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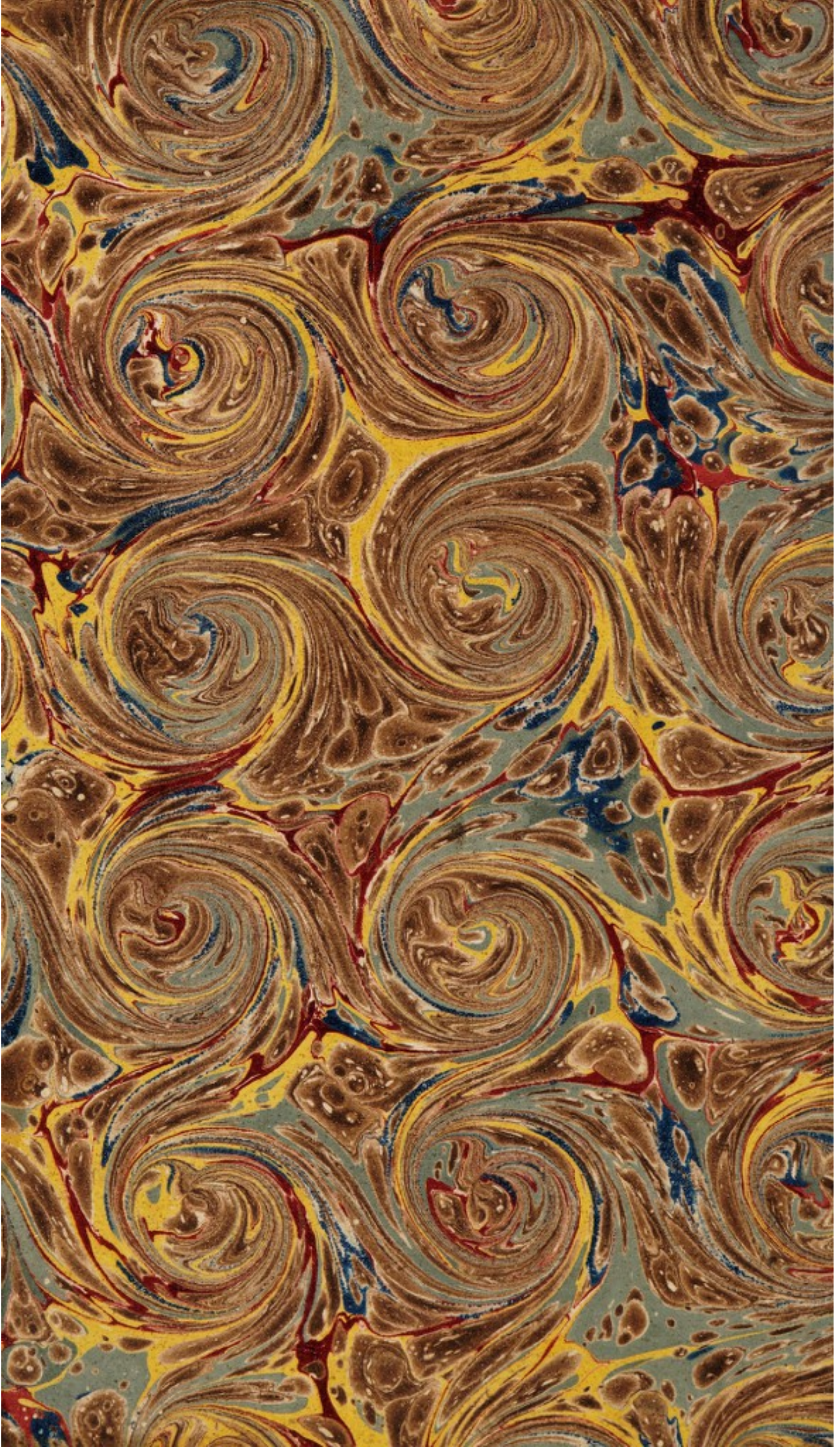
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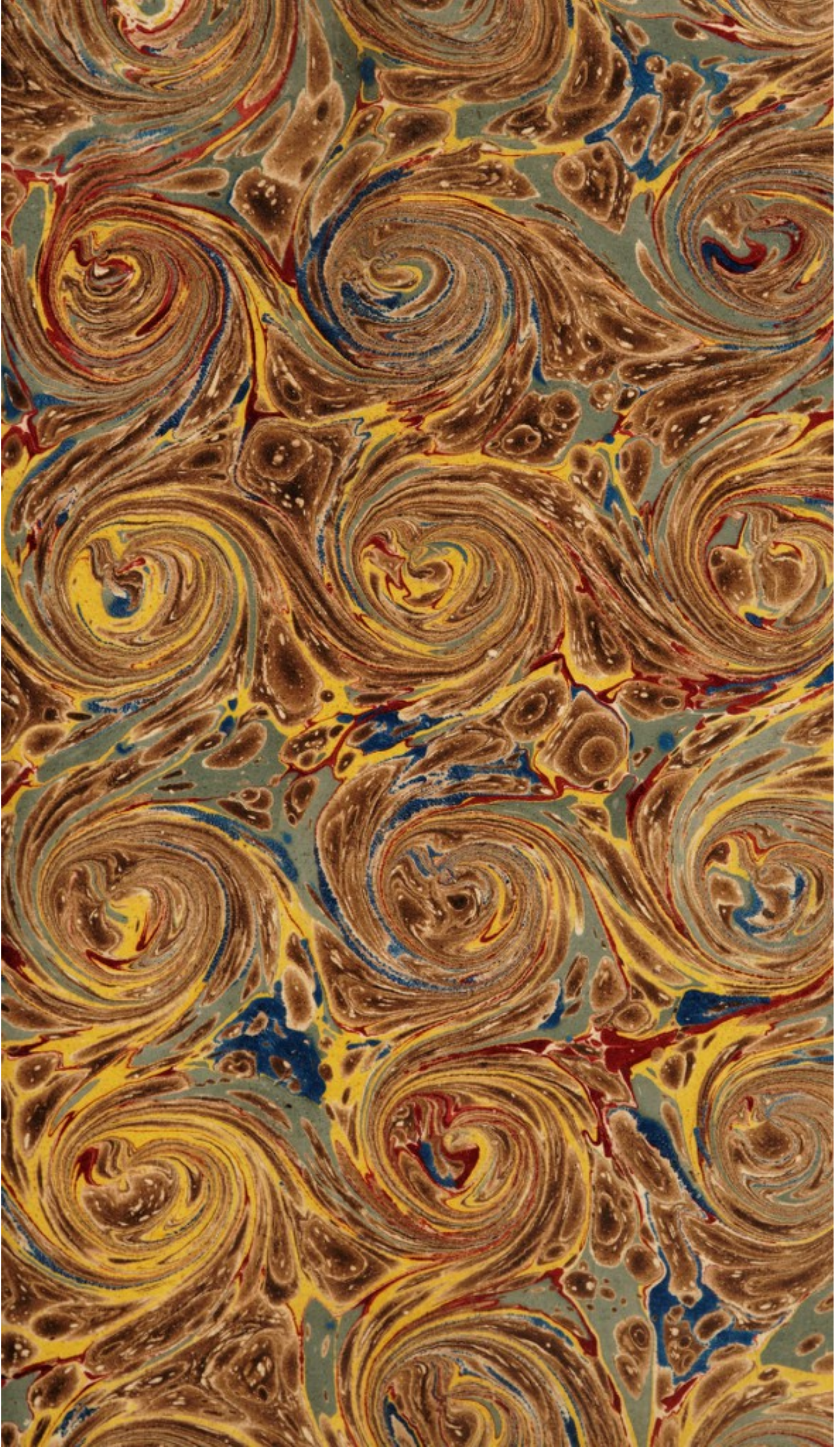
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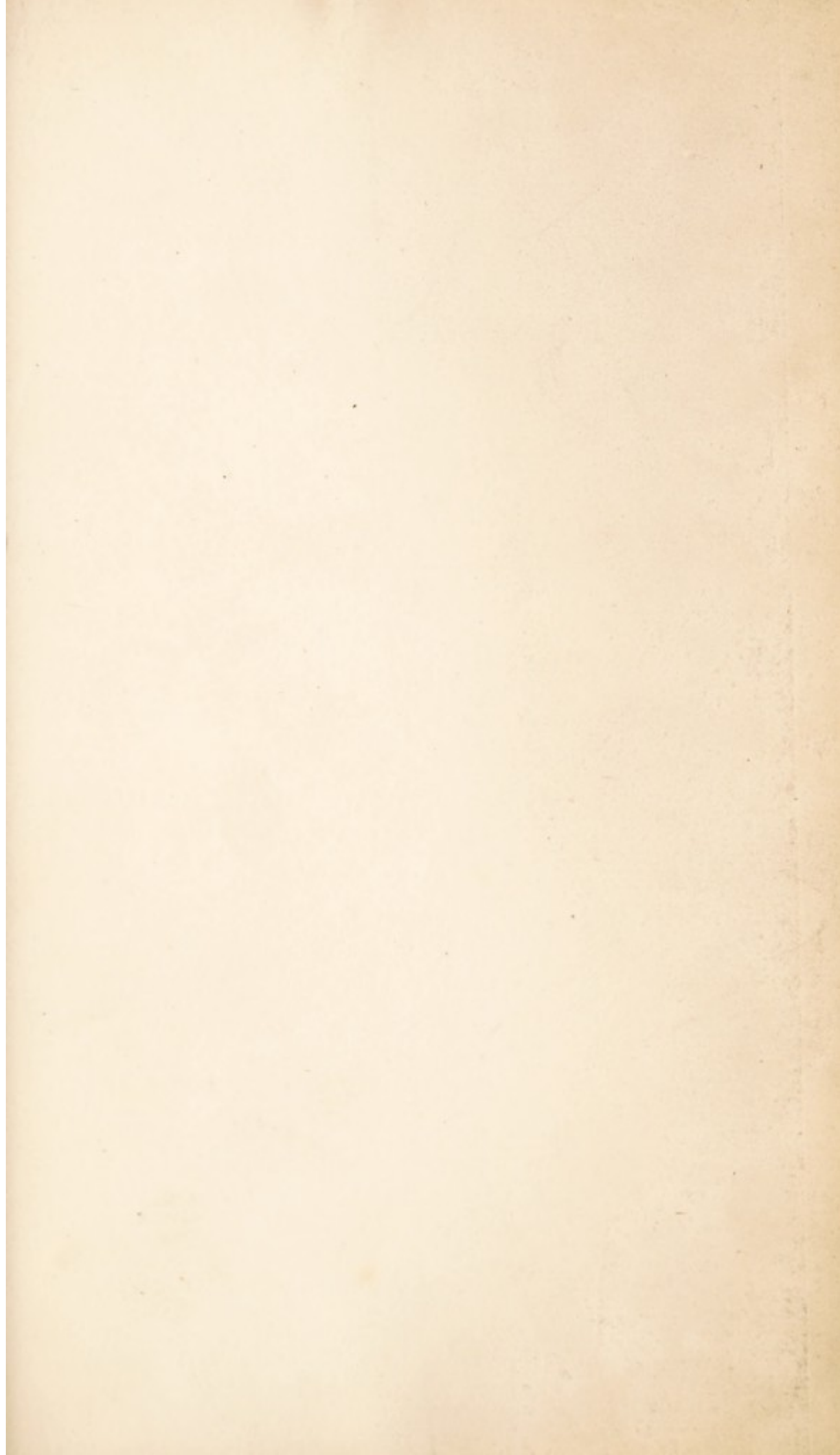
Thomson
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By NICHOLS, John Gough

From the library of John Hodgkin

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London Cigarettes
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Engraved by John Swaine.

THE ITALIANS' PAGEANT IN GRACECHURCH STREET.

LONDON PAGEANTS.

I.

ACCOUNTS OF FIFTY-FIVE

ROYAL PROCESSIONS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

IN THE CITY OF LONDON ;

CHIEFLY EXTRACTED FROM CONTEMPORARY WRITERS.

II.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST

OF

LORD MAYORS' PAGEANTS.



PRINTED BY AND FOR

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

AND OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

IN LONDON

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES

TO THE PRESENT

BY

JOHN HENRY COLEMAN, M.D., F.R.S.

AND

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

CONTEMPORARY writers, or those who lived nearest to each occurrence, have, as much as possible, been made the contributors to the present collection. As it is intended for general perusal, the orthography has been corrected, and the phraseology so far modernized, that the reader need be no antiquary to unravel its obscurity; yet so far retained that he will not entirely lose that charm which dwells in the quaintness of our early Chronicles.

The compiler has chiefly confined himself, in early times, to public processions which have taken place on the Coronations of Sovereigns and their Consorts, or after great victories; and, in modern times, to Royal entertainments at Guildhall. He found it would enlarge his collection beyond his intentions to include the receptions of Foreign Sovereigns, or the processions to St. Paul's on Days of Thanksgiving.

Among the former may be enumerated the visits to London of

- 1243, Beatrice Countess of Provence;
- 1362, John King of France;
- 1399, Emanuel the Greek Emperor;
- 1416, The Emperor Sigismund;
- 1523, The Emperor Charles the Fifth;
- 1524, Christian II. King of Denmark;
- 1606, Christian IV. King of Denmark; *

* Two tracts, by H. Roberts, relative to the King of Denmark's entertainment, are re-printed in the second volume of Nichols's *Progresses of King James the First*; and extracts from a third in the appendix. See particularly the Pageants exhibited in London, vol. iii. of that work, p. 1074.

1638, Mary, Queen dowager of France ;*

1814, Alexander Emperor of Russia, and Frederick-William King of Prussia †

The visit of Henry the Seventh to St. Paul's, to offer his standards after the battle of Bosworth, is noticed in the following pages, in connection with his first entrance into the City. Similar religious services were, previously to the Reformation, of frequent and ordinary occurrence ; but the first Protestant ceremony of the kind, the first that deserves the name of a National Thanksgiving, was that which Queen Elizabeth celebrated in 1588, after the defeat of the Spanish Armada.‡ In 1620, King James went in state to St. Paul's, to give encouragement to the repairs of the Cathedral, then in progress.§ Queen Anne went several times to return thanks for her victories.

It should also be noticed that, besides several occasions on which triumphs on the Thames were combined with those on land, as noticed in the following pages, there were others on which the citizens evinced their loyalty in merely aquatic exhibitions. Among these, there are printed tracts, on the Creation of Henry Prince of Wales, in 1610 ;|| on that of Charles

* See the " *Histoire de l'Entrée de la Reine Mere dans le Grande Bretagne. Par R. De la Serre, 1639,*" 4to ; re-edited by Richard Gough, esq. Director S.A., in 1775, 4to. One of the plates presents the best view we have of Cheapside before the great fire ; a portion of it is copied in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*.

† See " *An Account of the Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, with their Imperial and Royal Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias and the King of Prussia, to the Corporation of London, in June 1814. Printed by order of the Corporation ;*" 4to. pp. 79, with a coloured print of the interior of Guildhall during the entertainment.

‡ See in Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth* an account of this solemnity, a table of the procession, and documents relating to it from the records of the Corporation, and the Company of Stationers.

§ See Nichols's *Progresses of King James the First*, vol. iii. pp. 593—602.

|| " *London's Love to the Royal Prince Henrie, meeting him on the River of Thames, at his returne from Richmonde, with a worthie Fleet of Citizens, on Thursday the last of May 1610, with a briefe reporte of the water fight and the fireworkes. London, printed by Edw. Allde, for Nathaniell Fosbroke, and are to be sold at the west end of Paules, neere to the Bishop of Londons gate, 1610.*" 4to. pp. 29. A copy was sold in the

The formation of the pageantry must evidently have given employment to a large number of artificers; and Stow tells us, in his Survey, that great part of Leadenhall was appropriated as the workshop and warehouse for them. In Whitstone's "*Historie of Promos and Cassandra*," a play printed in 1578, is introduced a carpenter employed in preparing the pageant for a royal procession. In one part of the City he is directed "to set up the frames, and to space out the rooms that the Nine Worthies may be so installed as best to please the eye." One of the City gates was to be occupied with the four Virtues, and there was to be erected a stage for the Waits to stand in sight. All this will be found consistent with the actual practice in the City of London.

Some of the earliest pageantries recorded in the chronicles of London, are in 1304, on occasion of the great victory King Edward had obtained over the Scots. On St. Magnus' day, the 6th of September, the citizens (writes Stow) made great and solemn triumph in their city, every one according to his craft; especially the Fishmongers, who, with solemn procession, paraded through the streets, having, among other pageants and shows, four sturgeons gilt, carried on four horses; then four salmons, of silver, carried on four horses; and after, six and forty knights, armed, riding on horses made like "*luces of the sea*:"* and then St. Magnus, the patron saint of the day, with a thousand horsemen.

As the presence of the Sovereign, in former days, frequently graced the Lord Mayor's inauguration feast, a list is added of those rare tracts, which describe the shows and ceremonials of that occasion, and are known by the name of "*Lord Mayor's Pageants*."

There were, however, other occasions on which pageantry was customary. At the setting forth of the two divisions of the City Watch, on the Eves of St. John and St. Peter, the

the high street of a provincial city, is well imagined in the frontispiece to "*A Dissertation on the Pageants or Dramatic Mysteries anciently performed at Coventry, by the trading Companies of that City*. By Thomas Sharp," 4to. 1825.

* A luce was the old name for a pike; the English name for the merlucius or sea pike is, it is believed, the hake.

ROYAL
PROCESSIONS AND ENTERTAINMENTS
IN THE
CITY OF LONDON.

I. KING HENRY THE THIRD, 1236.

[Matthew Paris.]

A PROCESSION through London appears connected with the Coronation from very early times. King Henry the Third, having solemnised his marriage with Eleanor of Provence, in the city of Canterbury, they were, on their way to London, met by the Mayor, Aldermen, and principal citizens, to the number of three hundred and sixty, sumptuously apparelled in silken robes, richly embroidered, riding upon stately horses, and each man carrying a gold or silver cup in his hand, in token of the privilege claimed by the city, of being the Chief Butler of the Kingdom at the King's Coronation. The streets of the city were adorned with rich silks, pageants, and a variety of pompous shows; and the citizens, attending the King and Queen to Westminster, had the honour of officiating at the Queen's Coronation. At night the city was beautifully illuminated with an infinite number of lamps, cressets, &c.

II. KING EDWARD THE FIRST, 1274.

[Matthew of Westminster.]

Edward had been four years absent on an expedition to the Holy Land, and his father had been dead nearly half that time before he returned to England. He came to London on the 2d of August, 1274, where he was received with all the expressions of joy that could be devised. The streets were hung with rich cloths of silk, arras, and tapestry; the Aldermen and Burgesses of the City threw out of their windows handfuls of gold and silver, to signify their great gladness at his safe return, and the conduits ran plentifully with wine, white and red, that every creature might drink his fill. The Coronation took place on the 19th of the same month.

III. QUEEN MARGARET, 1300.

[Stow's Chronicle.]

Margaret of France, the second wife of King Edward the First, was married to him in 1299. In the following year, after she had given birth to a son at Brotherton, in Yorkshire, she first came to London. The citizens rode to meet her four miles without the City, to the number of 600, in one livery of red and white, with the cognizance of their mysteries embroidered upon their sleeves, and so conveyed her to Westminster.

IV. KING EDWARD THE SECOND, 1307-8.

[Holinshed.]

Edward, returning to England with his French bride Isabella, was joyfully received by the citizens early in February, and crowned on the 25th of that month.

V. KING RICHARD THE SECOND, 1377.

[Walsingham.]

In the days of Richard the Second, the main business of the day took place *after dinner*. On the feast of St. Swithin, being Wednesday the 15th of July, after dinner, the Mayor and citizens assembled near the Tower, when the young King, clad in white garments, came forth with a great multitude in his suite; the Duke of Lancaster officiating as Lord High Steward, and Lord Percy as Earl Marshal. Sir Simon Burley bare the sword before him, and Sir Nicholas Bond, on foot, led the King's horse by the bridle. The city was in every way most richly adorned, and the conduits ran with wine for three hours. In the upper end of the Cheap* was erected a castle with four towers; on two sides of which ran forth wine abundantly. In the towers were placed four beautiful virgins, of stature and age like to the King, apparelled in white vestures; these damsels, on the King's approach, blew in his face leaves of gold, and threw on him and his horse counterfeit golden florins. When he was come before the castle, they took cups of gold, and filling them with wine at the spouts of the castle, presented the same to the King and his nobles. On the top of the castle, betwixt the towers, stood a golden angel, holding a crown in his hands; and so contrived, that, when the King came, he bowed down and offered him the crown.

This was the most striking of several pageants with which the citizens were eager to evince their hopes from the activity of the untried youth of their new monarch, and their joy at anticipated relief from those grievances which had been attributed to the "slothfulness of the aged king deceased, and the covetousness of those who ruled about him."

* The Cheap (i. e. the market) continued for many centuries the name of the principal thoroughfare of the metropolis: "Cheapside," originally applied to houses on the side of the Cheap, is, as the name of the whole street, comparatively modern.

VI. KING RICHARD THE SECOND, 1392.

[Knighton and Fabian.]

In 1392, on the restoration of the City's privileges, which had been forfeited on account of riots, King Richard came to receive its homage in person. On leaving his manor of Sheen (now Richmond), he was met on the heath by four hundred of the citizens on horseback, clad in one livery, who in the most humble manner, craving pardon for their offences past, besought him, by their Recorder, to take his way to his palace at Westminster through the city of London. The request having been granted, he pursued his journey to Southwark, where, at St. George's church, he was met by a procession of the Bishop of London, and all the religious of every degree and both sexes, and above five hundred boys in surplices. At London bridge a beautiful white steed, and a milk-white palfrey, both saddled, bridled, and caparisoned in cloth of gold, were presented to the King and Queen. The citizens received them, standing in their liveries on each side the street, crying, "King Richard, King Richard!"

In Cheap a conduit ran with wine, which was handed to the Royal visitants, as on the last occasion, by a little boy apparelled in white like an angel. At the Standard a very sumptuous stage was erected, on which were stationed various personages, and an angel that put on the King's head as he passed a rich crown of gold garnished with stones and pearl, and another on the head of the Queen. Shortly after (probably at the goldsmiths' shops, which from other sources we learn were at the western end of Cheapside, near the cathedral*) were presented to the King a golden tablet of the Trinity, of the value of 800*l.*; and to the Queen another of St. Anne, whom she held in especial devotion and reverence, because her own name was Anne.

The King then rode to St. Paul's, and made his offering;

* By the foundation charter of the Goldsmiths' Gild, 1 Edw. III. all of the trade were directed to sit in their shops in the High Street of Cheap.

after which the Mayor and his company accompanied him to Westminster.

On the morrow they went again to the palace, to present the King with two gilt basins and two thousand nobles of gold; and the third day after they received a new confirmation of their liberties; but they did not entirely clear themselves until they had further presented a golden tablet of the story of St. Edward, for the shrine of that royal martyr in Westminster abbey, and a tax of ten thousand pounds.

VII. HENRY DUKE OF LANCASTER, 1399.

[Tyrrell's History of England, from MSS. in Lambeth Library.]

At the Duke's approach to London, with his captive Monarch, he was received in great pomp by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and all the several Companies in their formalities, with the people incessantly crying, "Long live the good Duke of Lancaster, our deliverer!"

VIII. KING HENRY THE FOURTH, 1399.

[Froissart.]

On Sunday the thirteenth of October Henry left the Tower after dinner, on his return to Westminster. He was bare-headed, and had round his neck the order of the King of France. The Prince of Wales, six Dukes, six Earls, and eighteen Barons, accompanied him, and there were, of Knights and other nobility, from eight to nine hundred horse. The King was dressed in a jacket of the German fashion, of cloth of gold, mounted on a white courser, with a blue garter on his leg—

"Mounted upon a hot and fiery steed,
Which his aspiring master seem'd to know,

With slow but stately pace kept on his course,
While all tongues cried, 'God save thee, Bolingbroke!'"

SHAKSPEARE.

The streets of London were handsomely decorated with tapestries and rich hangings. There were seven fountains in Cheapside, and other streets he passed through, which perpetually ran with white and red wines. He was escorted by prodigious numbers of gentlemen, with their servants in liveries and badges; and the different Companies of London were led by their Wardens, clothed in their proper livery, and with banners of their trades. The whole cavalcade amounted to six thousand horse. The King was crowned the same day at Westminster.

IX. KING HENRY THE FIFTH, 1413.

[Thomas of Elmham.]

On Friday the 7th of April, the King took his journey from Kingston-upon-Thames to his castle called the Tower of London, and was met by a multitude of Princes, Earls, Barons, Knights, Esquires, and other great men of his kingdom, and likewise by the citizens of London, and an innumerable clergy, in a noble array, and with all possible solemnity.

On the following day he rode in procession through London to his Coronation, preceded by the Knights of the Bath, whom he had then newly created.

Crowned on Passer Sunday April 9th.

X. KING HENRY THE FIFTH, 1415.

[Holinshed; a Latin MS. in the Cottonian Collection, Julius E. iv. translated in Nicolas's History of the Siege of Agincourt; and a metrical account by Lydgate, who was probably the author of the Songs, &c. used on this occasion.]

On the King's return after the glorious field of Agincourt, the Mayor of London and the Aldermen, apparelled in orient grained scarlet, and four hundred commoners clad in beautiful murrey, well mounted and trimly horsed, with rich collars and great chains, met the King at Blackheath; and the clergy of London in solemn procession with rich crosses, sumptuous copes, and massy censers, received him at St. Thomas of Waterings. The King, like a grave and sober personage, and as one who remembered from Whom all victories are sent, seemed little to regard the vain pomp and shows, insomuch that he would not suffer his helmet to be carried with him, whereby the blows and dints upon it might have been seen by the people, nor would he suffer any ditties to be made and sung by minstrels of his glorious victory, because he would the praise and thanks should be altogether given to God.

At the entrance of London Bridge, on the top of the tower, stood a gigantic figure, bearing in his right hand an axe, and in his left the keys of the city hanging to a staff, as if he had been the porter. By his side stood a female of scarcely less stature, intended for his wife. Around them were a band of trumpets and other wind instruments. The towers were adorned with banners of the royal arms, and in the front of them was inscribed CIVITAS REGIS JUSTICIE (the City of the King of Righteousness).

At the drawbridge on each side was erected a lofty column, like a little tower, built of wood, and covered with linen; one painted like white marble, and the other like green jasper. They were surmounted by figures of the King's beasts,—an antelope, having a shield of the royal arms suspended from his neck, and a sceptre in his right foot; and a lion, bearing in his right claw the royal standard unfurled.

At the foot of the bridge next the city was raised a tower,

formed and painted like the columns before mentioned ; and, in the middle of which, under a splendid pavilion, stood a most beautiful image of St. George, armed, excepting his head, which was adorned with a laurel crown, studded with gems and precious stones. Behind him was a crimson tapestry, with his arms (a red cross) glittering on a multitude of shields. On his right hung his triumphal helmet, and on his left a shield of his arms of suitable size. In his right hand he held the hilt of the sword with which he was girt, and in his left a scroll, which, extending along the turrets, contained these words, SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA. In a contiguous house were innumerable boys representing the angelic host, arrayed in white, with glittering wings, and their hair set with sprigs of laurel ; who, on the King's approach, sang, accompanied by organs, an anthem, supposed to be that beginning " Our King went forth to Normandy ;" and whose burthen is " Deo gratias, Anglia, redde pro victoria,"—printed in Percy's Reliques.

The tower of the Conduit on Cornhill was decked with a tent of crimson cloth, and ornamented with the King's arms, and those of Saints George, Edward, and Edmund. Under the pavilion was a company of hoary prophets, in golden coats and mantles, and their heads covered with gold and crimson ; who, when the King passed, sent forth a great quantity of sparrows and other small birds, as a sacrifice agreeable to God, some of which alighted on the King's breast, some rested on his shoulders, and some fluttered round about him. And the prophets then sang the psalm, *Cantate Domino canticum novum*, &c.

The tower of the Conduit at the entrance of Cheap was hung with green, and ornamented with scutcheons. Here sat twelve venerable old men, having the names of the twelve Apostles written on their foreheads, together with the twelve Kings, Martyrs, and Confessors, of the succession of England, who also gave their chaunt at the King's approach, and sent forth upon him round leaves of silver mixed with wafers, and wine out of the pipes of the conduit, imitating Melchisedeck's reception of Abraham, when he returned from his victory over the Four Kings.

The Cross of Cheap was not visible, being concealed by a beautiful castle, constructed of timber, and covered with linen

painted to resemble squared blocks of white marble and green and crimson jasper. The arms of St. George adorned the summit, those of the King and the Emperor were raised on halberds, and the lower turrets had the arms of the royal family and the great peers of the realm. On a stage in front came forth a chorus of virgins with timbrel and dance, as to another David coming from the slaughter of Goliath; their song of congratulation was, "Welcome, Henry the Fifte, King of Englund and of Fraunce." Throughout the building there was also a multitude of boys, representing the heavenly host, who showered down on the King's head small coins resembling gold, and boughs of laurel, and sang, accompanied by organs, the *Te Deum laudamus*.

The tower of the conduit at the west end of Cheap was surrounded with pavilions, in each of which was a virgin, who from cups in their hands blew forth golden leaves on the King. The tower was covered with a canopy made to resemble the sky and clouds, the four posts of which were supported by angels, and the summit crowned with an archangel of brilliant gold. Beneath the canopy, on a throne, was a majestic image representing the sun, which glittered above all things, and round it were angels singing, and playing all kinds of musical instruments.

This was the last of the pageantry, and, after the King had paid his devotions at St. Paul's, he departed to his palace at Westminster.

XI. KING HENRY THE FIFTH AND QUEEN KATHERINE, 1421.

[Walsingham.]

The Conqueror of France made another triumphant entry, with his fair trophy Queen Katherine, in the year 1421; but no particulars occur different to what has already appeared. Henry, it is said, ordered thanksgivings and solemn processions to be made for five days in every city and town in his dominions.

XII. KING HENRY THE SIXTH, 1422.

On the 14th of November, the infant Monarch was carried through the City to the Parliament, on the lap of his mother, who sat in an open chair.

XIII. THE SAME, 1432.

[Fabian's Chronicle.—There is also a long poem on the "Comynge of ye King out of France to London," by Lydgate, who was the author of Speeches in the Pageant.]

On returning from his Coronation in France King Henry the Sixth was met at Blackheath by the Mayor and citizens of London, on the 21st of February 1431-2; the latter being dressed in white, with the cognizances of their mysteries or crafts embroidered on their sleeves; and the Mayor and his brethren in scarlet.

When the King was come to London Bridge, there was devised a mighty giant, standing with a sword drawn, and having this poetical speech inscribed by his side:

All those that be enemies to the King,
I shall them clothe with confusion,
Make him mighty by virtuous living,
His mortal foes to oppress and bear them down;
And him to increase as Christ's champion.
All mischiefs from him to abridge,
With grace of God, at the entry of this Bridge.

