicule, but gives him letters of recommendation to the uncle of the Counteſs, as a means of introduction. On his arrival at the caſtle, we find that the Lady has told the ſuppoſed ſecret to all her ſervants, who are upon the twitter the moment the Marquis enters. He is aſtoniſhed at the oddneſs of their behaviour, but ſtill more ſo at the ſingularity of his reception by the Counteſs, who (imagining him to be a woman) makes downright love to him. At length the old man can hold no longer, but broadly hints that the Marquis is of the feminine gender; the ſeverity of the equivoques that enſue, excite the latter to great indignation, which is heightened to ſuch a degree by the impertinence of Jerom (the Valet), that he cuffs the old man, and kicks the ſervant; till at laſt, after the Counteſs had ſolemnly promiſed him her hand, if he dare marry her, the whole confuſion is cleared up on the arrival of Donna Iſabella, who explains her plot, and the piece concludes with the union of the Marquis and the Counteſs.

A Prologue, written by Mr. Holcroft, and replete with pointed alluſions to the politics, dreſs, and converſation of the day, was delivered by Mr. J. Banniſter in a ſtyle of ability, that few Comedians, if any, could equal.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

The Poem by Carolus *ſhall be inſerted in our* Supplement. *We ſhall be glad to receive his Eſſays; and if he will favour us with his Addreſs, ſuch as are not approved of, ſhall be immediately returned.*

The Pamphlet on Baptiſm, *does not properly come under our Cognizance.*

Philanthropos *is inadmiſſible.*

B. H's *hiſtorical Extract has been inſerted before.*

A

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

New Allegorical Picture

IN

TRANSPARENCY,

IN

VAUXHALL-GARDENS,

1773.

LIBERALITY, the Patroneſs of the polite Arts of Muſic, Poetry, and Painting, which contribute to the Entertainments of the Gardens, is diſcovered ſtanding in the Portico of her Temple, near which is placed, on a Pedeſtal, a golden Statue of PLENTY, repreſenting the Commerce and Opulence of the Kingdom, whoſe Capital is ſhown in the back-ground by a diſtant View of *St. Paul*'s Cathedral. COMUS, advanced before MIRTH with his Companions, who are dancing round the Statue, approaches LIBERALITY with profound Reſpect, to whom they are ſo much obliged; and the Group of Boys in the Air is intended to convey the Gratitude of the Place for the Favour of the PUBLIC.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

New Allegorical Figure

IN

TRANSPARENCY,

IN

NATIONAL-GARDENS,

1773.

LIBERALITY, the Patroness of the polite Arts of Nature, Poetry, and Painting, which contribute to the Entertainments of the Gardens, is discovered standing in the Portico of her Temple, near which is placed, on a Pedestal, a golden Statue of PLENTY, representing the Commerce and Opulence of the Kingdom, whole Capital is shown in the back-ground by a distant View of St. Paul's Cathedral. COMUS, advanced before MIRTH with his Companions, who are dancing round the Statue, approaches LIBERALITY with profound Respect, to whom they are