When the King had passed the first gate, and was arrived at the drawbridge, he found a goodly tower, hung with silk and cloth of arras, out of which suddenly appeared three ladies, clad in gold and silk, with coronets upon their head; of which the first was dame Nature, the second dame Grace, and the third dame Fortune. They each addressed the King in verses similar to those already quoted, and which, together with those which followed, the curious will find in my authority. On each side of them were ranged seven virgins,

all clothed in white; those on the right hand had baudricks of sapphire colour or blue, and the others had their garments powdered with golden stars. The first seven presented the King with the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost,—sapience, intelligence, good counsel, strength, cunning, pity, and dread of God; and the others with the seven gifts of grace, in these verses:

God thee endow with a crown of glory,
And with the sceptre of clemency and pity,
And with a sword of might and victory,
And with a mantle of prudence clad thou be,
A shield of faith for to defend thee,
A helm of health wrought to thine increase,
Girt with a girdle of love and perfect peace.

After which they sang a roundel, the burthen of which was “welcome out of France.”

On Cornhill was erected a tabernacle of curious work, in which stood dame Sapience, and around her the seven liberal Arts or Sciences, Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Music, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Astronomy. The “lady herself” made a short speech to the King.

At the Conduit in Cornhill was set a circular Pageant, on the summit whereof was a child of wonderful beauty, apparelled like a King; upon whose right hand sat lady Mercy, on his left lady Truth, and over them stood dame Clemency, embracing the King’s throne. Before the King stood two Judges and eight Serjeants of the Coif. Clemency made a speech.

After which, the King rode on a quicker pace until he came to the Conduit in Cheap, where were formed several wells—the Well of Mercy, the Well of Grace, and the Well of Pity, and at each a lady standing, that administered the water of every well to such as would ask it, and that water was turned into good wine. About these wells were also set various trees with flourishing leaves and fruit, as oranges, almonds, pomegranades, olives, lemons, dates, pippins, quinces, blauderells, peches; and other more common fruits, as costards, wardens, pomewardons, richardons,* damsins, and plums, with other

* It is remarkable that the “more common fruits,” had names now

fruits long to rehearse, all which were so cunningly wrought that to many they appeared natural trees growing. On the border of this delicious place, which was called Paradise, stood two forgrown * fathers, Enoch and Elias, who both addressed the King.

A little further was erected a tower ornamented with the arms of England and France. By its side stood two green trees, one bearing the genealogy of Saint Edward, and the other that of Saint Louis, ornamented with leopards and fleurs-de-lis, and above them a third, made for the spring of Jesse and showing the genealogy of our blessed Lady.†

At the Conduit near the gate of St. Paul's, was a celestial throne, wherein was placed a personification of the Trinity, with a multitude of angels playing and singing upon all instruments of music, and upon the throne were set some verses presumed to be addressed to the King by God the Father.

On entering the church-yard, Henry was met by a procession of the Dean and Canons, with whom came also *in pontificalibus*, Henry Chicheley, then Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of England, the Bishops of Lincoln, Bath, Salisbury, Norwich, Ely, and Rochester, who conducted him to the Church, and he there made his oblations. That done, he again took horse at the west door of St. Paul's, and so rode to Westminster; where again he was received by the Abbot and Convent, and taken to St. Edward's shrine, and there remained whilst *Te Deum* was sung. His lords then conveyed him to his palace, and the Mayor and citizens returned joyously to London.

little known. The costard was a large species of apple; the warden a kind of pear; so perhaps was the pomewarden, though the pomewater was an apple.

* Qu. ? Overgrown; Ash's Dictionary.

† Some of these pictorial genealogies still exist. The tree of Jesse forms the tracery of a very beautiful window at the church of Dorchester near Oxford.

XIV. QUEEN MARGARET, 1445.

[Fabian's Chronicle ; and a copy of Lydgate's Speeches in the Pageants, Harl. MSS. 542.]

On approaching London, on her way to her Coronation, Queen Margaret was met on Blackheath, on the 18th of May, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the City ; and the Crafts, or Mysteries, as the Companies were then styled, attired in "browne blue," with embroidered sleeves, and red hoods on their heads ; every mystery having its cognizance.

The first pageant at the Bridge-foot in Southwark was that of Peace and Plenty ; and on the Bridge was another of Noah's Ark. The speeches at these have been printed in Thomson's Chronicles of London Bridge.

At Leadenhall was a speech by Madame Grace, who is styled the "Chauncelor de Dieu," and there were doubtless others ; but the writer of the MS. above-mentioned turns off to copy Lydgate's poem of "London Lickpenny."

Fabian adds, that in the City were ordained sumptuous and costly Pageants, in resemblance of various old histories, to the great "comfort" (that is, in modern language, delight) of the Queen and such as came with her. And so with great triumph she was brought to Westminster.

XV. KING EDWARD THE FOURTH, 1451.

[Sprotti Chronicon.]

On Thursday the 26th of June, the King removed from Sheen to London, and on the way was received (on the Surrey side of the Thames) by the Mayor and his Brethren all in scarlet, with four hundred commoners clad in green and well horsed ; by whom he was conducted over the Bridge, and so straight to the Tower.

On the morrow, in the afternoon, he proceeded from the Tower to Westminster, in like order, preceded by the thirty

Knights of the Bath then newly created, in their gowns and hoods, with tokens of white silk upon their shoulders.

King Edward was crowned on the Sunday, being St. Peter's Day.

XVI. QUEEN ELIZABETH GREY, 1465.

[Wilhelmi Wyrcestri Annales.]

Queen Elizabeth Grey was crowned on Whitsunday, 1465; having on the preceding day rode in a horse-litter through Cheap and the high streets of London, preceded by the Knights of the Bath then created.

XVII. KING RICHARD THE THIRD, 1483.

[Buck's Life of Richard III.]

On the 5th of July, the day before his Coronation, Richard rode from the Tower through the City, with his son the Prince of Wales, three Dukes, nine Earls, twenty-two Viscounts and Barons, eighty Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen not to be numbered, besides the great officers of the Crown who had special service to do. The Duke of Buckingham made the greatest display of magnificence, his habit and caparison being of blue velvet, emblazoned with golden naves of carts burning, and the trappings supported by footmen, habited in similar suits.



THE PLANTA GENISTA.



AND FALCON PETEERLOCK.

XVIII. KING HENRY THE SEVENTH, 1485.

[Fabian.]

After the victory of Bosworth, Henry, on approaching the city, was on the 28th of August met at Shoreditch, by the Mayor and his brethren, in scarlet, with other worshipful citizens, clothed in violet; and so with great pomp and triumph he rode through the city to the cathedral church of St. Paul, where he offered three standards; one with the image of St. George, another with a red fiery dragon beaten upon white and green sarcenet, and the third with a dun cow upon yellow tartern.* After prayers, and the singing of Te Deum, he departed to the Bishop's palace, where he remained for some days.

XIX. THE SAME, 1487.

[Ives's Select Papers, 1773, 4to.]

The King was received with very similar ceremonies when he came to London to attend the Queen's Coronation, in 1487. He was met by the citizens at Hornsey Park, and there knighted the Lord Mayor, Sir William Horne. The Queen, the Countess of Richmond the King's mother, and other Ladies, were privately placcd to behold the show in a house near St. Mary's Hospital without Bishopsgate. The livery companies lined the street; and at St. Paul's the King was received by the Archbishop of Canterbury and other prelates. At his entrance into the cathedral he was censed with the great censers of St. Paul's by an angel who came out from the roof. Having offered at the customary places within the church, he went to the Bishop's palace to lodge.

* Tarteron, a kind of fine cloth of silk. Blount's Glossary.

XX. QUEEN ELIZABETH OF YORK, 1487.

[From the narrative of her Coronation, in Ives's Select Papers, 1773, 4to.]

The Coronation of Henry the Seventh in 1485 was hurried over with less ceremonial than usual, and without any procession through the city; but that of the Queen in 1487 was attended with all the pomp customary on similar occasions.

On Friday next before St. Katherine's day, Elizabeth, accompanied by the Countess of Richmond and many lords and ladies, came from Greenwich by water. The Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, with several worshipful commoners, chosen out of every craft, in their liveries, were waiting on the river to receive her. Their barges were freshly furnished with banners and streamers of silk, richly beaten with the arms and badges of their crafts; and especially one called the bachelors' barge, was garnished and apparelled beyond all others. In it was a dragon spouting flames of fire into the Thames, and many other gentlemanly pageants, well and curiously devised to give her Highness sport and pleasure. And so, accompanied with trumpets, clarions, and other minstrels, she came and landed at the Tower, and was there welcomed by the King.

On the following day she went through London to Westminster, apparelled in white cloth of gold of damask, with a mantle of the same furred with ermine, fastened before her breast with a great lace of gold and silk, and rich knobs of gold, tasseled at the ends; her fair yellow hair hanging down plain behind her back, with a cawl of pipes over it; and confined only on the forehead by a circlet of gold ornamented with precious stones. On her passage to her litter, her train was born by her sister Cecily. The litter was covered with white cloth of gold, and furnished with large pillows of down covered with the same; and supported by twelve Knights of the Body, who changed by four and four at stated points.

The streets through which her Grace passed were cleansed, and dressed with clothes of tapestry and arras, and some streets,

as Cheap, hung with rich cloth of gold, velvet, and silk; and along the streets, from the Tower to St. Paul's, stood in order all the crafts of London in their liveries, and in various places were ordained singing children, some arrayed like angels, and others like virgins, to sing sweet songs as her Grace passed by.

Next before the litter rode the Duke of Bedford the King's uncle, as High Steward of England, and many other noblemen, among whom went the Mayor of London with Garter King of Arms. There were also fourteen newly created Knights of the Bath in their blue bachelor gowns.

After the litter went Sir Roger Colton, the Queen's Master of the Horse, leading a horse of estate, with a woman's saddle of red cloth of gold tissue; six Henchmen riding on white palfreys, with saddles to match the saddle of estate, and their harness ornamented with roses and suns, the badge of Edward the Fourth; then two chariots, covered with cloth of gold, the first containing the Duchess of Bedford and the Lady Cecily, and the other the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess of Suffolk, and the Countess of Oxford; then six Baroneses, in one suit of crimson velvet, upon fair palfreys, caparisoned like the horses of the henchmen; then two more chariots, and lastly the remainder of the Queen's ladies on palfreys, who were wonderfully richly bedecked with great beads and chains of gold about their necks.



THE ROSE EN SOLEIL.

XXI. KATHERINE OF SPAIN, 1501.

ON HER MARRIAGE WITH ARTHUR PRINCE OF WALES.

[Abridged from a long narrative of the circumstances of his marriage, preserved in MS. in the College of Arms, and printed in the Antiquarian Repertory.]

On Friday the 12th of November, after dining at Lambeth Palace, the Princess proceeded forth to St. George's Field, and was there met by a numerous company on horseback, of all the Lords, both spiritual and temporal, then in London. These conducted her through Southwark, until they came to the entrance of the great bridge of London.

Here was the first of the six pageants. It consisted of a tabernacle of two floors, resembling two roodlofts;* in the lower of which sat a fair young lady with a wheel in her hand, in likeness of Saint Katherine, with many virgins on every side of her; and in the higher story was another lady, in likeness of Saint Ursula, also with a great multitude of virgins right goodly dressed and arrayed. Above all was a representation of the Trinity. On each side of both stories was one small square tabernacle, with proper vanes, and in every square was a garter with this poesy in French, *Unye soit que male pens*, inclosing a red rose. On the tops of these tabernacles were six angels, casting incense on the Trinity and the two Saints. The outer walls were painted with hanging curtains of cloth of tissue, blue and red; and at some distance before the pageant were set two great posts, painted

* This was a narrow platform formerly existing in most churches, and commonly erected over the screen which divided the nave from the chancel. Upon it was placed the Rood, that is, a representation of our Saviour on the cross, with figures of St. Mary and St. John on either side. This small stage was also occasionally employed for the performance of mysteries, or religious dramatic Exhibitions.

Some roodlofts still remain in this country, and the staircases which led to them are frequently to be found. In some continental Churches the roodloft, with all its paraphernalia, may be seen in all its pristine splendour.

with the three ostrich feathers,* red roses, and portcullisses, and surmounted by a lion rampant, holding a vane painted with the arms of England. The whole work was carved with timber, and was gilt and painted with biss and azure. Both the Saints addressed the princess in long poetical "propositions," which will be found in the "Antiquarian Repertory."

The second Pageant was erected in the broadest part of Grass-church † Street. In the middle of the street, "where the water runneth into the channel," ‡ was fixed a foundation of stone of three or four feet high, having a sufficient passage for the current of water as usual: on which foundation was erected a castle, formed of timber, but covered with canvas painted to resemble masonry. Within a man's height from the stone work, were battlements ornamented with these badges; 1, a red rose with a white one within it, surmounted by a crown of gold; 2, three blue garters, with the poesy of the order, also crowned; 3, a golden fleur-de-lis; and 4, a portcullis with two chains, surmounted by a crown. In some parts also were clouds, with beams of gold, in a blue firmament; in other places white harts; and in others peacocks displayed. Above this first battlement was a great gate, with folding leaves, full of great bars of iron and many nails, and over the gate a large portcullis, having in every joint a red rose; over this gate, as it were on the stone work, were the King's arms, supported by goodly beasts, that on the right side being a red dragon, dreadful, and the other on the left a white greyhound; and a yard from these arms on every side was a great red rose of half a yard's breadth. Above this gate was another course of battlements and badges, like the

* In former times the feather was drawn single; I have not met with an earlier instance of the three in a plume.

† The Church of St. Bennet received this name, now written Grace-church, from its contiguity to an ancient grass-market. In the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First the name was corrupted to Gracious-street; and, in Dekker's description of the Royal procession in 1603-4, we are told that it "was never worthy of that name it carries till this houre." From a similar cause a church near Lombard Street is named St. Mary Woolchurch, having been contiguous to the ancient trade in wool.

‡ A practise happily long obsolete in London, but still retained in the French metropolis.

former. Beneath, in the opening, stood a Knight, armed cap-a-pié as a captain or venturous knight, named Policy. The building stretched on each side into the adjoining windows and shops (or, as in the original, "stalls"), with two other portcullises embattlemented, and ornamented with numberless repetitions of the badges and other royal insignia already described; and at each corner of this middle story and great tower was a turret, decked with roses, greyhounds, portcullises, and St. George's crosses of white and red, each turret having at top seven sides, and on each side a pinnacle and a vane. Yet above all this great story was another somewhat smaller, leaded above, and goodly painted; its four sides being like rag and flint stones, with hollow crosses, windows, and gun-holes, and on the top great vanes with the King's arms, and at the summit of the whole a red dreadful dragon holding a staff of iron, and on it a great crown of gold. In this upper story was another large door wherein stood a knight with a head-piece, called Nobleness; and on his right hand a bishop who was named Virtue. The Knights and the Bishop all delivered long poetical addresses. The horseways and passages were under the wings of this Pageant, which was called the Castle of Portculleys.

The third Pageant, that of the Moon, was adjoining to the Conduit in Cornhill. Its form was square, being painted like free stone for three feet from the ground, above like brick, and then environed by a mantle [or cornice?] with two rolles, the lower of white and green, and the upper of black and yellow; and between the rolls various badges. Before the principal front were three pillars, two painted like green marble, and the centre of red; on one of the green pillars was a red dragon and on the other a red lion, each with a shield of the royal arms. Within the Pageant was a bench (used by the speakers in succession) very thickly ornamented with green checquers, having in every cross a red rose with a white in its middle, and to the whole a fringe of red. The walls were similarly ornamented with other devices. Above was a blue sphere with the moon, planets, and stars, and in the circumference the signs of the moon; at the corners, with-

out the sphere, were four Angels. Above this sphere sat Raphael, the angel of marriage; who delivered a long "proposition" in verse, as did characters representing Alphonso King of Spain the Princess's father, the prophet Job, and Boethius.

The great conduit in Cheap ran with Gascony wine, and was furnished with music.*

The fourth Pageant, that of the Sun, was in Cheapside, between the great Conduit and the Standard. It was cornered by four great posts, on which stood the royal beasts or supporters, a red dragon, a white hart having round its neck a golden crown and dependent chain, a red lion rampant, and a white greyhound. In the face of this Pageant was a wheel, wonderfully wrought about with clouds; below it a white scutcheon with St. George's cross and a red sword;† in the two lower corners were two astronomers, one with a triangle, and the other with a quadrant, having their speculation to the heavens above. Upon the upper part was represented the Father of Heaven, and in the corners by his side two angels with trumpets, and "armys upon them," one of them having a scripture written *Laudate Dom' de celis*, the other his scripture answering *Laudate D'n' in excelsis*: over the Father there were many angels, having scriptures of *Te Deum*, and *Tibi omnes*, &c. Within the middle of this great wheel there was a "chair," (probably a large throne) within which stood a Prince, intending to represent the royal bridegroom; beneath were four stars, like four wheels, running very swift, and between them the contour of the earth. In the breadth of this wheel there were a variety of figures, of bears, lions, horses, "worms" (that is, serpents), fishes, mermaids, bulls, virgins, naked men, and rams, stuck full of stars as they are appropriated and named in books of astronomy, having lines, red and white, drawn from each star, planet, and sign, and after the aspect that naturally they have to each other—in short, as on a modern globe. Near the wheel were stationed three armed

* Stow's Chronicle.

† The present arms of the City. It is remarkable they are not described as such, either here or in any other of these early pageantries, London's proudest title was then "the King Chamber," and it is the royal shield that we find so often repeated.

Knights, who, whilst the procession was passing, ascended and turned the wheel very swiftly. The upper part of this Pageant was goodly wrought with pinnacles and hollow lanterns, with many windows; and it was richly painted and gilt both within and without.

The fifth Pageant, called the Temple of God, was at the Standard in Cheap. In its front, to the height of a man, it had a large red rose, supported by the white greyhound and red dragon; and in other parts were great lions, dragons, and greyhounds, of lead painted. Above all this was a throne, surrounded with many candlesticks of gold, and wax tapers burning, and goodly books and flowers: within this throne sat the Godhead, sitting full gloriously, and about him innumerable angels, singing full harmoniously, with a sweet and solemn noise, as if it had been in a church. At the four corners of the building, on great posts, were four sage persons, arrayed after the ancient fashion, some with strange hoods, and some with hats, and their robes set full of pearls; these were intended for the "prophets"—or perhaps the four Evangelists. The roof terminated like the last, and every inch of the whole was covered with counterfeited pearls of silver. At this Pageant the Princess heard a poetical sermon presumed to be delivered by the Almighty himself; and another from a Prelate of the Church.

To the same spot the King had privately repaired, and stood in a merchant's chamber, attended by the Prince, the Earls of Oxford, Derby, Shrewsbury, the Lord Chamberlain, and many other courtiers; and not far off, in another chamber, though not in open view as the King, stood the Queen, the Countess of Richmond the Queen's mother, the two Princesses, Margaret and Mary, and many other ladies of the land. Above, in windows, leads, gutters, and battlements, stood many of the Yeomen of the Guard; and beneath in the street were the servants of the Prince and the other Peers already named.

The order of Procession is then described as follows: First came, on horseback, the Mayor in crimson satin, with a rich collar of gold about his neck, having before him the Sword-

bearer, and after him the Recorder, in black velvet, the two Sheriffs, and the twenty-four Aldermen in scarlet, and their servants, well horsed and attired. After they had saluted the Princess upon the bridge, they rode on, clearing a passage through the streets, followed by the Kings and Heralds of Arms, in their coat-armours of velvet and gold of the King's arms. Next appeared six goodly gallants of the Earl of Essex, freshly apparelled in yellow sarsenet, with many ostrich feathers, mounted upon right pleasant "coursers of courage," trapped and beset with silver bells, and advancing their horses after the most curious manner—in other words, exhibiting all their skill in the manege. After them rode the gentlemen belonging to the Earl of Northumberland, then those belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, and after them the Esquires and Knights appointed by the King. Then came the Earls of Northumberland and Kent, and the Duke of Buckingham; then such trumpets, shalms, and sagbuts, to a great number, as came with the Princess from Spain; and after them the strangers of Spain, both the estates and gentlemen, each of them riding upon the right hand of an Englishman, as they were in degree and honour, except the Earl, Archbishop, and Bishop that came with the Princess, who rode all three together. After them rode the Princess, upon a great mule, richly trapped after the manner of Spain, the Duke of York (afterwards King Henry the Eighth, and her ungracious second husband,) on her right hand, and the Legate of Rome on her left hand. Her apparel was rich, after the manner of her country, and upon her head was a little broadrimmed hat like that of a Cardinal, stayed by a lace of gold; her hair, which was of fair auburn, hanging down about her shoulders. Her own footmen, as well as the King's, were around her in great numbers. After her rode eight ladies, four of England and four of Spain; they were apparelled in cloth of gold, excepting one, who was all in black, with kerchiefs upon her head, and over them a black cloth, after the manner of Spain: this was the "Lady Mistress," or Duenna, whose province and character is well known from the history of Don Quixote. From the form of their national saddle,

the Spanish ladies, who had the right hand given them as the position of honour, rode back to back to their English companions. After them came a horse litter, and then four young English ladies, Maidens of Honour, their palfreys led by footmen; then a spare palfrey, with a side saddle and a pillion of state after the English manner, led by the Queen's Master of the Horse, who was himself on horseback: then four spare horses, led by footmen, with high cushions like the mule of the Princess, and then two other spare horses with saddles used by the Spanish ladies, being distinguished by staves crossing before and behind, like a folding stool, and a gilt stirrup, very great and of a strange fashion, "hanging upon the wrong side." Next came five chairs, containing English ladies, each followed by six ladies and gentlewomen on palfreys; and then two chairs with Spanish women, whose apparel was beauteous and marvellous, but they were not the finest women of the company. The cavalcade was closed by the yeomen of the Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Northumberland, and others, all in the liveries of their lords.

The sixth and last Pageant was at the Little Conduit, at the entrance to the church-yard of St. Paul's. It had many pillars; and, between each, pictures of lions, dragons, and greyhounds. On each side was a great pair of stairs, and on the floor at their head stood the seven Virtues, three theological, and four cardinal, that is to say, Faith, Hope, and Charity; Justice, Temperance, Prudence, and Fortitude; and about them many virgins in white garments of powdered ermines. Above them were three seats; in the centre sat Honour, in purple velvet, and in the others were two cushions, with a sceptre and coronet on each, in token that they were reserved and kept for the Prince and Princess. Above were tabernacles, pinnacles, arms, and badges.

At this spot the Mayor and Corporation stopped and waited for the Princess; and, on her approach presented her with a great plenty of plate, silver and gilt; being basins and pots, filled with a great sum of coin; for which she returned thanks with an amiable countenance and demeanour, and after a most learned manner. She was then received in

the church by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Durham, and other Prelates; made her offering at the shrine of St. Erkenwald; and finally rested for the night at the Bishop's palace. The marriage took place in the same church on the Sunday following.

XXIII. KING HENRY THE EIGHTH AND QUEEN KATHERINE, 1509.

[Hall's Chronicle.]

On Saturday the 24th of June 1509, the day before his Coronation, King Henry the Eighth, with his newly married bride, Queen Katherine, passed in triumph from the Tower to Westminster.

The streets were very richly hung with tapestry and cloth of arras, and a great part of the south of Cheap, as well as some part of Cornhill, with cloth of gold. From Grass Church to Bread Street the streets were on one side barred off with rails, behind which stood every occupation in their liveries, beginning with the base and mean occupations, and so ascending to the worshipful crafts. Highest and lastly stood the Mayor with the Aldermen. The Goldsmiths' stalls at the end of the Old Change were filled with virgins in white dresses, holding branches of white wax; the priests and clerks in rich copes, with crosses and censers of silver, were ready to cense the King and Queen as they passed.

"The features of his Grace's body," breaks forth the ancient chronicler, "his goodly personage, his amiable visage, his princely countenance, with the noble qualities of his royal estate, to every man known, need no rehearsal; yet, partly to describe his apparel, it is to be noted that his Grace wore uppermost a robe of crimson velvet, furred with ermines; his jacket or coat of raised gold, the placard embroidered with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, great pearls, and other rich stones;

a great baudrick about his neck of great balasses." The trapper of his horse was of damask gold, with a deep purple of ermines. His Knights and Esquires for his body were in crimson velvet; and all the gentlemen, and others of his chapel, and all his officers and household servants, were apparelled in scarlet. The Barons of the Five Ports bore the canopy or cloth of estate. Before the King rode two gentlemen richly apparelled, and having hats powdered with ermine, who, about their bodies over-thwart, bare two robes, the one for the Duchy of Guienne, and the other for that of Normandy; and near them rode two persons of good estate, bearing the King's cloak and hat, whose apparel was both of goldsmiths' work and embroidery, the edges and borders being fretted with gold of damask, and their horses trapped in burnished silver, drawn over with cords of green silk and gold. Sir Thomas Brandon, Master of the King's Horse, was clothed in tissue, embroidered with roses of fine gold, and over-thwart his body a great and massive baudrick of gold, his horse trapped in gold; and he led by a rein of silk the King's spare horse, trapped bard-wise, with harness embroidered with bullion gold, curiously wrought by goldsmiths. Then next followed, upon great coursers, the nine children of Honour, apparelled in blue velvet, powdered with fleurs-de-lis of gold, and chains of goldsmiths' work, each of their horses trapped with a trapper of the King's title, as of England and France, Gascoigne, Guienne, Normandy, Anjou, Cornwall, Wales, Ireland, &c. wrought upon velvets with embroidery and goldsmiths' work.

Following these came the Queen's retinue, Lords, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen in their degrees. The Queen sat in a litter borne by two white palfreys, trapped in white cloth of gold. Her person was apparelled in white satin embroidered, her hair hanging down her back to a very great length, beautiful and goodly to behold; and on her head was a coronet set with many rich orient stones. Next after her Majesty followed six honourable personages on white palfreys, all apparelled in cloth of gold; and then several covered chariots, containing ladies, every one after their degrees in cloth of

a great hundred of silver his neck of great value." The top of his head was of damask gold, with a deep purple of ermine. His Knight and Esquire for his body were in ermine robes; and all the gentlemen and others of his chapel, except his officers and household servants, were apparelled in purple. The Bishops of the Five Ports bore the canopy or cloth of estate. Before the King rode two gentlemen richly apparelled, and having been powdered with ermine, who drew their bodies over their bare shoulders.

"In 1532 Udall and Heland jointly wrote the Pageant exhibited by the mayor and citizens of London to celebrate the entrance of "Anne Bullyne into the City," after her marriage; it was written in Latin and English." See "Ralph Roister Doister" Ed. by William Durrant Cooper, F.S.A., Shakespeare Society, 1847. Introd. pp. xii, xij. It is here stated that a copy of the Pageant is among the Royal MSS., 18 A., 1xiv, "which is about to be reprinted in the Shakespeare Society's Papers." J.H.

They were apparelled in purple robes, and their bodies were covered with ermine, and their heads were covered with a cloth of gold. They were followed by two gentlemen for the children of Honour, apparelled in blue robes, powdered with blue-dolls of gold, and chains of goldsmiths work, and all their bodies covered with a trapper of the King's robe, as of England and France, Germany, Denmark, Normandy, Artois, Cornwall, Wales, Ireland, &c. wrought upon velvet with embroidery and golden thread work.

Following these came the Queen's officers, Lords, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen in their degrees. The Queen sat in a litter borne by two white pillars, covered in white cloth of gold. Her person was apparelled in white robes and ermine, her hair hanging down her back to a very great length, beautiful and goodly to behold; and on her head was a coronet set with many rich stones set in gold. Next after her Majesty followed six hundred gentlemen in white robes, and apparelled in cloth of gold; and then came the gentlemen remaining behind, every one after their degree in cloth of

gold, cloth of silver, tinsels, and velvet, with embroideries; the complements of the chariots, and the draught harnesses, powdered with ermines mixed with cloth of gold. And so with much joy and honour they came to Westminster.

XXIV. QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN, 1533.

[Hall's Chronicle.]

In preparation for the Coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn, on Whitsunday 1533, the King sent letters to the Mayor and Commonalty, signifying his wishes that they should fetch her from Greenwich to the Tower, and see the City ordered and garnished with pageants in the accustomed places, to honour her passage through it. In consequence, a Common Council was called, and commandment given to the haberdashers, of which craft the Mayor (Sir Stephen Peacock) then was, that they should provide a barge for the Bachelors, with a wafter and a foist, garnished with banners and streamers, as they were accustomed to do "when the Mayor is presented at Westminster on the morrow after Simon and Jude." All the other crafts were likewise commanded to prepare barges, and to garnish them, both with all the seemly banners they could procure, and with targets on the sides, and in every barge to have minstrelsy, among which are afterwards mentioned the now long-exploded instruments called shalms and sagbuts.

On the 29th of May,* the day appointed for the water triumph, the Mayor and his brethren all in scarlet, such as were Knights having collars of SS, and the remainder gold chains, and the Council of the City with them, assembled at St. Mary Hill, and at one o'clock took barge. The barges of the companies amounted in number to fifty; they were enjoined under a great penalty not to row nearer one to another

* Misprinted "nineteenth" in Holinshed.

than at twice a barge's length, and to enforce this order, there were three light wherries, each with two officers.

They then set forth in the following order. First, at a good distance before the Mayor's barge was a foist or wafter full of ordnance, having in the midst a great dragon continually moving and casting wild fire, and round about it terrible monsters and wild men casting fire, and making hideous noises.

On the right hand of the Mayor's barge was that of the Bachelors, in which were trumpets and several other melodious instruments; its decks, sailyards, and topcastles were hung with cloth of gold and silk; at the foreship and the stern were two great banners richly beaten with the arms of the King and the Queen, and on the topcastle also was a long streamer newly beaten with the said arms. The sides of the barge were set full of flags and banners of the devices of the companies of the Haberdashers and Merchant-Adventurers, and the cords were hung with innumerable pencils, having little bells at the ends, which made a goodly noise and a goodly sight, waving in the wind. On the outside of the barge were three dozen scutcheons in metal of the King's and Queen's arms, which were beaten upon square buckram, divided so that the right side had the King's colours and the left the Queen's.



On the left hand of the Mayor was another foist, in which was a mount, whereon stood a white falcon, crowned, upon a root of gold, environed with white and red roses, which was the

Queen's device.* About the mount sat virgins, singing and playing sweetly.

Next after the Mayor followed his Fellowship, the Haberdashers; next after them the Mercers, then the Grocers, and so every Company in its order; and after all the Mayor's and Sheriff's officers.

In this order, "a goodly sight" for splendour, and each barge provided with its own minstrelsy, they rowed to the point beyond Greenwich; and there turned back in the opposite order (that is to wit, the Mayor and Sheriffs' officers first, and the meanest craft next, and so ascending to the uttermost crafts in order, and the Mayor last, as they were accustomed to go to St. Paul's at Christmas,) and so they rowed down to Greenwich town, and there cast anchor, making great melody.

At three of the clock the Queen appeared, in rich cloth of gold, and, accompanied by several ladies and gentlewomen, entered her barge. Immediately the citizens set forwards, their minstrels continually playing, and the Bachelors' barge going on the Queen's right hand, which she took great pleasure to behold. About the Queen went also, each in their private barges, many noblemen, particularly the Duke of Suffolk, the Marquis of Dorset, the Earl of Wiltshire her father, the Earls of Arundel, Derby, Rutland, Worcester, Huntingdon, Sussex, Oxford, and several Bishops. The ships in the river were commanded to lie on the shore to make room for the barges; their guns saluted the Queen as she passed, and before she landed at the Tower, there was as marvellous a peal fired therefrom as ever was heard. At her landing, the Lord Chamberlain, with the Officers of Arms, received her, and brought her to the King, who, at the postern by the water side, received her with a loving countenance. She then turned back, and with many goodly words thanked the Mayor and the citizens, and so entered the Tower. The barges for some time continued hovering before the Tower, making great melody, the Mayor,

* The accompanying engraving of this device, copied from Willement's *Regal Heraldry*, is derived from Anne Boleyn's patent for the marquise of Pembroke. In his Sepulchral Brass at Hever in Kent, the Earl of Wiltshire, the Queen's father, is represented standing on a falcon.

Recorder, and two Aldermen only being assigned to land. It cannot be denied that in modern days the river Thames is very inadequately provided to compete in splendour with this water pageant of the Tudor age, when all the Companies had barges, and those of the nobility were kept in the place of land carriages, then comparatively unknown.

The next day, Friday, was occupied with the creation of Knights of the Bath; and on the Saturday the land triumph through the City took place. The general arrangements in the streets were the same as those described on the last occasion. The constables of the city were appareled in velvet and silk, with great staves in their hands; and, when the streets were somewhat ordered, the Mayor, clothed in a gown of crimson velvet, and a rich collar of SS, with two footmen clad in white and red damask, rode to the Tower to give his attendance on the Queen, on whom the Sheriffs, with their officers, did wait until they came to Tower Hill, where taking leave, they rode down the high street, commanding the constables to see room and good order kept, and so went and stood by the Aldermen in Cheap.

The first of the Queen's company were twelve Frenchmen, belonging to the French ambassador, clothed in coats of blue velvet, with sleeves of yellow and blue velvet, and their horses trapped with close trappers of blue sarcenet powdered with white crosses. After them marched Gentlemen, Esquires, and Knights, two and two; after them the Judges; and then the Knights of the Bath in violet gowns, with hoods purpled with miniver like doctors; after them Abbats, then Barons, Bishops, Earls, and Marquesses; then the Lord Chancellor of England; after him the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Ambassador of France; then two Esquires of Honour, with robes of state rolled and worn baudrickwise about their necks, and caps of estate, representing the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine; and then the Mayor of London, with his mace (which he bare to Westminster Hall), and Garter in his coat of arms. After all these rode the Lord William Howard with the Marshal's rod, as deputy to his brother the Duke of Norfolk, Marshal of England, who was then absent as Ambassador in France;

and on his right hand rode Charles Duke of Suffolk, for that day High Constable of England, bearing the verge of silver appertaining to that office: next before the Queen rode her Chancellor bareheaded. All the Lords were for the most part clothed in crimson velvet, and all the Queen's servants and officers of arms in scarlet.

The Queen came in a litter of white cloth of gold, not covered nor veiled; it was carried by two palfries clad down to the ground, head and all, in white damask, and led by her footmen. The Queen had on a surcoat of white cloth of tissue, and a mantle of the same furred with ermine. Her hair hung down; but on her head was a coif with a circlet about it full of rich stones. Over her was borne a canopy of cloth of gold, with four gilt staves and four silver bells; for the bearing of which sixteen Knights were appointed to take their turns according to their own arrangement.

Next after the Queen rode the Lord Borough, her Chamberlain; and William Coffin, her Master of the Horse, leading a spare horse with a side-saddle, trapped down with cloth of tissue. After him rode seven ladies in crimson velvet turned up with cloth of gold and of tissue, and their horses trapped with cloth of gold. Then came two chariots covered with red cloth of gold. In the first were the old Duchess of Norfolk and the old Marchioness of Dorset; in the second four ladies, all in crimson velvet. Then rode seven ladies in the same suit, their horses' trappers and all. Then followed the third chariot, all white, with six ladies in crimson velvet; and a fourth all red, with eight ladies also in crimson velvet: after whom went thirty gentlewomen, all in velvet and silk of the livery of their ladies; and the cavalcade was closed by the guards, in coats of goldsmiths' work.

We now arrive at the description of the Pageants. The first was at Fenchurch, where children, appareled liked merchants, welcomed the Queen to the city, with two proper propositions in French and English.

At Gracechurch Corner was a costly and marvellous cunning Pageant made by the merchants of the Steel-yard,—the mount Parnassus, with the fountain of Helicon. It was formed of

white marble; and four streams, without pipe, did rise an ell high and met together in a little cup above the fountain, which ran abundantly until night with the Rhenish wine called rack.* On the mountain sat Apollo, at his feet Calliope, and on either side four Muses, playing on several sweet instruments, and having at their feet epigrams and poesies written in golden letters, in which every Muse according to her province praised the Queen.

At Leadenhall was a goodly Pageant, with a type and a heavenly roof, and under the type was a root of gold set on a little mountain environed with red and white roses. Out of the type† came down a white falcon, and sat upon the root, and immediately came down an angel, with great melody, and set a close crown of gold upon the falcon's head. And in the same pageant sat Saint Anne, with all her issue beneath her, and Mary Cleophas,‡ with her four children; one of these made a goodly oration to the Queen of the fruitfulness of Saint Anne, and her generation, trusting that like fruit should come of her.

At the Conduit in Cornhill were three Graces set on a throne, before whom was the Spring of Grace continually running wine. Before the fountain sat a poet, declaring the properties of every Grace; and, that done, every lady by herself, according to her character, gave the Queen a gift of grace.

The great Conduit in Cheap was newly painted with arms of devices, and a goodly fountain, set at one end, ran continually both white wine and claret all that afternoon. The Standard was richly painted with images of Kings and Queens, and hung with banners of arms; and in the top was marvellously sweet harmony both of song and instrument. The Cross was newly gilt; not far from which the Aldermen stood, and then Master Baker, the Recorder, came to the Queen with low reverence, making an appropriate but brief speech, and gave her, in the name of the City, a thousand marks in a purse of gold, which she thankfully accepted with many goodly words.

* "Racked Rhenish wine."

† "Tippe" in Stowe.

‡ "The mother of James the less, and of Joses, and Salome." Mark, xv. 40.

At the Little Conduit was a rich Pageant, full of melody and song. In it stood Pallas, Juno, and Venus, and before them Mercury; who, in the name of the three goddesses, presented to the Queen a ball of gold divided, signifying the three gifts which the goddesses gave her—wisdom, riches, and felicity.

At Paul's Gate was a pretty Pageant, in which sat three ladies richly clothed, and in a circle on their head was written, "*Regina Anna, prosperè procede et regna.*" The lady in the midst had a tablet, on which was written, "*Veni, amica, coronaberis;*" and under the tablet sat an angel with a close crown. The lady on the right had a tablet of silver, inscribed "*Domine, dirige gressus meos;*" and the third lady had a tablet of gold with azure letters written, "*Confido in Domino.*" Under their feet appeared in legible letters:

*"Regina Anna, novum regis de sanguine natum
Cum paries, populis aurea secla tuis."*

The ladies also cast down wafers, on which these verses were written.

At St. Paul's School, on a scaffold, stood two hundred children well apparelled, who recited various English versions of the ancient poets, to the honour of the King and Queen, which her Grace highly commended.

Ludgate was newly painted with gold and bise, and on the leads of St. Martin's church stood a quire of singing men and children, who sung new ballads in praise of the Queen.

The Conduit in Fleet-street was newly painted, the arms and angels refreshed, and the chimes melodiously sounding. There was also erected upon it a tower with four turrets, in which stood the four Cardinal Virtues with their attributes; each of them delivered a speech, promising the Queen never to leave her, but to be aiding and comforting her. In the midst of the tower was a concert of such solemn instruments, that it seemed to be a heavenly noise, and was much regarded and praised; and beside this, the conduit ran wine, claret and red, all the afternoon.

Temple Bar was newly painted and repaired; and there also

stood singing men and children; and so the company rode on to Westminster Hall.

The Coronation took place on the Sunday, and a Tilting on Monday, at both which the Mayor and his brethren were present; and on Wednesday they again went to Westminster, and received the hearty thanks of the King in person.

[Henry the Eighth's four subsequent Queens were never crowned.]

XXV. KING EDWARD THE SIXTH, 1546-7.

[From Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. iv. pp. 310 et seq.]

On Saturday the 19th* of February, 1546-7, the day before his Coronation, King Edward the Sixth passed in triumph through London.

The streets were well gravelled in every place, and from Gracechurch-street to the Little Conduit in Cheap, rails were fixed on one side, within which stood the Crafts in their order, the Aldermen being at the termination of the line, by the Little Conduit. On the other side of the streets, in many places, were stationed priests and clerks, with their crosses and censers, and in their best ornaments, to cense the King; and, throughout all the way, on either side, the houses were garnished with cloths of tapestry, arras, cloth of gold, and cloth of silver, with cushions of the same; and streamers and banners, as richly as might be devised.

The King left the Tower about one in the afternoon; and the order of procession was as followeth:

The King's Messengers, two and two.

Gentlemen, two and two.

Strangers, Ambassadors' servants, two and two.

Trumpeters, clothed all in red damask, two and two.

Chaplains without dignity.

* Misprinted 9th in the *Collectanea*; and erroneously called the 24th in Holinshed.

Gentlemen and Noblemen's sons, upon stirring horses.

The Barons after their estates.

Bishops.

Earls', Marquises', and Dukes' younger sons.

Earls, Marquises, and Dukes.

The Comptroller of the Householder, and the Secretary of Venice.

The Treasurer of the King's House, and one of the Ambassadors of the Protestants.

King's Almoner, with another Ambassador of the Protestants.

Sir William Paget, Secretary [of State], with Duke Philip of Almaine.

The Lord Admiral, with one of the Scottish Ambassadors.

The Lord Privy-seal, with another of the Scottish Ambassadors.

The Lord Great Master,* with Poley Baron de la Grade, of France.

The Lord Chancellor, with the French King's Ambassadors.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Emperor's Ambassadors.

Sir Percival Hart, Knight Harbinger, bearing the King's cloak and hat.

Two Gentlemen Ushers, John Norrys and William Rainsford, representing the two Estates of Normandy and Guienne, clothed in robes of scarlet, furred with minever, with caps of state on their heads, carrying about them, in bawdrick wise, two mantles of scarlet velvet.

Garter in the King's coat of arms on the right hand, and the Mayor of London, carrying a mace, on the left.

Serjeants of Arms, with their maces, going on either side the way.

The Sword borne by the Constable of England for that time, viz. the Lord Marquis of Dorset; on his right hand, the Earl of Warwick, Lord Great Chamberlain of England; and on his left, the Earl of Arundel, Lord Chamberlain, supplying the room as Earl Marshal, in lieu of the Lord Protector.

* That is, of the King's Household,—Sir William Poulet, Lord St. John, soon after made Lord Chancellor, and subsequently the first Marquis of Winchester.

A little before the King, on the left hand, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector.

THE KING'S ROYAL MAJESTY, walking a little before his canopy, that the people might the better see his Grace; his Highness being richly appareled with a gown of cloth of silver, all over embroidered with damask gold; with a girdle of white velvet wrought with Venice silver, garnished with precious stones, as rubies and diamonds, with true lovers' knots of pearls; a doublet of white velvet according to the same, embroidered with Venice silver, and garnished with like precious stones and pearls; a white velvet cap garnished with like stones and pearls; and a pair of buskins with white velvet. On his horse was a caparison of crimson satin, embroidered with pearls and damask gold.

His Highness's Footmen, in their rich coats, going about his Grace on either side the canopy; which was borne by six Knights, with certain assistants to them.

Sir Anthony Browne, Master of the Horse, leading a goodly courser of honour very richly trapped.

Nine Henchmen, on nine goodly coursers with saddles of state, riding bare-headed, appareled in cassocks parted in the midst, one half cloth of gold, the other cloth of silver, and their horses trapped with like trappings of the same.

Sir Francis Bryant, Master of the Henchmen, riding alone.

Gentlemen and Grooms of the Privy-chamber, riding two and two.

The Pensioners and Men-of-arms with their pole-axes, going on either side of the way on foot, from the beginning of the two Estates of Normandy and Guienne, and so continuing until the Gentlemen of the Privy-chamber.

The Captain of the Guard, riding alone.

The Guard, five in a rank, on foot, with their halberts in their hands.

All the Noblemen and Gentlemen's servants, going in order after the degrees and estates of their masters, on foot.

By the time the King's Highness was entered into Mark-lane, there was a very great peal of ordnance shot at the Tower.

At Fenchurch-street was a scaffold, richly hung with cloth

of arras, and therein divers singing men and children, singing and playing on the regalls as the King's Highness came by.

At the Conduit in Cornhill was a goodly pageant, hung and garnished with rich arras; whereon was put a proper conduit, which ran with fair sweet wine. On the same pageant were divers instruments and goodly singing; and two children richly apparelled pronounced to the King's Highness two poetical speeches. For these the more curious reader must be content to refer to the authority before named; but the song with which they were accompanied is here given, being worthy of particular attention. It embraces most of the sentiments of the modern "GOD SAVE THE KING," although not noticed by the several writers who have investigated the history of that National Anthem.

THE SONG.

King Edward, King Edward,
 God save King Edward,
 God save King Edward,
 King Edward the Sixth!
 To have the sword,
 His subjects to defend,
 His enemies to put down,
 According to right, in every town;
 And long to continue
 In grace and vertue,
 Unto God's pleasure
 His Commons to rejoice!
 Whom we ought to honour, to love, and to dread
 As our most noble King
 And Sovereign Lord,
 Next under God, of England and Ireland the Supreme Head;
 Whom God hath chosen
 By his mercy so good.
 Good Lord! in Heaven to Thee we sing
 Grant our noble King to reign and spring,
 From age to age
 Like Solomon the sage,
 Whom God preserve in peace and werre,
 And safely keep him from all danger.*

At the Great Conduit in Cheap, before the entry of the

* As the arrangement of the lines in the Collectanea is very obscure, some slight transposition has been attempted; but by no means with confidence that the song is thus restored to its original form.

conduit, stood two persons resembling Valentine and wild Urson, the one clothed with moss and ivy-leaves, having in his hand a great club of yew; the other armed as a knight; and they pronounced their speeches.

At the end of the same Conduit there was placed a cock, garnished with roses, juli-flowers, and other kinds of flowers; upon the which there was a sumptuous fountain, and upon the top thereof a crown imperial. Under the same were certain springs, out of which came plenty of wine, red and claret, descending through pipes into the street amongst the people, who for the space of six hours with great diligence fetched it away.

Near the same fountain stood four children, very richly adorned, representing Grace, Nature, Fortune, and Charity; who pronounced short speeches of benediction upon the King; as did Sapience, and the seven Liberal Sciences — Grammar, Logic, Arithmetic, Rhetoric, Geometry, Music, and Astronomy. Besides this melodrame (the words of which need not be repeated), there was a dumb show, which is thus described: A double scaffold was hung with cloth of gold and silk, besides rich arras; in the upper stage was also devised an element or heaven, with the sun, stars, and clouds very naturally. From this part there spread abroad another lesser cloud of white sarcenet, fringed with silk, powdered with stars and beams of gold; out of which there descended a phoenix down to the nether scaffold, where settling herself upon a mount, there spread forth roses white and red, juli-flowers, and hawthorn boughs. After the phoenix had been there a little, there approached a lion of gold, crowned, making semblance of amity unto the bird, moving his head sundry times; between the which familiarity, as it seemed, there came forth a young lion that had a crown imperial brought from heaven above, as by two angels, which they set upon his head. Then the old lion and phoenix vanished away, leaving the young lion, being crowned, alone. The King was told that this recondite device was to “signify, by the vertue of the lion, that you are descended lineally, through God’s provision and his divine power, to succeed Henry the Eighth.” But besides this allegorical representation, the young monarch was himself personified

in the lower scaffold, by a child apparelled with rich cloth of gold, and a robe of crimson satin, and seated upon a throne, which was upholden by four other children, representing Regality, having a sceptre in his hand, Justice, with a sword, Truth, with a book, and Mercy, with "a little curtane," or pointless sword. The speeches of these characters are so short, that they may be inserted as a specimen of the rest, for a spirit of admonition is throughout combined with that of adulation.

"REGALITY. Rule and governe prudently.

"JUSTICE. And do justice condignly.

"MERCY. But mix with mercy.

"TRUTH. That the truth may stand surely, and your throne may endure permanently."

Towards the Cheap, beside the throne, was represented the Golden Fleece, kept by two bulls and a serpent, casting out of their mouths flaming fire, according to the story of Jason. Also there were six children richly apparelled, which plaid upon the regalls, and sang with great melody divers goodly songs.

Then they proceeded to the Standard in Cheap, which was hanged round about with cloth of tissue and arras. Upon the upper part were trumpets blowing melodiously, and other speeches were here intended, but not delivered. A little beyond the Cross in Cheap, which was newly painted and gilded, the Mayor and Aldermen stood to receive the King, and a "proposition" was pronounced by Mr. Nasbroke the Recorder, and the Chamberlain. And there they presented his Highness with a purse, having a thousand marks of gold in it; which received, he proceed to the Little Conduit.

Here also was a Pageant. The Conduit was hung with cloth of arras, and garnished with the target of St. George, the King's arms, six great streamers, twenty small banners, and twenty-four targets. In a tower at the top stood the waits playing; and an old man, sitting in a chair, apparelled with a gown of cloth of gold, a crown on his head, in his right hand a sceptre, and in his left a ball and cross, represented King Edward the Confessor. Before him lay a lion of gold, which, by means of vices, moved its head. Here also, on a

stage at the foot of the Conduit, was a Pageant of St. George, who was represented on horseback in complete "harness" (that is, armour), with his page in harness also, holding his spear and shield, and a fair maiden holding a lamb in a string.* St. George was to have made a speech, and a child "an oration in Latin;" but "for lack of time it could not be done, his Grace made such speed. Howbeit, there was a song, the ditty [or chorus] whereof was thus:

Sing up, heart; sing up, heart; sing no more down,
But joy in King Edward that weareth the Crown!"

This Song, as it has more merit than most of the poetry employed on this occasion, and is sufficiently well written to have deserved popularity, if it did not obtain it, shall be here given:

A BALLAD OF THE KING'S MAJESTY.

King Edward up springeth And towards us bringeth Our hearts may be light He shall be of such might Sing up, heart, &c.	from puerility, joy and tranquillity; and merry our cheer, that all the world may him fear.
--	--

His father, late our Sovereign, That in joy he might reign By sea and by land That never King of England Sing up, heart, &c.	each day and also hour, like a Prince in high power, hath provided for him eke had ever the like.
--	--

He hath gotten already And biddeth sing speedily When he waxeth weight, He shall be without fail Sing up, heart, &c.	Boulogne that goodly town, up and down; and to manhood doth spring, of four realms the King.
--	---

Ye children of England, Take bow and shaft in hand That you another day As to serve your King as well Sing up, heart, &c.	for the honour of the same, learn shootage to frame, may so do your parts with hands as with hearts.
---	---

* See this story in the background of the picture, supposed to represent the family of Henry the Fifth, but painted in the reign of Henry the Seventh, and engraved in the first volume of Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting."

Ye children that are towards,	sing up and down ;
And never play the cowards	to him that weareth the crown.
But alway be you sure	his pleasure to fulfil,
Then shall you keep right sure	the honour of England still.
Sing up, hearts, &c.	

When the King came almost to St. George's church in St. Paul's Churchyard, there was a rope as great as the cable of a ship, stretched from the battlements of St. Paul's steeple, and fastened to a great anchor, which was fixed near the gate of the Dean's house. When the King approached, a man appeared (who was a foreigner, a native of Arragon) lying on the rope ; and, with his head foremost, throwing his arms and legs out, he slid down on his breast from the battlements to the ground, as it had been an arrow from a bow. He came to the King, and kissed his Majesty's foot ; and so, after a few words had passed, ran up the rope again until he came over the midst of the churchyard, where, having a rope about him, he "plaid certain mysteries on the said rope, as tumbling and casting one leg from another ;"—or, as Holinshed expresses it, "plaid manie pretie toies." He then tied himself to the cable by the right leg, "a little beneath the wrist of the foot," and, having so hung for a time recovered himself and came down. In this description, it may be remarked, we find so little difference to a modern exhibition of the same kind, that it may be taken as a proof that the accomplishment of rope-dancing, as other mere corporeal exercises, had attained its perfection three centuries ago, if not many centuries before that. With the juvenile Monarch, however, it possessed sufficient novelty to detain him "for a good space of time."

The next point of attraction was the Great Conduit in Fleet Street, which was hung, like the others, with arras, and various streamers spread upon it. There was also a Pageant in which the children acted Truth, Faith, and Justice, and, so soon as the King was past, there were let run two hogsheads of wine to the people, "take who could."

The last show was at Temple Bar ; where the gate was painted, and fashioned with battlements and buttresses of various colours, richly hung with cloth of arras, and garnished with fourteen standards of flags. There were eight French

trumpeters blowing their trumpets after the fashion of their country, and a pair of regals with children singing to the same.

The cavalcade then proceeded without further interruption to Westminster.

XXVI. QUEEN MARY, 1553.

[Holinshed.]

On the 27th of September, the day before her Coronation, Queen Mary rode through the city of London to Westminster, sitting in a chariot of cloth of tissue, drawn by six horses trapped with the same. She was attired in a gown of purple velvet, furred with powdered ermine; and had on her head a cawl of cloth of tinsel, set with pearls and stones, and above it a round circlet of gold, also so richly set with precious stones, that the value thereof was inestimable, and so ponderous were the cawl and circlet together, that she was fain to bear up her head with her hand. Over the chariot was borne a canopy.

Before the Queen rode a number of Gentlemen and Knights, then Judges, then Doctors, then Bishops, then Lords, then the Council; after whom followed the Knights of the Bath in their robes; the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Chancellor; and the Marquis of Winchester, Lord High Treasurer; next came the Duke of Norfolk; and after him the Earl of Oxford, who bore the sword; and the Mayor of London, in a gown of crimson velvet, bore the sceptre of gold.

After the Queen's chariot Sir Edward Hastings led her horse in his hand. Then came another chariot having a covering of cloth of silver all white, and six horses with trappings to match; wherein sat the Lady Elizabeth and the Lady Anna of Cleves. Then Ladies and Gentlemen riding on horses trapped with red velvet, and their gowns and kirtles likewise of red velvet; and after them two other chariots covered with red satin, and the horses betrapped with the same; and between each chariot Gentlemen on horseback, in

a costume of crimson satin. The number of the Gentlemen so riding was six and forty, beside those in the chariots.

At Fenchurch was a costly Pageant made by the Genoese : at Gracechurch-corner another by the Easterlings. At the upper end of Gracechurch Street a third, being a very high arch with three gateways. At its top stood four pictures ; and in the midst of them, and highest, stood an angel, all in green, with a trumpet in his hand ; and when the trumpeter (who stood secretly in the pageant) did sound his trumpet, the angel put his trumpet to his mouth, as though it had been the same that had sounded, to the great marvelling of many ignorant persons.*

The Conduit in Cornhill ran wine, and beneath it was a Pageant made at the charge of the City. Similar entertainments were repeated at the Great Conduit in Cheap. The Standard in Cheap was repainted, and the waits of the city were aloft thereon, playing. The Cross was newly washed and burnished.

At the Little Conduit in Cheap, near St. Paul's, was another Pageant made by the City ; and here stood the Aldermen, who, by the Recorder, welcomed the Queen with a short "proposition" or speech, and, by the chamberlain, with the more substantial offering of a purse of cloth of gold, containing a thousand marks.

In St. Paul's Churchyard, against the School, one Master Heiwood sat in a Pageant under a vine, and made an oration in Latin and English. Then was there one Peter a Dutchman, that stood on the weathercock of St. Paul's steeple, holding in his hand a streamer of five yards long, and, waving it, stood sometimes on one foot, and shook the other, and then kneeled on his knees, to the great marvel of the people. He had two scaffolds made under him ; one above the cross having torches and streamers set on it, and another over the ball of the cross, likewise set with streamers and torches, which could not burn on account of the wind. The said Peter had

* So at Kenilworth in 1575, over the first gate of the castle stood six gigantic figures with trumpets, real trumpeters being stationed behind them, who sounded as the Queen approached.

16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* given him by the City for his cost and pains, and for all his stuff.

In a Pageant made against the Dean's gate, the choristers of the cathedral played on vials and sang. Ludgate was newly repaired, painted, and richly hung, and furnished with minstrels playing and singing. There was another Pageant at the Conduit in Fleet Street; and the Temple Bar was newly painted and hanged. And thus the Queen passed to Whitehall, where she took her leave of the Lord Mayor, giving him great thanks for his pains, and the City for their cost.

XXVII. KING PHILIP, 1554.

[Fox's Martyrs, and Holinshed.]

The Pageants which welcomed this Monarch into London are noticed by Fox the martyrologist in a spirit directly the reverse of the laudatory strain adopted by the ordinary chroniclers. He applies to them the character of "gauds" and a "vaine ostentation of flatterie," and notices little more than some religious illusions made in them; but his remarks will serve to break the monotony of the other descriptions, particularly as no fuller account of this Triumph has occurred.

King Philip first arrived in London, in company with the Queen, on the 18th of August. They came by water from Richmond, and landed at the Bishop of Winchester's Palace, through which they passed to Southwark Park, and so to Suffolk Place, where they lodged that night.

On the next day, Saturday the 19th of August, accompanied by a great number of nobles and gentlemen, they rode over London Bridge and passed through the city to Westminster.

As they crossed the bridge there was a number of ordnance shot at the Tower, such as by old men's report had not been heard or seen for a hundred years; and at the drawbridge was a Pageant of the giants Corineus and Gogmagog, the same illustrious characters that still ornament Guildhall. They held between them certain flattering Latin verses.

The Conduit in Gracechurch Street was finely painted, and among other figures it exhibited the Nine Worthies, of whom King Henry the Eighth was one. He was painted in "harness" or armour, having in one hand a sword, and in the other a book whereon was written VERBUM DEI: this he was delivering to his son King Edward, who was painted in a corner by him. But this anti-Popery demonstration, trifling as was the way in which it was exhibited, was not allowed to pass unnoticed. The painter was summoned to the Lord Chancellor, Bishop Gardiner, who "not only called him knave for painting a book in King Henry's hand, and especially for writing there-upon VERBUM DEI, but also rank traitor and villain; saying to him that "he should rather have put the book into the Queen's hand (who was also painted there), for that she *had reformed the Church and religion*, with other things according to the pure and sincere Word of God indeed." The painter answered that, if he had known that that had been the matter whereupon his lordship sent for him, he could have remedied it, and not have troubled his Lordship. The Bishop replied, that it was the Queen's Majesty's will and commandment that he should send for him; and so commanding him to wipe out the book, and VERBUM DEI too, sent him home. It is added that the painter, fearful of not executing his task to the letter, did not spare King Harry's fingers. Among the Latin verses set up, in one place there were five Philips celebrated,—Philip of Macedon, Philip the Emperor, Philip the Bold, Philip the Good, and Philip Prince of Spain and King of England; and in another poetry King Philip was resembled by an image representing Orpheus, and all English people resembled to brute and savage beasts following after Orpheus's harp, and dancing after King Philip's pipe.

At St. Paul's there was, as usual, a tumbler who slid down on a rope tied to the battlements, having his head foremost, and neither staying himself hand or foot; but it shortly after cost him his life.

In St. Paul's church (or perhaps in the churchyard, as on the last occasion) a Latin oration was delivered by Doctor Harpesfield.

XXVIII. QUEEN ELIZABETH, 1558-9.

[From "The Passage of our most drad Sovereigne Ladye Queene Elyzabeth through the Citie of London to Westminster, the day before her Coronation, Anno 1558. *Imprinted at London in Flete Strete, within Temple-Barre, at the Signe of the Hand and Starre, by Richard Tottill, the XXIIII day of January. Cum privilegio.*" 4to, pp. 38-58. A Copy is in the City of London Library : it is printed in Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, vol. I. pp. 38-58. At the beginning of the next reign it was reprinted with the following title. "The Royall Passage of her Majesty from the Tower of London to her Palace of Whitehall, with all the Speeches and Devices, both of the Pageants and otherwise, together with her Majesties severall answers and most pleasing Speeches to them all. *Imprinted at London by S.S. for Jone Millington, and are to be sold at her Shop under S. Peter's Church in Corne-hill, 1604.*" This is in the Bodleian Library and in that of the Marquess of Bath.]

We are now arrived at an Augustan age of Pageantry, when the Monarch herself was willing to take her part in their exhibition, and mixed in the dialogue of the fictitious characters who addressed her. Elizabeth, beyond all our English sovereigns, possessed the arts of popularity, and this was one of them.

On Thursday the 12th of January, 1558-9, her Majesty removed by water from her palace at Westminster to the Tower, attended by the city barges, trimmed with targets and banners of their mysteries.

On Saturday the 14th she took her passage through London ; leaving the Tower at two o' clock.

Near Fenchurch was erected a scaffold richly furnished, whereon stood a "noise" or band of instruments, and a child in costly apparel, who welcomed the Queen with a poetical address, which, with those that followed, is preserved in the "*Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*," as above mentioned.

At the upper end of Gracechurch Street, before the sign of the Eagle, the City had erected a gorgeous and sumptuous arch, occupying the whole width of the street. It was battle-

mented, and had three portals; over the centre of which were raised three platforms, rising in degrees or steps. Upon the lowest, in one royal seat, were placed children representing King Henry the Seventh and Elizabeth his wife, the former surrounded with a red rose and the latter with a white one, but having their hands united, each with the ring of matrimony to be perceived on the finger. Out of these two Roses sprung two branches, gathering into one, which was directed to the second stage, where sat King Henry the Eighth, with Queen Anne by his side; from whom again grew a branch to the upmost stage, where Queen Elizabeth herself was personified. The meaning of this living pedigree was shown by a title written within a fair wreath on its front: *The uniting of the two Houses of Lancaster and Yorke*, and was further explained by the poetical address of a child stationed before it. The two sides of the building were filled with loud bands of music: the vacant places furnished with sentences concerning unity, and the whole garnished with white and red roses. The Queen here, as throughout, made every effort to appreciate the efforts made in her honour; she even desired her Chariot, which had passed too far, to be moved back, and personally "required to have the matter opened to her." When this was done she thanked the City, praised the beauty of the work, and promised that she would do her whole endeavour for the constant preservation of concord, as the Pageant did import.

The second Pageant, at the nether end of Cornhill, was inscribed *The Seate of worthie Governance*. This, like the former, was a gateway, with three open arches; and over its centre was a child representing the Queen, placed in a seat which seemed to have no other support but that of four personages representing the Virtues, Pure Religion, Love of Subjects, Wisdom, and Justice, each of which trod under foot their contrary Vices, Superstition and Ignorance, Rebellion and Insolency, Folly and Vain Glory, Adulacion and Bribery. Above all were the royal arms, supported by the proper beasts. The illustrative verses, the music, and the speaker, were arranged as before.

The Great Conduit in Cheap was beautified with pictures and sentences.

At Soper-lane end was another Pageant, of three open gates, above the centre of which, on three stages, sat eight children, explained by this inscription: *The eight Beatitudes expressed in the v chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew applyed to our Sovereigne Lady Quene Elizabeth.*

The Standard in Cheap was dressed fair, and near it was posted a noise of Trumpets. The Cross was also newly trimmed; and near it, upon the porch of St. Peter's church, stood the Waits of the City.

The Queen had scarcely passed the Cross, when she espied the Pageant erected at the Little Conduit, and immediately required to know what it might signify. It was told her Grace that there was placed Time. "Time?" quoth she, "and Time hath brought me hither." The attendant then proceeded to describe the whole matter; but at the beginning, when she understood that the Bible in English was to be delivered to her by Truth, she thanked the City for that gift, and saying that she would oftentimes read over that book, commanded Sir John Perrott,* one of the Knights who sustained her canopy, to go before and receive the book. Being told, however, that it was to be delivered down to her by a silken lace, she desired him to stop; and so passed forward until she arrived at the spot where the Aldermen stood. Here the Recorder presented the Queen with a thousand marks of gold, contained in a purse of crimson satin richly wrought with gold, and accompanied by a suitable address. Her Majesty took the purse with both hands, and replied so "merveylous pithilie" as to excite the admiration of all the bystanders. Nor will the modern reader otherwise regard this maiden speech of the Maiden Queen:—

"I thank my Lord Mayor, his Brethren, and you all. And whereas your request is that I should continue your good Lady and Queen, be ye assured that I will be as good unto you as

* Who is supposed to have been a bastard brother to the Queen; he was afterwards Viceroy of Ireland.

ever Queen was to her People. No will in me can lack; neither, do I trust, shall there lack any power. And persuade yourselves, that for the safety and quietness of you all, I will not spare, if need be, to spend my blood. God thank you all!"

Which answer of so noble-hearted a Princess, if it moved an extraordinary shout and rejoicing, it is not to be marvelled at, since both the heartiness thereof was wonderful, and the words so jointly knit.

We now arrive at the Pageant where the Bible was presented. It was a square erection, standing directly before the Little Conduit, with battlements: and on it were represented two hills or mountains; that on the north cragged, barren, and stony, with a withered tree, under which sat one in homely apparel, and in a mourning attire, with a tablet over his head inscribed with his name in Latin and English, RUINOSA RESPUBLICA.—A decayed Commonweale. The other hill was fair, fresh, green, and beautiful, the ground thereof full of flowers, and having a flourishing tree, under which stood upright RESPUBLICA BENE INSTITUTA.—A flourishing Commonweale. Each tree was also hung with appropriate sentences. Between the hills was a hollow place or cave; out of which, a little before the Queen's coming, issued Time, an old man with wings, and a scythe in his hand, leading a personage of less stature than himself, clad in white silk, whose name, set over her head, was TEMPORIS FILIA.—The Daughter of Time, and on her breast, VERITAS.—Truth.

In her hand she held a book, inscribed, VERBUM VERITATIS.—The Woorde of Truth. A child in front delivered the poetical explanation, during which Truth let down the Bible from the hill, and Sir John Perrott, receiving it, delivered it to the Queen. She, as soon as she received it, kissed it, held it up with both hands, and laid it upon her breast.

In St. Paul's Churchyard, a child of the school pronounced a Latin oration; and then delivered to her Majesty a copy fairly written on paper, having first kissed it; it was received "most gently."

Ludgate was finely trimmed, and furnished with a noise of instruments.

At the Conduit in Fleet Street was the fifth and last Pageant. It was a stage, embattled with four towers, extending from the Conduit, which was beautified with painting, to the north side of the street. A throne raised on steps, was overshadowed by a large tree, having leaves as green as art could devise, and the fruit of the date; yet, to obviate any misapprehension, a tablet contained the information that it was *A palme tree*. In the throne sat a Queen in Parliament robes, named in a tablet over her head, *Debora, the judge and restorer of the house of Israel*. JUDIC. IV. The steps on either side were occupied by six personages, two representing the nobility, two the clergy, and two the commonalty; before whom was written *Debora, with her estates, consulting for the good government of Israel*. A child was ready to speak, and in order that she might better hear him, the Queen required silence, and commanded her chariot to be moved nearer.

At St. Dunstan's church, the children of Christ's Hospital stood with their governors, and one of them delivered a Latin oration.

The final exhibition was at Temple Bar, which was "finely dressed" with the two giants *Gotmagot the Albion*, and *Corinæus the Briton*, who held between them a poetical recapitulation of the Pageantries, both in Latin and English. On the south side was a noise of singing children; one of whom, richly attired as a poet, gave the Queen farewell in the name of the whole City.



At the Council in Fleet Street was the fifth and last Pageant. It was a stage, elevated with four steps, ascending from the Strand, which perpendicular with paintings, to the north side of the street. A throne raised on steps, was overshadowed by a large tree, having leaves as green as myrrour, and the back of the stage, yet, to obviate any misapprehension, a notice contained the information that it was England. To the throne sat a Queen in Parliament robes, raised on a pillow over her head, which by several figures of the court of James, James, &c. The steps on either side were occupied by six personages, two representing the nobles, two the clergy and two the commons; before them stood the twelve peers, and the twelve knights, and in order that the pageants might be seen, the Queen ordered always, when the pageants were to be seen, to be seen.

The magnificent Entertainment: Given to King James, Quene Anne his wife, and Henry Frederick the Prince, vpon the day of his Maiesties Triumphant Passage (from the Tower) through his Honourable Citie (and Chamber) of London being the 15. of March. 1603. As well by the English as by the Strangers: With The Speeches and Songes, delivered in the severall Pageants. - Mart. Templi Dis, mores populis dedit, otia ferro, Astris suis, calo sidera,serta Iovi.

Tho. Dekker.

Imprinted at London by T.C. for Tho. Manthonyonger 1604.

XXIX. KING JAMES THE FIRST, 1603.

[The following were the publications on this Entry: "An Oration Gratulatory to the high and mighty James, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. on the twelfth day of February [evidently a misprint for March] last presented; when his Majesty entered the Tower of London to performe the residue of the solemnities of his Coronation thorough the Citie of London, differed by reason of the Plague; and published by his Highnesse' special allowance. Wherein both the description of the Tower of London, and the Union of the Kingdomes, is compendiously touched. By WILLIAM HUBBOCKE. *At Oxford: Printed by Joseph Barnes, and are to be sold in Paules Church-yard, at the signe of the Crowne, by Simon Watson.* 1604." This is re-printed in Nichols's *Progresses of King James the First*, vol. i. pp. *325—*332, from an unique copy in the Bodleian Library. Of the author, who was the Tower Chaplain, see Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, 1818, vol. I. col. 753.

"The Magnificent Entertainment given to King James, and Queen Anne his wife, and Henry Frederick the Prince, upon the day of his Majesties Triumphant Passage (from the Tower) through his Honourable Citie (and Chamber) of London, being the 15th of March, 1603-4, as well by the English as by the Strangers. With the Speeches and Songes delivered in the several pageants. By THO. DEKKER. *Imprinted at London by T. C. for Tho. Man the yonger.* 1604." 4to. A second edition has in the title, after the word "Pageants,"—"and those Speeches that before were published in Latin, now newly set forth in English. *Imprinted at London, by E. Allde, for T. Man the yonger.* 1604." 4to. pp. 70. Dekker's Entertainment has been sold for the following prices: at the sale of the library of James West, esq. P.R.S. in 1773, 3s.; Isaac Reed, esq. in 1807, £7. 7s.; John Towneley, esq. in 1814, £5. 15s. 6d.; at Saunders's, in 1818, £6. 6s.; James Bindley, esq. in 1825, £6. 10s. It was marked at £4. 4s. in Thorpe's catalogue for 1824. Copies are in the Garrick collection of plays at the British Museum; in the City of London Library; and in that of Miss Currer, Kildwick Hall, Yorkshire. It is reprinted in the Somers' Collection of Tracts, vol. iii.; and in Nichols's *Progresses of King James the First*, vol. i. pp. 337—376.

When the procession had been expected to take place, as usual, before the Coronation in 1603, Dekker alone had been employed for the speeches, &c.; but on two additional arches being erected in 1604, the poet selected was the celebrated Ben Jonson. His more classical, and indeed deeply learned productions, were published in "B. Jon. his part of

King James's royal and magnificent Entertainment through his honourable City of London, Thursday the 15th of March, 1603. So much as was presented in the first of their Triumphal Arches; with his speech made to the late Presentation in the Strand, erected by the inhabitants of the Dutchy of Westminster. Also a brief Panegyric of his Majesties first and well auspicated entrance to his High Court of Parliament, on Monday the 19th of the same month. With other additions. *Printed at London by V. S. for Edward Blount. 1603.*" Copies are in the British Museum, Bodleian, and City of London Libraries. In the White Knights' library it sold for £4. 8s.; Mr. Woodhouse's, £7. 7s. also with other tracts at the Garrick sale, and that of the library of Mr. Edward Jones. It has been reprinted in the various editions of Ben Jonson's Works, and in Nichols's Progresses, &c. of King James the First, vol. i. pp. 377—399.

The seven arches were, as Dekker informs us, solely designed by Stephen Harrison, joiner. They were well engraved by William Kip, and published under this title: "The Archs of Triumph erected in honor of the High and Mighty Prince James, the First of the name King of England, and the Sixt of Scotland, at his Majestie's Entrance and Passage through his honourable Citty and Chamber of London, upon the 15th day of March, 1603. Invented and published by Stephen Harrison, Joyner and architect: and graven by William Kip." folio. The title is an engraving. There are copies of this curious work in the Bodleian Library (bequeathed by Mr. Gough); the Pepysian Library at Cambridge; that of the Society of Antiquaries; the Duke of Devonshire's, at Chatsworth; and that of the late John Dent, esq. At the sale of Mr. Woodhouse's books, in 1803, it produced Twenty-six Guineas. The frontispiece to the present Collection is a copy of one of the plates.

"A Pæan Triumphall; composed for the Societie of the Goldsmiths of London, congratulating his Highnes magnificent entring the Citie. To the Majestie of the King. By MICHAEL DRAYTON. *London: Printed for John Flashet, & are to be sold at his shop in Paul's Churchyard, at the signe of the Black Beare. 1604.*" Not re-printed in Drayton's Works, but in Nichols's Progresses, &c. vol. i. pp. 402—407.

"The Time Triumphant; by Gilbert Dugdale." See the full title, and the tract at length, *ibid.* pp. 408—419.

"De Pompa in Jacobi I. introitu in Londinium Sylva. London, 1604, 8vo. By George Thomson, M.A. St. Andrew's." See Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* by Bliss, vol. i. col. 310.

The Marshalling of the procession, and various illustrative documents from the City Records, will also be found in Mr. Nichols's Progresses.]

The King left the Tower between the hours of eleven and twelve, mounted on a white jennet, under a rich canopy, sustained by eight Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, instead of

B. JON: His Part of King James his Royall and Magnificent Entertainment through his Honorable Cittie of London, Thursday the 15. of March. 1603. So much as was presented in the first and last of their Triumphall Arch's. — With his speech made to the last Presentation, in the Strand, erected by the inhabitants of the Dutchy, and Westminster. — Also, a briefe Panegyre of his Maiesties first and well auspicate entrance to his high Court of Parliament, on Monday, the 19. of the same Moneth. — With other Additions. — Mart. Quando magis dignos licuit spectare triumphos. — Printed at London by V.S. for Edward Blount, 1604. 4^{to} 21 leaves: A to F; followed by —

A particular Entertainment of the Queene and Prince their Highnesse to Althorpe, at the Right Honourable the Lord Spencers on Saterday being the 25. of June 1603. as they came first into the Kingdome; being written by the same Author, and not before published. A and B, 8 leaves.

Thorpe, Lb. 6.; Nassau, I. 2336. £2.1.-; Dent. I. 1141 £4.-; White Knts, 1547. £5.5; Sotheby's in 1825. £5.7.6.

The Time Triumphant, Declaring in briefe, the arrival of our Soueraigne Lodge Lord, King JAMES into England, His Coronation at Westminster: together with his late royal progresse, from the Towre of London through the Cittie, to his Highnes mannor of White Hall. — Shewing also, the varieties & Rarities of al the sundry Trophies or Pageants, erected aswell, by the worthy Cittizens of the honorable Cittie of London; as also by certain of other Nations, Namely, Italians, Dutch and French. With a shew of the King and Queenes late comming to the Exchange in London. By Gilbert Dugdale. ¶ At London printed by R.B. 1604.

the Barons of the Cinque Ports. His notice was first directed to three hundred children of Christ's Hospital, placed on a scaffold at the Church of Allhallows Barking.

The first Arch was at Fenchurch, a building fifty feet in height; its gateway fifteen feet high, with a postern on each side, of eight feet height. On its roof were the true models of all the remarkable houses, turrets, and steeples in the city. The characters in this pageant were: in the highest place, the British Monarchy; at her feet sat Divine Wisdom; beneath her, stood the Genius of the City, a man, and another personage figuring the Counsel of the City; and under all these, lay Thames, the river. Six other persons, the daughters of Genius, were placed on the ascent above him. These were Gladness, Veneration, Promptitude, Vigilance, Loving Affection, and Unanimity: their dresses and attributes, with classical authority for the whole, will be found in Ben Jonson's treatise. Genius and Thames were the only speakers; the former was personated by the celebrated Allen, afterwards the founder of Dulwich College; and the latter by one of the children of his Majesty's Revels.

The second Pageant was erected in Gracechurch Street, by the Italian merchants.* Its ground plan was a square ornamented with four great columns; in the midst of which was cut one arch, twenty-seven feet in height. Above the arch was represented King Henry the Seventh, seated, approached by King James, on horseback (as he was usually seen), to receive the sceptre from his ancestor. Between the columns were also four allegorical paintings. On the roof, on a pedestal, stood a female figure, holding a crown which she seemed to stoop to bestow upon the King. At the four corners, were

* This custom, that Arches of Triumph should be erected by foreign merchants, prevailed also on the Continent. At a public entry into Lisbon, in 1729, on the marriage of the Prince of Brazil, when there were twenty-four Triumphal Arches in the several streets, each of the nations of strangers were obliged to erect one. "The English arch will be the finest, and will cost at least 20,000 crusadoes; the Hamburgers about 15,000."—*Whitehall Evening Post*, Feb. 22, 1728-9.

naked figures with trumpets; and over the gateway, on one side, were palm trees, and on the other, a vine, with angels.

The third Arch, near the Royal Exchange, was erected by the Dutchmen; in which was a spacious square room, in which sat the seventeen provinces of Belgia, represented by damsels dressed in the fashion of that country, and each holding an armorial scutcheon. Above, sat the King, between two female allegorical figures. Four ancient Kings were portrayed in the side tablets. On the back of this arch were paintings of the husbandry and various manual arts of Holland, of their Exchange, and their fishing.

Near St. Mildred's in the Poultry, that the Queen might be entertained with the music of her own country, nine trumpets and a kettle drum played the Danish march.

At Soper Lane end, in Cheapside, was a small Arch, inscribed *NOVA FELIX ARABIA*, where the principal personage was a female in the attire of a Sovereign, styled *Arabia Britannica*; below her stood Fame; and in a range of steps beneath, the Five Senses, apparelled in robes of different colours, appropriate to their natures, and holding scutcheons in their hands, displaying hieroglyphics denoting their qualities. Before them was the Fountain of Virtue, before which slept Detraction and Forgetfulness. On the right hand were the three Graces, and on the left the three Hours, to whom were given the names of Love, Justice, and Peace. Circumspection, performed by a chorister of St. Paul's, explained the whole in a poetical address.

Having passed this Arch, the King was received by the Corporation, placed in a low gallery four feet from the ground, joined to the front of the Cross. Sir Henry Montagu, the Recorder (afterwards the first Earl of Manchester), delivered a speech, and three cups of gold were presented to the King, Queen, and Prince of Wales.

Immediately after, Sylvanus, drest in green ivy, with a cornet in his hand, and attended by four other Sylvans with wind instruments, came and delivered a long speech; directing attention to the Bower of Plenty, which also was an Arch, ornamented with fruits and flowers. The figures personified

were Peace and Plenty, Chrusos and Argurion (Gold and Silver), Pomona and Ceres; the nine Muses (performed by nine choristers of St. Paul's); and the seven Liberal Arts, Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Music, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Astrology.

As the King passed St. Paul's, an anthem was sung, to the music of loud instruments, by the choristers, who were placed on the lower battlements; after which a Latin speech was delivered, at the door of the School, by one of Master Mulcaster's scholars.

In Fleet Street, which Dekker calls "the long and beautiful gallery of the City," was erected, above the conduit, another Arch, ninety feet in height. In the midst of the building was a large moving globe; and there were personifications of Astrea, Virtue, Fortune, Envy; the four Cardinal Virtues, Justice, Fortitude, Temperance, and Prudence; the four Kingdoms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland; and the four Elements. Within the globe, on steps, were placed all the states of the land, from the nobleman to the ploughman: the speaker was Zeal, who delivered a long poetical speech, written by Thomas Middleton.

The last Arch at Temple Bar represented a Temple of Janus. The principal character was Peace, having war grovelling at her feet; by her stood Wealth; below sat the four handmaids of Peace, Quiet treading on Tumult; Liberty treading on Servitude; Safety on Danger; and Felicity on Unhappiness. The speaking was a poetical dialogue between the Flamen Martialis and the Genius Urbis, written by Ben Jonson.

Here all the pageantry had ceased on former occasions; but, the suburbs about the Strand having now greatly increased, the inhabitants were stimulated to evince their loyalty by an additional pageant, or "Pegme,—a work thought on, begun, and perfected in twelve days." The invention was a Rainbow, the Moon, Sun, and Pleiades, advanced between two magnificent pyramids, of seventy feet in height, on which were drawn the King's pedigrees, through the English and Scottish monarchs. A speech, composed by Ben Jonson, was delivered by Electra.

XXX. XXXI. KING JAMES THE FIRST, 1607.

[Abridged from the full accounts in Nichols's Progresses of James the First.]

On the 12th of June, the King came privately to dine at the house of Sir John Watts, then Lord Mayor; and after dinner condescended to go into Clothworkers' Hall near adjoining, and enroll himself a freeman of that Company. He made this speech before his departure: "Now I drink unto all my good brethren the Clothworkers; and I pray God to bless them all, and all good clothwearers; and for proof of our especial favour to this fraternitie, and for their increase of mutual amity, I do here give unto this Company two brace of bucks yearly, for ever, against the time of the election of the Master and Wardens of this Society."

It is probable that the Company of Merchant Taylors, which had already numbered among its fraternity seven Kings of England (all in succession from Richard the Second to Henry the Seventh, except the boy Edward V.), felt considerably mortified when they found that Sir John Watts had unexpectedly prevailed on the King to become a Clothworker. However, they prevailed upon the King to pay them an early visit; and anticipated the honour of having the next Sovereign on their books, by taking early possession of the name of the youthful heir-apparent, Henry Prince of Wales. This was on the 16th of July.

The Lord Mayor attended at the Hall gate to receive his Majesty; which having done, he retired to his own house, and attended again at the King's departure. The King dined in a large upper room, anciently called the King's Chamber; the Prince in the great hall. They were presented after dinner, the King with a purse containing £100, and the Prince with a purse containing £50. The Prince was

then made free of the Company, together with the Duke of Lennox, eleven Earls, and other nobility; the King observing the ceremonies, and those of the election of a new Master and Wardens, from a window made for that purpose. Ben Jonson was employed to write a poetical address, which was delivered by a very proper child, clothed like an angel of gladness, with a taper of frankincense in his hand. It consisted of seventeen verses, but a copy has not been preserved. The celebrated musician Dr. Bull, and the choristers from the King's Chapel, were also engaged; six lutanists sat in a window on each side the hall; and in mid-air was suspended a gallant ship, containing three rare singing men. In a volume on "God Save the King," published in 1822 by Mr. Clark of the Chapel Royal, it was contended that the national anthem was first produced on this occasion; that the words were written by Ben Jonson, and the music by Dr. Bull. But the music of Dr. Bull's "God save the King" was afterwards found by the late Dr. Kitchiner, and it proved to be a long voluntary for the organ, with twenty-six different bases! (See the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xcv. i. 206.)—The full particulars of this entertainment will be found in Nichols's *Progresses, &c.* vol. ii. pp. 136—143.

XXXII. KING CHARLES THE FIRST, 1633.

[Whitelocke's *Memorials*, and Chauncy's *History of Hertfordshire*.]

At the Coronation of Charles the First, the prevalence of the Plague formed an excuse for omitting the usual procession through London; but the real reason was to avoid the expense, or, as we find it stated by one authority, "to save the charges for more noble undertakings," by which was meant the war with Spain.

At Christmas, 1633, after the King's first visit to Scotland, his return to London was celebrated by the Inns of Court in a

Masque^{*} which cost the enormous sum of £21,000. The Parliamentary annalist, Whitelocke, has dwelt with evident pleasure on the reminiscences of this "dream" of his youth, for the arrangement of which he was one of the committee; and a long description of it will be found in his "Memorials." Queen Henrietta-Maria desired the exhibition should be repeated; and it was agreed that the City should then partake of the festivity. The scene was in consequence changed from Whitehall to that of the Merchant Taylors, where, after the grotesque procession was concluded, their Majesties were feasted by Sir Ralph Freeman, the Lord Mayor.

XXXIII. THE SAME, 1641-2.

[The four following Tracts were published descriptive of this entertainment:—

1. "England's Comfort, and London's Joy: Expressed in the Royall, Triumphant, and Magnificent Entertainment of our Dread Sovereigne Lord, King Charles, at his blessed and safe returne from Scotland, on Thursday the 25 of Novem. 1641, by the Right Honourable Richard Gurney, Esquire, Lord Major, with the Right Worshipful Knights, Aldermen, and Sheriffes, and Companies of the famous City of London. Together with the manner and forme how the state is to bee observed and performed by the severall Companies on horseback and foot; for the conducting of his Majesty, the Queene, the Prince, and all the Royall Progeny to the Guildhall, London, to Dinner; and from thence to his Majesties Palace at Whitehall. Also the severall Speeches and other Verses presented to his sacred Person at that time." 4to. pp. 8, with a coarse woodcut of the King on horseback, and three others of various parts of the procession. A copy is in the library of Sir Francis Freeling, Bart. F.S.A. One was sold in Mr. Rhodes's library in 1825 for 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. Jolley. A second edition was published after the day, having this insertion in the title: "Sir Richard Gurney, Knt. Lord Major, and the Recorder, Sir Thomas Gardner, who were at that present both knighted, who attended his Majesty with the others," &c. Of this there is a copy in the Althorp library. The author's name is supposed to have been John Taylor.
2. "King Charles his Entertainment, and London's Loyaltie, being a true Relation and Description of the manner of the Cities Welcome, and expression of the Subjects' love to his Royal Majestie, at his Return

* *The Triumph of Peace. A Masque, presented by the Four
Honourable Houses, or Junes of Court. Before the King and
Queenes Majesties, in the Banqueting-house at White Hall,
February the third, 1633. Invented and Written by James
Shirley, of Grayes Inne, Gent.*

Primum hunc Arethusa mihi —

LONDON, Printed by John Norton, for William Cooke, and are to be
sold at his Shop, neere Furnivals-Inne-gate, in Holborne, 1633.

2. KING CHARLES his Entertainment, &c. as in the Text, except variations of punctuation &c.
pp. 8. including title, which has on the verso a Woodcut of a Trumpeter, his Banner displaying the City Arms.

XXVIII. THE SAME. 1642.

The two following Tracts were published descriptions of the related events:-

1. "King Charles his Entertainment, and London's Joy's Express'd in the Speech, Inter-plant, and Magnificent Entertainment of our Great Commonwealth Lord, King Charles, at his Entrance into such manner from Exeter on Thursday the 22 of Novemb. 1642, by the Right Honourable Richard Goring, Captain, Lord Mayor, with the Right Worshipful Aldermen, Wardens, and Sheriffs, and Corporation of the Burrow City of London, Together with the manner and forme how the same was celebrated and performed by the several Companies of Burdock and Red, by the conducting of the Maypole, the Chequer, the Pilow, and of the Royal Company to the Guildhall, together, in Maypole, and from thence to his Majesty's Palace at Whitehall. Also the several Speeches and other Verses presented to his Majesty's Palace at said time." 4to. pp. 8. with a woodcut of the King on horseback, and three others of various parts of the procession. A copy is in the Library of the British Museum. This tract was sold by Mr. Ashmole's Library in 1757 for 2s. 6d. by Mr. John. A second edition was published after the year, having the insertion in the title: "The Right Honourable Richard Goring, Captain, Lord Mayor, and the Wardens, the Thomas Goring, who were at that time with his Majesty, who attended him in party with the others." An 18th cent. copy is in the Ashmole Library. The author's name is supposed to have been John Taylor.

2. "King Charles his Entertainment, and London's Joy's Express'd in a new Relation and Description of the manner of the Great Entertainment and reception of the Subjects here to his Royal Majesty, at his Entrance

from Scotland. Likewise the Time and Place where the Lord Mayor and his brethren the Aldermen of this glorious City^e, with the rest of the Companies, meet and conduct his Royall Majestie to the Guildhall to a stately Feast. And afterwards to his Pallace of Westminster, there to solace himself. Likewise a Copie of Verses congratulating the King's Return, by J. H. God save the King! *London, printed for John Greensmith, 1641.*" 4to. pp. 6. Copies in the libraries of the British Museum and Sir Francis Freeling.

3. "Ovatio Carolina; the Triumph of King Charles; or the triumphant manner and order of receiving his Majesty into his City of London, Thursday 25th November, 1641; upon his return safe and happy from Scotland." 4to. Among Mr. Gough's books at the Bodleian library.
4. "Five Speeches spoken to his Majesty returning out of Scotland, with the description of what Honourable Triumphs His Majesty did ride into London." 4to. In the library of Sir Francis Freeling.

The proceedings will also be found described at length in Stowe's Survey and Maitland's History of London.]

Among the most important of the preliminary arrangements, was that of providing a road for their Majesties into the city; for the way from Kingsland to Shoreditch was impassable, "in regard of the depth and foulness of it." A temporary approach was in consequence made across the meadows, in a line from Moorfields to Baumes near Kingsland, "a retiring house of Sir George Whitmore," * who was then one of the Aldermen; the banks being thrown down, and bridges fourteen feet wide thrown over the ditches. The previous night being rainy, and the morning gloomy and cloudy, the Lord Mayor commanded his tent to be pitched in the field, where his Lordship and principal citizens, with some of the nobility, reposed themselves until their Majesties came.

At eight o'clock in the morning the Knights of the Grey Cloak, Mr. Recorder, and the rest of the Aldermen, the City Council, and chief officers, as the Town Clerk, Common Serjeant, and the Remembrancer, attended the Lord Mayor at his house in the Old Jewry, from whence they went in a procession through Moorgate.

In Moorfields waited about five hundred horsemen, being the Masters, Wardens, and prime men of each company, in

* This old mansion is still standing; there is a view of it in the European Magazine for Dec. 1810.

velvet or plush coats, with gold chains, every horseman attended by a footman, with truncheons and torches. Each company was preceded by a pendant of its arms; and fourteen trumpeters, with bannered trumpets and scarfs, were placed, four at the head of the troop, and two between every hundred horsemen.

This cavalcade having arrived at Kingsland, there waited as before mentioned; but the Sheriffs, in the mean time, attended by seventy-two men in scarlet cloaks, trimmed with silver lace ("the colours of the city,") with javelins and feathers, and four trumpeters, rode on to meet their Majesties at Stamford Hill.

The coach containing the Royal Family came into the field about ten o'clock. The King sat on the right side, and her Majesty on his right hand; the Prince, Duke of York, and the Princess Mary were within; and the Prince Elector Palatine and the Duchess of Richmond sat on the other side. When the coach came near the Lord Mayor's tent, his Majesty caused it to stop; and, after several of the nobility had made their congratulations, the civil authorities likewise presented themselves, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hands. The Recorder's speech and his Majesty's answer, both of considerable length, will be found in Nelson, Rushworth, and Maitland. After their delivery the Lord Mayor and Recorder were knighted, and the cavalcade moved forward to the city, proceeding by London Wall, Bishopsgate Street, Cornhill, and Cheapside. The streets were ornamented, the citizens stationed, and the conduits replenished with wine, as in the days of old; but there were no Pageants or Triumphal Arches.

At Guildhall, their Majesties' dinner was served up on the hustings, which were almost two yards from the ground, and the floor covered with Turkey carpets. In the middle were two chairs under a cloth of state, and before them was placed a six yards long; two yards from which, on the south, was "a table of garnish," or sideboard, of three yards square; and, on the north, a room for music of all sorts.

Upon a lower platform, raised about a yard from the ground, and extending from the hustings nearly to the door, were two tables for Lords and Ladies; in the west end of the

hall was a long table for his Majesty's Pensioners; and in other rooms were tables prepared for the several sorts of their Majesties' attendants.

The dinner was served up without confusion by means of two ranks of liverymen, formed of eighty grave citizens attired in foins and liveries, who, standing at about two yards distance from each other, passed the dishes from the dresser at the west end of the hall until the sewers received them and placed them on the table. Their Majesties' meat was apportioned in four services. The first consisted of fifty dishes of cold meats, as brawn, fish, and cold baked meats upon the garnish or side table; the other three were of all sorts of hot flesh and fish, boiled, roasted, and baked, to the number of one hundred and twenty dishes; after which was served up a curious and well-ordered dessert. To the two tables of the Lords and Ladies were appointed ten messes, consisting of five hundred dishes.

After dinner, in order further to gratify the Lord Mayor, the King knighted his son-in-law Sir John Pettus, a gentleman of an ancient Suffolk family; and about four o'clock took his departure. The Little Conduit in Cheapside, and the Conduit in Fleet Street, ran with wine, as the other two Conduits had done in the morning; and, as their Majesties passed the south door of St. Paul's, the Choir, accompanied by sackbuts and cornets, sang an anthem of praise to God, and prayers for their Majesties' long lives.

No terms can exceed those which describe the general rejoicings on this occasion; and, although the dispersion of "some seditious libels" had occasioned particular precautions in the disposal of the trained bands, nothing appears to have occurred to disturb the harmony of the loyal and well-disposed. The King, on his part, used every exertion to testify his approbation and gratitude to the citizens; he created the Lord Mayor a Baronet, knighted five other Aldermen, and the two Sheriffs, and gave them a dinner at Hampton Court. The spirit of disaffection was, however, widely spreading; and it may be said with truth, that this was the last day on which the sun of British royalty shone in a cloudless firmament, before it was overwhelmed by a long tempest of civil contest, and a night of gloomy fanaticism.

XXXIV. THE SAME, 1641-2.

Only a few months after, on the 5th of January 1641-2, the King came into London under very different circumstances, to demand the Members of the House of Commons whom he had accused of high treason, and believed to be shrouded in the city. The populace greeted him with exclamations for the "Privileges of Parliament!" and one Henry Walker, a pamphleteering ironmonger, threw into his Majesty's coach a paper whereon was written "To your tents, O Israel!"

The King addressed the Common Council in person; and afterwards, on his own invitation, dined with one of the Sheriffs.

XXXV. THE PARLIAMENT, 1641-2.

[*"London's Love, or the Entertainment of the Parliament; being a true description of the great and generous Welcome given to the Houses of Lords and Commons on the 19th day of Jan. at Grocers' Hall, 1641, by divers Citizens of good quality. Wherein is declared the great and manifold expressions of Love betwixt the Lords and Commons. Likewise the Cities Protestation both to the King and Parliament, concerning their loyal affections, and unexpressable loves. London, printed for John Thomas, 1641."* 4to. pp. 8. A copy is in the British Museum.]

The dominant faction in the City early connected it, heart and hand, with the measures of the House of Commons; and, as that House had now taken the reins of government, we may, by a consistent paradox, include the entertainment of the Republicans of 1641-2 among the visits of Sovereign Potentates. The dinner was at Merchant-taylors' hall; but the first business of the day was to hear a sermon at Christ-church, Newgate-street. From thence the procession walked to the Hall, through the streets lined by the trained bands, marshalled in the following order: First, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their scarlet robes, followed by the Common

Council; then the Earl of Essex, the General; the Earl of Warwick, Lord Admiral; the Earl of Manchester; with many of the nobility, attended by several colonels and other officers of the army; then the Members of the House of Commons, the Scottish Commissioners, and the Assembly of Divines, who closed the procession. It will not be expected that Cheapside exhibited any *Pageantry* on this occasion; but, in its place, we are told that the visitors “were *diverted* by a great bonfire of Popish trumpery, and other superstitious stuff!”

The City subsequently entertained Fairfax and Cromwell in 1649; and the latter in 1652.

XXXVI. KING CHARLES THE SECOND, 1660.

[“The Glories and Magnificent Triumphs of the Blessed Restoration of His Sacred Majesty King Charles the Second, by James Heath. 1662.” 8vo; and other authorities.]

It is well known that the City acted as great a part in the Restoration of Charles the Second, as they had done in the expulsion of his Father, having sent twelve Deputies to greet his Majesty at the Hague and present him with 10,000*l.*, who were all knighted. On the 29th of May, 1660, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen met the King at St. George’s Fields in Southwark; and the former, having delivered the City sword to his Majesty, had the same returned with the honour of knighthood. A very magnificent tent was erected in the Fields, provided with a sumptuous collation, of which the King participated. He then proceeded towards London, which was pompously adorned with the richest silks and tapestry, and the streets lined with the City Corporations and trained bands; while the conduits flowed with a variety of delicious wines, and the windows, balconies, and scaffolds, were crowded with such an infinite number of spectators, as if the whole collective body of the people had been assembled to grace the Royal Entry.

The procession was chiefly composed of the military. First

marched a gallant troop of gentlemen in cloth of silver, brandishing their swords, and led by Major-General Brown; then another troop of two hundred in velvet coats, with footmen and liveries attending them in purple; a third led by Alderman Robinson, in buff coats, with cloth of silver sleeves, and very rich green scarfs; a troop of about two hundred, with blue liveries laid with silver, with six trumpeters, and several footmen, in sea-green and silver; another of two hundred and twenty, with thirty footmen in grey and silver liveries, and four trumpeters richly habited; another of an hundred and five, with grey liveries, and six trumpets; and another of seventy, with five trumpets; and then three troops more, two of three hundred and one of one hundred, all gloriously habited, and gallantly mounted. After these came two trumpets with his Majesty's arms; the Sheriffs' men, in number fourscore, in red cloaks, richly laced with silver, with half-pikes in their hands. Then followed six hundred of the several Companies of London on horseback, in black velvet coats, with gold chains, each Company having footmen in different liveries, with streamers, &c. after whom came kettle-drums and trumpets, with streamers, and after them twelve ministers (clergymen), at the head of his Majesty's life-guard of horse, commanded by Lord Gerrard. Next the City Marshal, with eight footmen in various colours, with the City Waits and Officers in order; then the two Sheriffs and all the Aldermen in their scarlet gowns and rich trappings, with footmen in liveries, red coats laid with silver, and cloth of gold; the heralds and maces in rich coats; the Lord Mayor bare-headed, carrying the sword, with his Excellency the General (Monk) and the Duke of Buckingham, also uncovered; and then, as the lustre to all this splendid triumph, rode the King himself between his Royal brothers the Dukes of York and Gloucester. Then followed a troop of horse with white colours; the General's life-guard, led by Sir Philip Howard, and another troop of gentry; and, last of all, five regiments of horse belonging to the army, with back, breast, and head-pieces; which, it is remarked, "diversified the show with delight and terror."

The anniversary of this day was appointed by the Parlia-

Londons Glory. &c. as in the text. 4th. Title, Dedication, and pp 1-10.

This Pageant is by Tatham, who dedicates it to "The truly Honoured Sir Thomas Aleyn, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London".

ment as the day of thanksgiving for the Restoration of the Royal Family, as which it has continued to be observed by the Church of England.

On the twelfth of July the King came to dine at Guildhall, the solemnities on which occasion were described in

London's Glory; represented by Time, Truth, and Fame; at the magnificent Triumphs and Entertainment of his most sacred Majesty Charles the II. the Dukes of York and Gloucester, the two Houses of Parliament, Privy Councill, Judges, &c. at Guildhall, on Thursday, being the 5th day of July 1660, and in the twelfth year of his Majesties most happy reign. Together with the order and management of the whole day's business. Published according to order. *London, printed by William Godbid in Little Britain. 1660.*" 4to, pp. 14. Copies are in the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries. Sold in Mr. Rhodes's Library, April 1825, for 1*l.* 1*s.*

The rainy unseasonable weather took off much from this solemnity, so that his Majesty went into London attended by his household guards. Adjutant-general Miller rode some distance before to make way; then Sir William Throckmorton Knight Marshall, and his servants; the trumpets and mace bearers; the heralds; the pages and footmen; and next his Majesty's coach with six horses, guarded on both sides by the Band of Pensioners with pistols in their hands, and commanded by the Earl of Cleveland; the Equerries; several of his Majesty's servants; the Lord Chancellor in his coach, the Duke of Buckingham, and other nobility; and then the Speaker of the House of Commons, in his coach with six horses, attended by a troop of cavalry, and followed by the House of Commons in their coaches. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens met the King at Paul's Gate and conducted him to Guildhall. Cheapside was lined by the artillery Company, commanded by Lord Lucas. The King's two brothers dined with him; and after dinner was represented an interlude; in which a countryman (a favourite character in the civic entertainments of this reign) sustained the principal part. In the withdrawing room the King knighted Alderman Reynoldson, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Player the Chamberlain, and Mr. Thomas Player his son.

XXXVIII. THE SAME, 1661.

["The Relation of his Majesty's Entertainment passing through the City of London to his Coronation, with a description of the Triumphal Arches and solemnity. By JOHN OGILBY. *London, printed by Thomas Roycroft, for Richard Marriott in St. Dunstan's Church-yard, Fleet Street.* 1661." fol. pp. 40. Republished by the author with engravings in 1662, and re-edited by William Morgan in 1685.

"The City's Loyalty displayed, or the four fabricks erected in the City of London excellently described. 1661." 4to. This is in the British Museum.

"Gloria Britannica; or a Panegyricke on his Majesties Passage through London to his Coronation. *London, printed in 1661.*" 4to.]

in/ On the 22d of April, the day before his Coronation, Charles the Second rode through the city "according to ancient custom." Although the expressions used on these occasions are uniformly hyperbolical, it is probable that the expense was never ~~ex~~ceeded more heartily or more liberally than on this happy return of peace and good order. We are told that "even the French quality were forced to acknowledge that the late Nuptial Solemnities at their King and Queen's publick entry into Paris (on their marriage, in 1660) were far inferior to the pomp of this."

On the King's passage through Crouched Friars he was entertained by a band of eight waits, placed on a stage; and again near Aldgate by six, stationed in a balcony.

The first of the four Arches was erected in Leadenhall Street, made after the Doric order, commemorative of his Majesty's happy arrival in England. It had several allegorical statues, as well as two of James I. and Charles I.; and a picture of the King's landing at Dover.

At the East India House, the East India Company expressed their affection to his Majesty by an entertainment which was designed, and the speeches written, by a person of quality. Two youths, John and Samuel, sons of Sir Richard Ford, one of the Directors, addressed the King. They were attired in Indian habits, each attended by two black-moors.

The Relation of His Majesty's Entertainment Passing through the City of LONDON, to His Coronation; With a Description of the Triumphal Arches and Solemnity; By John Ogilby, &c. as in the text.

spectators.

There was another Arch at Leadenhall, and amongst, white eight nymphs, in Coralline Candel.

The second Arch was a naval representation, and was erected in Coralline, near the Royal Exchange. It had a great variety of figures of the quarters of the world, rivers, sciences, &c. several of them represented by living persons; and a painting of the Duke of York as Neptune. The Thames made a speech, and three women sang some songs.

At the back was a military band; and a fountain of the Tuscan order, spouting wine. At the great Coralline in Cheapside were wind machines, and eight nymphs in white, with an escutcheon in one hand and a pendant in the other; and at the Standard a band of six voices.

The third Arch in Cheapside, near the end of Wood Street, (where after the Fire was called King Street, the present street leading to Guildhall) was a Temple of Concord, of the Corinthian and Composite orders, where Concord herself was the speaker, and sang with Love and Truth.

The Little Coralline was ornamented with four nymphs; and near it, in a balcony at the end of Paternoster Row, were placed his Majesty's drums and fifes, in number eight; between that and Ludgate were erected two other balconies, which had in one six voices, and in the other six drums; on the top of Ludgate were six drums, as Fleet Bridge six voices; and on Fleet Coralline six voices, and a band of six voices, and on the balcony a figure of Temperance mixing water and wine.

The fourth Arch in Fleet Street, of the Doric and Ionic orders, was dedicated to Plenty, with Spirit of Bees, Corn, Flora, Pomona, and the Winds; and Plenty made a speech.

All the four Arches are engraven, in a large folio, in Ogilby's second book.

Pope's great account of the show is his amazing "Diary." He says, "It is impossible to relate the glory of

One of them was mounted on a camel, having two panniers filled with jewels, spices and silks, to be scattered among the spectators.

There was another band at Leadenhall; and trumpets, with eight nymphs, at Cornhill Conduit.

The second Arch was a naval representation, and was erected in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange. It had a great variety of figures of the quarters of the world, rivers, sciences, &c. (several of them represented by living persons) and a painting of the Duke of York as Neptune. The Thames made a speech, and three seamen sang some songs.

At the Stocks was a military band; and a fountain of the Tuscan order, venting wine. At the great Conduit in Cheapside were wind musicians, and eight nymphs in white, with an escutcheon in one hand and a pendant in the other; and at the Standard a band of six waits.

The third Arch in Cheapside, near the end of Wood Street, (where after the Fire was formed King Street, the present street leading to Guildhall,) was a Temple of Concord, of the Corinthian and Composite orders, where Concord herself was the speaker, and sang with Love and Truth.

The Little Conduit was ornamented with four nymphs; and near it, in a balcony at the end of Paternoster Row, were placed his Majesty's drums and fife, in number eight; between that and Ludgate were erected two other balconies, which had in one six waits, and in the other six drums; on the top of Ludgate were six drums; at Fleet Bridge six waits; and on Fleet Conduit were six nymphs, and a band of six waits, and on the lanthorn a figure of Temperance mixing water and wine.

The fourth Arch in Fleet Street, of the Doric and Ionic orders, was dedicated to Plenty, with figures of Bacchus, Ceres, Flora, Pomona, and the Winds; and Plenty made a speech.

All the four Arches are engraved, in a large folio size, in Ogilby's second book.

Pepys gives some account of the show in his amusing "Diary." He says, "It is impossible to relate the glory of

this day, expressed in the clothes of them that rid, and their horses and horse-clothes. The Knights of the Bath was a brave sight of itself. My Lord Monk rode bare before the King, and led in his hand a spare horse, as Master of the Horse. The King, in a most rich embroidered suit and cloak, looked most noble. Lord Hardwick's* suit, which was made in France, and is very rich with embroidery, cost him £200. Wadlow, the vintner at the Devil in Fleet Street, did lead a fine company of soldiers, all young comely men, in white doublets. There followed the Vice-Chamberlain, Sir G. Carteret, a company of men all like Turks, but I know not yet what they are for." From the order of the cavalcade in Ogilby's book, these Turks can have been no other but the Yeomen of the Guard! The dress of Henry the Eighth's reign was revived, and has been preserved ever since. Mr. Pepys could have known very little of Turkish costume.

* Father of the first Duke of Devonshire.

XXXIX. THE SAME, 1662.

On Lord Mayor's day, the King forebore to go to the place prepared for him in Cheapside, "being advertised of some disturbance;" but he was shortly afterwards entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Hall of his Company, the Clothworkers.



XL—XLVI. THE SAME, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674,
1675, 1676, 1677.

[London Gazette.]

On Lord Mayor's day, 1671, the King and Queen saw the water procession from Whitehall, and the land show in Cheapside, near the Standard, sitting in a balcony, under a canopy of state. They afterwards, together with the Duke of York, the Lady Mary and the Lady Anne his Royal Highness's daughters, Prince Rupert, and many of the great ladies, dined at a table raised upon the hustings. Before dinner the King knighted the Sheriffs, Jonathan Dawes and Robert Clayton, Esquires.

The King, with some of the Royal family, were also constant visitors at the great civic entertainment for the six following years; and at that of 1674, he was pleased to accept of the freedom of the City, in the Chamberlain's office, from the hands of Sir Thomas Player, then Chamberlain. The copy of his freedom was afterwards presented to his Majesty in the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, on the eighteenth of December, inclosed in a large square box of massy gold, and the seal in another box of the same metal, beautifully enriched with large diamonds of great value.

At length, in 1678, the custom of the King's attendance was broken through by the "horrible design against his sacred life," commonly known by the name of the Popish plot; on account of which a fast for the 13th of November, was proclaimed on the very day of the Lord Mayor's feast; and similar alarms prevented his again dining with the City until 1681.

The titles of the Lord Mayors' Pageants for these years will be found in the second division of the present publication.

XLVII. THE SAME, 1681.

[The Loyal Protestant and True Domestic Intelligencer.]

On Lord Mayor's Day this year the King and Queen again gave their company. About the same time as the Lord Mayor took barge at Westminster, they left Whitehall, attended by all the great officers of the Household, inclosed with the Yeomen of the Guard on foot, and escorted by the Duke of York's troop of two hundred gentlemen, commanded by the Earl of Feversham. Near the West end of St. Paul's a speech was delivered by one the boys of Christ's Hospital, others being seated about him, each holding a mathematical instrument; and at St. Paul's school a lad recited some Latin and English verse. Soon after twelve their Majesties arrived at a house in Cheapside opposite Bow Church, and were there diverted by the Pageants, of which the following description is given. The first was the figure of a large camel carved, mounted by a young Negro between two silver panniers; on each side of him sat two ladies representing Plenty and Wholsom. In the rear of the camel was a Royal Theatre, built after the Ionic order, adorned with the figures of the Seven Champions of Christendom, with five beautiful ladies, in their proper order, representing the Senses. St. Anthony, the Patron of the Grocers, made a speech to the Lord Mayor. Next his Lordship was intercepted by two Pageants, Jucundity and Utility, mounted on golden griffins; between which appeared another, being a magnificent fabric of the composite order, called the Academy of Sciences, on which were placed philosophers and prudent women, amongst whom Diogenes made a speech. After which appeared an Indian Garden of Spices, in which was a sumptuous bower and a rustic building, where Fructifera, the Lady Governess, attended with Fragar, Florida, Delicia, and Placentia. Fructifera make a speech, and one of her attendants sung.

When the show was past, the Sheriffs* waited on the King, to conduct him to Guildhall; which they did, riding bare on each side the coach. The dinner being over, their Majesties left Guildhall on their return at seven; when all the streets being illuminated with torches, flambeaux, &c. were beset with numerous crowds, whose continued shouts declared their present joy of his Majesty's presence; and in this manner being come to Ludgate, a large rank of loyal gentlemen stood in a balcony, charged with full glasses, which they discharged in such excellent order, that caused all the Guards to answer them with a *huzza*. Immediately after, all the streets appeared as in a flame with bonfires.

XLVIII. KING JAMES THE SECOND, 1687.

James the Second this year, the only time as King, honoured Sir John Shorter with his presence at his inauguration banquet. "The Pageants," says the *London Gazette*, "were chiefly designed to express the benefits the city [then deprived of its Charter!] enjoys of peace and plenty under his Majesties happy government, and for the many advantages of that liberty which his Majesty has been pleased so graciously to indulge all his subjects, though of different persuasions." The King was accompanied by Prince George of Denmark, and was met by the two Sheriffs at Temple Bar. Amongst other tables in the Hall, there was one furnished for the Foreign Ministers, at which was present the *Pope's Nuntio* and the French Ambassador.

* On these Sheriffs, Thos. Pilkington and Samuel Shute, Esqrs. who were Whigs, and chosen in opposition to the Court, the King did not bestow the usual honour of knighthood; on the contrary, on accepting the City invitation, he had not hesitated to show his dislike of them, in the following reply: "Mr. Recorder, An invitation from my Lord Mayor and the City is very acceptable to me; and, to show that it is so, *notwithstanding that it is brought to me by messengers so unwelcome to me as those two Sheriffs are*, yet I accept it."

XLIX. KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN MARY, 1689.

[London Gazette.]

On Lord Mayor's day, as the City Barges passed by Whitehall, they paid their obeisance to their Majesties, who were in their apartment on the water-side. The river was covered with boats, and the noise of drums and trumpets, and several sorts of music, with the firing of great guns, and the repeated huzzas of a multitude of people, afforded a very agreeable entertainment. About noon their Majesties came into the City, attended by his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, and a numerous train of Nobility and Gentry in their coaches, the Militia of London and Westminster making a lane for them; the balconies all along their passage being richly hung with tapestry, and filled with spectators. Their Majesties were pleased, from a balcony prepared for them in Cheapside, to see the Show, which for the great number of the Citizens of the several Guilds attending in their formalities, the full appearance of the Artillery Company, the rich adornments of the Pageants and hieroglyphical representations, and the splendour and good order of the whole proceeding, outdid all that has been heretofore seen in this City upon the like occasions; but that which deserves to be particularly mentioned, was the Royal City Regiment of Volunteer Horse, which being rich and gallantly accoutred, and led by the Right Hon. the Earl of Monmouth, attended their Majesties from Whitehall into the City.

The Cavalcade being passed by, the King and Queen were conducted by the two Sheriffs to the Guildhall, where their Majesties, both Houses of Parliament, the Privy Councillors, the Judges, the Ladies of the Bedchamber, and other ladies of the chiefest quality, dined at several tables. The King conferred knighthood on the Sheriffs, Christopher Lethieullier and John Houblon, Esquires, as also upon two of the Aldermen, Edward Clark and Francis Child, Esquires.

In the evening their Majesties returned to Whitehall with the same state they came. The Militia again lined the street, the City Regiments as far as Temple Bar, and the red and blue Regiments of Middlesex and Westminster from thence to Whitehall, the soldiers having at convenient distances lighted flambeaux in their hands; and the houses were all illuminated.

L. THE SAME, 1692.

On the feast-day of Sir John Fleet, the King and Queen again dined at Guildhall, when the same state was observed as on the occasion last described. The King on this occasion knighted three Aldermen, Sir John Wildman, Sir William Gore, and Sir James Houblon; the Chamberlain, Sir Leonard Robinson; and Sir Rowland Ainsworth, Sir William Scawen, Sir Josiah Child, and Sir John Foach, merchants.

LI. KING WILLIAM THE THIRD, 1697.

[Various Newspapers.]

On the conclusion of the Peace of Ryswick, King William the Third made a triumphant entry into London, in the character of a conqueror and the arbiter of the destinies of Europe. This took place on the 26th of November, 1697. He came from Greenwich about ten o'clock, in his coach, with Prince George and the Earl of Scarborough; attended by fourscore other coaches, each drawn by six horses. The Archbishop of Canterbury came next to the King, the Lord Chancellor after him, then the Dukes of Norfolk, Devon, Southampton, Grafton, Shrewsbury, and all the principal noblemen. Some Companies of Foot Grenadiers went before, the Horse

Grenadiers followed, as did the Horse Lifeguards, and some of the Earl of Oxford's Horse; the Gentlemen of the Band of Pensioners were in Southwark, but did not march on foot; the Yeomen of the Guard were about the King's coach.

On St. Margaret's Hill, in Southwark, the Lord Mayor met his Majesty, where, on his knees, he delivered the sword, which his Majesty returned, ordering him to carry it before him. Then Mr. Recorder made a speech suitable to the occasion, after which the cavalcade commenced.

A detachment of about one hundred of the City Trained Bands in buff coats and red feathers in their hats, preceded; then followed two of the King's coaches, and one of Prince George's; then two City Marshals on horseback, with their six men on foot in new liveries; the six City Trumpets on horseback; the Sheriffs' Officers on foot, with their halberds and javelins in their hands; the Lord Mayor's Officers in black gowns; the City Officers on horseback, each attended by a servant on foot, viz. the four Attorneys, the Solicitor and Remembrancer, the two Secondaries, the Comptroller, the Common Pleaders, the two Judges, the Town Clerk, the Common Serjeant, and the Chamberlain. Then came the Water Bailiff on horseback, carrying the City banner; the Common Crier and the Sword-bearer, the last in his gown of black damask and gold chain; each with a servant; then those who had fined for Sheriffs or Aldermen, or had served as such, according to their seniority, in scarlet, two and two, on horseback; the two Sheriffs on horseback, with their gold chains and white staffs, with two servants apiece; the Aldermen below the chair on horseback, in scarlet, each attended by his Beadle and two servants; the Recorder, in scarlet on horseback, with two servants; and the Aldermen above the chair, in scarlet, on horseback, wearing their gold chains, each attended by his Beadle, and four servants. Then followed the State all on horseback, uncovered, viz. the Knight Marshall with a footman on each side; then the kettle-drums, the Drum Major, the King's Trumpets, the Serjeant Trumpet with his mace; after followed the Pursuivants at Arms, Herald's of Arms, Kings of Arms, with the Serjeants at Arms on each side, bearing their maces, all bare

headed, and each attended with a servant. Then the Lord Mayor of London on horseback, in a crimson velvet gown, with a collar and jewel, bearing the City sword by his Majesty's permission, with four footmen in liveries; Clarenceux King at Arms supplying the place of Garter King at Arms on his right hand, and one of the Gentlemen Ushers supplying the place of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod on his left hand, each with two servants. Then came his Majesty in a rich coach, followed by a strong party of Horseguards; and the Nobility, Judges, &c. according to their ranks and qualities, there being between two and three hundred coaches, each with six horses.

The cavalcade proceeded in this manner over the Bridge [then the only one], along Cheapside, Fleet-street, and the Strand, to Whitehall, the windows and balconies being hung with rich carpets, and the conduits running with wine. One of the Blue-coat boys of Christ's Hospital, who were posted in St. Paul's Church-yard, as his Majesty passed by made an elegant speech in Latin. The streets were lined in Southwark by the Militia of Surrey, assisted by the Militia of the Tower Hamlets; from the Bridge to Walbrook by three regiments of the City Militia: from thence to St. Paul's Church-yard by the Liveries of the several Companies with their banners and ensigns displayed; thence to Temple Bar by the three other regiments of the City; and thence to Whitehall by the Militia of Middlesex, and his Majesty's own Guards.

Arriving at Whitehall Gate, the Lord Mayor, accompanied as before, attended the King to the foot of the stairs in Whitehall leading to the Guardchamber, where humbly taking leave of his Majesty, his Lordship and the Aldermen were conducted to the lodgings of the Earl of Devon, the Lord Steward, and there entertained with a noble supper.

His Majesty was pleased to accept of a splendid entertainment from the Earl of Portland; and then went to Kensington, St. James's Park being lined with four battalions of the 1st, 2d, and 3d regiments of Footguards, the Earl of Romney's regiment lining the streets about Whitehall.

The whole ceremony was performed with great order; the

cannon at the Tower were discharged at his Majesty's taking coach, and at his passing over the Bridge; the Footguards gave three volleys in St. James's Park; and the evening concluded with bonfires, illuminations, ringing of bells, and all other demonstrations of joy.

LII. QUEEN ANNE, 1702.

[Various Newspapers, and "The Triumphs of London," 1702, noticed in the list of Lord Mayor's Pageants, hereafter.]

On the first Lord Mayor's day in her reign Queen Anne honoured the citizens with her presence. Her Majesty came into the City about two p. m. in a purple coach drawn by eight curious horses, the harnesses of which were all purple and white; the Countess of Marlborough and another lady sitting backwards. A numerous train of coaches followed, with her Majesty's Ladies and Maids of Honour, the Lords of the Privy Council, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Judges, and several other noblemen. A lane was made for them to Temple Bar by the Militia of Westminster, and from thence to Ludgate by the City Trained Bands, and so to Guildhall by the Companies of the several Liveries of the City. All the balconies were hung with rich tapestry.

As her Majesty passed by St. Paul's, a great number of children belonging to the several workhouses were placed on scaffolds, and one of them made a speech to her Majesty; as did also one of the poor children of Christ Church Hospital.

The Lord Mayor, on returning to Black Friars stairs, was, at his landing saluted by the Artillery Company in buff, and silver head-pieces; and also by St. Martin, a hero and champion of the church, and the patron of the Company of Vintners, represented by a person in rich armour, cap-a-pié, mounted on a stately white steed, richly plumed and caparisoned. The Saint wore a large mantle or scarf of scarlet, and was followed by several cripples and beggars supplicating for his charity. Before him danced twenty satyrs with tambours;

two persons in rich liveries walked by his horse's side; the halbardeers with rural music went before him; and ten Roman lictors in silver head-pieces, with axes and fasces, marched before the Company until they reached the wide part of St. Paul's Church-yard, where the Saint addressed the Lord Mayor, having first satisfied the beggars with portions of his scarf and the following lines:

"Cease, cease your mournful cries, and to relieve
Your want take this; 'tis all I have to give."

The first Pageant was the Indian Galleon, a bark rowed by Bacchanals, and containing the God of Wine; the second was the chariot of Ariadne, the mistress of Bacchus; the third, the Temple of St. Martin, formed by eight pillars of the composite order, and containing figures of St. Martin and the Cripple, and the Saint's peculiar virtues, Charity, Liberality, and Magnificence; the fourth Pageant was called the Vintage, but represented a Tavern entertainment; the fifth, the Arbour of Delight, a fountain running with wine, with Silenus and Satyrs. In all these were speeches.

Her Majesty was pleased from a balcony in Cheapside to see the cavalcade; the Lord Mayor and Aldermen as they passed by paid their obeisance to her. She was then conducted by the two Sheriffs to the Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor surrendered to her the sword, which being returned, his Lordship carried it before her Majesty to the apartments appointed for her reception, and afterwards to the table where she was pleased to dine. Several ladies of the greatest quality had the honour to dine with the Queen at the same table. His Royal Highness (Prince George of Denmark) being that day somewhat indisposed, was not present, as otherwise he intended to be. Her Majesty conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Gilbert Heathcote, esq. Alderman, Francis Dashwood, James Eytton, and Richard Hoare, esqrs. In the evening her Majesty returned to Whitehall with the same state she came; the streets were again lined with trained bands, and the houses were illuminated.

LIII. KING GEORGE THE FIRST, 1714.

Soon after his arrival in England, King George the First made his public entry into London on the 20th of September. Coming from Greenwich, he was received by the Corporation at St. Margaret's Hill, in Southwark. A long account of the procession will be found in Maitland, but it so nearly resembles that of King William in 1697, that it does not appear necessary to repeat it here.

On the next Lord Mayor's day, the King, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, came to dine at Guildhall. The Lord Mayor, Sir William Humphreys, having the honour to present the first glass of wine to the King, his Majesty was graciously pleased to order a patent to be passed for creating his Lordship a Baronet; and likewise ordered a thousand pounds to be paid to the Sheriffs, for the relief and discharge of poor imprisoned debtors.

LIV. KING GEORGE THE SECOND, 1727.

On the Lord Mayor's day next ensuing his accession, King George the Second, with the Queen, the Duke of Cumberland, and the three eldest Princesses, dined at Guildhall; having first seen the procession from the usual place in Cheapside. The Ladies of the Bedchamber had the honour of dining at the royal table. After dinner, instead of immediately retiring as the Royal Family had formerly done, they returned to the Council Chamber, and thence to the Long Gallery, where they honoured the ball with their presence until eleven o'clock. Maitland has given at length the particulars of the expenses; which amounted in the whole to 4,889*l.* 4*s.* The total number of dishes was 1075; and of wine 315 dozen.

LV. KING GEORGE THE THIRD, 1761.

[The Gentleman's Magazine.]

The Entertainment of King George the Third, and Queen Charlotte, when present at the Lord Mayor's feast, Nov. 9, 1721, as the last of its kind, will be considered interesting even in its minutiae; the narration of which will enable the reader to observe what changes have taken place in matters of ceremonial during the last seventy years, and in some measure to compare our present manners with those of our grandfathers.

The Royal Family came into the city in the following order:

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, in his coach drawn by six horses, preceded and followed by guards.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, in the same manner.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in a new and superb state coach, in the same manner.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince William, Prince Henry, and Prince Frederick, in one coach, in the same manner.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess dowager of Wales, the Princess Augusta, and the Princess Caroline, in one coach, preceded by twelve footmen in black caps, with guards and a grand retinue.

Their Majesties in their state coach, preceded by the Earl of Harcourt in his chariot, and the Dukes of Rutland and Devonshire in another chariot, the Grenadier Guards and the Yeomen of the Guards, followed by a corps of the Horse-guards.

At the east end of St. Paul's church, the senior scholar of the Grammar-school in Christ's Hospital addressed the King, in a speech which is printed in Maitland's History of London; and, as soon as he had finished, the boys, in a grand chorus, chanted "God save the King! Amen." After which, the senior scholar delivered two copies of the speech to the King and Queen, who received them most graciously.

Their Majesties then went to the House of Mr. Barclay,

opposite Bow-church, to see the Lord Mayor's procession. The rooms, balcony, &c. were hung with crimson damask for their reception.

The equipages of the nobility and other distinguished guests, following or mingling with the Royal cortege, made the whole very extensive and brilliant; quite at the close came, in one chariot, Earl Temple and the Right Hon. William Pitt, then in opposition, and styled "Patriots:" they were honoured with such hearty acclamations on the whole of their road, that "the Court," in consequence, left the civic feast "dissatisfied, and the minions of State grafted discontent with his faithful citizens in the royal breast."

The show on the water was very brilliant. The Lord Mayor landed at the Temple stairs: where he was met by his state coach, drawn by six beautiful iron-grey horses, richly caparisoned and adorned with ribbons. All the Companies made a very grand appearance; the Armourers and Braziers, the Skinners, and the Fishmongers, particularly distinguished themselves. The first named company produced a man in complete armour; and an Archer riding erect in his car, having a bow in his left hand, and his quiver and arrows hanging behind his left shoulder. The Skinners were distinguished by seven of their Company being dressed in fur, having their skins painted in the form of Indian Princes. The ancient pageantry also was, for the last time, revived. These were at the expense of the Fishmongers, and consisted of a statue of St. Peter finely gilt, a Dolphin, two Mermaids, and two Sea-horses; which, we are told, "had a very pleasing effect."

The procession being ended, the Royal Family were conducted by the Sheriffs to Guildhall. At its entrance, they were received by the Lord Mayor, who, kneeling, presented the City sword to the King; which being returned, it was carried before his Majesty by his Lordship to the Council Chamber, where the compliments of the City were made, and where his Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on Nathaniel Nash and John Cartwright, esquires, the two Sheriffs, and on Thomas Fludyer, esq. brother to the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor, Sir Samuel Fludyer, was himself already a Baronet.

The Royal Family were then conducted to the hustings; when they all sat at one table, and no other person with them. The Ladies in waiting on the Queen had claimed a kind of right by custom to dine at the same table as her Majesty; but this was overruled, and they dined at the Lady Mayoress's tables, which were no less than three in number, and served in the most elegant manner, in the apartment called the King's Bench. Other ladies of distinction, not accommodated there, had an entertainment at the Town Clerk's house. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and their ladies, had a table spread for them in the lower hustings.* A table for the Privy Councillors, Ministers of State, and others of the nobility, was on the right hand, on ascending the upper hustings; another for the foreign Ministers on the left. On each of these tables was placed at the upper end half a side of cold roast beef, in one of which was stuck a flag with the Royal arms, and in the other a flag with those of the City. The Common Council had tables allotted to them in the body of the hall. The Judges, Serjeants, &c. dined in the old Council-chamber. The attendants upon all the company were plentifully regaled in the Court of Common Pleas.

The seven Aldermen of the Entertainment Committee, set on the dishes, and attended the Royal table. The Lord Mayor stood behind the King, in the quality of Chief Butler (as at the Coronation), and the Lady Mayoress waited on the Queen; but were, soon after the Royal Family were seated, desired by their Majesties to go to dinner.

The entertainment consisted of three courses, beside the dessert. When the second course was being brought, the Common Crier, standing before the royal table, demanded silence; and then proclaimed aloud, that his Majesty drank to the health and prosperity of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, and the trade there-

* That is, at the west end of the hall. There is a view of this entertainment in the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1761. It shows two oriel windows then remaining in Guildhall at the western extremities of the side walls.

of; and added thereto, that her Majesty also drank, confirming the same; whereupon the band of music immediately played the march in Judas Maccabeus, accompanied by the side drum.

The Common Crier then came to the Lord Mayor's table, at the lower end of the hall; and, the music ceasing, he again demanded silence, and proclaimed, that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council drank, "Health, long life, and a prosperous reign to our most gracious Sovereign George the Third," upon which the music immediately played the latter part of Mr. Handel's coronation anthem, God save the King, &c. The music again ceasing, the Common Crier demanded silence a third time, and proclaimed that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, drank "Health and long life to our gracious Queen Charlotte;" upon which the band played again. The healths of the rest of the Royal Family were in order drank at the Lord Mayor's and the other tables, but not in the same ceremonious public manner.

After leaving the table, the ball was opened by his Royal Highness the Duke of York and the Lady Mayoress; and minuets were danced by some others of the Royal Family, the nobility, &c. until one o'clock. Their Majesties then retired; the Lord Mayor, with the sword of state carried before him, the Sheriffs, and Gentlemen of the Committee, conducting them to the Hall gate. The streets through which their Majesties passed to St. James's were illuminated in the most brilliant manner.

The following is the bill of fare, as served up by Messrs. Horton and Birch:

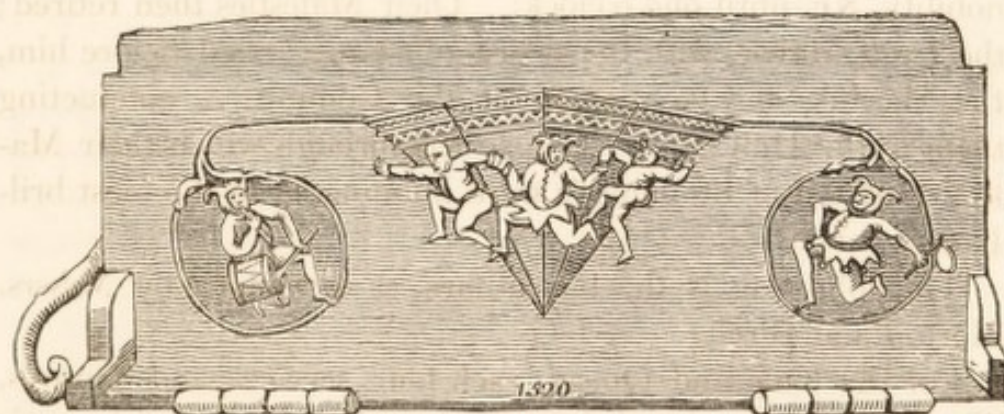
For the King and Queen, each four services and removes. The first service nine dishes, consisting of tureens, fish, venison, &c.; the second of nine dishes, a fine roast, ortolans, quails, knotts, ruffs, peachicks, &c.; the third, eleven dishes, of vegetable and made dishes, green peas, green morrels, green truffles, cardoons, &c.; and the fourth, nine dishes, of curious ornaments in pastry, jellies, blomonges, cakes, &c.

For eight of the Royal Family, four on the right hand of the King, and four on the left; each four services before them, as follows. First service, seven dishes, consisting of venison,

turtles, soups, fish of every sort, viz. dories, mullets, turbot, bet, tench, soles, &c.; the second service, seven dishes, of ortolans, teal, quails, ruffs, snipes, partridges, pheasants, &c.; the third, nine dishes of vegetables and made dishes, green peas, artichokes, ducks' tongues, fat livers, &c.; the fourth, nine dishes, of curious ornaments in cakes, both savoury and sweet, jellies, and blomonges in a variety of shapes, figures, and colours.

Between each service were placed on the table nearly a hundred cold ornamentals, and a grand silver epergne, filled with various kinds of shell fish of different colours.

The total number of hot and cold dishes at the royal table was four hundred and fourteen, the dessert not included.



DANCE OF FOOLS, FROM BEVERLEY MINSTER.

In the following Catalogue an account is given of sixty five pamphlets descriptive of the City Pageants, commonly known as the Lord Mayors Shows. According to ancient practice these pageants were conducted in each year by that one of the twelve principal Companies to which the Lord Mayor belonged. We find then that of these Sixty five Mayors, the numbers claimed by the different Companies were as under.

Mercers	2
Drapers	11
Grocers	8
Fishmongers	2
Goldsmiths	7
Merchant Tailors	5
Skinner	4
Vintners	1
Salters	
Ironmongers	3
Haberdashers	6
Clothworkers	6
	55
Company not named in	10
	<u>65</u>

A LIST OF LORD MAYORS' PAGEANTS,

OR PUBLICATIONS DESCRIPTIVE OF THE ANNUAL SHOW AT THE
INAUGURATION OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON ;

WITH OTHER HISTORICAL NOTES RELATIVE TO THAT CEREMONY.

“ Search all chronicles, histories, and records, in what language or letter soever—let the inquisitive man waste the deere treasures of his time and eye-sight—he shall conclude his life only in this certainty, that there is no subject upon earth received into the place of his government with the like state and magnificence as is the Lord Maior of the Citty of London.”—*Triumphs of Truth*, 1613.

WHEN King John, in the year 1215, first granted a Mayor to the City of London, it was stipulated that he should be presented for approval either to the King or his Justice. From this originated the procession to Westminster, where the King's palace was situated. As the judges sat within the royal house, the citizens had alike to repair thither, whether they presented their chief magistrate to the King in person, or to his representative in the Exchequer. To fulfil this duty, they were accustomed to take their way on horseback, until Sir John Norman, the Mayor in 1452, resolved to go by water. For this purpose a stately barge was built at his private expense, and the Companies imitated his example. This alteration proving highly advantageous to the watermen, they made a ballad in praise of the Mayor, beginning, “*Row thy boat, Norman, row to thy lemman.*” * The water triumph has, with few exceptions, been ever since continued.

In 1501, some kitchens and other requisite offices having been then lately added to Guildhall, by a contribution from the Companies,

* Fabian's Chronicle.

Sir John Shaw was the first who held his feast there : it had been before given at the hall of the Drapers. The same Mayor also first caused the Aldermen to accompany him on horseback to the water-side, to take barge for Westminster.*

In 1563 was printed by John Day "The Order observed by the Lord Maior, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs, for their meetings and wearing the apparel, throughout the whole year, according as formerly it hath been used ;"† in which we have the following particular account of the ceremonials at that period observed—

"*On the morrow after Simon and Jude's-day, for my Lord's going to take his oath at Westminster.*—All the Aldermen and the Sheriffs come to my new Lord at eight of the clock in their scarlet gowns furred, and their cloaks borne with them, and their horses, and so ride to Guildhall, and the bachelors and the livery of my Lord's company before him.

"But the old Lord rideth from his own place to the hall alone, having no officers to wait upon him but the Common Hunt, as a Gentleman-Usher, going, and those officers that be at liberty, and the Common Hunt his man (with his own men following him), and so tarrieth at the hall.

"And after they be come altogether, they take their horses and ride to the Vine-tree, and there take barge to Westminster bridge. And after they be landed, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen put on their cloaks, within the palace, and go round about the Hall, making courtesy in the Hall, and so up to the Exchequer to be sworn.

"Then, after the oath taken in the Exchequer, they come down and go first to the King's Bench, then to the Common Pleas, and so put off their cloaks, and go about the Kings' tombs in Westminster Abbey, and then take barge again ; and being landed, he rideth to the Guild-hall to dinner, and all the Companies of the city with him ; and at their coming into the hall, the new Lord Mayor, with two of the ancient Aldermen, Mr. Recorder, and the Sheriffs, go up to my Lord's table to bid them welcome, and likewise all the other guests there ; and from thence to the Lady Mayoress's table, and so come out to the Gentlewomen's table, to the Judges ; and so from thence my said new Lord Mayor goeth into the Chamberlain's office, where he dineth ; and the old Lord Mayor, at their first coming into

* Fabian's Chronicle.

† The same orders, as modified by changes of manners, have been reprinted from time to time by direction of the Corporation.

the hall, goeth up to the high table in the hustings, and there keepeth the state for that feast; and after the hall is almost served of the second [course], then the new Lord Mayor goeth, with Master Recorder, and those Aldermen that dine with him, to bid the old Lord, and all the guests in the Hall, welcome. Then, after dinner, goeth to St. Paul's, with all the Companies waiting before my Lord."

In 1575, William Smyth, citizen and haberdasher, wrote "A breffe description of the Royall Citie of London, capitall citie of this realme of England." As the former writer has described the ceremonies, this supplies a lively picture of "the pomp and circumstance" of an Elizabethan mayoralty:

"The day of St. Simon and St. Jude the Mayor enters into his state and office. The next day he goes by water to Westminster in most triumphant-like manner, his barge being garnished with the arms of the city; and near it a ship-boat of the Queen's Majesty, being trimmed up and rigged like a ship of war, with divers pieces of ordnance, standards, pennons, and targets of the proper arms of the said Mayor, of his Company, and of the Merchants Adventurers, or of the Staple, or of the Company of the New Trades. Next before him goeth the barge of the livery of his own Company, decked with their own proper arms; then the Bachelors' barge; and so all the Companies in order, every one having their own proper barge, with the arms of their Company. And so passing along the Thames, he landeth at Westminster, where he taketh his oath in the Exchequer before the Judge there: which done, he returneth by water as aforesaid, and landed at Paul's Wharf, where he and the rest of the Aldermen take their horses, and in great pomp pass through Cheapside.

"And first of all cometh two great standards, one having the arms of the City, and the other the arms of the Lord Mayor's Company; next them two drums and a flute; then an ensign of the City; and then about seventy or eighty poor men, marching two and two, in blue gowns, with red sleeves and caps, every one bearing a pike and a target, whereon is painted the arms of all those that have been Mayors of the same Company that this new Mayor is of. Then two banners, one of the King's arms, and one of the Mayor's own arms. Then a set of hautboys playing, and after them certain wyfflers,* in velvet coats and chains of gold, with white staves in

* This word originally meant fifers, from "whiffle" a fife or small flute; but the city whiffers were evidently a selection from the young freemen, appointed to clear the way and marshal the procession.

their hands ; then the *Pageant of Triumph* richly decked, whereupon, by certain figures and writings, some matter touching Justice and the office of a Magistrate is represented. Then sixteen Trumpeters, eight and eight, having banners of the Mayor's Company. Then certain wyfflers in velvet coats and chains, with white staves as before. Then the Bachelors, two and two, in long gowns, with crimson hoods on their shoulders of satin ; which bachelors are chosen every year of the same Company that the Mayor is of (but not of the livery), and serve as gentlemen on that and other festival days, to wait on the Mayor, being in number according to the quantity of the Company, sometimes sixty or one hundred. After them twelve Trumpeters more, with banners of the Mayor's Company ; then the Drum and Flute of the City, and an ensign of the Mayor's Company ; and after, the Waits of the City in blue gowns, red sleeves and caps, every one having a silver collar about his neck. Then they of the Livery in their long gowns, every one having his hood on his left shoulder, half black and half red, the number of them according to the greatness of the Company whereof they are. After them follow Sheriffs' officers, and then the Mayor's officers, with other officers of the City, as the Common Serjeant and the Chamberlain ; next before the Mayor goeth the Sword-bearer, having on his head the cap of honour, and the sword of the City in his right hand, in a rich scabbard, set with pearl, and on his left hand goeth the Common Crier of the City, with his great mace on his shoulder all gilt. The Mayor hath on a long gown of scarlet, and on his left shoulder a hood of black velvet, and a rich collar of gold of SS. about his neck, and with him rideth the old Mayor also, in his scarlet gown, hood of velvet, and a chain of gold about his neck. Then all the Aldermen, two and two, (among whom is the Recorder,) all in scarlet gowns ; those that have been Mayors have chains of gold, the others have black velvet tippets. The two Sheriffs come last of all, in their black scarlet gowns and chains of gold. In this order they pass along through the City to the Guildhall, where they dine that day, to the number of 1000 persons, all at the charge of the Mayor and the two Sheriffs. This feast costeth £400, whereof the Mayor payeth £200, and each of the Sheriffs £100. Immediately after dinner, they go to St. Paul's church, every one of the aforesaid poor men bearing staff, torches, and targets, which torches are lighted when it is late before they come from evening prayer."

The following are the names of the City Poets, and the years in which they were employed. Fuller particulars of each will be found in the *Biographia Dramatica*.

1. GEORGE PEELE, the first on the list, had been bred at Oxford, where he was admitted to his degree of Master of Arts in 1579. He lived near the theatres on Bankside, and was the author of several plays, besides the Pageants of 1585 and 1591. He died before 1598, after having led a very dissolute life; some account of which was published with his *Jests*, in 1627, 4to.

2. ANTHONY MUNDAY's first publication was a "Discoverie" of the treasonable practices of E. Campion the Jesuit,* printed in 1582, in which he is styled "sometime the Pope's scholar, allowed in the seminarie of Rome." The opposite party thought proper to give the world more ample particulars of Munday's history, but less to his credit: they are quoted in the *Biographia Dramatica*. It is stated that he was an actor both before and after his journey to Rome, although in the mean time he wrote a ballad against the stage. After this period, however, between 1598 and 1602, he produced several plays. His Pageants are those of the years 1605, 1611, 1614, 1615, and 1616. Middleton, who wrote that of 1613, made a violent attack upon Anthony Munday. After observing that all things should be "correspondent to the generous and noble freeness of cost and liberality" of the Citizens; "the streames of Art to æquall those of Bounty, a Knowledge that may take the true height of such a Solemnity;" his jealousy prompted him to add, "the miserable want of both which, in the *impudent common Writer*, hath often forc'd from me much pittie and sorrow; and it would hertily grieve any understanding spirit to behold many times so glorious a fire in bounty and goodnesse offering to match it selfe with freezing art, sitting in darknesse, with the candle out, looking like the picture of *Blacke Monday!*" This, however, was not regarded by Munday's friends; he was employed in the two following years by members of his own Company, and in 1616 by a Fishmonger. To Munday we are indebted for the continuation of Stow's Survey of London, printed in 1618; and he compiled "A briefe Chronicle from the Creation to this time, 1611," 8vo. His death did not happen until August 10, 1633, when he was 80 years of age; and he had a monument in St. Stephen's, Coleman Street.

* Some account of this book is attached to Hearne's *Textus Roffensis*, page 405.

3. The name of THOMAS DEKKER is the most eminent in our series. He was the author of a long list of plays, but of only two Lord Mayors' Pageants, in 1612 and 1629; although for the pageantry on the King's procession through the City in 1603, he had exhibited considerable invention and learning. Like Ben Jonson, who was also employed on that occasion, he was perhaps a grade above the employment now under contemplation.

4. THOMAS MIDDLETON was a voluminous author of plays, beginning in the year 1602, and of the Inner Temple Masque performed in 1619. He wrote a speech in the Pageants of 1603 (see p. 63), the Lord Mayors' Pageants of 1613, 1617, 1619, 1621, and 1626; and in the last year was appointed Chronologer to the City of London, but is supposed to have died soon after.

5. Of JOHN SQUIRE, the author in 1620, nothing is known.

6. JOHN WEBSTER, employed in 1624, was the Clerk of St. Andrew's Holborn, and author of several plays.

7. THOMAS HEYWOOD was an actor, and so voluminous an author of plays, that he himself states in one of his prefaces that there were two hundred and twenty, in which he "had either an entire hand, or at least a main finger." Scarcely an eighth part of these are in print. Seven Pageants by him are preserved,—those of 1631, 1632, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1638, and 1639.

8. JOHN TAYLOR, the well-known "Water Poet" (so named from having been a Thames waterman), composed the Triumphs of 1634. There is a curious list of his numerous publications, amounting to more than eighty, in the *Censura Literaria*, vol. VI. pp. 372—381. He died in 1654, in his 75th year.

9. Of EDWARD GAYTON, the Commonwealth poet-laureat, in 1655, nothing is known.

10. Nor who was the T. B. of 1656.

11. JOHN TATHAM was regularly employed for eight years, from 1657 to 1664 inclusive, for the King's reception in 1660, and for the two water shews in 1661 and 1662 (noticed in p. 5). He was also the author of four plays.

12. THOMAS JORDAN was a performer belonging to the company at the Red Bull, in the reign of Charles the First, and published two plays in 1657, and another in 1668. In 1659 he wrote a "Comical Entertainment for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen (see p. 108); and was regularly employed as City Poet from 1671 to 1684 inclusive, except in 1683, when the pageantry was omitted.

13. Of MATTHEW TAUBMAN, the poet for the next five years, no

particulars are on record. A satirical poem on the shew of 1659 (see p. 108.) bears his initials.

14. From 1691 to the final exit of Pageantry in 1708, ELKANAH SETTLE was the only writer. He had previously been a warm partisan as a pamphleteer, first on the Whig, and afterwards on the Tory side; and was a prolific author both in poetry and prose. His dramatic works range from 1671 to 1718. Latterly he was much reduced, and received a salary for writing drolls for Bartholomew Fair. He was also driven in his old age to appear as a performer in those humble dramas, and in one called *St. George and the Dragon*, personated the latter character, inclosed in a case of green leather. To this Dr. Young alludes in his *Epistle to Mr. Pope*:

Poor Elkanah, all other changes past,
For bread in Smithfield dragons hissed at last;
Spat streams of fire to make the butchers gape,
And found his manners suited to his shape.
Such is the fate of talents misapplied, &c.

Settle, in the end, gained admission into the Charter House, where he died February 12, 1723-4. Pope himself has thrice mentioned Settle in his *Dunciad*; at one time incidentally in the following lines:

'Twas on the day when * * * rich and grave,
Like Cimon, triumphed both on land and wave,
Pomps without guilt, of bloodless swords and maces,
Glad chains, warm furs, broad banners, and broad faces;
Now, night descending, the proud scene was o'er,
But lived in Settle's numbers one day more.

Some account of the Pageantry and festivities at the inauguration of Sir William Draper in 1566, is given in Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*, extracted from the books of the Ironmongers' Company. There was a pageant which is not described; and two woodmen, apparently the prototypes of the Guildhall giants, carried clubs, and hurled squibs.*

* In Whetstone's play (mentioned in the introduction, p. 6.), "Two men apparelled like green men, at the Mayor's feast, with clubs of fireworks," were to keep a clear passage, "that the King and his train might pass with ease."

I now proceed with the printed Tracts.

1585.

The Device of the Pageant borne before Sir Woolstone Dixie, Lord Mayor of London, Oct. 29, 1585.

Imprinted at London, by Edward Allde. 1585. 4to. black letter.

The only known copy of this was at the sale of the library of James West, Esq., Pres. R. S., given up to the Rev. Dr. Farmer, "as a favour, for eight shillings" (MS. memorandum, signed R. FARMER); was at Dr. Farmer's sale in 1798, purchased for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* by Richard Gough, Esq., and is now among the books bequeathed by that eminent antiquary to the Bodleian Library.—It has been frequently reprinted,—in several of the Histories of London, in the Harleian Miscellany, in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, and in Nichols's Progresses, &c. of Queen Elizabeth, (new edition) vol. ii. pp. 446—450.

1588.

The Device of the Pageant borne before the Right Hon. Martyn Colthorpe, Lorde Maior of the Citie of London, 29 Oct. 1588.

This was licensed to be printed by Richard Jones (Ames's Typographical Antiquities, by Herbert, p. 1054); but no copy is known to exist.

1591.

Descensus Astrææ; the device of a Pageant borne before M. William Web, Lord Maior of the Citie of London, on the day he tooke his oathe, beeing the 29 of October 1591. Whereunto is annexed a Speech, delivered by one clad like a Sea Nymph, who presented a Pinesse on the waters, bravely rigd and mand, to the Lord Maior, at the time he tooke barge to go to Westminster. Done by G. Peele, Maister of Arts in Oxford.

Printed for William Wright. 4to.

Mr. Bindley's copy, supposed to be unique, was sold Aug. 4, 1820, for fifteen guineas; it is now in the collection of Thomas Jolley, Esq.—It is reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany.

1605.

The Triumphs of re-united Britania; performed at the cost and charges of the Right Worshipful Company of the Merchant Taylors, in honor of Sir Leonard Holliday, Knight, to solemnize his entrance as Lord Maior of the Citty of London, on Tuesday the 29th of October, 1605.—Devised and written by A. Munday, Cittizen and Draper of London.

Printed at London by W. Jaggard. 4to.

The only copy I can trace of this Pageant is that in the Bodleian Library, bequeathed by Mr. Gough; whence it was transcribed at the expense of the late Mr. Nichols, and reprinted in his "Progresses, &c. of King James the First," vol. i. pp. 564—576.

1611.

Chryso-thriambos: the Triumphes of Golde; at the Inauguration of Sir James Pemberton, Knight, in the Dignity of Lord

This was published also in a separate form, under the title of —
The Manner of his Lordship's Entertainment on Michaelmas day last, being the day of his Honorable Election together with the worthy Sir John Swinerton, Knight, then Lord Mayor, the Learned and Indutious, Sir Henry Montague, Maister Recorder, and many of the Right Worshipfull the Aldermen of the Citty of London. At that most Famous and Admired Work of the Running Streame from Amwell Head, into the Cesterne near Islington, being the sole Invention, Cost, and Industry of that Worthy Maister Hugh Middleton, of London Goldsmith, for the generall good of the Citty. By T. M. London, printed by Nicholas Okes. 7613.

Maio^r of London, on Tuesday the 29th of October, 1611; performed in the hartly love, and at the charges, of the right worshipful, worthy, and ancient Company of Goldesmithes. Devised and written by A[nthony] M[unday] Citizen and Draper of London.

Printed by William Jaggard, Printer to the City. 4to.

Of this Mr. Bindley had a copy, which was sold Dec. 18, 1818, to Mr. Heber, for 7*l*.

1612.

Troia Nova Triumphans;* London Triumphing on the solemne receiving Sir John Swinnerton, Knt. into the city of London. 4to.

A copy of this was sold in Mr. West's Library, March 29, 1773. Mr. Garrick also possessed one, (in a volume with the Pageants of 1626, 1631, 1679, and 1691, and other tracts, sold April 24, 1823, for forty guineas, to Mr. Thorpe,) which is now in the collection of Richard Heber, Esq.—Some further account of this Lord Mayor's Feast, which was honoured by the presence of Frederick, Count Palatine of the Rhine, then lately arrived in order to marry Elizabeth, the King's only daughter, will be found in the "Progresses, &c. of James the First," vol. ii. p. 467.

1613.

The Triumphs of Truth; a Solemnity unparaleled for Cost, Art, and Magnificence, at the Confirmation and Establishment of that worthy and true nobly-minded gentleman Sir Thomas Middleton, Knight, in the honourable office of his Majesty's Lieuetenant, the Lord Maio^r of the thrice famous City of London. Taking beginning at his Lordship's going, and proceeding after his returne from receiving the Oath of Maioralty at Westminster, on the morrow next after Simon and Jude's Day, October 29, 1613. All the Showes, Pageants, Chariots, Morning, Noone, and Night-Triumphes, directed, written, and redeem'd into Forme, from the ignorance of some former Times, and their common Writer,† by Thomas Middleton.

London, printed by Nicholas Okes, dwelling at the signe of the Hand, near Holbourne-Bridge. 1613.

There was also another Edition, with the following addition to the Title-page:—

Shewing also his Lordship's Entertainement upon Michaelmas Day last, being the Day of his Election, at that most famous and admired Worke of the Running Streame, from Amwell Head into the Cesterne at Islington; being the sole cost, industry, and invention of the worthy Mr. Hugh Middleton, of London, Goldsmith.

London, printed by Nicholas Okes. 1613. 4to.

A copy of this in the British Museum is of the first edition, as is

* The story that London was a colony of Troy, was faithfully handed down from Geoffry of Monmouth through all our ancient histories. The idea was suggested by the Roman name of its inhabitants, the Trinobantes. Henry the Fifth was welcomed in 1452 to his "own new Troy."

† Anthony Munday; see p. 97.

another in the City of London Library, sold in the Bindley sale in 1819 for 6*l*. A copy in the possession of Mr. Jolley, and Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian Library, contain the full title of the second edition, but nothing more respecting the entertainment at the opening of the New River Head. It is printed entire in Nichols's "*Progresses, &c. of King James the First,*" vol. ii. pp. 679—701. Mr. Garrick's copy (I know not of which edition) was bound with the Pageant of 1661, and other rare tracts; the volume was sold April 24, 1823, to Messrs. Hurst and Co. for forty guineas.—Mr. Nassau's copy, sold March 8, 1824, was purchased by Mr. Thorpe for eight guineas.

1614.

Triumphs of Old Drapery, or the Rich Clothing of England; at the Charge of the Right Worshipfull the Company of Drapers, at the Installation of Sir Thomas Hayes. By A. Munday. 4to.

Of this I have in vain endeavoured to trace a copy.

1615.

Metropolis Coronata; the Triumphs of Ancient Drapery, or Rich Cloathing of England, in a second yeeres performance; in honour of the advancement of Sir John Jolles, Knight, to the high office of Lord Maior of London, and taking his oath for the same authoritie, on Monday being the 30 day of October, 1615: performed in heartie affection to him, and at the bountifull charges of his wor-thie brethren the truely honourable Society of Drapers; the first that received such dignitie in this Citie. Devised and written by A. M. Citizen and Draper of London.

Printed at London by George Pursloe. 1615. 4to.

One copy of this rare Pageant is in Mr. Gough's collection at the Bodleian Library, and another was sold in Mr. Bindley's Library, August 6, 1830, for 7*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. That now in the collection of Mr. Jolley is probably the same as the latter. It is reprinted in the "*Progresses, &c. of King James the First,*" vol. iii. pp. 107—118.

1616.

Chrysanaleia, the Golden Fishing; or the Honour of Fishmongers: applauding the Advancement of Mr. John Leman, Alderman, to the dignitie of Lord Maior of London; taking his oath in the same authority at Westminster, on Tuesday, being the 29 day of October, 1616; performed in hearty love to him, and at the charges of his worthy brethren the ancient and right-worshipful Company of Fishmongers. Devised and written by A. M. Citizen and Draper of London.

Printed at London, by George Pursloe. 1616. 4to.

Three copies have been traced of this Pageant. One in the Library at Long Leat; another sold in Mr. Bindley's Library, for 7*l*. 7*s*., and now in the possession of Thomas Jolley, Esq.; and a third in a volume at the Garrick sale, May 3, 1823. It is reprinted in the "*Progresses, &c. of King James the First,*" vol. iii. pp. 195—207.

1617.

The Triumphs of Honor and Industry. A solemnity performed through the City, at Confirmation and Establishment of the Right Honorable George Bovvles, in the office of his Maiesties Lieutenant, the Lord Mayor of the famous Citty of London. Taking beginning at his Lordship's going, and proceeding after his returne from receiuing the Oath of Maioralty at Westminster, on the morrow next after Simon and Iude's day, October 29, 1617.

London, printed by Nicholas Okes. 1617. 4to.

At the end of the Dedication is 'T. M.' for Thomas Middleton. A volume containing this Pageant among several other curious tracts, was purchased by Mr. Thorpe at the Garrick sale, May 3, 1823, for 48*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The expenses of this Triumph are printed in "Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Grocers, of the City of London, by John Benjamin Heath, Esq. 1829," 8vo. (not published) pp. 326—336. They amount to the amazing sum of 882*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

1619.

The Triumphs of Love and Antiquity; an honourable Solemnitie, performed through the Citie at the confirmation and establishment of the Right Hon. Sir William Cockayn, Knt. in the office of his Majesties Lieutenant, the Lord Maior of the famous Citie of London, taking beginning in the morning at his Lordship's going, and perfecting it selfe after his returne from receiving the oath of Maioralty at Westminster, on the morrow after Simon and Jude's day, Oct. 29, 1619. By Thomas Middleton, Gent.

London, printed by Nicholas Okes. 1619. 4to. pp. 24.

A copy is in the British Museum, in the Garrick collection of Plays, I. xxii.; another, formerly Mr. Gough's, in the Bodleian Library. Mr. Bindley's was sold Aug. 2, 1820, for 1*l.* to W. B. Rhodes, esq.; and at the sale of Mr. Rhodes's library, April 1825, for 4*l.* 6*s.* to Messrs. Harding and Co. It is reprinted in Nichols's "Progresses, &c. of King James the First," vol. iii. pp. 570—581.

1620.

Της Ειρήνης Τροφαια; or the Tryumphs of Peace, that celebrated the Solemnity of the Right Honourable Sir Francis Jones, Knight, at his Inauguration into the Maioraltie of London, on Monday, being the 30 of October, 1620; at the particular cost and charge of the right worshipfull and ancient Society of the Haberdashers; with explication of the several Shewes and Devices, by J[ohn] S[quire].

London, printed by Nicholas Okes. 1620. 4to.

A copy of this was sold at the West sale in 1773, with the Pageant of 1621, for 7*s.*; Mr. Bindley's, at the time before mentioned, for 5*l.* 5*s.* It is now in the Library of Mr. Jolley, is reprinted in Nichols's "Progresses of King James the First," vol. iii. pp. 619—627.

1621.

The Sun in Aries; a noble Solemnity performed throughout the City, at the sole cost and charges of the honourable and ancient Fraternity of Drapers, at the confirmation and establishment of their

most worthy Brother, the Right Honourable Edward Barkham, in the high office of his Majesty's Lieutenant, the Lord Mayor of the famous City of London, taking beginning at his Lordship's going, and perfecting it selfe after his return from receiving the oath of Maioralty at Westminster, on the morrow after Simon and Jude's day, being the 29th of October, 1621. By Thomas Middleton, Gent.

At London, printed by Ed. Allde, for A. G. 1621.

A copy of this was in the library of Mr. West, as above mentioned; but where now existent I am not aware. From a transcript in the handwriting of Mr. Malone, purchased for 2*l.* 2*s.* at the sale of the library of James Boswell, Esq. in 1825, it was reprinted in the "*Progresses, &c. of King James the First*," vol. iii. pp. 724—731.

1624.

The Monument of Honour, at the confirmation of the right worthy Brother, John Goare, in his high office of his Majesty's Lieutenant over his royal Chamber, at the charge and expense of the right worthy and worshipfull Fraternity of eminent Merchant Taylors. Invented and written by John Webster, Taylor.

Printed by Nicolas Okes. 1624. 4to.

I know not whether any copy of this is in existence.

1626.

The Triumph of Health and Prosperity, at the Inauguration of the most worthy brother, the Right Hon. Cuthbert Hasket, Draper. Composed by Thomas Middleton, Draper.

Printed by Nicholas Okes, in Foster Layne. 1626. 4to.

Mr. Garrick had a copy of this, bound with that of 1612, as mentioned under that year.

1629.

London's Tempe, or the Field of Happiness, in which Field are planted several Trees of Magnificence, State, and Bewty, to celebrate the Solemnity of the Right Honorable James Campebell, at his Inauguration into the Honorable Office of Prætorship or Maioralty of London, on Thursday the 29th of October, 1629. All the particular Inuentions for the Pageants, Showes of Triumph, both by water and land, being here fully set downe. At the sole cost and liberal charges of the Right Worshipfull Society of Ironmongers. Written by Thomas Dekker. 4to.

A copy of this, with two MS. leaves, was sold in Mr. Rhodes's library, April 1825, for 2*l.* 6*s.*—A description of this year's Pageants, from the books of the Ironmongers' Company, is printed in Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*, vol. ii. p. 43. Their cost was 180*l.*

1631.

London's Jus Honorarium, exprest in sundry Triumphs, Pagiants, and Shews, at the initiation or entrance of the Right Honourable George Whitmore into the Maioralty of the famous and farre renowned City of London; all the charge and expense of the laborious proiects and obiects both by Water and Land being the sole vnder-

most worthy subject, the life of the late Sir John Lubbock, Bart. the first Baronet, was published in 1835, and is now in the hands of the public. It is a most interesting and valuable work, and is highly recommended to all who are interested in the history of the country.

The second volume of the history of the country, which was published in 1836, is also highly recommended to all who are interested in the history of the country. It contains a most interesting and valuable account of the life of the late Sir John Lubbock, Bart. the first Baronet.

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The sixth volume of the history of the country, which was published in 1840, is also highly recommended to all who are interested in the history of the country. It contains a most interesting and valuable account of the life of the late Sir John Lubbock, Bart. the first Baronet.

The seventh volume of the history of the country, which was published in 1841, is also highly recommended to all who are interested in the history of the country. It contains a most interesting and valuable account of the life of the late Sir John Lubbock, Bart. the first Baronet.

The eighth volume of the history of the country, which was published in 1842, is also highly recommended to all who are interested in the history of the country. It contains a most interesting and valuable account of the life of the late Sir John Lubbock, Bart. the first Baronet.

The ninth volume of the history of the country, which was published in 1843, is also highly recommended to all who are interested in the history of the country. It contains a most interesting and valuable account of the life of the late Sir John Lubbock, Bart. the first Baronet.

taking of the Right Worshipful the Society of Habburdashers. By Thomas Heywood. 4to.

A copy of this is in Mr. Gough's collection at the Bodleian Library.

1632.

Londini Artium et Scientiarum Scaturigo; or London's Fountain of Arts and Sciences; exprest in sundrie Triumphs, Pageants, and Showes, at the initiation of the R. H. Nicholas Raynton into the Maiorty of the famous and far-renowned City of London. All the charge and expense of the laborious projects, both by water and land, being the sole undertaking and charge of the Right Worshipfull Company of Haberdashers. Written by Tho. Haywood.

At the end of this Pageant is a panegyric on "Maister Gerard Christmas, for bringing the Pageants and figures to such great perfection both in symmetry and substance, being before but unshapen monsters, made only of slight wicker and paper." Middleton had before acknowledged his services in 1619 and 1621. This artist designed Aldersgate, and carved the equestrian statue of James I. there, and the old front of Northumberland House. His sons, John and Mathias, carved the great ship built at Woolwich in 1637. See Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting* (edit. 1826) vol. ii. pp. 72, 73.

1633.

London Imp.; or London Mercator, expressed in sundry Triumphs, Pageants, and Showes, at the inauguration of the Right Hon. Ralph Freeman, at the charges of the Right Worshipful Company of Clothworkers. By T. Haywood.

Printed by Nicolas Okes. 1633. 4to.

1634.

Triumphs of Fame and Honour: at the inauguration of [Sir] Robert Parkhurst, Clothworker. Compiled by John Taylor, the Water Poet.

The *Triumphs* of 1634 and 1639 were sold in Mr. West's library in 1773, for 15s. 6d. [It may be remarked, that from this period down to their close, the lists of Lord Mayors, as given by Heylyn, Seymour, Maitland, &c. are incorrect in the dates. The error has arisen from making Sir Thomas Moulson continue Lord Mayor during the year 1634-5, whilst the truth is, that he was in office for a few months only after Sir Ralph Freeman's death in 1634, and that Sir Robert Parkhurst succeeded him, Oct. 29 that year.]

1635.

Londini Sinus Salutis, or London's Harbour of Health and Happiness. Epressed in sundry Triumphs, Pageants, and Showes; at the initiation of the Right Honorable Christopher Clethrowe, into the Maioralty of the farre-renowned City London. All the charges and expences of this present Ovation, being the sole undertaking of the Right Worshipfull Company of the Ironmongers. The 29th of October, anno salutis, 1635. Written by Thomas Heywood.

The five Pageants (noticed in *Malcolm*, vol. ii. p. 45, from the Company's books) cost, as in 1629, 180*l*.

1637.

Londini Speculum; or *London's Mirror*; exprest in sundry Triumphs, Pageants, and Showes, at the initiation of the Right Hon. Richard Fenn into the Mairolty of the famous and farrenowned City of London. All the charge and expense of these laborious projects, both by water and land, being the sole undertaking of the Right Worshipful Company of the Habberdashers. Written by Thomas Heywood. 4to.

A copy is among Mr. Gough's collection in the Bodleian Library; another was bought at Mr. Bindley's sale, Jan. 21, 1819, by Mr. Rhodes, for 4*l.* 4*s.* and resold at the Rhodes sale, April 1825, for 9*l.* 9*s.*

In this year there was also published "*Panegyri. Inaug. Majoris Londin. Richard Fenn, et Poema de celeberrimâ Trinobantiados Augustæ civitate: authore Edw. Benlowes. 1637.*" 8vo.

1638.

Porta Pietatis; or the Port or Harbour of Piety, exprest in sundrie Triumphes, Pageants, and Shewes, at the initiation of the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Abbott, Knight, into the Majoralty of the famous and farre-renowed City London. All the charge and expense of the laborious projects, both by water and land, being the sole undertaking of the Right Worshipful Company of Drapers. By Thomas Heywood. 4to.

Mr. West's is the only copy I have seen noticed.

1639.

Londini Status Pacatus, or *London's Peaceable Estate*: exprest in sundry Triumphs, Pageants, and Shewes, at the innitiation of the Right Honourable Henry Garway into the Majoralty of the famous and farre-famed City London. All the charge and expense of the laborious projects, both by water and land, being the sole undertakings of the Right Worshipfull Society of Drapers. Written by Thomas Heywood. 4to.

Mr. West's copy has been mentioned under 1634. One is among Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian Library; and one was bought by Mr. Heber for 1*l.* 1*s.* at Mr. Bindley's sale, Jan. 21, 1821. This is the last known Lord Mayor's Pageant before the æra of puritanism; although, two years after, there was a splendid royal entertainment, which has been noticed in the former part of this volume. In 1641 some Poems were published, entitled "*Epicedia in obitum octo senatorum Londinensium, duorum equitum ex prætorum, et sex armigerorum. Item Panegyricum Inaugurale Prætoris Londini. Cantabr. 1641.*" 8vo.

1655.

Charity Triumphant; or the Virgin Shew; exhibited on the 29th of October, 1655, being the Lord Mayor's Day. [By Edm. Gayton.]

London, printed for Nath. Brooks, at the Angel in Cornhill. 1655. 4to, pp. 8.

This is not, however, a description of the Shew, as the title may infer, but a letter to the Lord Mayor and a poem on the Pageants this year again

produced. It is probable that the Author was ambitious of the post of City Poet (to which he did not succeed). In his preface he very rationally says: "I cannot here set forth the reason of the late extinguishing these Civic Lights, and suppressing the genius of our Metropolis, which for these planetary Pageants and Pretorian Pomps was as famous and renowned in foreign nations, as for their [its] faith, wealth, and valour. The ingenie, artifices, mysteries, shewes, festivals, ceremonies, and habits of a State, being amongst the decora and inseparable ornaments of it. Take away the fasces, and the Consuls are no more feared, but scorned; let fall the noble sword of the City in any place, and you are sure the Mayor has there no privilege; no livery, no distinguishing of Societies and Fraternities; no caps (as in daies of old), no Prentices; no truncks, no Citizens; no robes, no Judges; no maces, no Magistrates: and as for Anniversary Shews, and harmlesse and merry recreations, without a moderate permission of them, very little content to the multitude. Right Honourable, I therefore, being the son of a Citizen, congratulate this return of the City gallantry and manifestation of their several splendours in your Majority to your honoured self; it being most proper that the lost beauty and magnificence of the place should be restored by one if, I mistake it not, a Brother of the prime Company, and therefore most fit to lead," &c. &c. A copy of this tract is in the British Museum, among the pamphlets presented by King George III. Mr. Bindley's was sold to Mr. Rhodes for 1*l.* And again, at the sale of Mr. Rhodes's library, April 1825, to Mr. Jolley for 3*l.* 18*s.*

1656.

London's Triumph, by J. B. 4to.

Sir Robert Titchburn, Skinner, was Lord Mayor, and the Pageant was at the expense of his Company.

1657.

London's Triumph, by J. Tatham; celebrated the 29th of October 1657, in honour of the truly deserving Rich. Chiverton, Lord Mayor of London, at the costs and charges of the Right Worshipful Company of Skinners. 4to.

Mr. West's copy of this Triumph, and that of 1658, were sold in 1773 for 5*s.*

1658.

London's Tryumph, presented by Industry and Honour; with other delightful scaenes appertaining to them; celebrated in honour of the Right Honourable Sir John Ireton, Knight, Lord Mayor of the said City, on the 29th day of October, 1658, and done at the cost and charges of the Worshipfull Company of Clothworkers. ~~By~~ J[~~atham~~] T[atham]. 4to.

Mr. West had a copy, as noticed under the last year. Mr. Bindley's was sold, August 5, 1820, to Mr. Rhodes for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

1659.

London's Triumph, celebrated October 29, 1659, in honour of the much-honoured Thomas Allen, Lord Mayor the said City, presented and personated by an European, an Egyptian, and a Persian,

and done at the cost and charges of the ever-to-be-honoured Company of Grocers. By J. Tatham. 4to.

In the British Museum is to be found "The Cities new Poet's Mock Shew, 1659." This is one folio page on a broadside, and is to be found in the 15th volume of the collection (in 24 vols.) of that description of publications, which was presented to the National Library by King George the Third. It is a ballad of 144 lines, in triplets, and ridiculing the last Lord Mayor's Shew. It is signed M. T. (very probably Matthew Taubman, afterwards City Poet).—In the "Rosary of Rarities in a Garden of Poetry," by Thomas Jordan, afterwards City Poet, 8vo. no date, but printed about 1662, is "A Comical Entertainment made for Sir Thomas Allan, Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen, in 1659."

1660.

The Royal Oak ; by John Tatham.

A copy, with those of 1662, 1672, 1675, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, and 1684, was sold at Mr. West's sale, April 23, 1773. The lot was purchased by Mr. G. Nicol for 1*l.* 5*s.*

The undertakers this year were Capt. And. Duke and Mr. William Lightfoot, painters; Thomas Whiting, joiner; and Richard Clarke, carver. Gough's Top. Brit.—Pepys, in his Diary, mentions his seeing this show.

1661.

London's Tryumphs, presented in several delightful Scaenes both on the water and land, and celebrated in honour to the deservedly-honoured Sir John Frederick, Knight and Baronet, Lord Mayor of the City of London. At the costs and charges of the Worshipfull Company of Grocers. By John Tatham.

London, printed by Thomas Mabb, living on Paul's Wharff, next doore to the signe of the Ship, 1661. 4to. pp. 28.

Copies of this Pageant are in the British Museum and City of London libraries; one was bought by Mr. Rhodes for 2*l.* at Mr. Bindley's sale, Aug. 5, 1820; and resold in April 1825 for 4*l.* 11*s.* A third appeared at Mr. Garrick's sale, bound with the Pageant of 1613; and a fourth was sold at Mr. Nassau's sale, March 13, 1823, to Mr. Jones, of Highbury Park, for 4*l.* 2*s.*

Evelyn (the author of *Sylva*) was a spectator of this "Water Triumph, being the first solemnity of this nature after 20 yeares"—since 1641. The procession was witnessed in Cheapside by the King. His Majesty had condescended to become one of the Grocers' Company, being the first Monarch, as Mr. Tatham says, who had "ever set such an estimation upon them." Sir John Frederick was translated from another to that Company, in 1661, before his election as Lord Mayor.*

* So, also, in the preceding year Sir Richard Brown, from a Woodmonger, had become a Merchant-Taylor. Until the middle of the 18th century, it was considered as an indispensable duty of an Alderman belonging to any other Company to be translated into one of the Twelve before he entered into the office of Lord Mayor. Thus, in 1677, Sir John Davis was translated from the Stationers to the Drapers; and in 1732

1662.

London's Triumph; presented in severall delightful scenes, both upon the water and land; and celebrated in honour of the truly loyal and known deserver of honour, Sir John Robinson, Knt. and Bart. Lord Mayor of the City of London. At the costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers. 4to.

A copy appeared at Mr. West's sale as noticed under 1660. Mr. Gough's is in the Bodleian Library: Mr. Bindley's was bought February 26, 1819, by Mr. Jolley for 2*l.* 14*s.*—Mr. Evelyn was also a spectator of this Show, "standing in a house in Cheapside against the place prepar'd for their Maties. The Prince of Denmark was there, but not our King (see p. 76). There were y^e Maids of Honour."

A tract was published during this Mayoralty, intituled, "The antient honour of the City of London recovered by the noble Sir John Robinson, Knight and Baronet, Lord Mayor for the year 1662-3, in the true English and manlike exercise of wrestling, archery, sword and dagger; with the Speeches of Mr. William Smith, Master of the Game *pro hac vice* and Clerk of the Market upon this solemn occasion. Intermitted twenty-four years, since Garaway was Mayor."

1663.

Londinum Triumphans, or London's Triumphs, celebrated in honour of the truly-deserving Sir Anthony Bateman, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, and done at the costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Skinners, on the 29th of October, 1663. By John Tatham. 4to.

Mr. Bindley's copy was bought, August 5, 1820, by Mr. Rhodes for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and resold in April 1825 for 3*l.* 10*s.*

1664.

London's Triumphs; celebrated the 29th of October 1664; in honour of the truly deserver of honour, Sir John Lawrence, Knight, Lord Mayor of the honourable City of London; and performed at the costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers. Written by John Tatham, Gent. 4to.

Mr. Bindley's copy of this Pageant was sold to Mr. Rhodes in 1820 for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and resold in 1825 for 3*l.* 15*s.*—Mr. Evelyn this year "din'd at Guildhall at y^e upper table, plac'd next to S^r H. Bennett, Secretary of State, opposite to my Lo. Chancellor and the Duke of Buckingham, who sat between Mons^r Comminges the French Ambass^r, Lord Treasurer, the Dukes of Ormond and Albemarle, Earl of Manchester, Lord Chamberlaine, and the rest of y^e greate Officers of the State. My Lord Maior came twice up to us, first drinking in the golden goblet his Mat^r's health, then the French King's as a compliment to the Ambass^r; then we return'd my

Alderman Barber from the Stationers to the Goldsmiths. In 1755 Alderman Janssen was the first who filled that high office as a Stationer; as, since his time, have eight other Aldermen—Wright in 1785; Gill in 1788; Boydell in 1790; Domville in 1814; Magnay in 1822; Venables in 1826; Crowder in 1829; and Key in 1830.

Lo. Maior's health, trumpets and drums sounding. The cheer was not to be imagined for the plenty and raritie, with an infinite number of persons at the rest of the tables in that ample Hall. The Feast was said to cost 1000*l*. I slept away in y^e crowd and came home late." (Memoirs, vol. i. p. 353.) Such an account is more than any of the Pageants afford, they being all written in anticipation, to sell on the day.

In consequence of the great Fire and the Plague the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate was for the five following years shorn of its beams. On 29th October, 1666, the Show on the Thames was omitted, and "Sir William Bolton, the Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, came in his coach to Westminster, attended by the Aldermen his brethren, the Sheriffs, and several eminent Citizens in their coaches." The following year Sir William Peak, "with the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and several Companies of the Liverymen," returned to the old custom of going by water. In 1668 Sir William Turner and his Company also "went in their barges." These particulars are from the London Gazettes. In 1669 and 1670, when Sir William Turner and Sir Samuel Starling were Lord Mayors, nothing is mentioned.

1671.

London's Resurrection to Joy and Triumph; expressed in sundrie Shews, Shapes, Scenes, Speeches, and Songs in parts, celebrious to the much-meriting Magistrate Sir George Waterman, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London. At the peculiar and proper expenses of the worshipful Company of Skinners. The King, Queen, and Duke of York, and most of the Nobility being present. Written by Thomas Jordan.

London, printed for Henry Brome at the Gun in S. Paul's Church-yard. MDCLXXI. 4to. pp. 24.

This Pageant is in Mr. Gough's collection in the Bodleian and in the City of London Library. Mr. Bindley's copy was sold, August 4, 1820, to Mr. Evans for 3*l*. 15*s*. See a notice of Royal reception in p. 77.

1672.

London Triumphant, or the City in Jollity and Splendour, expressed in various Pageants, Shapes, Scenes, Speeches, and Songs. Invented and performed for congratulation and delight of the well-deserving Governour, Sir Robert Hanson, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London. At the cost and charges of the worshipful Company of Grocers. His Majesty gracing the Triumphs with his Royal presence. Written by Thomas Jordan.

London, printed by W. G. for Nath. Brook and John Playford. 1672. 4to. pp. 20.

A copy is in the British Museum, another among Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian library; a third in the Middle Temple library; a fourth in the possession of Mr. Douce. One appeared at Mr. West's sale (see 1660); one at Mr. Bindley's sale, January 22, 1819, obtained 4*l*. 4*s*. from Mr. Heber; and one was sold, with that of 1663 and other tracts, in the library of Mr. Edw. Jones, Bard to the King, February, 1825. It was priced at 2*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. in Thorpe's Catalogue for 1825, Part I.

1674

Reprinted by Whittingham in royal 8vo. 1835.

1673.

London in its Slendour, consisting of triumphing Pageants, whereon are represented many persons richly arrayed, properly habited, and significant to the design. With several Speeches and a Song, suitable to the Solemnity. All prepared for the honour of the prudent Magistrate Sir William Hooker, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London; at the peculiar expenses of the worshipful Company of Grocers. As also a Description of his Majesties Royal Entertainment at Guildhall by the City, in a plentiful feast and a glorious banquet. Written by Thomas Jordan. 4to.

A copy of this is also part of Gough's Bounty to the Bodleian. Mr. Bindley's was sold, January 22, 1819, for 3*l.* 17*s.*

1674.

The Goldsmiths' Juvile, or London's Triumphs; containing a Description of the several Pageants; on which are represented emblematical figures, artful pieces of architecture, and rural dancing; with the speeches spoken on each Pageant. Performed October 29, 1674, for the entertainment of the Right Hon. and truly noble pattern of prudence and loyalty, Sir Robert Vyner, Knt. and Bart. Lord Mayor of the City of London. At the proper costs and charges of the worshipful Company of Goldsmiths. The King's most sacred Majesty and his Royal Consort, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince Rupert, the Duke of Monmouth, several foreign Embassadors, chief Nobility, and Secretaries of State, honouring the City with their presence. By Thomas Jordan. 4to.

Mr. Garrick had a copy which, bound with the Pageants of 1675, 1677, 1680, and 1681, and other tracts, appeared at the sale of his library, April 28, 1823.

1675.

The Triumphs of London, performed on Friday, October 29, 1675, for the entertainment of the Right Honourable and truly noble pattern of prudence and loyalty, Sir Joseph Sheldon, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London. Containing a true Description of the several Pageants, with the Speeches spoken on each Pageant, together with the several Songs sung at this solemnity. All set forth at the proper costs and charges of the worshipful Company of Drapers. Designed and composed by Thos. Jordan, gent.

London, printed by J. Macock for John Playford, and are sold at his shop near the Temple Church. 1675. 4to. pp. 24.

A copy appeared at Mr. West's sale in 1773, as noticed under 1660; one (and part of another) is in the Museum; Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian Library; Mr. Bindley's was sold, Jan. 21, 1819, for 3*l.* 16*s.*; Mr. Garrick's is mentioned above; and Mr. Nassau's was one of four tracts that, bound up together, were knocked down March 9, 1824, for 10*l.* 10*s.* The others were the Pageants of 1680 and 1691, and the "Huntingdon Divertisement, or Interlude for the Entertainments at the county feast at Merchant-Taylors Hall 1678."

1676.

London's Triumphs, express'd in sundry Representations, Pageants, and Shows. Performed on Monday, October 30, 1676, at the Inauguration and Instalment of the Right Hon. Sir Thos. Davies, draper, Lord Mayor of the City of London, containing, &c. By Thomas Jordan. 4to.

A copy of this is in the Althorpe Library. Mr. Bindley had two copies, one purchased at his sale, Jan. 22, 1819, by Mr. Rhodes for 2*l.* 3*s.* the other Aug. 4. 1820, by the same gentleman for 2*l.* 5*s.* One of them was re-sold in 1825 for 4*l.* 1*s.*

1677.

London's Triumphs, illustrated with many magnificent structures and Pageants; on which are orderly advanced several stately representations of poetical deities, sitting and standing in great splendor on several scenes in proper shapes; with pertinent speeches, jocular songs (sung by the City Musick), and pastoral dancing. Performed October 29, 1677, for the celebration, solemnity, and inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir Francis Chaplin, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London. All the charge and expences of the industrious designs being the sole undertaking of the ancient and right worshipful Society of Clothworkers. Designed and composed by Thos. Jordan, gent.

Et veniam pro laude peto; laudatus abundè,
Non fastiditus si tibi, Lector, ero.

London, printed for John Playford at the Temple Church. 1677.

A copy of this appeared at Mr. West's sale in 1773; one is among Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian Library; one was possessed by Mr. Garrick (see under 1674): and a fragment (the first 8 pages) is in the British Museum.

1678.

The Triumphs of London, performed on Tuesday, October xxix, 1678, for the Entertainment of the Right Honourable and truly noble pattern of prudence and loyalty Sir James Edwards, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London, containing a true description of the several Pageants, with the Speeches spoken on each Pageant, together with Songs sung in this solemnity. All set forth at the proper costs and charges of the worshipful Company of Grocers. Designed and composed by Thos. Jordan, gent.

Quando magis dignos licuit spectare Triumphos?

London, printed for John Playford at the Temple Church. 1678.

This was one of those at the West sale, noticed under 1660. It is among Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian Library, and the first 12 pages only in the British Museum.

1679.

London in Luster, projecting many bright beams of Triumph; disposed into several representations of Scenes and Pageants; per-

entired with great splendour on Wednesday, October sixth, 1678, at the initiation and instigation of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Charles Wilmot, Lord Mayor of the City of London: attended with the celebrated variety of Pageants, with several dances and Actions, property and pageants of Honour, all as much at the proper cost and charge of the said Lord Mayor, as the Lord Mayor and composed by Thomas Taylor, gent.

Printed by J. Sturges, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church, London.

London, printed for John Sturges, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church, 1678.

1677. *Londons Triumphs: &c. as in the text.*
4^{to}. A to C. 24 pages, including Title & Ded? -

1678. *London's Triumphs: &c. as in the text.*

1679. *London's Triumphs: &c. as in the text.*

Londons Triumphs: &c. as in the text.
This is a copy of the original manuscript of the pageant book of the City of London, which was written by Thomas Taylor, gent. in the year 1677. It contains a description of the pageants and dances performed at the initiation and instigation of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Charles Wilmot, Lord Mayor of the City of London, on Wednesday, October sixth, 1678. The pageants are described in great detail, and the dances are also described. The pageant book is written in a very elegant hand, and is a valuable historical document.

Two copies of this manuscript are in the possession of the City of London. One is in the possession of the Lord Mayor, and the other is in the possession of the Corporation. The manuscript is a very valuable historical document, and is a record of the pageants and dances performed at the initiation and instigation of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Charles Wilmot, Lord Mayor of the City of London, on Wednesday, October sixth, 1678.

1678.

Londons Triumphs: &c. as in the text.
This is a copy of the original manuscript of the pageant book of the City of London, which was written by Thomas Taylor, gent. in the year 1678. It contains a description of the pageants and dances performed at the initiation and instigation of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Charles Wilmot, Lord Mayor of the City of London, on Wednesday, October sixth, 1678. The pageants are described in great detail, and the dances are also described. The pageant book is written in a very elegant hand, and is a valuable historical document.

1679. *London in Luster: &c. as in the text.*
4^{to}. A to C. Title, Dedication, & pp 1-20.

1680. LONDON'S GLORY, &c, as in the text, with this
motto,

————. Pictoribus atque Poetis
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas.
Hor. de Arte Poet.

London, Printed for John and Henry Playford. 1680.

A (Title & Dedⁿ) two; B & C, four.

formed with great splendor on Wednesday, October xxix, 1679, at the initiation and instalment of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Clayton, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; dignified with divers delightful varieties of Presentors, with Speeches, Songs, and Actions, properly and punctually described. All set forth at the proper cost and charges of the worshipful Company Of Drapers. Devised and composed by Thos. Jordan, gent.

————— Pictoribus atque Poëtis
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas.
Hor. de Arte Poet.

London, printed for John Playford, at the Temple Church. 1679. 4to. pp. 24.

This Pageant occurred at Mr. West's sale with that of 1660. It is in the Gough collection at the Bodleian Library, in the British Museum, and City of London Library; one was sold at Mr. Bindley's sale, Jan. 22, 1819, for 3*l.* 18*s.* to Mr. Hibbert; and another at Mr. Garrick's (see under 1612).

1680.

London's Glory, or the Lord Mayor's Show: containing an illustrious Description of the several triumphant Pageants, on which are represented emblematical figures, artful pieces of architecture, and rural dancing, with the speeches spoken in each Pageant; also three new songs, the first in praise of the Merchant Taylors; the second, the Protestant's Exhortation; and the third, the plotting Papist's Litany; with their proper tunes, either to be sung or play'd. Performed on Friday, October 29, 1680, for the entertainment of the Right Hon. Sir Patience Warde, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London. At the proper costs and charges of the Right Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors. Invented and composed by Thos. Jordan, gent. 4to.

Two copies of this appeared at Mr. West's sale in 1773, one with that of 1660, and another in a miscellaneous lot. Mr. Gough's is in the Bodleian Library. Two copies were sold in Mr. Bindley's Library, one Jan. 22, 1819, for 3*l.* 16*s.* to Mr. Jolley; the other Aug. 4, 1820, for 1*l.* 18*s.*; one belonged to Mr. Garrick (see 1674); another to Mr. Nassau (see 1674), and at Mr. Rhodes's sale in 1825 was sold for 5*l.* Some long extracts from this Pageant will be found in Hone's "Ancient Mysteries," and in his Every-day Book, vol. i.

1681.

London's Joy, or the Lord Mayor's Show triumphantly exhibited in various Representations, Scenes, and splendid Ornaments, with divers pertinent figures and movements, performed on Saturday, October xxix, 1681, at the Inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir John Moore, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London. With the several Speeches and Songs, which were spoken on the Pageants in Cheapside, and sung in Guild-Hall during Dinner. All the Charges and Expences of the industrious designs being the sole

undertaking of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. Devised and composed by Thomas Jordan, Gent.

Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.

London, printed for John and Henry Playford. 1681. 4to. pp. 16.

Two copies of this were sold at Mr. West's sale, one with the Pageant of 1660, and another with that of 1708, and two other duplicates, 1638 and 1678. A copy is among Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian; one was sold at Mr. Bindley's sale, Jan. 22, 1819, for 3*l.* 10*s.* to Mr. Heber; one appeared at Mr. Garrick's (see under 1674); and one is in the possession of the present writer. A volume of Pageants in the British Museum contains only part of it.

1682.

The Lord Mayor's Show, being a description of the Solemnity at the Inauguration of the truly loyal and Right Honourable Sir William Pritchard, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London, President of the Honourable Artillery Company, and a Member of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors. Performed Sept. 30, 1682, with several new loyal Songs and Catches. 1682. 4to.

The only copy I trace of this is Mr. Gough's at Oxford.—This and the following Lord Mayor's day appear to have been deficient in pageantry, in which the preceding had been so rich. Jordan's talents were probably unemployed, as well as those of the engineer and carpenter, since his name is not in this title-page. The order of procession might be made out by the bookseller from a former year. The City was so disaffected at this period, from the suspension of their Charter, (as stated in the newspapers,) that several of the companies hesitated to attend the Lord Mayor to Westminster. He went, however, "accompanied by a great number of barges, and about twelve boats of Noblemen." Their Majesties and his Royal Highness were on the leads of Whitehall as they passed. The cavalcade on their return landed at Blackfriars; they dined not at Guildhall, but in the hall of the Grocers' Company.*

1683.

The Triumphs of London, performed on Monday, October xxix, 1683, for the entertainment of the Right Honourable, and truly

* This was the first time, as far as I have seen, that the City Feasters deserted Guild-hall on Lord Mayor's day. It appears to be attributable to the perturbed state of politics. It is remarkable that Grocers' Hall should be preferred to that of the Merchant-Taylors, although the Lord Mayor belonged to the latter Company, and the spaciousness of their Hall is well known. The choice of Grocers' Hall was probably directed by its convenient situation; on which account it was the usual place of rendezvous on Lord Mayor's Day, as described by Jordan in these lines, which occur in all his Pageants:—

"Selected Citizens i' th' morning all
At seven o'clock do meet at Grocers' hall."

Grocers' Hall was used annually for the feast from this time till 1695, with a few exceptions, when the King came, or was expected. In 1695 and two following years, Skinners' Hall was employed. Then Guildhall till 1703; in which and two following years, and perhaps more, Drapers' Hall was adopted.

1682. *The Lord Mayors Show; &c, as in the text.*

London, Printed for T. Burnel. 1682.

*This pamphlet gives no indication of the Author of the Pageant,
nor has it the usual signs of authenticity afforded by a Dedication
to the I. & M. or his Company.*

The whole extent of the publication is one sheet of 8pp..

1685. LONDON'S Annual Triumph: &c. _____

_____ Sir ROBERT JEFFREYS, Kt. _____

Durius ultima ferrum. Ovid Met. l.
London, Printed for Hen. Playford, near the Temple
church, 1685.

noble pattern of prudence and loyalty, Sir Henry Tulse, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London. Containing a description of the whole Solemnity; with two new songs set to music.

London, printed for John and Henry Playford. 1683. 4to. pp. 8.

There is a copy of this in the City of London Library; Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian Library; Mr. Bindley's, sold Aug. 5, 1820, to Mr. Rhodes for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; and one sold in the library of Mr. Edw. Jones (see 1672). It was priced at 2*l.* 2*s.* in Thorpe's Catalogue for 1825, Part I. This publication, as the last, contains no Pageants; but only the customary directions for the Procession to and from Westminster, and two songs to be sung respectively by an Irishman and a West-countryman.

1684.

London's Royal Triumph for the City's Loyal Magistrate; in an exact description of several Scenes and Pageants, adorned with many magnificent representations. Performed on Wednesday, Oct. xxix, 1684, at the Instalment and Inauguration of the Right Hon. Sir James Smith, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London. Illustrated with divers delightful objects of Gallantry and Jollity, Speeches and Songs, single and in parts. Set forth at the proper costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Drapers. Devised and composed by Thomas Jordan, Gent.

Quando magis dignos licuit spectare Triumphos?

Printed for John and Henry Playford, 1684. 4to.

A copy of this was among those of Mr. West, mentioned under 1660; one was sold at Mr. Rhodes's sale, April 1825, for 4*l.* 9*s.*

1685.

London's Annual Triumph; performed on Thursday, October 29, 1685, for the Entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Gefferys, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; with a description of the several Pageants, Speeches, and Songs, made proper for the occasion; all set forth at the proper costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers. Composed by Matt. Taubman. 4to.

A copy of this is in the Bodleian Library in Mr. Gough's collection; a second was sold at the Bindley sale Aug. 5, 1820, for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. Rhodes, resold in April 1825 for 3*l.* 15*s.* Very ample extracts from it are printed in Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*, vol. ii. pp. 45—47; but the King and Queen (whom he has mistaken for William and Mary) were not really present. He also gives, from the Records of the Ironmongers' Company, the expenses on this occasion, which amounted to no less than 473*l.* The share of the poet, Matthew Taubman, was 10*l.*

1686.

London's Yearly Jubilee, perform'd on Friday, October xxix, 1686, for the entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir John Peake, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; with a description of the several Pageants, Speeches, and Songs, made proper for

the occasion. All set forth at the proper costs and charges of the Right Worshipful the Company of Mercers. Composed by M. Taubman. *Londinum Regni firmata columna*. Printed and published by Authority.

London, printed for H. Playford, near the Temple Church, 1686. 4to. pp. 20.

Copies of this are in the British Museum and City of London libraries. One was sold in the Library of Mr. West, March 30, 1773, in a lot of tracts for 6s. 6d.; one by itself at the Bindley sale obtained 1l. 11s. 6d. from Mr. Rhodes, and was sold in April 1825 for 4l. 18s.

1687.

London's Triumph; or the Goldsmith's Jubilee, October 29, 1687: performed for the Confirmation and Entertainment of the Right Hon. Sir John Shorter, Lord Mayor. By M. Taubman. 4to.

This is found among Mr. Gough's at the Bodleian Library, and one was sold at the Rhodes sale in 1825 for 2l. 13s.—A description of the Pageant of St. Dunstan and the Devil, is extracted in Hone's *Ancient Mysteries*, and in his *Every-day Book*, vol. i. p. 671.

1688.

London's Anniversary Festival, performed on Monday, Oct. 29, 1688, for the Entertainment of the Right Hon. Sir John Chapman, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London; being their great Year of Jubilee: with a Panegyric upon the restoring of their Charter; and a sonnet provided for the Entertainment of the King. By M. Taubman. 4to.

Of this, I know no other copy but that in the Bodleian Library presented by Mr. Gough. Notwithstanding the sonnet for the King's entertainment, mentioned in the title, it does not appear, that he was actually expected at the City table. He stood, as the Royal Family were accustomed, on the leads of Whitehall to see the Civic barges pass.—*London Gazette*, Nov. 1.

1689.

London's Great Jubilee, restor'd and perform'd on Tuesday October the 29th, 1689, for the entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Pilkington, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of London, containing a description of the several Pageants and Speeches, together with a Song for the entertainment of their Majesties, who, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Denmark, the whole Court, and both Houses of Parliament, honour his Lordship this year with their presence. All set forth at the proper cost and charges of the Right Worshipful Company of Skinners. By M[atthew] T[aubman]. *Londinum Urbs inclyta Regum*.

London, printed for Langly Curtiss, at Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's Head, near Fleetbridge. 1689. 4to. pp. 20.

Of this, copies are in the British Museum and City of London libraries; one appeared at Mr. West's sale, April 23, 1773, in company with the Pageants of 1692, 1693, 1694, and 1695, all which Mr. Nicol bought for

1687. *London's Triumph*, or the Goldsmiths Jubilee; performed, on
Saturday, October xxix. 1687. For the Confirmation and Entertain-
ment of the Right Honourable Sir John Shorter, Kt., Lord Mayor
of the City of London. Containing a Description of the several
PAGEANTS and Speeches made, proper for the Occasion.
Together with a SONG, for the Entertainment of His Majesty, who,
with His Royal Consort; the Queen Dowager; their Royal Highnesses,
the Prince and Princess of Denmark, and the whole Court, honour
his Lordship, this Year, with their Presence. - All set forth at
the proper Costs and Charges of the Worshipful Company of GOLD-
SMITHS. — By M. TAUBMAN.

Aurea prima sata est etas, quæ —

— fidem rectamque colebat. Ovid.

Printed and Published by Authority, LONDON, printed by
Heake, in Jewin Street. 1687.

Folio. - A to D, in twos; with four plates of Pageants, by Becket.

1692. The I.

1693. *The Triumphs of London.* &c. as in the text.
Published by Authority. LONDON, Printed by J. Orme.
And are to be sold by Benjamin Johnson, near S^t. Paul's
Church-Yard. 1693.
coll. A to E, in types; -pp. 20.

10s. 6d.; Mr. Bindley's was sold, Aug. 5, 1820, for 1*l.* 11s. 6d. to Mr. Rhodes, and sold again at the Rhodes sale April 27, 1825, for 3*l.* 15s.—This Ceremonial formed the precedent for the Royal entertainment in 1761, when it was reprinted.

In the year 1690, when Sir Thomas Pilkington was still continued in the Chief Magistracy, I find no trace of any festivities.

1691.

The Triumphs of London, performed on Thursday, Oct. 29, 1691, for the Entertainment of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Stamp, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London, containing a true description of the several Pageants, with the Speeches spoken on each Pageant. All set forth at the proper costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Drapers. By E[skanah] S[ettle].

London, printed by Alex. Milbourn, for Abel Roper, at the Mitre near Temple Bar. 1691. 4to. pp. 18.

A copy is in the British Museum; another in the Bodleian Library, presented by Mr. Gough, one at the Bindley sale, Feb. 27, 1819, was sold to Mr. Rhodes for 2*l.* 2s.; and resold April 26, 1825, for 2*l.* 10s.; another at Mr. Garrick's (see under 1612); and another at Mr. Nassau's (see under 1675).

1692.

The Triumphs of London, performed on Saturday, Oct. 29, 1692, for the Entertainment of the Right Hon. Sir John Fleet, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a true Description of the several Pageants, with the Speeches spoken on each Pageant; all set forth at the proper costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. Together with an exact Relation of the most splendid Entertainments prepared for the reception of their most sacred Majesties. By E. S. 4to.

A copy of this Pageant is in Mr. Gough's collection in the Bodleian Library; one was sold at Mr. West's sale in 1770 (see under 1689); and one at Mr. Bindley's, Feb. 27, 1819, for 1*l.* 1s. to Mr. Rhodes, resold April 26, 1825, for 2*l.* 5s.—There is, says Mr. Gough in his "British Topography," p. 681, a drawing of the procession in the Pepysian library.

1693.

The Triumphs of London, performed on Oct. 30th, 1693, for the Entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir William Ashurst, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a true description of the several Pageants, with the Speeches spoken in each Pageant. All set forth at the proper costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Merchant-Taylors. Together with the Festival Songs for his Lordship and the Companies diversion. By E[skanah] S[ettle]. 4to.

A copy was sold at Mr. West's sale with that of 1689, at Mr. Bindley's, Feb. 27, 1819, for 2*l.* 12s. 6d. to Mr. Rhodes, resold April 26, 1825, for 4*l.* 14s. 6d.

1694.

The Triumphs of London, performed on Oct. 29, 1694, for the Entertainment of Sir Thomas Lane, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London, containing a full description of the Pageants, Speeches, Songs, and the whole Solemnity of the day. Performed on Monday the 29 of October 1694. Set forth at the proper costs and charges of the Honorable Company of Clothworkers. Published by authority.

London, printed, and are to be sold by Richard Baldwin, at the Oxford Arms Inn, in Warwick Lane. 1694. 4to. pp. 16.

A copy of this Triumph was sold with that of 1689, at Mr. West's sale; and one is in the City of London Library.

1695.

The Triumphs of London, performed on Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1695, for the Entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir John Houblon, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a true description of the several Pageants, with the Speeches spoken on each Pageant; all prepared at the proper costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. To which is added, a New Song on his Majesty's Return. By E[li]kanah S[ettle]. 4to.

Of this Pageant a copy was sold at Mr. West's sale (see under 1689), and one at Mr. Bindley's sale, Feb. 27, 1819, to Mr. Rhodes, for 1*l.* 15*s.*

For 1696 no Pageant has been found. On Oct. 26 the Editor of the Protestant Mercury says: "I am informed that his Majesty has excused his being present in the City on the Lord Mayor's day, but 'tis said his Majesties coaches, drums, and trumpets will be sent to attend his Lordship. 'Twas discoursed that there would be no Pageants this year, but the same is a mistake, for the Show will be as splendid as usual."

In 1697 there was evidently no Pageant, as appears by the title in the succeeding year.

1698.

Glory's Resurrection; being the Triumphs of London revived, for the inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir Francis Child, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London: containing a description (and also the Sculptures) of the Pageants, and the whole solemnity of the Day. All set forth at the proper cost and charge of the Honourable Company of Goldsmiths. Published By Authority.

London, Printed for R. Barnham in Little Britain. 1698.

This, as well as all the remainder, was by Settle. A copy was sold at the Bindley sale, Dec. 17, 1818, for 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

which was the intention of the author, to show that the
 "The History of the English Language" is a book of
 English literature, and not a book of English history.
 London, printed by J. B. Nichols, 1801.

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1699.

The Triumphs of London, for the Inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir Richard Levett, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a description of the Pageants, together with the Publick Speeches, and the whole Solemnity of the Day. Performed on Monday the 30th Day of October, Anno 1699. All set forth at the proper cost of the Honourable Company of Haberdashers. Published by Authority.

London, Printed for A. Baldwin at the Oxford Arms in Warwick-Lane, MDCXCIX. fol. pp. 12.

A copy was sold at the Bindley Sale, Feb. 14, 1819, for 6*l.* 6*s.* to Mr. Hibbert; one at Mr. Rhodes's sale April 28, 1825, for 2*l.* 3*s.* There are two copies in the City of London Library.

1700.

The Triumphs of London [&c. as in the last, for Sir Thomas Abney, Knt. at the cost of the Fishmongers].

London, Printed for R. Barnham, in Little Britain. 1700. fol. pp. 12.

A copy of this was found at Fishmongers' Hall in 1825.—“On this occasion there was in Cheapside five fine Pageants, and a person rode before the cavalcade in armour, with a dagger in his hand, representing Sir William Walworth, the head of the Rebel Watt. Tyler being carried on a pole before him. This was the more remarkable, by reason that story has not been before represented these 40 years, none of the Fishmongers' Company happening to be Lord Mayor since.”—*Post Boy*, Oct. 31.

1701.

The Triumphs of London [as before, for Sir William Gore, Knt. at the cost of the Mercers].

London, printed for John Nutt, near Stationers-Hall. 1701. fol. pp. 16

There is a copy in Mr. Gough's collection at the Bodleian Library, and another in the City of London Library.

1702.

The Triumphs of London, at the inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir Samuel Dashwood, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a description of the Pageants, the speeches, and the whole solemnity of the Day. Performed on Thursday the 29th of October. All set forth at the cost and charge of the Honourable Company of Vintners. Together with the Relation of Her Majesty's Reception and Entertainment at Dinner in Guildhall. Published by Authority.

London, printed in the year 1702. fol. pp. 12.

A copy is in the City of London Library.—For a notice of the entertainment see the former part of the present pamphlet, p. 84.

1708.

The Triumphs of London, for the Inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir Charles Duncombe, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City

of London; containing the description (and also the sculptures) of the Pageants, and the whole Solemnity of the Day, performed on Friday the 29th of October; anno 1708. All set forth at the proper cost and charge of the Honourable Company of Goldsmiths. Published by Authority.

London, printed for and to be sold by A. Baldwin, at the Oxford Arms in Warwick-lane. 1708. fol. pp. 12.

Copies are in the Bodleian Library, and that of the City of London; it was a mistake of Mr. Gough in his *British Topography* to suppose the "sculptures of the Pageants" mentioned in the title were prints belonging to the book. This exhibition was frustrated by the death of Prince George of Denmark, and no subsequent Lord Mayor's Show was described in a separate publication.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote was in 1711 the last Lord Mayor who rode in the civic procession on horseback.*

In 1730, shortly before Lord Mayor's day, the following Advertisement was inserted in the newspapers by the celebrated Orator Henley. "At the Oratory, the corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields near Clare Market, this day, being Wednesday, at six o'clock in the evening, will be a new Riding upon an old cavalcade, entitled THE CITY IN ITS GLORY, OR, MY LORD MAYOR'S SHEW, explaining to all capacities that wonderful Procession, so much envy'd in Foreign Parts, and nois'd at Paris, on my Lord Mayor's day; the fine appearance and splendour of the Companies of Trades; Bear and Chain; the Trumpeters, Drums, and Cries, intermixed; the qualifications of my Lord's Horse; the whole Art and History of the City Ladies and Beaux at gape-stare in the balconies; the airs, dress, and motions; the two Giants walking out to keep holiday; like snails o'er a cabbage, says an old author, they all crept along, admired by their wives, and huzza'd by the throng."

A notice of Lord Mayor's day in 1740† will be found in the Diary of Richard Hoare Esq. then one of the Sheriffs, privately printed in 1815 by his Grandson, that munificent patron of antiquarian literature, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. "What added magnificence to this day's show was, that his Lordship [Humphrey Parsons's] coach was drawn by six horses, adorned with grand harnesses, ribbons, &c. a sight never seen before on this occasion."—

* Hone's *Ancient Mysteries*.

† In 1740, on the 12th of November, the anniversary of Admiral Vernon's birthday, there were bonfires and illuminations, and "at Chancery Lane end was a *Pageant*, whereon was represented Admiral Vernon, and a Spaniard on his knee offering him a sword; a view of Porto Bello, &c."—It will from this be perceived that the modern successors of Pageants are the transparencies exhibited on nights of Illumination.

From a subsequent letter to the King of "Charles II. appears that Sir Robert Cholmley determined to observe the same Etiquette for every public assembly, which "formed a new and extraordinary course of people in the streets."

A humorous description of the Lord Mayor's show in 1773 will be found in the *Charlton's Magazine* of that date, and it is printed in How's *Every-day Book*, vol. 2.

In 1779 was published "*Lord Mayor's Day, or City Pageants, a Poem by Timothy Trenchard, Esq.* London, Printed for Ridgway."

In the year 1816, on the first day of his second Mayoralty, the Right Honourable Matthew Wood, in order to gratify the curiosity shown to return from Westminster by land, on which the High Sheriff of the City and Liberties of Westminster (Wm. Curzon Esq.) thought proper to permit soldiers with muskets to be thrust forward, "in order that the show might not be so much interrupted, and rendered by our future decisions."

In 1817, the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales had occurred some days before Lord Mayor's day, the procession was curtailed.

In 1827 the Right Honourable Matthew Prince-Liege, being the Sheriff of Tower Ward, took with at the Tower Prison; but it "for some attraction hereby" was something like a revival of the Pageants, in "two painted figures representing the well known citizens, Gog and Magog, of London. They were dressed of wicker work, each walked along by means of a man, who, when ever and when turned the figure; and as the figures were ten feet high, their features were on a level with the first floor windows. They were extremely well executed and appeared to call forth more admiration and applause than fell to the share of any of the other pageants who formed part of the procession." *Times*, Nov. 10, 1827.



of London, containing the description (and also the sculptures) of our Pageants, and the wholeness of the Day, performed on Friday the Ninth of October, anno 1706. All are both at the press and at the shop of the Honourable Company of Grocers, Published by Authority.

London, printed for and is to be sold by J. Bodley, at the Great Gate in Warwick-Lane. 1706. fol. pp. 18.

Copies are in the Bodleian Library, and also of the City of London; it was a mistake of Mr. Coote in the British Topography to suppose the "sculptures of the Pageants" mentioned in the title were prints belonging to the book. This exhibition was frustrated by the death of Henry George of Denmark, and consequently Lord Mayor's Show was described in separate publications.

Mr. Gilbert Heathcote was in 1771 the last Lord Mayor who rode in the civic procession on horseback.*

In 1730, shortly before Lord Mayor's day, the following advertisement was inserted in the newspapers by the exhibition of the Mayor:—"As the Company, the corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields near Court Market, this day, being Wednesday at six o'clock in the evening, will be a new A. day upon an old tradition, entitled our City is not dead, on, we show Mayor's Show, explaining to all eyes the wonderful Procession, as each carry'd in Foreign Parts, and said at Paris, on my Lord Mayor's day: the fine appearance and splendour of the Companies of Trade, their and their, the Transporters, Drivers, and Cries, instructed: the qualifications of my Lord's House, the whole Art and History of the City Ladies and Sons at appearance in the behaviour, the air, dress, and conduct, the two Gents making out to keep beauty: the modesty of a carriage, upon an old custom, they all kept along, adorned by their wives, and dressed by the throng."

A notice of Lord Mayor's day in 1743 will be found in the Diary of Richard Hoare Esq. then one of the Sheriffs, privately printed in 1815 by his grandson, that excellent patron of antiquarian literature, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. "What added magnificence to this day's show was, that our Lordship [Humphrey Purcell's] coach was drawn by six horses, adorned with grand harness, ribbons, &c. a sight never seen before on this occasion."—

* Mayor's Ancient Manners.

In 1740, on the 18th of November, the anniversary of Admiral Vernon's Birthday, there were banquets and illuminations, and "at Chancery Lane and was a Pageant, wherein was represented Admiral Vernon, and a Speech on his late offering him a sword, &c. &c. of Peter Bello, Esq."—It will thus thus be perceived that the ancient custom of Procession on the anniversary exhibited on signs of Illumination.

From a subsequent entry on the 5th of November it appears that Sir Robert Godschall determined to observe the same Equipage on every public occasion, which "caused a more than ordinary concourse of people in the streets."

A humorous description of the Lord Mayor's show in 1773 will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine of that date, and is reprinted in Hone's Every day Book, vol. ii.

In 1792 was published "Lord Mayor's Day, or City Pageantry; a Poem by Timothy Touchstone, Gent. London, Printed for Ridgeway."

In the year 1816, on the first day of his second Mayoralty, the Right Honourable Matthew Wood, in order to gratify the populace, chose to return from Westminster by land; on which the High Steward of the City and Liberties of Westminster (Lord Viscount Sidmouth) thought proper to protest against such deviation from the usual practice, "in order that the same course may not be drawn into precedent, and adopted on any future occasion."

In 1817, the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales having occurred three days before Lord Mayor's day, the procession was omitted.

In 1827 the Right Honourable Matthew Prime Lucas, being Alderman of Tower Ward, took water at the Tower Stairs; but a "far more attractive novelty" was something like a revival of the Pageants, in "two colossal figures representing the well known statues, Gog and Magog, of Guildhall. They were constructed of wicker work; each walked along by means of a man withinside, who ever and anon turned the faces; and as the figures were fourteen feet high, their features were on a level with the first-floor windows. They were extremely well contrived, and appeared to call forth more admiration and applause than fell to the share of any of the other personages who formed part of the procession!" Times, Nov. 10, 1827.



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OF

THE

REIGN

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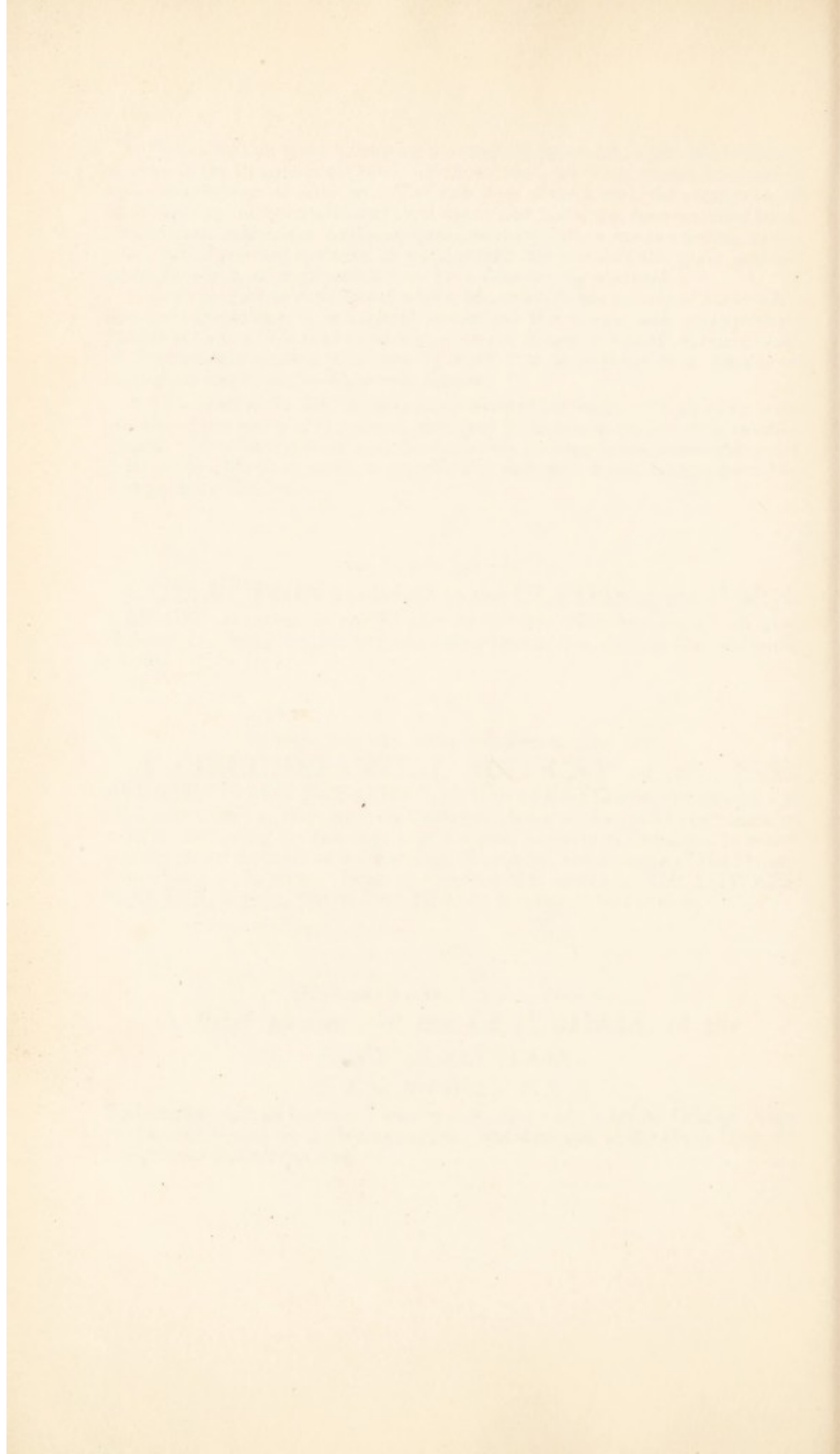
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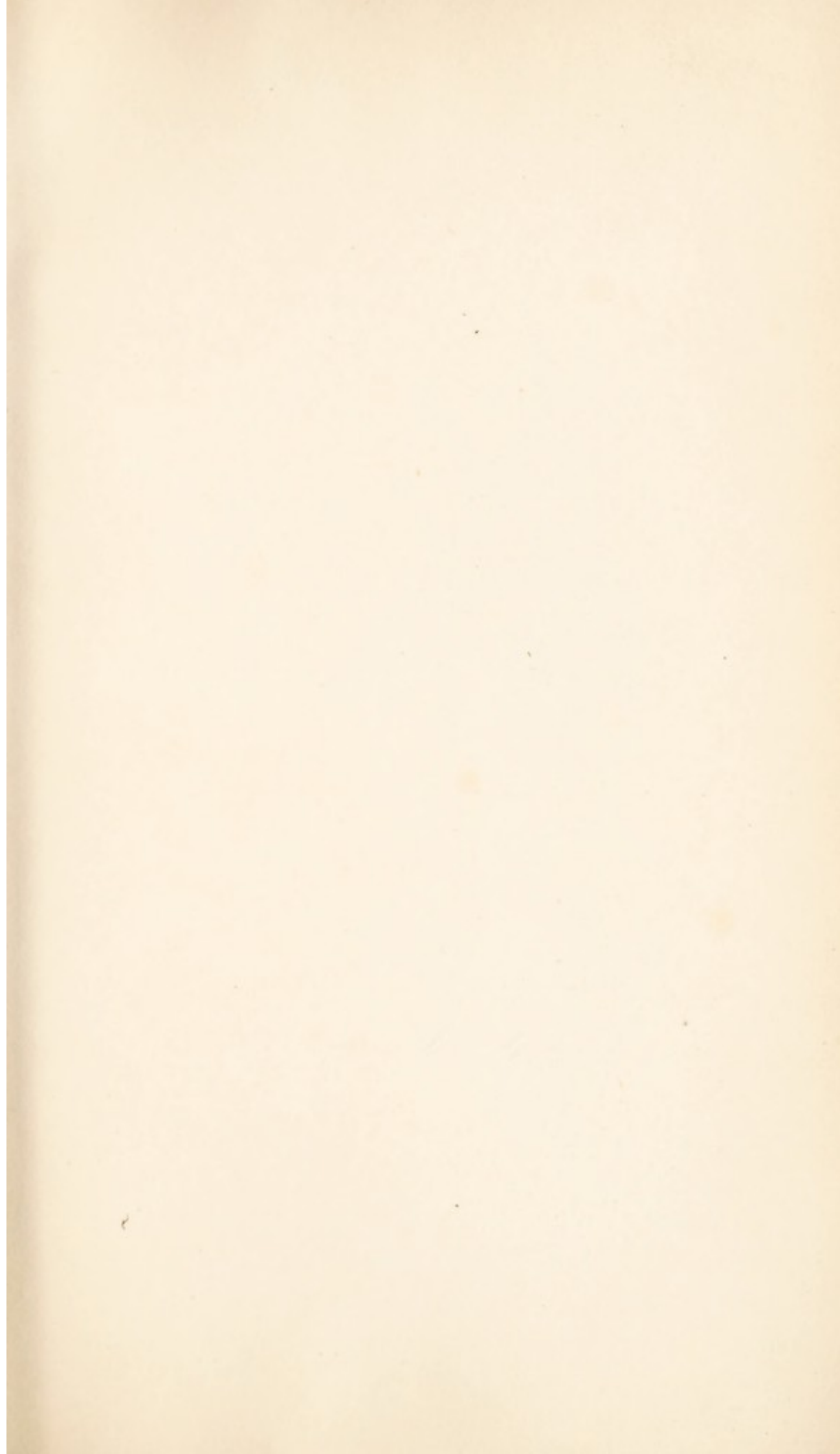
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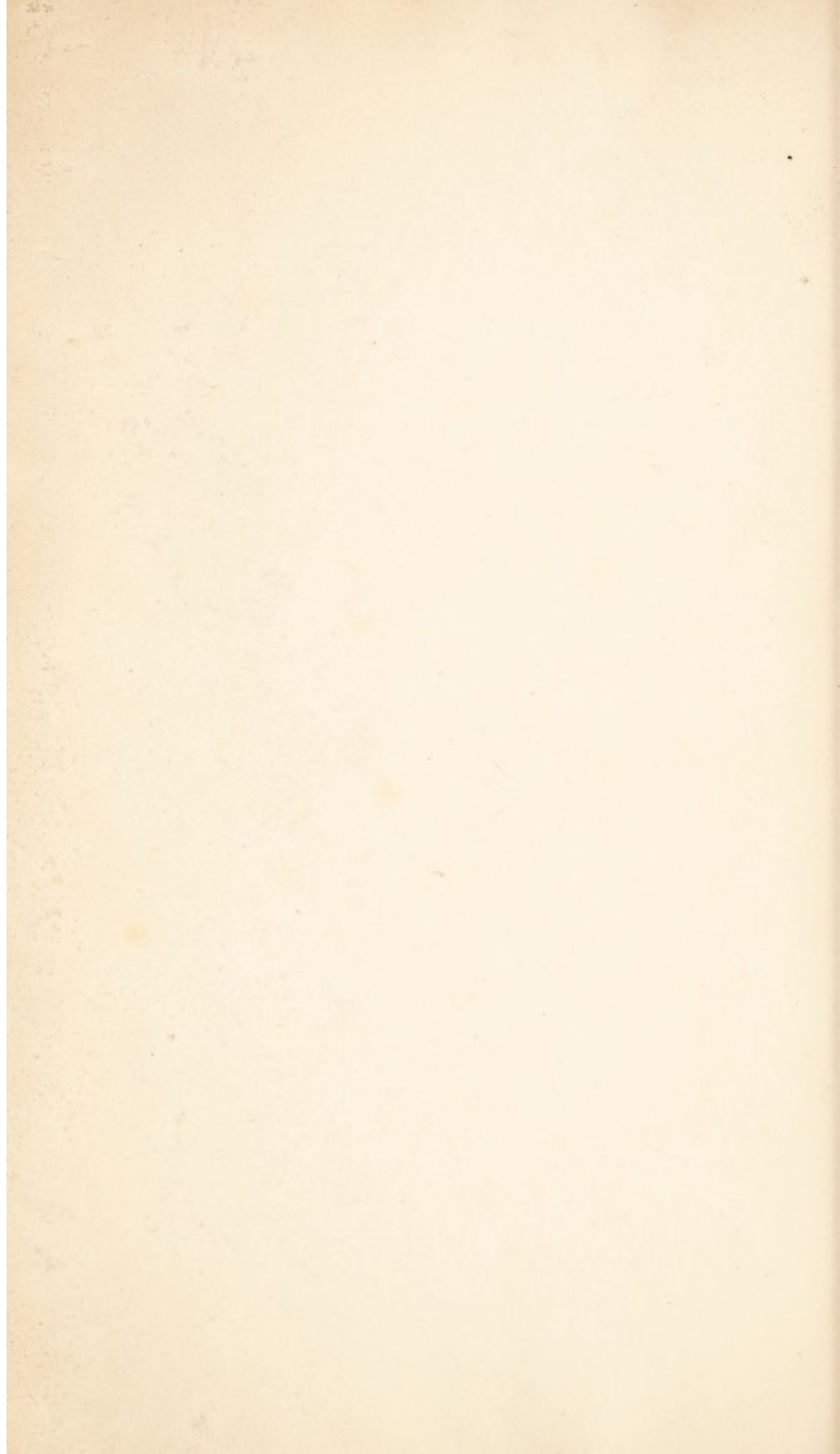
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